

# **Panton Hill Bush Reserve System Cultural Heritage Study: Historic Heritage Values Significance Assessment and Management Recommendations**

**Report Prepared for Nillumbik Shire Council**

Christine Williamson  
Perspectives Heritage Solutions

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*Cover plate: Stone and mud wall at Freeman homestead site (H7922-0216) in Wimbi Reserve*

# Executive Summary

Nillumbik Shire Council has engaged Perspectives Heritage Solutions Pty Ltd to undertake an assessment of the significance of the historic heritage values of the reserves within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve and to provide recommendations for the management of those values. The assessment comprised a background review of known heritage values, an archaeological survey for historic cultural heritage sites and a report detailing the results of the review and survey, the management issues and recommendations for the protection of historic cultural heritage values within the reserve system.

The study area encompasses the seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System: Bulwidj, Wimbi, Yanggai, Gawa, Yirrip, Bunjil and Wurran reserves, as well as Motschall Reserve which, although not part of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System, is also under the management of Nillumbik Shire Council and is located between Wimbi Reserve to the north and Bunjil Reserve to the south (Figure 1). No development is planned for these reserves, which are public open space owned by the Nillumbik Shire Council. However, public access, ongoing weed and rabbit eradication programmes, fuel reduction burning and other management activities undertaken by Council have the potential to impact upon historic cultural heritage values.

The background review for historic cultural heritage sites found that the study area has not previously been the subject of an archaeological survey aimed at identifying historic cultural heritage values.

There is one historic cultural heritage site within the study area listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. This site, registered as the Long Gully settlement and mining ruins (H7922-0216), is located within Wimbi Reserve. In addition, the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme lists the alluvial gold mining remains located on Blue House Road in Panton Hill as a Heritage Place (HO 12). This site is located within Yanggai Reserve. No sites within the study area are listed on the Register of the National Estate or the National Trust Register.

The seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System total approximately 140 hectares of bushland. Much of this is densely vegetated, making some sections impenetrable. More open areas generally have significant grass cover which resulted in poor ground surface visibility. The survey strategy therefore aimed to sample tracks and areas of erosion, while also investigating the more densely vegetated areas where possible. The survey was carried out on 3, 4, 7 and 8 February, 19 April and 18 August 2005 by the archaeologists Christine Williamson and Allison Simons (Perspectives P\L). The foot survey sampled all seven reserves within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System as well as Motschall Reserve. The Long Gully settlement and mining site in Wimbi Reserve, which was identified as the ruins of a house constructed in the early 1900s, and the alluvial gold mining remains in Yanggai Reserve were relocated and recorded during this survey. Five new sites, comprising two artefact scatters (recorded in Bunjil and Motschall Reserves), dry-stone walls in Bunjil Reserve, an isolated gold mine shaft in Bulwidj Reserve and an alluvial gold mining sites in Wurran Reserve were also identified. The Yanggai mining ruins and five new sites were fully

recorded and site record cards sent to Heritage Victoria for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, while additional information regarding the Wimbi site was also sent to Heritage Victoria for inclusion on the site card for this location. In addition, another possible historic cultural heritage site was identified within Bulwidj Reserve. This site, although included in the discussions in this report, was not recorded due to its ambiguity.

The Project Brief for the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System Cultural Heritage Survey required the significance of any identified historic cultural heritage sites to be evaluated using Heritage Victoria's 'Landscape Assessment Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Significance'. These guidelines are to be used in assessing culturally significant landscapes in Victoria. However, the landscapes comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System are not significant, in terms of cultural heritage, although they do contain seven cultural heritage sites. The significance of the sites recorded during this survey is better assessed through the use of the formal criteria for sites nominated for the Victorian Heritage Register and/or the Victorian Heritage Inventory, as outlined in the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the *Heritage Act 1995*. Using these criteria, the Yanggai Gold Mining Area site was assessed as being of moderate to high local and moderate State significance, while the remaining historic cultural heritage sites recorded during the survey were all assessed as being of 'local' significance only.

The study includes a series of recommendations to mitigate impacts on historic cultural heritage values and these are summarised in the table below. The recommendations reflect a broad but strategic approach to the management of the cultural heritage values.



<b>HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE</b>	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
Freeman Homestead, Wimbi Reserve (H7922-0216), continued.		<p><b>Recommendation 9</b></p> <p>Consideration should be given by the Nillumbik Shire Council to funding an archaeological excavation of this site. This project should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.</p>
Bulwidj Gold Mining Shaft, Bulwidj Reserve (H7922-0330)		<p><b>Recommendation 10</b></p> <p>The site should remain fenced off for public safety and to ensure that people do not disturb the site</p> <p><b>Recommendation 11</b></p> <p>There are no restrictions that need to be placed upon Council activities in association with this site</p>
Bunjil Artefact Scatter, Bunjil Reserve (D7922-0332)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubbish removal</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendation 12</b></p> <p>If Council decides to remove the modern rubbish in the vicinity of this site, there are two options for the mitigation of potential impacts on historic cultural heritage values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consultant archaeologist could mark out the area of the site and Council clearing activities could then avoid this location</li> <li>• Nillumbik Shire Council could apply to Heritage Victoria for a 'Consent to Damage' and then all the rubbish in the area, including that comprising the site, could be removed.</li> </ul>
Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve (D7922-0334)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Path/trail maintenance</li> <li>• Weed eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li> <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendation 13</b></p> <p>Given the close proximity of the walls to the walking trail, care should be taken that they are not disturbed during track maintenance activities.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 14</b></p> <p>No weed/grass slashing should take place against the stone walls</p> <p><b>Recommendation 15</b></p> <p>Provided that rabbit eradication activities do not involve disturbance of the ground with 1m of the walls, these can be undertaken in the area.</p>
Motschall Artefact Scatter, Motschall Reserve (D7922-0333)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubbish Removal</li> </ul>	The same as <b>Recommendation 12</b> above
Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurran Reserve (H7922-0331)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li> <li>• Pine tree removal</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendation 16</b></p> <p>Where possible, non-ground disturbing methods, such as poisoning or trapping, should be used for rabbit eradication throughout the reserve.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 17</b></p> <p>Where trees need to be removed from the reserve, the least destructive technique to the gold mining pits and channels would be the drill and fill technique, rather than removal of the tree trunk and roots.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 18</b></p> <p>All pine trees within the reserve should be removed using minimally ground disturbing methods, such as the drill and fill technique.</p>

HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Yanggai Gold Mining Area, Yanggai Reserve (H7922-0329)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li> <li>• Pine tree removal</li> <li>• Rubbish removal</li> </ul>	<p>The same as <b>Recommendation 16</b> above</p> <p>The same as <b>Recommendation 17</b> above.</p> <p>The same as <b>Recommendation 18</b> above</p> <p><b>Recommendation 19</b></p> <p>For aesthetic reasons, it is recommended that the large dump of modern rubbish located approximately 470m north of the southern entrance to the reserve on Blue House Road and on the south side of the gully, be removed.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 20</b></p> <p>The Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme should be amended so that the extent of this site includes the entire eastern arm of Yanggai Reserve.</p>

## Summary Table of Recommendations

# Table of Contents

	pages
Executive Summary	ii – vi
Acknowledgement	xiii
Abbreviations	xiii
1 Introduction	
1.1 Objectives of the Study	1
1.2 Consultation with Stakeholders	1
1.3 Consultation with Statutory Bodies	1
1.4 Consultation with Stakeholders	2
1.5 Report Distribution	2
2 Environmental Context	
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 The Study Area	3
2.3 Landforms, Landsystems and Underlying Geology	3
2.4 Flora	4
2.5 Fauna	6
2.6 Conclusion	6
3 History of the Area	
3.1 Introduction	7
3.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values	7
3.3 Post-contact European History and Landuse	7
3.4 Discussion and Conclusion	9
4 Archaeology of the Study Area	
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 Previously recorded Historic Cultural Heritage Sites	10
4.3 Conclusion and Implications	10
5 The Archaeological Survey	
5.1 Survey Aims and Objectives	12

5.1.1	<i>Survey methodology</i>	12
5.2	<b>Results of the Historic Cultural Heritage Archaeological Survey</b>	13
5.3	<b>Bunjil Reserve</b>	15
5.3.1	<i>Bunjil Artefact Scatter</i>	15
5.3.2	<i>Bunjil Stone Walls</i>	15
5.4	<b>Bulwidj Reserve</b>	16
5.4.1	<i>Bulwidj Gold Mining Shaft (Ho 12)</i>	16
5.4.2	<i>Bulwidj Possible Gold Mining Shaft</i>	16
5.5	<b>Wimbi Reserve</b>	16
5.5.1	<i>Long Gully Settlement and Mining ruins (H7922-0216)</i>	16
5.5.2	<i>Interpretation of Site H7922-0216</i>	17
5.6	<b>Gawa Reserve</b>	20
5.7	<b>Yirrip Reserve</b>	20
5.8	<b>Wurran Reserve</b>	20
5.8.1	<i>Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site</i>	21
5.9	<b>Yanggai Reserve</b>	21
5.9.1	<i>Yanggai Gold Mining Area</i>	21
5.10	<b>Motschall Reserve</b>	22
5.10.1	<i>Motschall Artefact Scatter</i>	22
5.11	<b>Significance Assessment</b>	22
5.12	<b>Conclusion</b>	23
6	<b>Management of Cultural Heritage Values</b>	
6.1	<b>Statutory Legislation</b>	26
6.2	<b>Statutory Protection of Historic Cultural Heritage Sites</b>	26
6.2.1	<i>The Heritage Register</i>	26
6.2.2	<i>The Heritage Inventory</i>	26
6.3	<b>Potential Impacts</b>	26
6.4	<b>Management of Historic Cultural Heritage Sites</b>	27
6.4.1	<i>Potential Impacts to Known and Unknown Historic Cultural Heritage Sites</i>	28
6.5	<b>General Management Recommendations</b>	28
6.5.1	<i>Recommendation 1</i>	28
6.5.2	<i>Recommendation 2</i>	28
6.5.3	<i>Recommendation 3</i>	28
6.5.4	<i>Recommendation 4</i>	28

<b>6.6 Specific Recommendations – the Freeman Homestead</b>	<b>29</b>
6.6.1 <i>Recommendation 5</i>	29
6.6.2 <i>Recommendation 6</i>	29
6.6.3 <i>Recommendation 7</i>	29
6.6.4 <i>Recommendation 8</i>	29
6.6.5 <i>Recommendation 9</i>	29
<b>6.7 Specific Recommendations – the Bulwidj Gold Mine Shaft</b>	<b>29</b>
6.7.1 <i>Recommendation 10</i>	29
6.7.2 <i>Recommendation 11</i>	29
<b>6.8 Specific Recommendations – the Bunjil Artefact Scatter</b>	<b>29</b>
6.8.1 <i>Recommendation 12</i>	29
<b>6.9 Specific Recommendations – the Bunjil Stone Walls</b>	<b>30</b>
6.9.1 <i>Recommendation 13</i>	30
6.9.2 <i>Recommendation 14</i>	30
6.9.3 <i>Recommendation 15</i>	30
<b>6.10 Specific Recommendations – the Motschall Artefact Scatter</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6.11 Specific Recommendations – Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site</b>	<b>30</b>
6.11.1 <i>Recommendation 16</i>	30
6.11.2 <i>Recommendation 17</i>	30
6.11.3 <i>Recommendation 17</i>	30
<b>6.12 Specific recommendations – Yanggai Gold Mining Area</b>	<b>30</b>
6.12.1 <i>Recommendation 19</i>	30
6.12.2 <i>Recommendation 20</i>	31
<b>6.13 Conclusion</b>	<b>31</b>
 <b>Bibliography</b>	 <b>35</b>

## Tables

Table 1	Historic Cultural Heritage Sites Located within the Study Area	14
Table 2	Heritage and Scientific Significance Assessment of Historical Cultural Heritage Sites recorded During the Survey	25
Table 3	Managment Options	32

## Figures

Figure 1	Location of Study Area	37
Figure 2	Locaton of Bunjil Stone Walls and Bunjil Artefact Scatter, Bunjil Reserve	38
Figure 3	Location of Bulwidj Gold Mining Shaft, Bulwidj Reserve	38
Figure 4	Location of Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve	39
Figure 5	Map of Features Identified at the Freeman Homestead	39
Figure 6:	Location of Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurran Reserve	40
Figure 7:	Location of Yanggai Gold Mining Area, Yanggai Reserve	40
Figure 8	Location of Motschall Artefact Scatter, Motschall Reserve	41

## Plates

Plate 1	Bunjil Artefact Scatter, Bunjil Reserve	43
Plate 2:	Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve	43
Plate 3:	Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve	44
Plate 4	Bulwidj gold Mining Shaft, Bulwidj Reserve	44
Plate 5	Possible Abandoned Gold Mining Shaft, Bulwidj Reserve	45
Plate 6	Stone and Mud Wall Section, Freeman Homestead, Wimbi Reserve	45
Plate 7	Stone and Mud Wall Section, Freeman Homestead, Wimbi Reserve	46
Plate 8	Square Structure, Freeman Homestead, Wimbi Reserve	46

Plate 9 Old Bridge across Creek, Gawa Reserve	47
Plate 10 Wooden Structure, Gawa Reserve	47
Plate 11: Wurrán Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurrán Reserve	48
Plate 12: Yanggai Gold Mining Area, Yanggai Reserve	48
Plate 13 Scatter of Bricks, Motschall Reserve	49
Plate 14 Motschall Artefact Scatter, Motschall Reserve	49

# Appendices

Appendix 1	Project Brief	50
Appendix 2	Notifications and Permits	57
Appendix 3	Site Gazetteer	59
Appendix 4	Significance Assessment	61
Appendix 5	Legislative Requirements	65
Appendix 6	Site Cards	68
Glossary of Terms used in the Text		95

# Acknowledgements

A number of people have assisted with the preparation of this assessment and report including:

- Mr Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria).
- Mrs Elizabeth Wykes, local resident
- Mr Robert Marshall, former President of the Shire of Nillumbik
- Mrs Sue Penrose, Friends of the Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc.
- Mr Jon Miller, Nillumbik Shire Council
- Ms Lori Arthur, Nillumbik Shire Council

## Abbreviations

AMG	Australian Map Grid
HV	Heritage Victoria
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LCC	Land Conservation Council (now ECC)

# 1 Introduction

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Nillumbik Shire Council has engaged Perspectives Heritage Solutions Pty Ltd to undertake an assessment of the significance of the historic heritage values of the reserves within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve and to provide recommendations for the management of those values. The assessment comprised a background review of known heritage values, an archaeological survey for historic cultural heritage sites and a report detailing the results of the review and survey, the management issues and recommendations for the protection of historic cultural heritage values.

## 1.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were provided in a project brief to the consultant (Appendix 1). The study objectives will therefore be:

- To locate and record any sites of cultural heritage significance within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System, paying particular attention to those sites already recognized which may be of significance;
- To establish the level and/or type of significance of any cultural heritage significant sites found;
- To develop recommendations and guidelines for the management of these sites and to ensure their protection and preservation; and
- To prioritise any actions into short, medium or long term actions.

The field survey was carried out by Christine Williamson and Allison Simons (Perspectives) on 3,4, 7 and 8 February, 19 April and 18 August 2005. The conduct of the survey and the

assessment comply with the conservation principles of *The Burra Charter* (Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1992).

## 1.2 Consultation and Stakeholders

It was the responsibility of the archaeological consultant to identify and consult with all relevant stakeholders during the assessment process. This consultation facilitated the identification and interpretation of identified cultural heritage sites. There are also statutory obligations to notify Heritage Victoria prior to conducting heritage assessments.

## 1.3 Consultation with Statutory Bodies

Heritage Victoria must be informed when a survey is conducted with the intention of locating non-Aboriginal historic sites. Heritage Victoria was notified of the survey by submitting a 'Notification of Intent to Conduct a Survey' on 2 February 2005. The acknowledgement of receipt of this notification is in Appendix 2.

During the background review of the archaeology of the study area and region, the Victorian Heritage Inventory and Victorian Heritage Register were checked for information about historical archaeological sites, other heritage places and archaeological studies relevant to the study area. Individual site cards for known sites were reviewed at Heritage Victoria. Heritage sites might also be listed on the Register of the National Estate or on the National Trust (Victoria) Register. Both registers were inspected. In addition, the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme was reviewed for listings of local heritage places.

## **1.4 Consultation with Other Stakeholders**

The Secretary of the Friends of the Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc, Mrs Sue Penrose, was contacted as part of this study. She provided contact names and telephone numbers for two community members with local knowledge of and an interest in the history of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System.

Mrs Elizabeth Wykes allowed the archaeologists access to her archive of materials on the Freeman house located on Wimbi Reserve.

Mr Robert Marshall, former President of the Shire of Nillumbik Council, shared his recollections of Mrs Freeman and other memories of the history of the reserves.

## **1.5 Report Distribution**

To comply with the requirements of Nillumbik Shire Council and Heritage Victoria, copies of the final report will be provided to the following organisations:

Nillumbik Shire Council (one hard bound and one electronic format).

Heritage Victoria (two copies).

One copy will be retained by the consultant.

## 2 Environmental Context

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### 2.1 Introduction

A brief description of the environmental context of the study area is provided below. This information forms the basis for understanding the landscape setting in which historic settlement and other activities took place. It assists in predicting site location and site survival, in informing interpretation and formulating management actions.

### 2.2 The Study Area

Located within the Shire of Nillumbik and approximately 35 km northeast of Melbourne, the study area encompasses the seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System: Bulwidj, Wimbi, Yanggai, Gawa, Yirrip, Bunjil and Wurran reserves. Motschall Reserve, although not part of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System, has also been included in the study area. This reserve is also under the management of Nillumbik Shire Council and is located between Wimbi Reserve to the north and Bunjil Reserve to the south (Figure 1).

The Panton Hill Bush Reserve System, along with reserves managed by Parks Victoria and areas of vacant Crown Land, form a corridor of indigenous vegetation from Smiths Gully in the north to Watsons Creek in the south.

Encompassing many of the tributaries of Long Gully Creek, the entire corridor extends east to Panton Hill and follows the Long Gully Creek to Watsons Creek (Hester 2004: 3).

The seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System was originally owned and managed by Melbourne Water. Over 30 years

ago Panton Hill orchardists, supported by the Eltham Council, lobbied Melbourne Water to release 1400 hectares of land that was then reserved for Watsons Creek dam. Land was released in 1982, but when Melbourne Water began selling excess land in 1985, concerns were raised over the threat this posed to the preservation of local bushland. In 1988, an agreement was reached with Melbourne Water that 140 hectares of the more environmentally valuable land would remain public open space (Friends of the Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet). In 1999, after years of dispute over the price of the land, the reserves were purchased by the Nillumbik Shire Council and are now managed by the Shire and are zoned as public open space (Marshall letter to residents 24 November 1998; Hester 2004: 3).

### 2.3 Landsystems, Landforms and Underlying Geology

The study area incorporates elements of three major geological formations (Geological Survey of Victoria 1972). From oldest to youngest, these are:

1. Silurian mudstone/siltstone deposited approximately 440 million years ago. These ancient seabeds have been uplifted and eroded over the last 150 million years to form the foothills of northeast Melbourne.
2. Silurian sandstone/shale forming the upper/younger layers of the Silurian formation. These deposits were laid down approximately 420 million years ago and cover the lower Silurian layers,

protecting them from erosion. In some areas the sandstone has eroded away, exposing the mudstone/siltstone beneath.

3. Quaternary creek and swamp alluvium deposits dating to the last 10 000 years. The entrenchment of the strongly dissected valleys in the area by youthful creeks has led to the development of floodplains of depositional clay, coarse and fine-grained sands and organic silts.

The Pantan Hill Bush Reserve System lies at the foothills of the Victorian Biogeographic Region, which can be further divided into the Victorian Midlands (foothill – creek, gully and valley) and Victorian Midlands (Foothill – crest and slope) (Anon nd). Landforms in the study region consist predominantly of gullies, steep hillsides and ridge tops (Hester 2004: 3). The dominant feature within the study area is the Long Gully Creek and its tributaries in the west.

## 2.4 Flora

Prior to European settlement the vegetation of the study area would have included areas of riparian forest and herb-rich woodlands along Long Gully Creek and its tributaries and old growth box-stringybark/ironbark woodlands and grassy and heathy forest on the hillslopes and ridges. Since the arrival of Europeans, some portions of the study area have been cleared and affected by stock access and weed infestation. Past gold mining activities have also caused disturbance to the indigenous flora in some areas.

A survey of the flora present in the Pantan Hill Bush Reserve System was recently undertaken for the Nillumbik Shire Council. A report and a series of maps were prepared as part of this investigation and eight vegetation communities and 330 species of indigenous plants, including

12 which are rare or threatened in Victoria and 47 considered to be of regional significance, were identified (Hester 2004: 3). The following descriptions of the flora in each reserve draw on this report and the accompanying maps as well as observations made during the historic cultural heritage site survey:

1. Bunjil Reserve, named after the wedge-tailed eagle (Friends of Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains areas that are of State, or potentially National, botanical significance. These include stands of hill-slope sub-community of grassy dry forest, sheltered hill-slope sub-community of box-stringybark woodland and valley grassy forest and areas of high regional botanical significance, including relatively intact stands of creekline herb-rich woodland and rocky hill-crest sub-community of box-stringybark woodland. The reserve contains the highest diversity of rare or threatened species in the region (Anon nd). However, other areas, particularly along Long Gully Creek and its tributaries and adjoining cleared land and roadsides, are disturbed and weedy.
2. Bulwidj Reserve, named after the abundant box trees that dominate the open forests in the reserves (Friends of Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains relatively intact stands of the ridge and sheltered hill-slope communities of box-stringybark forest and valley heath forest that are of State botanical significance. However, blackberries and other weeds are found in the lower slopes and gullies and there

- are also strands of pittosporum and Monterey pine (Anon nd).
3. Wimbi Reserve, named after the swamp wallaby (Friends of Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains areas of State botanical significance, including creekline herb-rich woodland and foot-slope sub-community of valley grassy forest and sheltered hill-slope sub-community of box-stringybark woodland. Along the creek lines are weeds such as watsonia, blackberry, honeysuckle and Spanish heath (Anon nd). The vegetation within this reserve is a mixture of indigenous and introduced species, such as pine trees, blackberries and agapanthus.
  4. Gawa Reserve, which is named after the echidna (Friends of Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains no areas of botanical significance. Areas downstream of the Eltham-Yarra Glen Road are eroded by stock access and degraded by weeds, including watsonia, blackberries and honeysuckle (Anon nd). Portions of this reserve are very overgrown with weeds and grasses.
  5. Yirrip Reserve, which is named after its significant ironbark stands (Friends of Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains several areas of regional botanical significance, including hill-slope sub-community of box-stringybark woodland, rocky hill-crest sub-community of box-stringybark woodlands and ridge sub-community of box iron-bark forest. Some areas have been degraded by macropod and rabbit grazing and weeds from the adjoining farmlands have invaded the lower slopes and gullies (Anon nd). Overall the vegetation on this reserve is quite dense, ranging from disturbed grassland and cleared paddocks overgrown with blackberries and areas of open bush incorporating non-indigenous plants, such as fruit trees and less disturbed portions of native bush. In some areas, for example the southeastern corner and the eastern side of the creek, the vegetation was so dense as to be impenetrable.
  6. Wurran Reserve, which is named after the sugar glider (Friends of Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), contains stands of hill-slope sub-community of box-stringybark woodland that are of State botanical significance. However, these areas have been partially degraded by the roadway and weed invasion from adjoining farmlands. Disturbed areas from past mining activities have also been invaded with allium, pennyroyal, Spanish heath and watsonia (Anon nd).
  7. Yanggai Reserve, which is named after the visiting flocks of black cockatoos (Friends of Panton Hill Bushland Reserve System Inc leaflet), only has bushland areas of low regional significance and no intact stands are present as the reserve has been partially cleared (Anon nd). In the eastern portion the bush was very dense and impenetrable.

8. Motschall Reserve, named after the Motschall family who are one of the oldest families in the Panton Hill area, is a narrow, relatively sparsely vegetated reserve, with the exception of the areas along Long Gully Creek which contain riparian woodland that has been affected by introduced weeds, such as blackberries.

## 2.5 Fauna

The flora survey of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System also included a consideration of the faunal values of the area. Bunjil Reserve supports the highest faunal diversity of all the reserves in the system and the more secluded interior sections provide a sanctuary for regionally threatened bird species. Significant species present in the reserve include the brown antechinus, brush-tailed phascogale, white-throated nightjar, powerful owl, long nosed bandicoot and common dunnart. The ironbark forests of Bulwidj Reserve support a population of endangered Regent honeyeaters (Anon nd).

## 2.6 Conclusion

The reserves making up the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve contain areas of relatively intact native vegetation and are important habitats for a number of endangered flora and fauna species. However, some areas within each reserve have been subject to various degrees of disturbance from past agricultural and mining activities, stock access, and public use such as pathways and horse riding trails.

## 3 History of the area

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### 3.1 Introduction

The post-European history of the study area is reviewed in this report to examine the nature and extent of past settlement. This information provides further contextual information to assist with site location prediction, interpretation and management recommendations.

### 3.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

Although not part of the project brief for this study, it should be noted that numerous Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and places have been identified within Nillumbik Shire, and specifically that Aboriginal sites have been recorded in Bunjil and Wurran Reserves (Sciusco 1996).

### 3.3 Post-Contact European History and Landuse

The first Europeans probably entered the Nillumbik area in about 1836 when pastoral settlement spread north from Melbourne. These early pastoralists claimed large areas of land for cattle runs but few chose to actually reside in the area. In the late 1830s the forested regions were also being exploited by timber cutters who harvested timber for the flourishing Melbourne building trade. In the 1840s Eltham was surveyed as a village ([www.arts.monash.edu.au](http://www.arts.monash.edu.au)).

The Diamond Creek run (also known as the Allwood or Caledonia run) which was taken up by Cornelius and Jane Haley in 1841/2. This run

stretched from Diamond Creek and just north of Kangaroo Ground in the south, west to Hurstbridge and then further north to St Andrews, and along Watsons Creek in the east to take in Smiths Gully and Panton Hill (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: appendix). Haley erected a slab house near the junction of Arthurs and Diamond Creeks and ran cattle and horses ([www.hurstbridge.org.au](http://www.hurstbridge.org.au)). He kept the run until 1865, at which time it was transferred to another unidentified pastoralist. On 9 February 1872, the run was forfeited (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: 264).

Gold was discovered in the Panton Hill area in the 1850s and this brought miners to the area and saw the establishment of towns such as Kingstown (later to become Panton Hill), Queenstown (St Andrews) and Diamond Creek. The Panton Hill area was originally part of the St Andrews Mining Division, which incorporated five main goldfields. The Caledonia Goldfield encompassed Kingstown (Panton Hill), Queenstown (St Andrews), One Tree Hill, Kangaroo Ground, You You Hill, South Morang, Arthurs Creek, Nillumbik (Diamond Creek), Steeles Creek, Yarrambat and Kinglake (DNRE 1999). The Caledonia Goldfield was not rushed until 1855, and for the next decade the gullies and streams throughout the area were progressively mined. Most deposits were quickly worked out by shallow alluvial mining, although limited quartz mining did take place in the area.

When it was first established in 1859, Panton Hill was known as Kingstown. However, to avoid confusion with towns of the same name, it was renamed Panton Hill after Mr Joseph Anderson Panton, who was appointed Police Magistrate for

the Wood's Point, Heidelberg and Yarra districts in 1862 (Motschall 1984: 7).

In 1859, gold was discovered at Oram's Reef. The mining on this reef was centred on St Andrews and Panton Hill (then known as Queenstown and Kingstown). At this time the town of Panton Hill consisted of a single hotel on the route to Queenstown (St Andrews). This hotel, initially known as Frenchman's Kingstown and later as the Hotel de France, was run by the Frenchman M'sieur Hude and his wife Jeanne. From the late 1860s, the hotel was a stopping place for the Melbourne Coach on its journey to St Andrews). When M'sieur Hude died his wife continued to run the hotel until 1893. In 1905, the name of the hotel was changed to the Panton Hill Hotel (Motschall 1984: 7). The first post office, newsagency and store were also located at the hotel (Motschall 1984: 11). Early church services were held in a building made of axe-split palings, located opposite the hotel. This building was used as a school hall, church and Sunday school (Motschall 1984: 9).

Oram's Reef proved to be rich and its peak years of production were between 1865 and 1885. Alluvial gold was also found in the creeks and gullies in the area (Motschall 1984: 8). At the height of production, over 800 feet of the reef was taken up in mining leases. However, as production began to drop in the 1870s, many miners decided to take up the 19 to 20 acre blocks of land then being offered by the Government to suitable applicants under the Land Acts and Selections Acts of the 1860s. These smaller blocks around the gold mining areas were sold on the condition that their purchasers made improvements to the property, such as clearing the land and erecting fences.

Some of these early settlers took up land along Gosfield Road and the Kangaroo Ground-St Andrews Road and planted vineyards. However, these were wiped out by blight in 1922 (Motschall 1984: 9). Settlers in other parts of Panton Hill became orchardists. Their fruit, which was predominantly apples and peaches, was taken to markets in Melbourne by horse-drawn wagons until the arrival of the railway in Hurstbridge in 1912 (Motschall 1984: 9).

Panton Hill was at its peak in the 1880s following the large increase in population due to the discovery of gold. Large sports meetings were held on public holidays and these would be followed in the evening with a supper dance (Motschall 1984; 10).

The influx of miners to the area also included Chinese people. While some of these were successful, others struggled and became unpopular as they competed with people of other nationalities for work. Most left the area but some remained and developed market gardens. For example, Jimmy Ah Nan delivered vegetables to the hotel from Watsons creek along Alma road, which was then known as Jimmy the Chinaman's Track and Ah Mow grew vegetables at Long Gully (Motschall 1984: 11).

During the depression years of the early 1930s, a number of men 'came out of the town to the gullies where there was some water' and set up 'tents, humpies and wooden huts' (Motschall 1984: 91). Sometimes whole families lived in these rough huts in the bush areas around the town. Robert Marshall recalls one local identity, Scotty, who lived in a tent on the eastern side of the Long Gully Bushland Reserve in the 1950s (Marshall pers. com.). It is possible that this man had moved to the area during the depression of the 1930s and decided to stay.

By 1900 fruit grown in the area was being exported both interstate and overseas. However, increasing competition, World War I and the Great Depression saw many orchardists turn to other occupations, such as poultry, gathering firewood and working for other land owners.

### **3.4 Discussion and Conclusion**

Land surfaces in the study area have been subject to relatively little disturbance. However, in most reserves there are areas that have been impacted by introduced weed species, past agricultural and mining activities, stock access and public use such as walking paths and horse riding trails.

These relatively low levels of disturbance mean that there is a high probability that any historic cultural heritage sites have remained relatively undisturbed. However, the dense nature of the vegetation coverage across much of the reserve system means that such remains may not be visible or are in inaccessible areas. In addition, it is likely that many of the historic cultural heritage sites within the study area are representative of ephemeral settlement and activities, for example mining, and therefore will have left few, if any, archaeological traces.

## 4 Archaeology of the Study Area

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## 4.1 Introduction

The study area has not previously been assessed for historic cultural heritage values and no archaeological surveys have been undertaken within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System. However, a single historic cultural heritage site has been recorded within Wimbi Reserve and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. In addition, one heritage place within Yanggai Reserve is listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme (HO 12). The previously recorded details for these two sites are discussed below.

## 4.2 Previously Recorded Historic Cultural Heritage Sites

The Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme lists alluvial gold mining remains located at Blue House Road in Panton Hill (HO 12). This site, located within Yanggai Reserve, is described as comprising goldmining remains, including mullock heaps and shafts. The Heritage Overlay shows the site as being restricted to the southern portion of Yanggai Reserve, and the description of the site indicates that all evidence of past gold mining activities is restricted to the southern bank of the creek.

In addition, the Victorian Heritage Inventory includes a listing for the Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins (H7922-0216), located within Wimbi Reserve. This site was recorded in March of 2003 by the archaeologist David Bannear.

The site is described as a small (1/4 hectare) garden and residential block enclosed by a mud brick and timber post fence. Associated features include traces of a mud brick residence, two dams, some garden terracing and at least one apple tree. No surface artefacts, such as pottery or glass, were noted.

The site was interpreted as potentially resulting from the activities of Chinese miners and a diversion channel and traces of alluvial gold mining were recorded in the creek immediately below the block. It was suggested that the walled area might have been a miner's residence. However, it was noted that no historical records had been located for the site and that a priority for future research was to resolve this issue.

## 4.3 Conclusions and Implications

The background study for historic cultural heritage values has found that the study area has not previously been surveyed for historical archaeological sites. However, two historic cultural heritage sites are known to exist within the study area; the Long Gully settlement and mining ruins in Wimbi reserve which is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and alluvial gold mining remains in Yanggai Reserve which are listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme.

In conjunction with the discussion on the local history of the area in Section 3 above, the review of the archaeology of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System suggests that there is a high potential to find further sites associated with:

- Creek corridors, particularly along Long Gully Creek.
- Flatter areas on hill crests and hill slopes

Based on this background study there is a potential to find the following range of sites in the study area:

- Traces of alluvial and quartz reef mining, such as mine shafts, spoil heaps and sluice channels
- Evidence of settlement associated with mining, such as the outlines of miner's huts and associated features such as chimney butts, drains and rubbish dumps
- Indications of the Chinese presence, such as Chinese artifacts and market gardens
- Remains of early pastoral settlement, including house/homestead and outbuilding remains, gardens, fences, wells and rubbish dumps.

This information forms the basis for the interpretative and predictive statements made in the following sections and for the survey design.

## 5 The Archaeological Survey

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### 5.1 Survey Aims and Objectives

The archaeological survey was carried out to locate historic cultural heritage sites within the seven reserves of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve, to record their location, condition and contents, and to determine ways in which to mitigate impacts that may result from works undertaken by Council, such as ongoing weed and rabbit eradication programmes, fuel reduction burning and other management activities and public use, such as walking tracks and horse riding trails.

The survey aims and methodology were based on the brief, background review of archaeology and conditions within the survey area.

#### 5.1.1 *Survey Methodology*

The survey for historic cultural heritage sites within the reserves of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve was carried out by archaeologists Christine Williamson and Allison Simons on 3, 4, 7 and 8 February, 19 April and 18 August 2005.

Visibility within the study area when the survey was undertaken was generally poor, as most reserves had dense coverage of long, thick grass. Recent torrential rains had flattened this grass, causing to lie across the ground surface like a blanket. In addition some areas, particularly along the creek lines, had a dense covering of blackberries and other weeds while in other portions of some reserves, the bush was so thick as to be impenetrable.

Historic cultural heritage sites can include buildings, gardens, trees, archaeological sites,

shipwrecks, precincts and land.<sup>10</sup> Historic cultural heritage archaeological sites are those sites or remains that are older than 50 years.

These can include below-ground features including wells, building foundations and artefacts or above ground ruins such as building remains, and fence posts. Therefore, while many historic cultural heritage sites may comprise obvious structural remains that are clearly visible above the ground surface, scatters of historic artefacts or low lying structural remains may be obscured by dense vegetation.

The size of the study area and the time allowed for the survey meant that the entirety of the eight reserves could not be examined. Therefore the archaeological survey attempted to comprehensively sample all reserves, with a particular emphasis upon tracks and areas of better visibility and zones where the background study had suggested historic cultural heritage sites were more likely to be located.

A thorough foot survey for historic cultural heritage sites was carried out in each reserve. The survey team member walked approximately five to twenty metres apart, depending upon ground surface visibility. The survey team inspected visible ground surface exposures, creek lines, and flatter areas on hillcrest and slopes surfaces.

The locations of all identified historic cultural heritage sites were recorded using a hand held GPS (accuracy  $\pm 10$  metres) and checked against the aerial photographs and the 1:25,000 topographic maps.

All located and relocated historic cultural heritage sites were thoroughly recorded. This included: making a detailed description of the site and its features, the surrounding landscape and vegetation; mapping the location of any features and compiling a photographic record. Site record cards were completed for any identified and previously unrecorded sites so that they might be included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory or the Victorian Heritage Register.

## 5.2 Results of the Historic Cultural Heritage Archaeological Survey

The historic cultural heritage survey relocated the Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins site (H7922-0216) located within Wimbi Reserve and the alluvial gold mining remains (HO 12) in Yanggai Reserve. Five previously unrecorded historic cultural heritage sites were also identified: two artefact scatters (recorded in Bunjil and Motschall Reserves), dry-stone walls in Bunjil Reserve, an isolated gold mine shaft in Bulwidj Reserve and an alluvial gold mining sites in Wurran Reserve. In addition, another possible historic cultural heritage site was identified in Bulwidj Reserve. However, due the ambiguous nature of this site, it was not formally recorded.

Table 1 lists the historic cultural heritage sites located within the study area.

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<sup>12</sup> Source HV.

<b>Historic Cultural Heritage Sites</b>				
<b>HV SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMG COORDINATES</b>
H7922-0216	Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins	Residential block enclosed by a stone, mud and timber post wall.	Wimbi Reserve:	E: 346119 N: 5832706
H7922-0330	Bulwidj gold mine shaft	Single mine shaft associated with gold mining activities	Bulwidj Reserve	E: 346736 N: 5834490
D7922-0332	Bunjil artefact scatter	Scatter of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse	Bunjil Reserve	E: 345915 N: 5831956
D7922-0334	Bunjil stone walls	Dry-stone walls – probably drainage/water channelling features	Bunjil Reserve	E: 345346 N: 5831716
D7922-0333	Motschall artefact scatter	Scatter of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse	Motschall Reserve	E: 346378 N: 5832469
H7922-0331	Wurran alluvial gold mining site	Pits, mulloch heaps and channels associated with alluvial gold mining	Wurran Reserve	E: 346201 H: 5830473
H7922-0329	Yanggai gold mining area (HO 12)	Pits, mulloch heaps and channels associated with alluvial gold mining	Yanggai Reserve	E: 346308 N: 5833165
Not applicable	Bulwidj possible gold mine shaft	Possible start of gold mine shaft	Bulwidj Reserve	E: 346594 N: 5834284

**Table 1: Historic cultural heritage sites located within the study area**

### 5.3 Bunjil Reserve

Bunjil Reserve is the largest in the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System. Much of the topography within this reserve is relatively steep as it includes several creeks and gullies and the ridges between them (Figure 2).

#### 5.3.1 *Bunjil Artefact Scatter*

Several large modern rubbish scatters were noted on a flattened hilltop in the northern section of the reserve, approximately 150m from the house on the property adjoining the reserve to the northwest. Amongst this modern debris was a smaller scatter, eroding from a small mound. This scatter contained a mixture of older and newer materials. The ground surface around this scatter appeared disturbed and it is possible that this mixing of old and newer artefacts is the result of bottle hunters digging into the earlier rubbish dump and bringing older items to the surface and scattering them across the more modern rubbish.

The older domestic refuse at this location included:

- Fragments of glass, including a bottle with an Australian Glass Manufacturers maker's mark that can be dated to between 1934 and 1948 (Arnold 2002: 19)
- Fragments of ceramic, including a cup with the maker's mark of Grindley of England that can be dated to approximately 1946 (Godden 1991: 293)
- A brick with the manufacturer's mark of Fritsch Holzer impressed into the frog. Fritsch Holzer was one of Hawthorn's most prominent brickmakers. No dates of manufacture have been located for

this firm, but the brick is machine made and dates to the 20<sup>th</sup> century

- Chunks of animal bone that appear to have been cut with an electric saw, suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century date
- Fragments of oyster shell

The datable items identified within this rubbish dump suggest that it probably dates to the late 1940s or 1950s (Plate 1).

#### 5.3.2 *Bunjil Stone Walls*

Mr Robert Marshall informed Nillumbik Shire Council, who then informed the consultants, of a small segment of stone wall in Chinaman's Creek in the northwestern portion of the reserve.

Located 6m west of the track leading from the Rogers Road entrance to the reserve, approximately 50m north of a small dam, is an L-shaped section of dry-stone wall. The wall curves around a section of sloping ground leading to a gully that runs parallel to the walking track and the ground close to the wall is pockmarked with rabbit holes. The NW-SE section of this feature is 5.5m long and 50 to 80cm high, while the SW-NE section is 20m long and 1.2 m at its highest. The longer section sloped back to a flatted area above and appears to be a retaining wall. At the southern end of this longer section, close to the intersection with the other wall section, a saltglazed stoneware drainpipe is built into the wall, indicating that it probably functioned as a drainage or water-channelling feature, a suggestion supported by its proximity to the dam. The stoneware pipe was mass produced, rather than hand-made, suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century origin for the wall (Plate 2).

100m further north and 5m west of the walking track are two more sections of dry-stone wall. These 3-4m long and 50 – 70cm high sections

line either side of a small stream within a gully and are separated by a distance of 1.5m. these walls appear to have been constructed to channel water within the stream and are of similar construction and therefore probably associated with the other section of dry-stone wall to the south (Plate 3). Several machine-made 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks were also located within the gully, approximately 5m south of the walls. It is not known if these are associated with the dry-stone walls.

It has been suggested that these walls may be associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century mining activities within the reserve. However, the absence of associated evidence of gold mining, the proximity of the dam and the presence of a 20<sup>th</sup> century drainpipe within one of the wall sections, indicates that they are associated with 20<sup>th</sup> century drainage/water channelling in the area.

## 5.4 Bulwidj Reserve

Bulwidj Reserve is the most northern of the reserves in the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System. The topography includes moderate hill slopes and steep gullies (Figure 3).

### 5.4.1 *Bulwidj Gold Mining Shaft*

A single, isolated gold mining shaft was located off the pathway leading from the northern entrance to the reserve, approximately half way down the hillslope on the western side of the gully leading to the creek bed (Plate 4).

The mouth of the shaft is approximately 10 x 6 metres but the depth could not be determined as the shaft is fenced off for safety reasons. No associated features or artefacts were found in the vicinity of the shaft, although some scattered pieces of glass and ceramic were noted along the paths within the reserve. However, none of these

artefacts dated to earlier than the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

No historical information could be found about this gold mining shaft, but it is likely to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 5.4.2 *Bulwidj Possible Gold Mining Shaft*

A shallow pit, approximately 4 x 4 metres was located upslope of the gully leading to the creek bed. This feature is not a result of natural slumping of the ground surface, and it is possible that it is the abandoned start of another gold mining shaft within the reserve. However, in the absence of associated historical artefacts or features, this suggestion cannot be substantiated (Plate 5).

## 5.5 Wimbi Reserve

Wimbi Reserve is relatively small and is located between Yanggai Reserve to the north and Motschall Reserve to the south. The topography of the reserve consists of moderate slopes and flat areas, with a steep gully leading down to the New Chum Creek in the southern portion (Figure 4).

### 5.5.1 *Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins*

As discussed in Section 4 above, this site is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7922-0216) and was recorded in 2000 by the archaeologist David Bannear, who tentatively interpreted it as a miner's residence, possibly associated with Chinese gold miners.

The site comprises an irregularly shaped, roughly square walled compound, approximately 65 x 70m in size, made of a local stone and mud interspersed at intervals with posts made from tree trunks that have been burnt, probably during

a bushfire. The wall is approximately 70cm high at its highest point and is missing in sections, which makes determining the exact size of the compound difficult (Plates 6 and 7).

The northern east-west running wall of the compound is approximately eight to ten metres south of the New Chum Gully. There is a short (approximately two metre) north-south extension protruding from this wall approximately 12 metres from the western end. The southern wall of the compound has a channel cut on the outside that may be a drainage channel leading to the creek. Several other short, eroded sections of channel were noted in the area, and these probably joined this larger channel structure or were part of other drainage channels servicing the site.

Within the compound are several features. The eastern section has an internal dividing wall, running east-west, approximately 23m long and there is another internal wall, running north-south from the northern wall, approximately 30m from the eastern end of the compound. It is possible that these internal walls delineate the outlines of a walled yard as they are too large for a house structure and the walls and posts are too low as they only reach about 70cm in height. Three square stone and mud walled structures were also recorded within the northeastern portion of the compound, just to the west of the north-south internal wall. These squares are only about 2 x 2 metres in size and may be the outline of wells (Plate 8, Figure 5).

The area within the compound contains no large trees, with the exception of an apple tree, but is covered with weeds and introduced plants such as agapanthus and watsonia. A small rubbish dump containing metal, glass and ceramic artefacts was also identified, but none of the pieces within this

artefact scatter were diagnostic and therefore an approximate age could not be determined.

No traces of mining activities were identified in the creek below the site, but the area was very overgrown and therefore visibility was very poor.

Several sheets of corrugated iron were located near the Howards Road entrance to the reserve. These are a considerable distance from the walled compound and there is no reason to suggest that they are associated with it. It is probable that these iron sheets have been dumped at this location relatively recently.

### *5.5.2 Interpretation of site H7922-0216*

Historical research and discussions with local residents have led to an interpretation of this location that differs significantly from that offered by David Bannear when he first recorded the site.

The walled compound within Wimbi Reserve is on Allotment 84, Section D of the Parish of Greensborough.

On 15 March 1909, Mrs Alice Maud Howard requested that this allotment be thrown open for selection. The allotment adjoined her husband Herbert Howard's property (letter from Mrs Howard to Department of Lands and Survey, Victorian Public Records Office, Freeman File records 15/03/09-3/4/14). On the same date a report of the Department of Lands and Survey recorded that there the land was classified as auriferous but, provided that there were no objections from Mines regarding Sections 47 or 103, the land could be opened for selection. On 24 March 1909, approval was given by the Minister of Mines. Following the payment of a survey fee of £3.1.0 by Mrs Howard on 24 April 1909, the allotment was gazetted as available Crown land on 9 June 1909. In a report dated 7 July 1909, the allotment was described as

undulating land with timber of no value that would be suitable for an orchard (Victorian Public Records Office, Freeman File records 15/03/09-3/4/14).

For some reason Mrs Howard did not pursue her desire to select the land and the next mention of it is from 24 June 1913 when Mr Joshua Peake made an application for allotment 84. His application was considered by the local Land Board and refused on 27 July 1913. No reasons for the refusal are provided (Victorian Public Records Office, Freeman File records 15/03/09-3/4/14).

Timothy Alfred O'Brien of Seymour, a broom maker who was married with nine children, applied for a selection purchase for allotment 84 on 11 November 1913. He wanted to use the plot to raise poultry and stated that he would fence the property and improve the land. The local Land Board recommended his application and he was informed that he was required to pay a survey fee of £3.1.00. Following his failure to make this payment, he was given 14 days notice to pay on 23 February 1914. His continued non-payment led to the refusal of his application of which he was informed on 3 April 1914. (Victorian Public Records Office, Freeman File records 15/03/09-3/4/14).

On 15 August 1914, John Freeman applied for a selection licence for allotment 84. At this time he supplied affidavits stating that he was single and a bootmaker employed at Goldings Boot Factory, Canterbury at £2/14/- per week. He gave his residence as Glenferrie and stated that he had £78 in the bank. His application was recommended by the local land Board and he paid the survey fee on 5 September 1914. A residence and cultivation licence for auriferous lands was provided to John Freeman on 1 October 1914 for

which he paid 18 shillings (Victorian Public Records Office, Freeman File records 15/08/09-1/10/14).

John Freeman's wife, May, had arrived from England in 1912. Motschall (1984: 138) states that the two met at the boot factory and quit their jobs to go and live in the country. They may have married before they moved to Panton Hill in late 1914/early 1915, although John Freeman's application in August 1914 stated that he was single. The couple never had any children (Motschall 1984: 138).

On 31 January 1939, John Freeman was sent a letter from the Secretary for Lands informing him that the rent on his property, held under Section 86 of the Land Act 1915, was to be reduced to the nominal rate of 2/6d per acre from 1 October. He was further advised that 'as you have now paid what is considered to be full value of the land steps may be taken by you to surrender your licence with a view to the issue of a Crown Grant. In April 1939 John Freeman lodged an 'Application for Surrender of Licence under Section 86 of the Land Act 1915, with a view to the issue of a Selection Purchase Lease or Crown Grant'. At this time Freeman is listed as being a pensioner residing in Panton Hill and he states that he has lived on allotment 84 under auriferous licence since 1915. The property is described as consisting of a house measuring 24 x 12 feet of split palings with an iron roof and outside skillion measuring 8 x 12 feet and made of iron boards (valued at £30), 26 chains of post-and-wire fencing (£11.14.0), clearings (10 acres valued at £40), two dams (£13), and a tank (£3). The total value of the property is given as £102.14.0 (Victorian Public Records Office, file 1772/44).

A memo from W McIlroy, Secretary for Lands to the Secretary of Mines dated 3 May 1939

requested a description of the land and a statement as to whether it could be leased without injury to mining interests. The Secretary for Mines advised on 17 May 1939 that there were no mining objections (Victorian Public Records Office, file 1772/44).

On 5 September 1939, it was recommended that John Freeman's proof of compliance with the requirements of the Land Act be accepted and the value of the land was fixed at £18. In a report dated 17 October 1938, it was noted that the house and property were in excellent condition. Another report from 14 October 1938 lists the improvements on the property as consisting of 38 chain of post-and-wire fencing, three dams and a three-roomed house measuring 24 x 12 feet of bush timber with a galvanised iron roof. Ten acres of grassland had been cleared and partially cultivated and internal fences of palings and mud constructed. The property was listed as being used for grazing, garden and residence. The land was finally purchased by John Freeman on 23 October 1939.

In her book, *Wildwood Days*, local resident Marjorie Motschall recalls that May and John Freeman (locally known as Jack) lived in a wattle-and-daub hut covered in honeysuckle about half a mile from her family home. The hut was lined with hessian that was then covered with wallpaper and there was a fireplace in the bedroom and living room (Motschall 1984: 138). Local resident Robert Marshall, who visited the Freeman residence as a child in the late 1950s, recalls that the house was very simple and small. It was located approximately in the centre of the stone and mud walled compound and there was a pathway leading from the house, through the walled compound, and to the south.

Motschall records that Jack dug a well, made a dam and fenced his 17-acre block of virgin bush. He also established a garden and grew vegetables, selling any excess to local residents (Motschall 1984: 138). Robert Marshall recalls that during the late 1950s, the garden contained a lot of bulbs, a few fruit trees and plants such as agapanthus and watsonia (Marshall pers. com.).

Jack Freeman died of a heart attack in the 1940s and Mrs Freeman, who the Motschall family knew as 'Freemie', remained at the property. She collected fresh milk and papers from the Motschalls twice a week, knitted socks and jumpers for the family and helped with mending tasks (Motschall 1984: 138). Mr Robert Marshall recalls Mrs Freeman taking delight in showing the local children the holes in her ceiling where she had taken 'pot-shots' at the possums with her rifle (Marshall pers. com.).

Marjorie Motschall's father asked Mrs Freeman to marry him, but she refused. She died when she was in her 80s (probably in the mid-1960s) and left her cottage to Marjorie Motschall with instructions to sell it and take a trip overseas. This she did (Motschall 1984: 140). The house was then either tenanted out or squatted before being demolished by Melbourne Water when they bought the land for the Watsons Creek dam reserve (Marshall pers. com.).

The features recorded by David Bannear and relocated during this survey are those of the Freeman residence on allotment 84. The stone and mud compound corresponds to the internal fences of 'mud and palings' that are described in the historical documents. The plants currently growing within the fenced area are some of those known to have grown in the garden during the time that Mrs Freeman was in residence. No traces of the house itself were identified, but these

may have been obscured by the dense growth of plants and weeds within the compound walls. The small artefact scatter of domestic refuse was presumably deposited by the Freemans.

## 5.6 Gawa Reserve

Gawa Reserve is relatively narrow and follows the southern side of the course of Watsons Creek. The reserve is very overgrown with weeds and long grass and the topography is relatively flat to undulating. The most southern portion of the reserve could not be accessed during this survey as recent torrential rains had made the creek impassable.

No historic cultural heritage sites were located within Gawa Reserve. However, the reserve does contain some interesting features of a more recent origin. There is a bridge located across the creek in the northern portion of the reserve. This bridge is made of two telephone poles, which span across the creek, and iron cross-beams (Plate 9). There is also a brick and concrete block platform where the bridge meets the southern bank of the creek.

Approximately 25m east of the bridge is a dump of miscellaneous rubbish, including old doors and a kitchen sink.

Approximately 50m southeast of the bridge is a wooden framed structure. This feature is situated within the overflow zone of the creek and would have been subjected to periodic flooding. The structure consists of rough-hewn tree trunks forming upright pillars and cross-beams. These are slotted into one another and tied in place with wire (Plate 10).

Approximately 5m east of the outer wall is a neat stack of machine made bricks and in the general vicinity there is a substantial amount of rubbish,

including plastic plant pots, foam (possibly from couch cushions), glass bottles and jars and coils of fencing wire.

An interview with the owner of the property adjoining the reserve to the north established that the bridge and wooden framed structure are of relatively recent origin and were 'made by hippies' some time in the 1960s or 1970s.

## 5.7 Yirrip Reserve

Yirrip Reserve is on the southwest of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System. The topography of Yirrip Reserve includes moderate hills and steeper gullies and slopes. The northern section abutting Couties Road is a cleared paddock of long grass with some blackberries and thistles and mature trees. The southwest section is also relatively cleared and has dense blackberry coverage in some areas and some intrusive European plants, including fruit trees. The southeastern section of the reserve is covered in thick, impenetrable bush.

No historic cultural heritage sites were located within this reserve, although there is a dump of modern rubbish along Dax Road approximately 150m from the western edge of the reserve.

## 5.8 Wurran Reserve

Wurran Reserve is a small, narrow reserve on the western side of Long Gully Road. It abuts Long Gully Reserve at its northern end. The topography of Wurran Reserve is relatively steep, with slightly flatter areas just above the creek, particularly on the eastern side. The vegetation is open woodland with some introduced species, such as agapanthus, growing close to the road.

### 5.8.1 *Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site*

This extensive site extends along much of the eastern side and the southern portion of the western side of Long Gully (Figure 6). It comprises shallow mining pits, mulloch heaps and some channels associated with alluvial gold mining.

The pits begin on the eastern side of Long Gully, at the southern end of the reserve and are located on the flatter areas of ground approximately 2 metres above the creek. In this area the pits are quite eroded, and the identified channels may be natural erosion channels rather than races associated with gold mining. Approximately 160 metres from the southern end of the reserve, the topography of the gully becomes steeper and the evidence for gold mining ceases. Pits start to reappear another 80 metres along the gully, where the ground above the creek is again slightly flatter, but the density of pits in this area is less than that of the concentration to the south. This middle section of pits extends for 70 metres. The northern section of the site begins at 380m north of the southern end of the reserve and continues all the way into Long Gully Reserve. The concentration of pits in the northern section is relatively dense and the pits themselves are less eroded than in the other parts of the reserve (Plate 11). A single diagnostic piece of light green glass from a bottle manufactured in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century was identified in this area.

The western side of the reserve appears to have been more disturbed by recent activities than the eastern side, and there are a lot of introduced weed species present, such as blackberries, bracken and thistles. Some mining pits were identified on the western side of Long Gully, 260 metres north of the southern end of the reserve

and these extend into the private property abutting the western side of the reserve.

## 5.9 Yanggai Reserve

The main portion of Yanggai reserve is located between Wimbi Reserve to the south and Boomers Reserve to the north. The reserve also includes a relatively narrow strip along Long Gully to the northeast. The reserve consists of moderate to steep slopes, particularly in the region of Boomers Gully. The dense nature of the bush made the eastern portion of the main reserve impenetrable.

### 5.9.1 *Yanggai Gold Mining Area*

The Yanggai Gold Mining Area is currently listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme, which shows it as incorporating the southwestern portion of the narrow strip along Long Gully. However, the results of this survey indicate that the site covers the entirety of the northeastern section of the reserve along both sides of Long Gully (Figure 7).

The Yanggai Gold Mining Area is characterised by shallow mining pits and more extensively shallow open-mined areas, mulloch heaps and channels. On the southern side of Long Gully, the pits begin approximately 50 metres from the bend in the emergency access road and continue northeast along the entirety of the reserve (plate 12). The area has been extensively mined and many of the pits are well preserved and have distinct sides and mulloch heaps. All of the pits are located within 50 metres of the creek, and some are quite open and large, while others are smaller and deeper. Despite the abundant evidence of alluvial gold mining activities, no indications of habitations were located. However, several diagnostic fragments of glass, indicating a

mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date of manufacture, were identified.

The northern side of Long Gully is much steeper than the southern side, and therefore less intensively mined.

## 5.10 Motschall Reserve

The land in Motschall Reserve is moderately sloping with a steeper gradient towards Long Gully Creek. The vegetation coverage is relatively sparse, with the exception of the riparian zone (Figure 8).

### 5.10.1 Motschall Artefact Scatter

At the northern end of the reserve, just before the bridge near the intersection of Long Gully, Motschalls and Broad Acres Roads, is an area near the roadside that appears to have been deliberately levelled. On the creek side of this flattened area is a scatter of bricks, some of which are marked 'Hoffman' (Plate 13). This firm operated in Brunswick between 1862 and 1990, but the fact that the bricks are machine made indicates that they were produced during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Material from this flattened area appears to have been pushed down into the gully below where there is a scatter of domestic rubbish (Plate 14). This includes:

- Bottles and jars, including several with the maker's mark of the Australian Glass Manufacturers, dating to between 1934 and 1948 (Arnold 2002: 19) and another with the maker's mark of the manufacturers Bottle Company of Victoria manufactured between 1903 and post-1970 (Arnold 1997: 95).
- Ceramic items, including a jug, plates, teapot and other items with the manufacturer's mark of Grindley of England. These pieces were manufactured in approximately 1946 (Godden 1991: 293)

A significant portion of the material dumped in this area probably dates to the late 1940s or 1950s. However, the dump also includes more recent rubbish, such as car parts, aluminium cans and plastic bottles.

## 5.11 Significance Assessment

The legislation protecting historic sites and artefacts is discussed in Appendix 5, while the significance assessment methodology is outlined in Appendix 4.

The Project Brief for the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System Cultural Heritage Survey required the significance of any identified historic cultural heritage sites to be evaluated using Heritage Victoria's 'Landscape Assessment Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Significance'. These guidelines are designed to be used in assessing culturally significance landscapes in Victoria. However, in general, the overall landscapes comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve system are not significant, in terms of cultural heritage, although they do contain seven historic cultural heritage sites. The significance of the sites recorded during this survey is better assessed through the use of the formal criteria for the heritage assessment of sites formulated for the Victorian Heritage Register and/or the Victorian Heritage Inventory, as outlined in the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the *Heritage Act 1995*. These criteria can be used to assess the social historic, aesthetic and scientific value of

historic cultural heritage sites, as well as their rareness and representativeness at a local, regional, state or national level.

In addition, the scientific value of the recorded sites was assessed using three criteria: site contents, site condition and site representativeness. Using these criteria, each site is given a ranking for scientific significance ranging from 1 (low) to 10 (high). Table 2 presents the significance assessments for the four sites located during the survey.

The Freeman homestead site (H7922-0216), located within Wimbi Reserve, is of moderate local significance. The site is associated with known characters, information about whom is preserved in the memories of local residents and the writings of Marjorie Motschall (1984). It is also of moderate scientific significance because of the visible above ground features and the potential of the site to yield sub-surface remains that might be used to investigate life at an early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century rural domestic dwelling.

The Bulwidj gold mining shaft in Bulwidj Reserve is of low local significance. No information about this site has been recovered and it is not known to what time period it dates. Given the preponderance of gold mining shafts in the Pantan Hill area and surrounding regions, the site is neither rare nor representative. It is also of low scientific significance, due to the lack of related features or artefacts and the common nature of the site.

The artefact scatters in Bunjil and Motschall reserves are both of very low regional and low scientific significance. Both date to the late 1940s and only just fall into the time period for historic cultural heritage sites (older than 50 years).

The dry-stone walls in Bunjil reserve are probably not associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century gold mining activities in the area, but rather are 20<sup>th</sup> century water drainage/channelling features. As such, they are of low local and low scientific significance only.

The Wurran alluvial gold mine site, although large, is not particularly well preserved and, given the preponderance of evidence of alluvial gold mining in the area, it is also not rare or representative. This site is of moderate local and moderate scientific significance. However, the better preserved and more extensive Yanggai gold mining area is a prime example of an alluvial gold mining site and is therefore of moderate to high local and moderate state significance. Due to the lack of associated artefacts and features, this site has been afforded only a moderate scientific significance.

## 5.12 Conclusion

An archaeological survey has been conducted of the seven reserves comprising the Pantan Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve. The survey was constrained by poor visibility due to dense grass, weed and bush cover in many parts of the reserves. However, one site previously recorded and listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, one site listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme and five new historic cultural heritage sites were identified. In addition, a further possible historic cultural heritage site was located, but this has not been formally recorded due to its ambiguity.

The Site listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory is located within Wimbi Reserve. When first recorded, it was thought that this site may be the remains of a miner's resident and possibly be associated with the Chinese.

However, historical research undertaken as part of this project has demonstrated that the site was first occupied in 1914 by John and May Freeman, who lived there together until the 1940s when John Freeman died, and was then the home of May Freeman until the 1960s when she passed away.

The extensive alluvial gold mining remains in Yanggai Reserve, and listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme, were relocated and recorded. This study demonstrated that the extent and significance of this site is greater than is indicated on the Heritage Overlay. Another extensive alluvial gold mining areas was also identified within Wurran Reserve. Both of these sites are associated with the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century gold rush of the Caledonia Goldfield that incorporated the Panton Hill area. In addition an isolated gold mine shaft and another possible abandoned gold mining shaft was identified within Bulwidj Reserve. It is not known if these shafts date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, or are isolated examples of 20<sup>th</sup> century mining activities in Panton Hill.

Two scatters of late 1940s or 1950s artefacts were also identified, one in Bunjil Reserve and the other in Motschall Reserve. Two sections of dry-stone wall, probably water drainage/channelling features dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, were also identified within Bunjil Reserve.

The following section outlines the management recommendations for the identified historic cultural heritage sites within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve.

<b><i>Significance assessments of historic cultural heritage sites</i></b>			
<b>HV SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT</b>
H7922-0216	Freeman Homestead site	Moderate local	3 - 4 (moderate)
H7922-0330	Bulwidj gold mine shaft	Low local	2 (low)
D7922-0334	Bunjil artefact scatter	Very low local	1 (low)
D7922-0334	Bunjil stone walls	Low local	2 (low)
D7922-0333	Motschall artefact scatter	Very low local	1 (low)
H7922-0331	Wurran alluvial gold mining site	Moderate local	3 - 4 (moderate)
H7922-0329	Yanggai gold mining area	Moderate – high local Moderate State	4 – 5 (moderate)

**Table 2: Heritage and scientific significance assessment of historic cultural heritage sites recorded during the survey.**

## 6 Management of Cultural Heritage Values

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### 6.1 Statutory Legislation

Historic cultural heritage remains are a record of the past occupation and use of the landscape by non-Aboriginal people. They have the potential to provide a different record of the past than is preserved in written records and to document changes and continuities over longer periods of time. Their value often lies in their relevance to current society. As the urban development of the environment continues, pressure increases on this diminishing resource and the potential to damage or destroy such sites is increased. All heritage remains are protected by legislation (see Appendix 5).

To some degree the legislation governing the protection of heritage remains determines their management. The relevant components of the legislation are discussed in this section, followed by the recommended management actions.

### 6.2 Statutory Protection of Historic Cultural Heritage Sites<sup>12</sup>

All non-Aboriginal archaeological sites and places in Victoria older than 50 years are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*. Sites and places include buildings, designed landscapes, gardens, historic places and objects, archaeological sites, and historic shipwrecks.

The *Heritage Act 1995* is administered by Heritage Victoria. Under this Act, it is an offence to knowingly disturb, damage or excavate a site or artefact without obtaining permission from the Executive Director of the Heritage Council.

Sites, places or objects may be registered on the Victorian Heritage Register and on the Heritage Inventory. However, all historic cultural heritage sites are protected by legislation, whether or not they are recorded by Heritage Victoria or registered on the Victorian Heritage Inventory or Victorian Heritage Register. Therefore both known and unknown (or potential) cultural heritage sites are protected by legislation. Protection extends to places, buildings, gardens, trees, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, precincts, and land. The term 'object' may refer to building contents, archaeological artefacts and relics associated with places.

#### 6.2.1 The Heritage Register

Heritage Victoria administers the Victorian Heritage Register. The Register, established under the *Heritage Act 1995*, lists Victoria's *most significant* places, objects and historic shipwrecks.

#### 6.2.2 The Heritage Inventory

The Heritage Inventory lists *all* known historic archaeological sites and relics and was established under the *Heritage Act 1995*. Sites may be added to the inventory regardless of their significance.

### 6.3 Potential Impacts

The seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve system and Motschall Reserve are all public open space owned by the Nillumbik Shire Council. At this time no major works are proposed in these areas, but ongoing weed and rabbit eradication programs, fuel reduction burning and other Council activities, as well as

disturbance resulting from public access, such as walking tracks and horse riding trails, have the potential to impact upon historic cultural heritage values.

Of the seven sites identified by this survey, only the Freeman homestead site has the potential to be negatively impacted to any significant extent by the activities of Council or the public. The gold mine shaft in Bulkwidj Reserve is fenced off and, because of the nature of the site, will not be adversely affected by Council maintenance activities or public use of the reserve. The two artefact scatters, located on Bunjil and Motschall reserves are relatively recent and very low significance historic cultural heritage sites. Neither are on walking trails or in areas likely to be subject to high levels of public access.

However, Council attempts to remove modern rubbish in the area around these two sites may have an impact. The Bunjil stone walls are also a low significance site, but they may potentially be impacted by track maintenance activities, weed clearing and rabbit eradication.

Both the Wurran alluvial gold mining site and Yanggai gold mining area are likely to be affected by the ongoing process of erosion. In addition, rabbit eradication, fuel load reduction and pine tree removal undertaken by Council may negatively impact upon these sites.

Under the terms of the *Heritage Act 1995* if an historic cultural heritage site is significant and on the Heritage Register, works in this location will require an application for a 'Permit' to conduct the works and consultation regarding the site with Heritage Victoria. If the site is on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, as is the case with the seven sites located during this survey, then a 'Consent' to conduct works will be required from Heritage Victoria before any disturbance can commence.

Therefore Nillumbik Shire Council would need to apply for a 'Consent' from Heritage Victoria if any ground disturbing works were planned that may impact upon any of the seven sites recorded during this survey.

In addition, there is some potential for as yet unknown historic cultural heritage sites to be located in the study area. The impacts to both known and unknown sites are addressed in the management recommendations. These are summarised in Table 3. A more detailed discussion of the recommended actions is given below.

#### 6.4 Management of Historic Cultural Heritage Sites

The management process outlined below is based on the predicted impact to historic cultural heritage sites located in the study area and to the possible impact to as yet unknown archaeological sites referred to as 'potential archaeological deposits'. All historic cultural heritage sites are protected by legislation, so that the recommended management options are designed to ensure that any Council activities do not breach the legislation and are consistent with the Heritage Victoria policy objectives for the protection of heritage sites and places. In addition, the management recommendations outlined below are designed to assist Nillumbik Shire Council with their desire to preserve cultural historic sites within the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve, while still being able to maintain the area's environmental values and permitting the reserves to be enjoyed by the public.

#### *6.4.1 Potential Impacts to Known and Unknown Historic Cultural Heritage Values*

The following actions are recommended to mitigate impact upon both known and unknown historic cultural heritage values within the study area. It is the responsibility of the Nillumbik Shire Council to ensure that all agents carrying out potentially ground disturbing works in the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve are fully aware of their responsibilities for the historic cultural heritage values of the area under the current heritage legislation and the management options outlined below. If the recommended management options are followed, these actions will be effective in ensuring that impacts to historic cultural heritage values are minimised.

### **6.5 General Management Recommendations**

While specific management options can be recommended for known sites, all ground disturbing works within the reserve system have the potential to disturb previously unknown historic cultural heritage sites

#### *6.5.1 Recommendation 1*

If historic cultural heritage sites or artefacts are found while works are being undertaken in the reserves of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System or Motschall Reserve, all works should cease in the vicinity of the site and the finds should be reported to the consultant archaeologist and Heritage Victoria. The archaeologist should attend the site to determine whether further investigation is required and to establish the significance of the finds. Further disturbance cannot take place without the relevant permits

under the terms of the *Heritage Act* 1995 (see Appendix 5).

#### *6.5.2 Recommendation 2*

During the survey for historic cultural heritage sites, Aboriginal artefacts were noted in Motschall Reserve. It is highly likely that other Aboriginal cultural heritage sites are located throughout the reserve system, particularly in proximity to watercourses and on higher areas such as ridges and flattened hill tops. Council should give consideration to employing a qualified archaeologist to undertake a survey of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve for Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

#### *6.5.3 Recommendation 3*

The historic cultural heritage study discussed in this report was restricted to a consideration of the seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve. These reserves are all under the management of the Nillumbik Shire Council. However, Nillumbik Shire in general and the Panton Hill area specifically, contain a number of other reserves, some of which abut those investigated as part of this study. It is recommended that the managing bodies of these reserves consider undertaking a survey for historic cultural heritage values in order to provide a more complete picture of the historic cultural heritage of the region.

#### *6.5.4 Recommendation 4*

It is recommended that all historic cultural heritage sites recorded as a part of this study be included on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Shire Council.

## **6.6 Specific Management Recommendations – the Freeman homestead**

### *6.6.1 Recommendation 5*

The remains of the Freeman homestead in Wimbi Reserve are currently reasonably stable, although the stone and mud brick wall is slowly degrading over time. It is recommended that no significant stabilisation works be undertaken at this site, but rather that a less intrusive strategy be adopted.

### *6.6.2 Recommendation 6*

As part of this less intrusive strategy, it is recommended that no weed/grass slashing take place against the stone and mud walls of the compound. The vegetation that is currently in the area is helping with the stabilisation of this feature, and therefore no vegetation should be removed from within one metre outside the perimeter wall or within the compound itself.

### *6.6.3 Recommendation 7*

There are a number of pine trees located in and around the walls of the Freeman homestead site. These are a weed species and Council may wish to remove them. In order to prevent damage to the walls from dropping limbs, it is recommended that a qualified arborist be employed for the removal of any tree within 5 metres of the mud and stone walls of the compound.

### *6.6.4 Recommendation 8*

Provided that rabbit eradication activities do not involve disturbance of the ground surface, these can be undertaken within the stone and mud walled compound

### *6.6.5 Recommendation 9*

Given the potential of the interior of the stone and mud compound to contain sub-surface remains and thus far unidentified above-ground features, related to the period that the Freemans occupied the site, consideration should be given by the Nillumbik Shire Council to funding an archaeological excavation of this site. This project should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.

## **6.7 Specific Recommendations – the Bulwidj Gold Mine shaft**

### *6.7.1 Recommendation 10*

This site is currently stable, but is recommended that the site remain fenced off for public safety and to ensure that people do not disturb the site.

### *6.7.2 Recommendation 11*

There are no restrictions that need to be placed upon Council activities in association with this site.

## **6.8 Specific recommendations – the Bunjil Artefact Scatter**

### *6.8.1 Recommendation 12*

The only potential threat to this site is Council rubbish removal activities. If Council decides to remove the modern rubbish in the vicinity of this site, there are two options for the mitigation of potential impacts on historic cultural heritage values:

- The consultant archaeologist could mark out the area of the site and Council clearing activities could then avoid this location

- Nillumbik Shire Council could apply to Heritage Victoria for a 'Consent' and then all the rubbish in the area, including that comprising the site, could be removed.

## 6.9 Specific recommendations – Bunjil Stone Walls

### 6.9.1 Recommendation 13

The two sections of dry-stone walls comprising this site are both within close proximity of the public walking trail through the reserve. Care should therefore be taken that any trail/track maintenance activities do not adversely impact upon this site.

### 6.9.2 Recommendation 14

While the dry-stone wall sections appear to be relatively stable, it is recommended that no weed/grass slashing should take place against the walls themselves

### 6.9.3 Recommendation 15

The area around the southern L-shaped section of dry-stone wall is heavily pockmarked with rabbit burrows. It is recommended that rabbit eradication activities involving ground disturbance are not undertaken within 1 metre of the walls.

## 6.10 Specific recommendations – Motschall Artefact Scatter

The recommendations for this site are the same as Recommendation 12 above.

## 6.11 Specific recommendations – Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site

The evidence for alluvial gold mining at this location will potentially be impacted by any ground disturbing activities, and therefore the recommendations for this location are all designed to prevent such damage.

### 6.11.1 Recommendation 16

Where possible, non ground disturbing techniques of rabbit eradication, such as poisoning or trapping, should be adopted throughout the reserve.

### 6.11.2 Recommendation 17

If trees need to be removed for fuel load reduction purposes, then the least ground disturbing method, such as the drill and fill technique, should be adopted, rather than the removal of the tree trunk and roots.

### 6.11.3 Recommendation 18

There are a number of piece trees, a weed species, within the reserve. If Council wished to remove these trees, then a minimally ground disturbing method, such as the drill and fill technique, should be used.

## 6.12 Specific recommendations – Yanggai Gold Mining Area

As with Wurran Reserve, the evidence for alluvial gold mining at this location will potentially be impacted by any ground disturbing activities, and therefore the recommendations for this location are all designed to prevent such damage.

The recommendations for this site are the same as recommendations 16, 17 and 18 above, with the following additions:

### 6.12.1 Recommendation 19

During the survey, a large modern rubbish dump was noted on the southern side of the gully,

approximately 470 metres north of the southern entrance to the reserve on Blue House Road. For aesthetic reasons, it is recommended that this rubbish dump be removed.

#### *6.12.2 Recommendation 20*

The Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme shows this site (listed as HO 12) as covering the southern portion of the northeastern 'arm' of the reserve. However, this study has demonstrated that the site extends across the entirety of this portion of the reserve, it is recommended that the Heritage Overlay therefore be amended accordingly.

the reserve system or the public's right to access this area of public open space.

### **6.13 Conclusions**

A historic cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken for the seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve. Seven historic cultural heritage sites, one of which had previously been recorded and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and another of which is listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme were identified during the archaeological survey for historic cultural heritage sites. Six of the identified sites are of local historic significance only and, with the exception of the Freeman Homestead site in Wimbi Reserve and the Wurrán gold mining site, all are of low scientific significance. The Yanggai gold mining area is of moderate to high local and moderate State significance and moderate scientific significance. This report has presented the results of this survey and developed a series of management recommendations for the sites that will enable them to be preserved, as per the requirements of the *Heritage Act* 1995, without restricting the Nillumbik Shire Council's ability to maintain the environmental values of

HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve	<p>All ground disturbing activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li> <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> <li>• Path/trail maintenance</li> <li>• Rubbish removal</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b></p> <p>If historic cultural heritage sites or artefacts are found while works are being undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all works should cease in the vicinity of the site</li> <li>• the finds should be reported to the consultant archaeologist and Heritage Victoria.</li> <li>• The archaeologist should attend the site to determine whether further investigation is required and to establish the significance of the finds.</li> <li>• Further disturbance cannot take place without the relevant permits under the terms of the <i>Heritage Act</i> 1995 (see Appendix 5).</li> </ul> <p><b>Recommendation 2</b></p> <p>Council should give consideration to employing a qualified archaeologist to undertake a survey of the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Motschall Reserve for Aboriginal cultural heritage values.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 3</b></p> <p>This study was restricted to a consideration of the seven reserves comprising the Panton Hill Bush Reserve System and Mochall Reserve, all of which are under the management of the Nillumbik Shire Council. There are also a number of other reserves in the Panton Hill area, some of which about those investigated as part of this study, which are managed by other bodies. It is recommended that a survey for historic cultural heritage values be considered for these reserves.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 4</b></p> <p>All sites recorded during this study should be included on the Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme.</p>
Freeman Homestead (registered with Heritage Victoria as the Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins), Wimbi Reserve (H7922-0216)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li>   <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recommendation 5</b></p> <p>It is recommended that no significant stabilisation works be undertaken at this site, but rather that a less intrusive strategy be adopted.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 6</b></p> <p>No weed/grass slashing take place against the stone and mud walls of the compound and no vegetation should be removed from within one metre outside the perimeter wall or within the compound itself.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 7</b></p> <p>If trees close to the walls need to be removed, it is recommended that a qualified arborist be employed to ensure minimal ground disturbance and damage from falling limbs.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 8</b></p> <p>Provided that rabbit eradication activities do not involve disturbance of the ground surface, these can be undertaken within the stone and mud compound. It is recommended that poisoning, trapping, or a similar non ground-disturbing technique be used.</p>

HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Freeman Homestead, Wimbi Reserve (H7922-0216), continued.		<b>Recommendation 9</b> Consideration should be given by the Nillumbik Shire Council to funding an archaeological excavation of this site. This project should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist.
Bulwidj Gold Mining Shaft, Bulwidj Reserve (H7922-0330)		<b>Recommendation 10</b> The site should remain fenced off for public safety and to ensure that people do not disturb the site <b>Recommendation 11</b> There are no restrictions that need to be placed upon Council activities in association with this site
Bunjil Artefact Scatter, Bunjil Reserve (D7922-0332)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubbish removal</li> </ul>	<b>Recommendation 12</b> If Council decides to remove the modern rubbish in the vicinity of this site, there are two options for the mitigation of potential impacts on historic cultural heritage values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consultant archaeologist could mark out the area of the site and Council clearing activities could then avoid this location</li> <li>Nillumbik Shire Council could apply to Heritage Victoria for a 'Consent to Damage' and then all the rubbish in the area, including that comprising the site, could be removed.</li> </ul>
Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve (D7922-0334)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Path/trail maintenance</li> <li>Weed eradication</li> <li>Fuel load reduction</li> <li>Rabbit eradication</li> </ul>	<b>Recommendation 13</b> Given the close proximity of the walls to the walking trail, care should be taken that they are not disturbed during track maintenance activities. <b>Recommendation 14</b> No weed/grass slashing should take place against the stone walls <b>Recommendation 15</b> Provided that rabbit eradication activities do not involve disturbance of the ground with 1m of the walls, these can be undertaken in the area.
Motschall Artefact Scatter, Motschall Reserve (D7922-0333)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubbish Removal</li> </ul>	The same as <b>Recommendation 12</b> above
Wurran Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurran Reserve (H7922-0331)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rabbit eradication</li> <li>Fuel load reduction</li> <li>Pine tree removal</li> </ul>	<b>Recommendation 16</b> Where possible, non-ground disturbing methods, such as poisoning or trapping, should be used for rabbit eradication throughout the reserve. <b>Recommendation 17</b> Where trees need to be removed from the reserve, the least destructive technique to the gold mining pits and channels would be the drill and fill technique, rather than removal of the tree trunk and roots. <b>Recommendation 18</b> All pine trees within the reserve should be removed using minimally ground disturbing methods, such as the drill and fill

		technique.
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HISTORIC CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Yanggai Gold Mining Area, Yanggai Reserve (H7922-0329)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit eradication</li> <li>• Fuel load reduction</li> <li>• Pine tree removal</li> <li>• Rubbish removal</li> </ul>	<p>The same as <b>Recommendation 16</b> above</p> <p>The same as <b>Recommendation 17</b> above.</p> <p>The same as <b>Recommendation 18</b> above</p> <p><b>Recommendation 19</b></p> <p>For aesthetic reasons, it is recommended that the large dump of modern rubbish located approximately 470m north of the southern entrance to the reserve on Blue House Road and on the south side of the gully, be removed.</p> <p><b>Recommendation 20</b></p> <p>The Heritage Overlay of the Nillumbik Planning Scheme should be amended so that the extent of this site includes the entire eastern arm of Yanggai Reserve.</p>

**Table 3: management options.**

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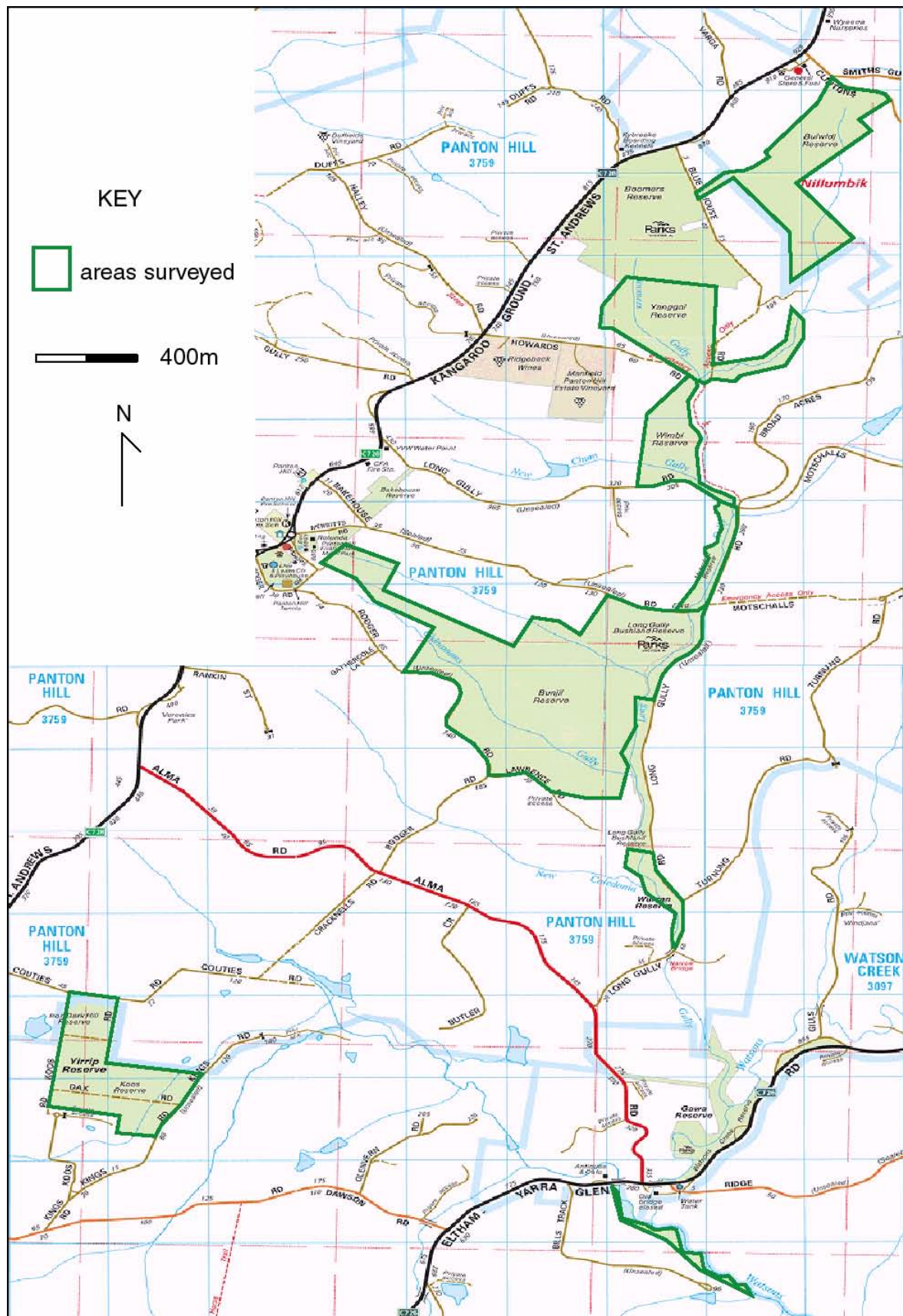
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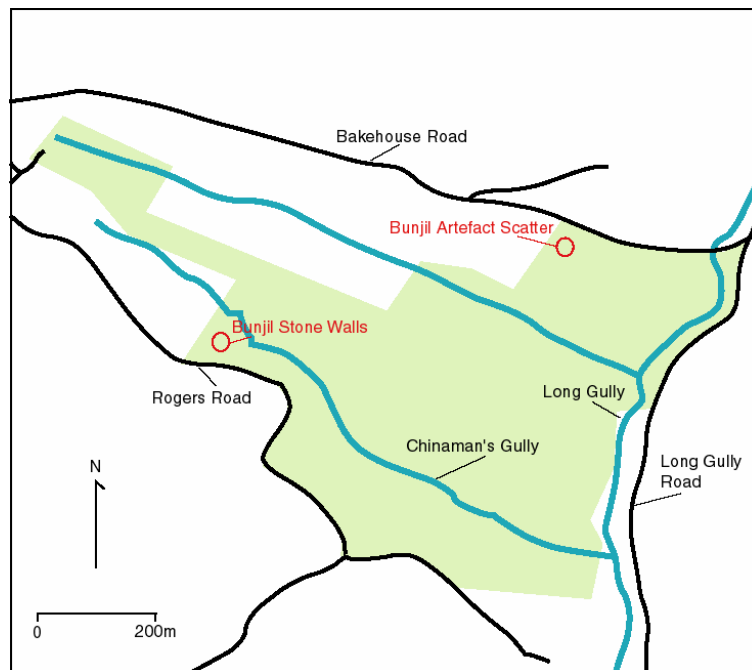
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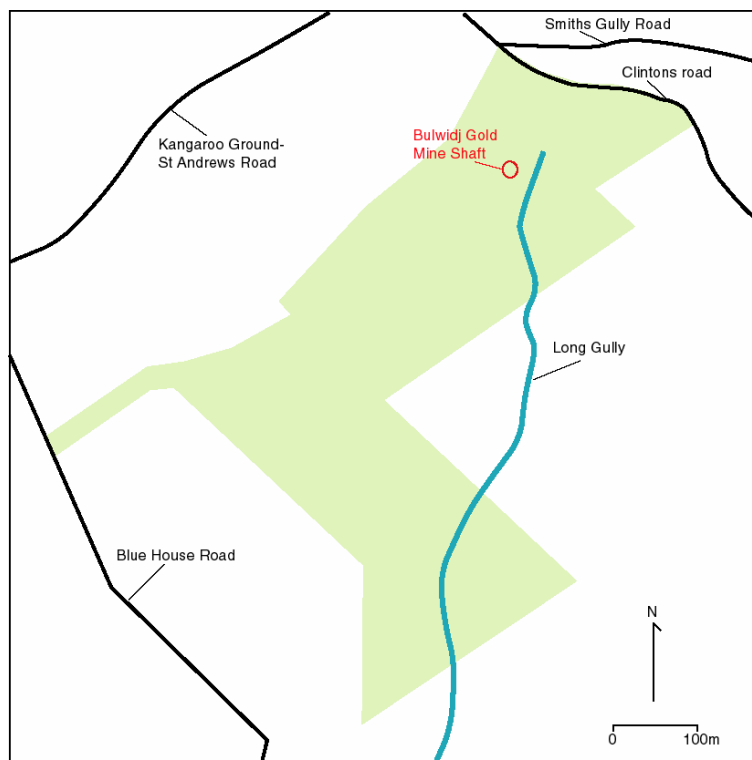
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# FIGURES

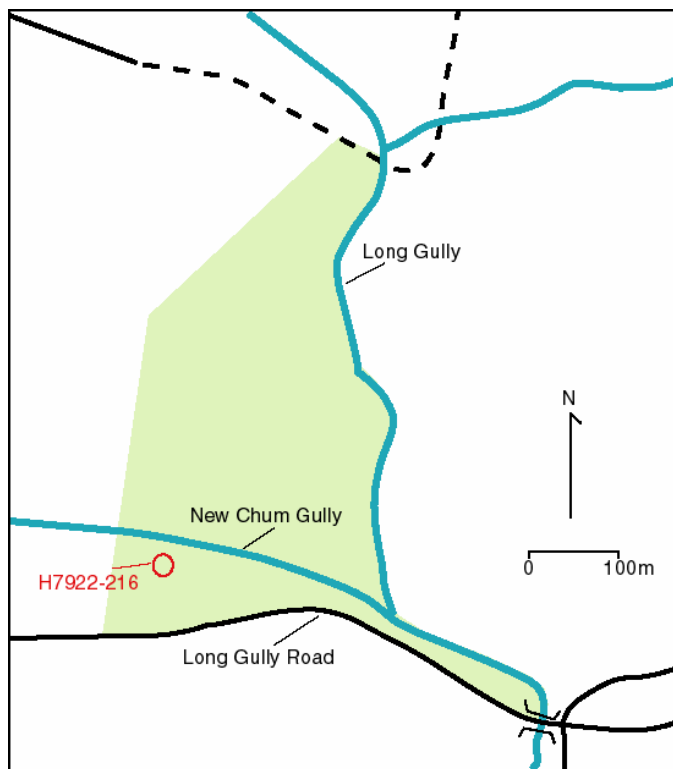




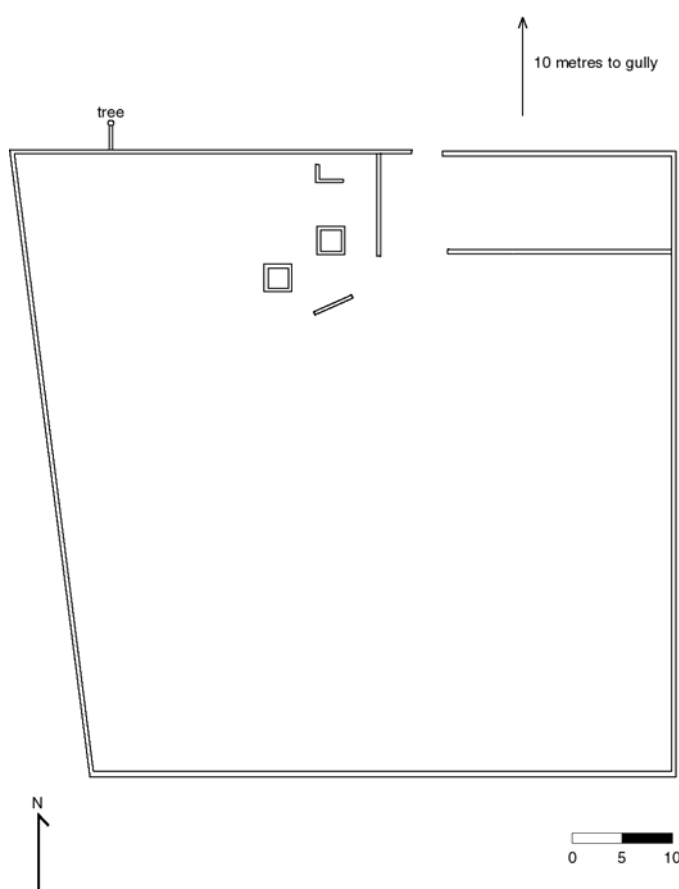
**Figure 2: Location of Bunjil Stone Walls and Bunjil Artefact Scatter, Bunjil Reserve**



**Figure 3: Location of Bulwidj gold mine shaft, Bulwidj Reserve**



**Figure 4: Location of Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve**



**Figure 5: map of features identified at the Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve**

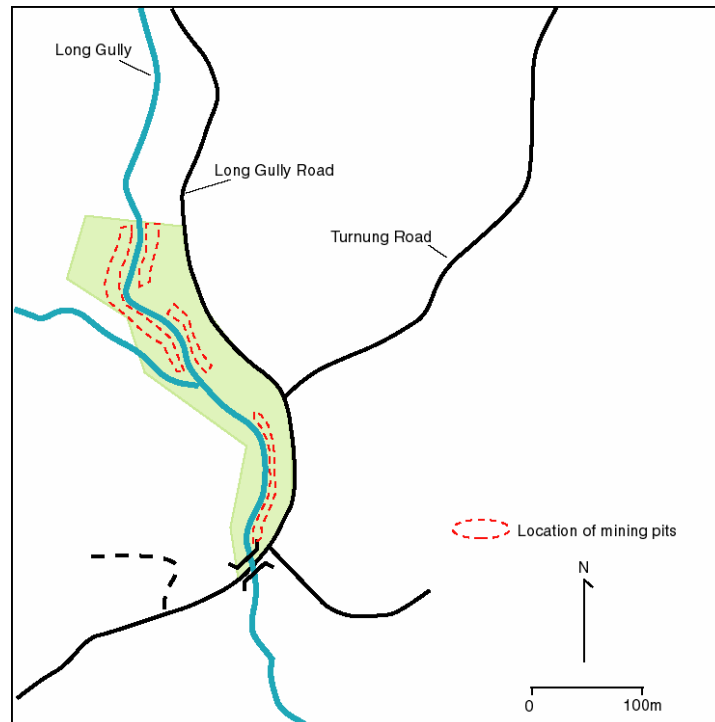


Figure 6: location of Wurrallup Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurrallup Reserve

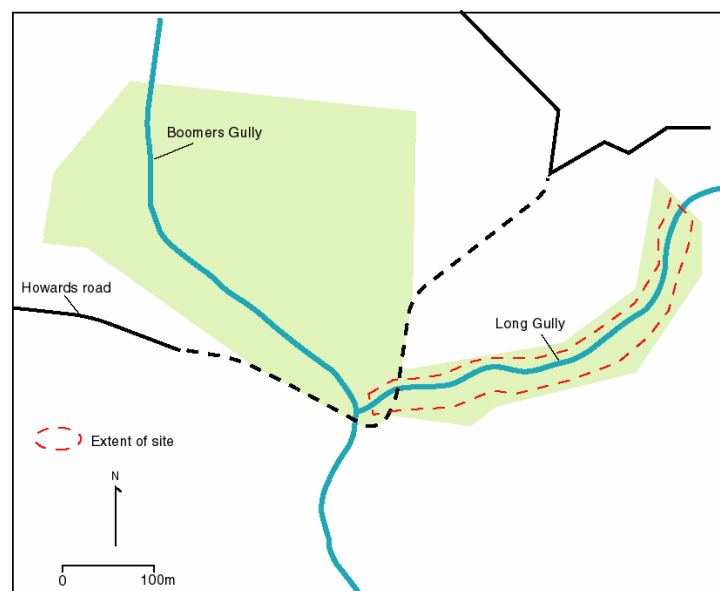


Figure 7: Location of Yanggaird Gold Mining Area, Yanggaird Reserve

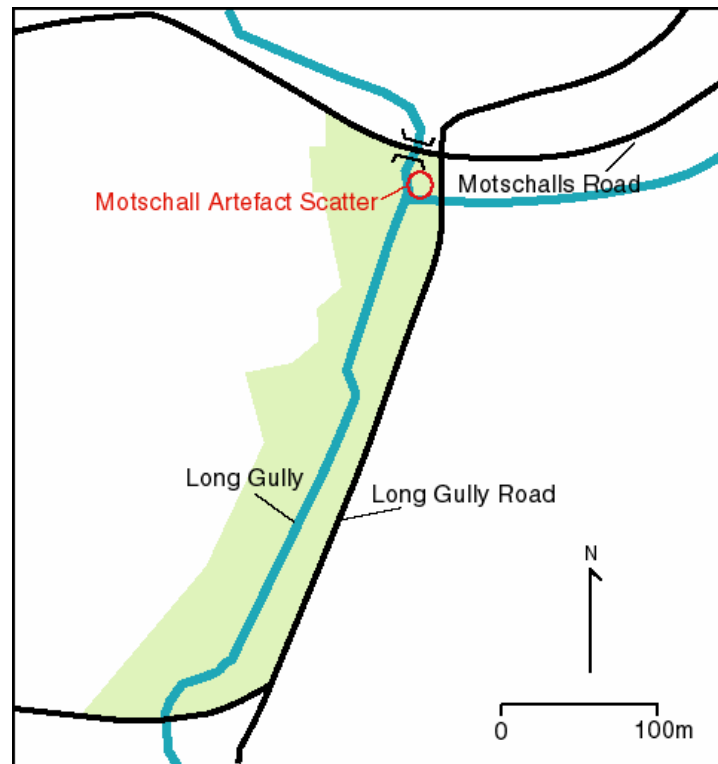


Figure 8: location of Motschall Artefact Scatter, Motschall Reserve

# PLATES



**Plate 1: Bunjil artefact scatter, Bunjil Reserve**



**Plate 2: Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve. Southern L-Shaped section of stone wall.**



**Plate 3: Bunjil Stone Walls, Bunjil Reserve. Northern section of wall across creek.**



**Plate 4: Bulwidj gold mining shaft (HO 12), Bulwidj Reserve**



**Plate 5: Bulwidj possible gold mining shaft, Bulwidj Reserve**



**Plate 6: Stone and mud wall section, Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve. Western end of northern wall, view looking south.**



**Plate 7: Stone and mud wall section, Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve. Western end of northern wall, view looking east.**



**Plate 8: Square feature, Freeman Homestead (H7922-0216), Wimbi Reserve.**



**Plate 9: Bridge across creek, Gawa Reserve.**



**Plate 10: Wooden structure, Gawa Reserve. Northern end, view looking east**



**Plate 11: Wurrán Alluvial Gold Mining Site, Wurrán reserve. View of pits on eastern side of creek, view to the north.**



**Plate 12: Yanggai Gold Mining Area, Yanggai Reserve. Pit son the southern side of the gully at the Northern end of the reserve.**



**Plate13: Scatter of bricks above gully, Motschall Reserve.**



**Plate 14: Motschall artefact scatter, Motschall Reserve.**

## Appendix 1: Project Brief

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## **REPORT ON SITES OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE PANTON HILL BUSH RESERVE SYSTEM**

### **CONSULTANT'S BRIEF**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Nillumbik Shire Council wishes to engage the services of a suitably qualified consultant to undertake a landscape assessment of the reserves that make up Council's Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System to identify and assess sites of cultural heritage significance.

The works will involve undertaking a systematic survey of the reserves in order to locate, record and assess sites of cultural heritage significance.

The consultant is required to document their findings of the survey and submit a written report to Council regarding management recommendations for each site.

#### **2. BACKGROUND**

The Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System is approximately 140 hectares of bushland acquired by Nillumbik Shire Council from Melbourne Water in July 1998.

The reserve system comprises seven reserves, these being Wimbi, Wurran, Yanggai, Bunjil, Bulwidj, Yirrip and Gawa.

All reserves contain significant remnant vegetation and areas of high habitat significance, in spite of a history of degrading land management practices.

Key findings and actions of this study will form a part of the Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System Management Plan that Nillumbik Shire Council is expecting to complete in the 2004 – 2005 financial year.

It is expected that the consultant will contact Heritage Victoria, requesting information on any previous studies or known sites of cultural heritage significance within the boundaries of the study area.

#### **3. PROJECT AREA**

The project is located within the Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System Pantan Hill / Watsons Creek. (Melway pages 264 and 272).

All seven reserves that make up the reserve system are to be surveyed.

The location of all reserves is set out in the attached maps.

The area has been extensively disturbed by previous land management practices.

#### 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is to develop an Environmental Management Plan for the Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System to provide guidance and direct the management and maintenance of the reserves in a strategic manner.

It is recognised that within the Reserve System, there are a number of existing sites which may be of cultural heritage significance, namely the mud brick wall at Wimbi and old gold mine at Bulwidj.

It is anticipated that the Cultural Heritage Study and any recommendations it contains will assist in the development of the overall Environmental Management Plan.

#### 5. CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY OBJECTIVES

- a) To locate and record any sites of cultural heritage significance within the Pantan Hill Bushland Reserve System, paying particular attention to those sites already recognised and mentioned above which may be of significance.
- b) To establish the level and/or type of significance of any cultural heritage significant sites found.
- c) To develop recommendations and guidelines for the management of these sites to ensure their protection and preservation.
- d) Prioritise any actions into short, medium or long term actions.

#### 6. CULTURAL HERITAGE SURVEY TASKS

- a) An assessment of existing site registries and listings as well as histories and other reports to determine any known sites previously located in the survey area. This should involve consultation with:
  - Victorian Heritage Register
  - Victorian Heritage Inventory
  - The Register of the National Estate
  - The National Trust Register
  - The Nillumbik Planning Scheme (including the Heritage Overlay)
  - Aboriginal Affairs Victoria's site registry
  - Local Heritage studies, histories and reports relevant to this study.
- b) Consult with Nillumbik Shire Council Officers who are responsible for the management of the land within the project area;
- c) Devise a systematic land assessment strategy to identify, map and assess any sites of cultural heritage significance within the project area;

- d) Submit a 'Notification of Intent to Survey' to Heritage Victoria prior to conducting the survey.
- e) Carry out the above strategy in order to document the cultural heritage significance of any sites found within the project area;
- f) Determine any actions required to protect and conserve any sites of cultural heritage significance including specific management techniques;
- g) Determine any natural resource management actions which should be avoided which could adversely impact on any sites of cultural heritage significance, ie. weed control, fuel reduction burning or public access.
- h) Provide a report detailing any sites of cultural heritage significance, their level of significance and recommendations for the management and preservation of these sites.
- i) Provide information on any requirements of Heritage Victoria for the registering of any sites of cultural heritage significance and management of such sites.

#### **7. DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED**

The project consultant will submit the following documentation to Nillumbik Shire Council:

- Two (2) copies (one hard copy and the other on computer disk) of the draft report.
- Two (2) copies (one hard copy and the other on computer disk) of the final report.

The project consultant will submit one hard copy of the final report to Heritage Victoria.

#### **8. REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

The report should follow the general outline contained in Heritage Victoria's 'Landscape Assessment Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Significance' attached to this brief including any sections deemed appropriate to this study.

#### **9. RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

- a) No person involved in the cultural heritage survey shall damage or interfere with the sites beyond the requirements of the survey.
- b) No excavations, auguring or other forms of sub-surface sampling are to be carried out during the project unless all necessary permits and consents have been obtained.

## 10. LINKS TO THE COUNCIL PLAN 2004 - 2008

This project helps to achieve the following goal and objectives as outlined in the Nillumbik Shire Council, Council Plan 2004-2008:

### **Goal 1: Land Use and Planning and Environment**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To deliver excellence in land use planning and environmental conservation.
2. To provide leadership in the protection and enhancement of natural and built environments with forward planning, sustainable development and conservation in partnership with the community, and all other stakeholders.
3. To ensure Council's environmental, maintenance and educational programs provide practical outcomes in Nillumbik which protect and enhance the natural, rural and agricultural environments.
4. To encourage participation and facilitate understanding of the planning process by the community and other stakeholders.
5. To promote the benefits of local habitat, biodiversity, ecological sustainability and the environmental values of Nillumbik.

## 11. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A project management team comprising officers from Council's Environment and Strategic Planning Section has been established to oversee the project as follows:

Jon Miller	Environmental Works Co-ordinator
Lorene Arthur	Environmental Works Assistant

## 12. WORK PROGRAM

The outcomes of the project are required by the following dates:

Commencement of project	<i>on signing agreement</i>
Submission of final report to Council	11 February 2005

## 13. RESPONDING TO THIS BRIEF

Tenders must include:

- a) A statement of the consultant's understanding of the brief;
- b) A fixed price total cost to complete the project and hourly rate charge;
- c) Nomination of a supervisor and other staff resources to be directed to the survey;

- d) A summary of relevant qualifications, capabilities and availability to be involved in this project; and
- e) A summary of relevant experience in studies of sites of heritage significance and any other relevant projects.

## **12. PAYMENT**

Payment will be made upon receipt of an invoice at the completion of the project.

## **13. STANDARD CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTANTS**

These conditions form part of the agreement between the consultant and the Nillumbik Shire Council, and are to be read in conjunction with the brief for the project and information submitted by the consultant prior to commencement of the brief.

### **A. SERVICES**

- 1. The consultant must carry out the brief to the reasonable satisfaction of the Group Manager Environment and Community Services.
- 2. Work must be completed by the staff nominated by the consultant, and within the agreed time schedule.
- 3. Sub consultants must not be used without written approval from the Manager Environment and Strategic Planning.

### **B. CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

- 1. The consultant must notify the Manager, Environment and Strategic Planning of any conflict of interest arising from the terms of the brief.

### **C. PERFORMANCE**

- 1. The consultant must complete the relevant stages of the brief on or before the date set out in the time schedule.
- 2. The Project may be terminated if the consultant fails to carry out the terms of the brief, or does not meet the agreed time schedule.

### **D. CONFIDENTIALITY**

- 1. The consultant must keep confidential all matters relating to the project, and must not release any related information, except as required by Nillumbik Shire Council.

**E. COPYRIGHT AND OWNERSHIP**

1. All information gathered by the consultant in carrying out the brief remains the property of Nillumbik Shire Council.

**F OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY**

1. All works undertaken on Council Reserves must be undertaken in accordance with all State Government Occupational Health and Safety Legislation, and Nillumbik Shire Council's Occupational Health and Safety Plan.
2. A Project Risk Assessment must be submitted to the project management team prior to any surveying works commencing.

**14. FURTHER INFORMATION**

For further information please contact Lorene Arthur on 9433 3359 or Jon Miller on 9433 3192.

## Appendix 2: Notifications and Permits



Ref: PL-HE/01/0008 3

8 March 2005

Chris Williamson  
20 Mutimer Street  
PRESTON VIC 3072

Nauru House  
Level 22  
80 Collins Street  
Melbourne 3000  
Telephone (03) 9655 6519  
Facsimile (03) 9655 9720  
[www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)

Dear Chris,

**RE: PROPOSED SURVEY**

**"7 BUSHLAND RESERVES COMPRISING THE PANTON HILL BUSH  
RESERVE SYSTEM"**

Thank you for forwarding the completed Notification of Survey Form, advising of your intent to conduct a survey for historical archaeological sites in the above areas.

Should your survey reveal previously unrecorded sites I will be able to provide you with the appropriate Heritage Inventory numbers on receipt of completed Archaeology Site Record Forms.

Please quote project number **2355** in all following correspondence that relates to this survey. The final report will be lodged as report number **2355**. Please note that you are required to provide this office with two copies (one bound and one unbound) of any resulting report(s).

Should you have any queries or require any further assistance please call Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, on (03) 9655 9764.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ray Tonkin'.

RAY TONKIN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## Appendix 3: Site Gazetteer

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<b><i>Historic Cultural Heritage Sites</i></b>				
<b>HV SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMG COORDINATES</b>
H7922-0216	Long Gully Settlement and Mining Ruins	Residential block enclosed by a stone, mud and timber post wall.	Wimbi Reserve:	E: 346119 N: 5832706
To be assigned	Bulwidj gold mine shaft	mine shaft associated with gold mining activities	Bulwidj Reserve	E: 346736 N: 5834490
To be assigned	Bunjil artefact scatter	Scatter of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse	Bunjil Reserve	E: 345915 N: 5831956
To be assigned	Motschall artefact scatter	Scatter of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse	Motschall Reserve	E: 346378 N: 5832469
Not applicable	Bulwidj possible gold mine shaft	Possible start of gold mine shaft	Bulwidj Reserve	E: 346594 N: 5834284

## Historic Cultural Heritage Site Gazetteer

## Appendix 4: Significance Assessment

# Criteria for Assessing Significance

In order to make informed decisions regarding the management of heritage sites and places, the assessment of significance is an integral part of the assessment of heritage values. The significance assessment process assists in deciding which sites and places are worthy of preservation, the degree to which they are managed and the way in which they are managed.

Significance assessment in Victoria and Australia in general is based on a common process that has been broadly accepted by heritage professionals. The process for determining significance is derived from an international formula developed by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and is described in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) (Australia ICOMOS 1988; Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1992).

The Burra Charter defines cultural heritage significance as the ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’.

The Burra Charter describes four criteria for assessing significance:

Aesthetic value—associated with the stimulation of the senses, including form, scale, colour, texture and fabric material.

Historic value—associated with an historic figure, event, phase, or activity.

Scientific value—associated with importance to research, rarity, quality and representativeness.

Social value—associated with its special meaning, or significance to groups, the general public, in a national or political sense.

## Scientific Significance

Scientific significance assessment is assessed on two criteria: research potential and representativeness.

### *Research Potential*

Research potential is assessed on the basis of the site contents and site condition.

The site contents refers to all material and organic remains present that are the result of past human behaviour, or are associated with past human behaviour, or that can shed light on past human behaviour. Site contents also refer to the structure of the site, including its size, the distribution or patterning of material remains within the site, the presence of any stratified deposits and the rarity of the material remains.

The site condition affects its site significance and sites are assessed on the basis of the degree to which they have been disturbed.

An assessment methodology is outlined below (see Bowdler 1981; Sullivan and Bowdler 1984).

### *Site Contents Ratings*

- 0 No cultural materials remaining.
- 1 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.

- 2 Site contains:
  - (a) A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials: and/or
  - (b) Some intact stratified deposit remains.
- 3 Site contains:
  - (a) A large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or
  - (b) Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
  - (c) Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

### *Site Condition Ratings*

- 0 Site destroyed.
- 1 Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance but with some cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
- 3 Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

## **Representativeness**

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a particular site type. It is assessed on whether the site is common, occasional or rare in a given region. Assessments of representativeness are subjective, biased by current knowledge of the distribution and numbers of archaeological sites in a region. This varies from place to place depending on the extent of previous archaeological research. Consequently, a site, which is assigned low significance values for contents and condition, but a high significance value for representativeness, can only be regarded as significant in terms of current knowledge of the regional archaeology. Any such site should be subject to further re-assessment as additional archaeological research is carried out.

Assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a particular site. For example, in any region, there may only be a limited number of sites of any type that have suffered minimal disturbance. Such sites would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness, although they may occur commonly within the region.

### *Representativeness Ratings*

1. Common occurrence
2. Occasional occurrence
3. Rare occurrence

## Scientific Significance Ratings

Overall scientific significance ratings for sites, based on a cumulative score for site contents, site integrity and representativeness are given as follows:

- 1-4 Low scientific significance
- 5-7 Moderate scientific significance
- 8-9 High scientific significance

## Criteria for Assessing Historical Significance

All non-Aboriginal archaeological sites and places in Victoria older than 50 years are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*, whether or not they are recorded by Heritage Victoria. Sites include buildings, designed landscapes, gardens, historic places and objects, historical archaeological sites, and historic shipwrecks. The Act is administered by Heritage Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment. Under this Act it is an offence to knowingly disturb, damage or excavate it without obtaining permission from the Executive Director of the Heritage Council.

Sites, places or objects may be registered on the Victorian heritage Register or on the Heritage Inventory. Places, sites and objects may be on the Register, on the inventory or both lists. Two pieces of legislation the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the *Heritage Act 1995* provide formal criteria to be applied when assessing places for nomination on either list.

These criteria allow an assessment of 'Local, State or Federal significance'. Sites classified as of State importance qualify to be included on the Heritage Register. All historical archaeological sites are included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and are accorded statutory protection, irrespective of their level of significance. The criteria listed in the *Heritage Act 1995* adopted by the Heritage Council are

- (a) historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history;
- (b) good design or aesthetic characteristics;
- (c) scientific or technical innovations or achievements;
- (d) social or cultural associations;
- (e) potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;
- (f) importance in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
- (g) rarity or uniqueness of a place or object;
- (h) the representative nature of a place or object; as part of a class or type of places or objects.

(S. 8.2, *Heritage Act 1995*)

## Appendix 5: Legislative Requirements

## Victorian Cultural Heritage Legislation

All non-Aboriginal archaeological sites that are older than 50 years are protected in Victoria by the *Heritage Act 1995*. The *Heritage Act 1995* provides statutory protections for historic buildings and gardens, historic places and objects, historical archaeological sites, and historic shipwrecks and it is an offence under this Act to disturb or destroy an historical site or place without a permit or a consent. Permits may be obtained through Heritage Victoria in the Department of Sustainability and Environment, the statutory authority with responsibility for the protection of historic sites and places.

The protection of historic sites and places including non-Aboriginal archaeological sites is regulated through two registers: the Victorian Heritage Site Register and the Heritage Inventory. Sites and places of State significance can be placed on the Victorian Heritage Register, while places of less significance (commonly historic archaeological sites) may be placed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

### The Victorian Heritage Register<sup>17</sup>

The Victorian Heritage Register was established by Section 18 of the *Heritage Act 1995*. Heritage places that are placed on the Heritage Register have been assessed as of State significance. The Heritage Council Victoria is an independent statutory authority that adjudicates on what should be placed on the Register. In considering the addition of places to the register, the Heritage Council is guided by various criteria. The criteria used for assessing significance are set out in *The Heritage Act 1995* (S. 8) (see Appendix 4).

Nominations regarding places which are considered to be of State significance should be forwarded to the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, who will assess the nomination and recommend the place to be included on the Victoria. The Executive Director will review nominations and recommend that the Heritage Council include the place on the Register where appropriate.

### The Heritage Inventory<sup>18</sup>

All known archaeological sites older than 50 years are listed on the Heritage Inventory. Sites are added to the inventory regardless of their heritage significance. The Heritage Inventory contains site information that has been reported to Heritage Victoria, and includes a site description, plan, location, and a preliminary assessment of the importance of the site. The Inventory also includes heritage objects and artefacts that have been recorded in Victoria including such objects as machinery and scatters of crockery and glass.

The data provides an importance resource for heritage researchers, consultant archaeologists, local government authorities, government agencies, developers and students. The information on the heritage Inventory is open to public access and through HV by appointment.

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<sup>17</sup> Source Heritage Victoria.

<sup>18</sup> Source Heritage Victoria.

## Works Affecting Historical Archaeological Sites that Require Consents or Permits<sup>19</sup>

When a development is proposed, a search of the Heritage Inventory and any related Heritage Study should be undertaken to ensure that no archaeological ruin has been identified at that site. When works will possibly affect an archaeological site, consent will be required under the *Heritage Act* 1995:

to uncover or expose an archaeological relic; or

to uncover or expose any land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological relic;  
or

to deface or damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic; or

to possess an archaeological relic or artefact for the purposes of sale; or

to buy or sell an archaeological relic or artefact.

If the archaeological site is significant and on the Heritage Register, works in this location will require an application for a 'Permit' to conduct the works and consultation regarding the site with Heritage Victoria. If the site is on the Heritage Inventory, a 'Consent' to conduct works will be required from Heritage Victoria before disturbance can commence. Further information can be obtained from the

Permits Co-ordinator

Heritage Victoria

Level 22, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street

MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Ph: (03) 9655 6519

Fax: (03) 9655 9720

Applications for both Consents and Permits should be directed to

Mr Ray Tonkin

Executive Director

Heritage Victoria,

Level 22, Nauru House, 80 Collins Street

MELBOURNE VIC 3000

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<sup>19</sup> Source Heritage Victoria 2000.

## Appendix 6: Site cards

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**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

Site name: BULWIDJ GOLD MINE SHAFT

Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Domestic ☐ Maritime

☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☒ Other (specify) MINING

Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust

☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify)

### Location

Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 3 4 6 7 3 6 N 5 8 3 4 4 9 0  
 STRATHWEN 7922-1-4 RINGWOOD 7922 Scale 1:100 000

### Cadastral location

County..... Allotment..... Block .....

Parish..... Parcel P

Local government area NILLUMBIC SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

Brief description of site gold mining shaft is located off the pathway leading from the northern entrance of the Bulwidj Reserve. Mouth of shaft measures approximately 10 x 6 metres & depth could not be determined as site is fenced off for safety reasons. No associated artefacts or other features.

Key components of site Mine shaft measuring approx 10 x 6 metres at mouth, enclosed within protective fence.

Condition AVERAGE

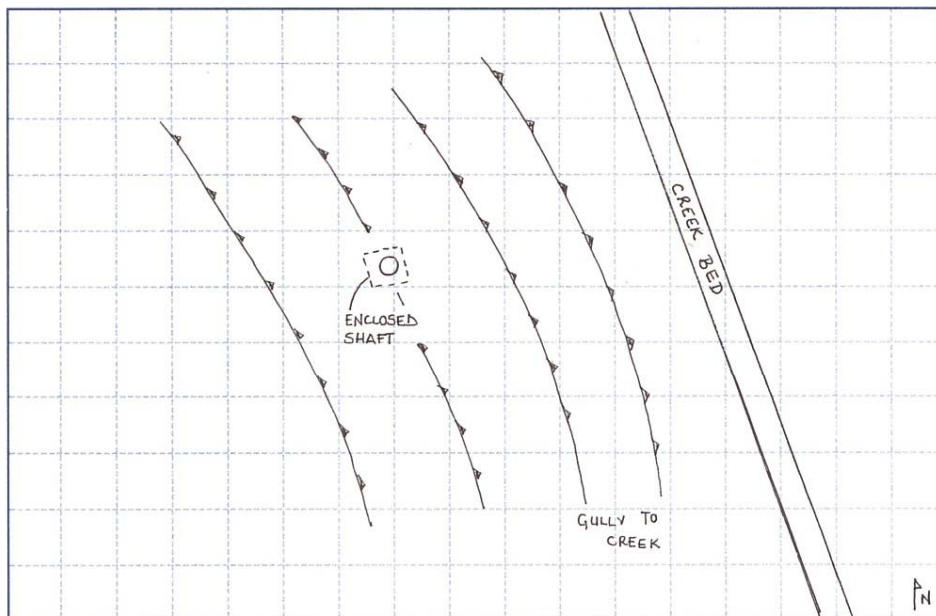
Present use Reserve land Threats Maintenance, public access

Statement of significance Low - no associated historical information has been located and there are no associated artefacts or other features.

Recorded by CHRISTINE WILLIAMSON & ALISON SMYTH Date 8 FEB 2005

## Plan of site

Scale 1: 10 m



## List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

Shaft located half-way down hill-slope on the western side of the gully.

Measure of shaft measures approx. 10 x 6 m

Creek bed approx. 50-100 m below site

-- = slope of gully

O = mine shaft

- - - = wire fence

## Interpretation of site

Associated with gold mining activities in the Pantan Hill area.

Lack of associated details and documentary information makes it

impossible to provide a date for the site. However, gold-mining began

in the area in 1855 and continued into the twentieth century.

It is possible that this shaft was excavated during the 20<sup>th</sup> century by an individual prospector.

Photograph of site



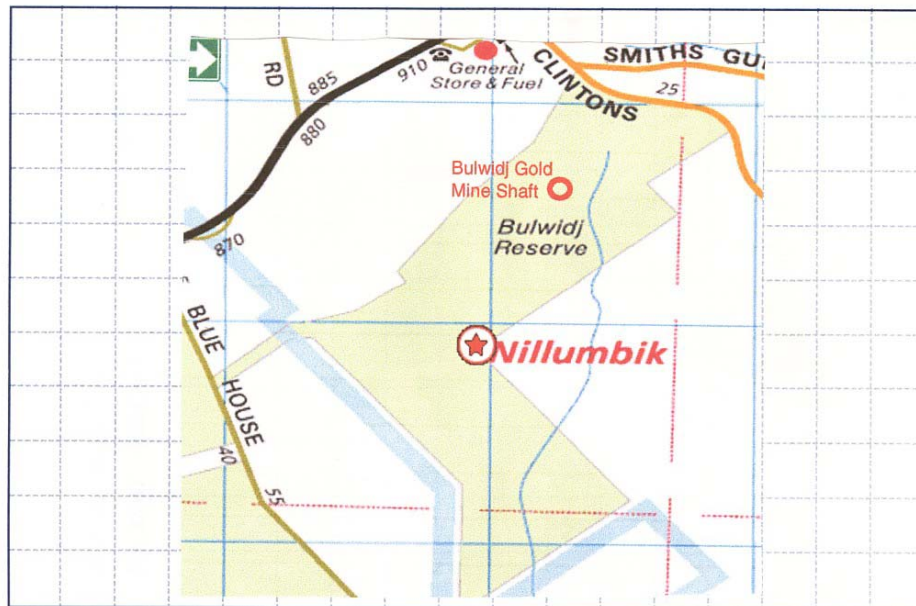
LOOKING WEST INTO MOUTH OF SHAFT

History of site

Unknown: Pantan Hill was originally part of the Caledonia Goldfield, which was first rushed in 1855. Most workings were alluvial, although some deeper quartz mining did take place. Most runs were quickly exhausted, but limited mining continued in the area into the twentieth century.

Informants, other information and references

Scale 1: 50 m



Directions for relocation and access ENTER RESERVE AT GATE OFF CLINTONS RD.  
FOLLOW WALKING TRACK TO RIGHT. FENCED OFF SLOPE IS 100 M DOWN  
SLOPE PAST ABANDONED CARS IN GULLY

### Owner/occupier details

**Private**

**Crown**

Agency NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

Owner's name ..... Contact name LORI ARTHUR .....

Postal address ..... Postal address PO Box 476 .....

.....Postcode ..... GREENSBOROUGH .....Postcode 3088

Telephone..... Facsimile ..... Telephone 9433 3359 Facsimile .....

## Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name .....

Postal address ..... Postcode.....

Telephone..... Facsimile.....

## Office use only

Report No ..... File No.....

Consent No .....	Artefacts .....	Location .....
------------------	-----------------	----------------

Plan No ..... Inspection dates .....

Photo No .....

AHC Site Type .....



**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

Site name: BUNJIL ARTEFACT SCATTER

Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Domestic ☐ Maritime

☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☐ Other (specify) .....

Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust

☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify) .....

### Location

Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 3 4 5 9 1 5 N 5 8 3 1 9 5 6

Map name and number CHRISTMAS HILLS 7922-1-3 Scale 1:25 000

### Cadastral location

County ..... Allotment ..... Block .....

Parish ..... Parcel P .....

Local government area NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

Brief description of site mid 20<sup>th</sup> century artefact scatter eroding from a small mound. Items identified include bottle glass (one piece dated to between 1934 and 1948), ceramic (one piece dating to approximately 1946), machine made brick fragments, chunks of animal bone and oyster shell. Found in association with 3 large dumps of modern rubbish.

Key components of site Mid 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramics, glass, bricks, bone and oyster shell in association with a large scatter of modern rubbish.

Condition POOR

Present use RESERVE LAND Threats Erosion, maintenance

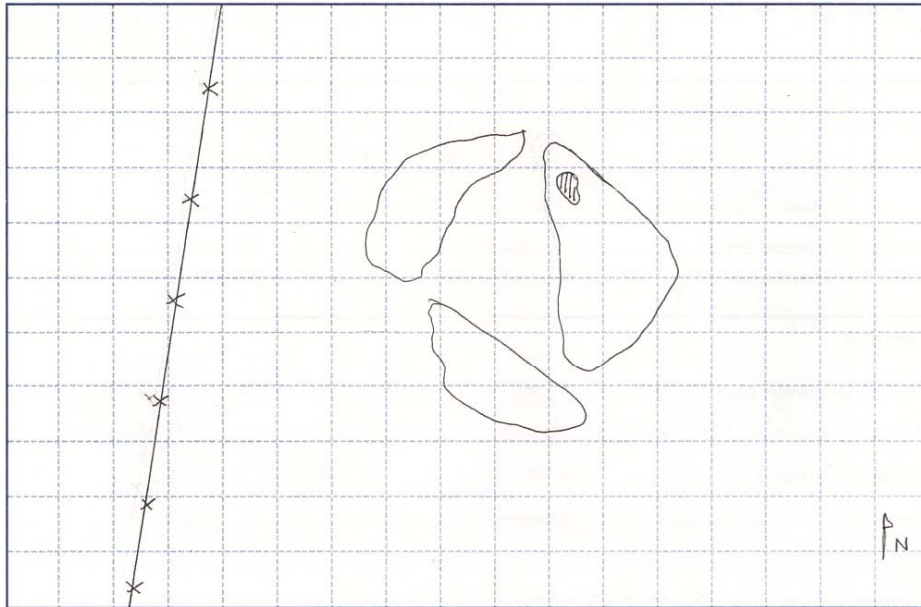
Statement of significance .....

Of low significance probably associated with early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the area.

Recorded by CHRIS WILLIAMSON & ALLISON SIMONS Date 3 FEB 2005

# Plan of site

Scale 1: 5m



## List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

x x x = RESERVE BOUNDARY

○ = SCATTER OF MODERN RUBBISH

⊙ = SCATTER OF MID 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ARTEFACTS

Modern rubbish includes household items, building materials, wire, tin cans etc.

## Interpretation of site

Probably associated with early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century rural occupation of the area, prior to its being incorporated into the reserve.

Photograph of site



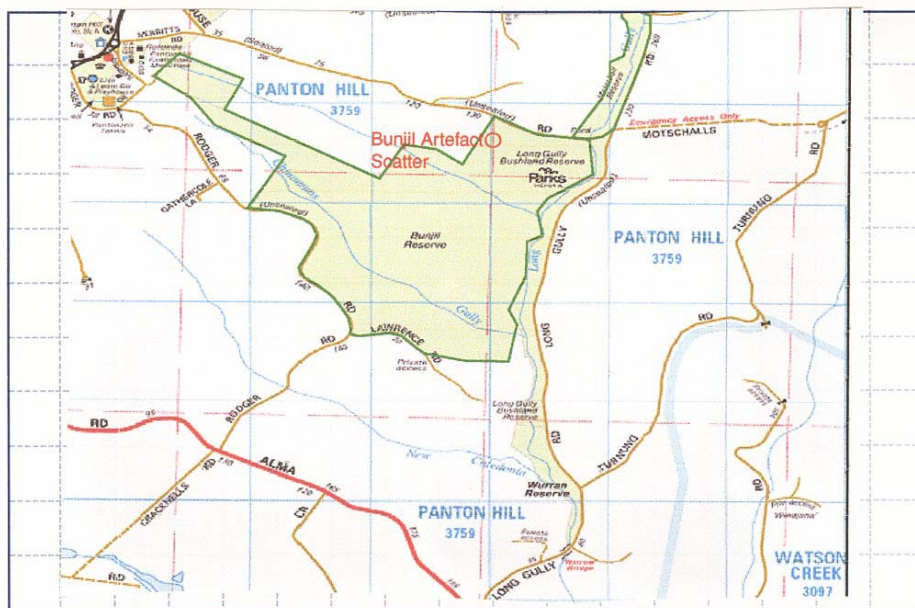
BUNTIL ARTEFACT SCATTER

History of site

UNKNOWN

Informants, other information and references

Scale 1: 100 m



Directions for relocation and access ..... Site located on flattened hilltop on N. river  
Section of river approx 30 m from fence and 150 m east of  
house in adjoining property.

Private

Private

Crown

Agency NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

Owner's name ..... Contact name LORI ARTHUR .....

Postal address ..... Postal address PO Box 476 .....

.....Postcode ..... GREENSBOROUGH .....Postcode 3088

Telephone..... Facsimile ..... Telephone 9433 3359 Facsimile .....

## Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name .....

Postal address ..... Postcode .....

Telephone..... Facsimile.....

## Office use only

Report No. .... File No. ....

Consent No .....	Artefacts.....	Location .....
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Plan No ..... Inspection dates .....

Photo No .....

AHC Site Type .....

H


**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

 Site name: BUNJIL STONE WALLS

 Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Domestic ☐ Maritime  
☒ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☐ Other (specify)

 Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust  
☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify)

### Location

 Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) 100K E 3 4 5 3 4 6 100K N 5 8 3 1 7 1 6

 Map name and number ELTHAM - 4 - 2 Scale 1:25,000

### Cadastral location

County Allotment Block

Parish Parcel P

 Local government area NILLUMBIX SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

 Brief description of site Three sections of dry-stone wall. Southern section is L-shaped (NW-SE part 5.5m long and 50-80cm high, SW-NE section 20m long and 1.2m at highest). Northern section is ~100m further north and consists of 2 short walls (3-4m long and 50-70cm high) on either side of gully, separated by 1.5m.

 Key components of site Dry-stone wall sections made of local stone. Southern section has a salt-glazed stoneware pipe (appears to be mass-produced), protruding from it.

 Condition AVERAGE

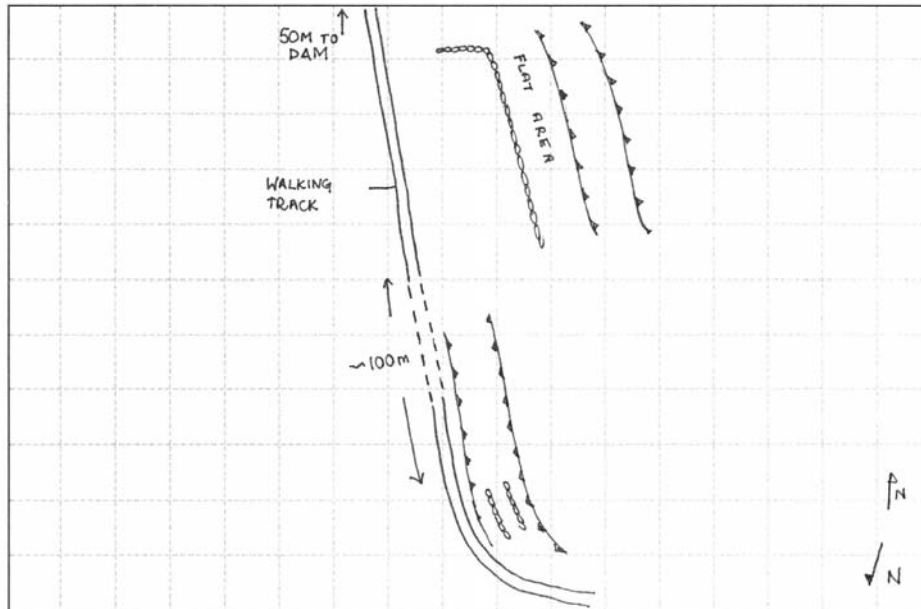
 Present use RESERVE LAND Threats Erosion, tree roots, public access

 Statement of significance Low local significance, appears to date to the 20th century and is probably a drainage feature associated with the nearby dam.

 Recorded by CHRIS WILLIAMSON AND ALISON SIMONS Date AUGUST 2005

## Plan of site

Scale 1: 5m



### List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

oooo WALL SECTIONS

^^^ SLOPE

The two sections of dry-stone wall are both on the NW side of the track, separated by approximately 100m.

### Interpretation of site

The presence of a salt-glazed ceramic pipe of 20th century manufacture (mass produced, rather than hand-made) suggests that these walls are not associated with 19th century gold mining activities. Rather, they are probably drainage/water channelling features associated with dam work on the river.

Photograph of site



PART OF SOUTHERN, L-SHAPED SECTION OF STONE WALL

History of site

UNKNOWN

Informants, other information and references

Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 50m



Directions for relocation and access Enter off Rogers Road (opposite #106), follow walking path 50m past dam to Southern L-shaped section (6m from track) and then another 100m, 10m before path veers, to N section (5m from track)

Owner/occupier details

Private

Crown

Agency NILLUMBIC SHIRE COUNCIL

Owner's name Contact name LORI ARTHUR

Postal address Postal address PO BOX 476

Postcode GREENSBOROUGH Postcode 3088

Telephone Facsimile Telephone 9433 3359 Facsimile

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name

Postal address Postcode

Telephone Facsimile

Office use only

Report No File No

Consent No Artefacts Location

Plan No Inspection dates

Photo No

AHC Site Type

322504/96



**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

Site name: MOTSCHALL ARTEFACT SCATTER

Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☒ Domestic ☐ Maritime

☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☐ Other (specify) .....

Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust

☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify) .....

### Location

Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 3 4 6 3 7 8 N 5 8 3 2 4 6 9

Map name and number CHRISTMAS HILLS T922-1-3 Scale 1:25 000

### Cadastral location

County ..... Allotment ..... Block .....

Parish ..... Parcel P .....

Local government area NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

Brief description of site At northern end of Motschall Reserve is an area beside road that appears deliberately levelled. Material from this location appears to have been pushed down the gully, where there is a scatter of mid 20th century domestic rubbish. On flattened area are some building rubble, including 'Hoffman' bricks.

Key components of site .....

levelled area beside road containing building rubble, including bricks, & scatter of mid 20th C rubbish in gully below - includes bottles & jars dating to 1934-1948, bottle dated to between 1903 and 1909, Gravelly ceramics dating to approx 1946. Dump also includes more recent rubbish.

Condition POOR

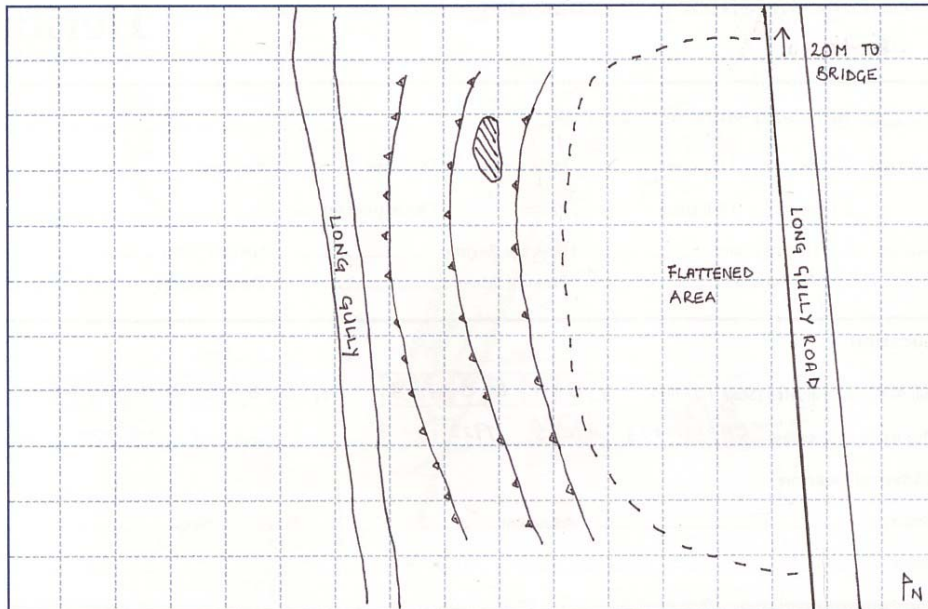
Present use RESERVE LAND Threats Erosion, maintenance

Statement of significance low - presumably dates to mid 19th century occupation of the area.

Recorded by CHRIS WILLIAMSON & ALLISON SIMONS Date FEB 2005

# Plan of site

Scale 1: 2 M.



## List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

FLATTENED AREA

ARTIFACT SCATTER

SLOPE TO GULLY

## Interpretation of site

Scatter of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic refuse that appears to have been pushed down into gully from flattened area above.

Photograph of site



SAMPLE OF ARTEFACTS IN GULLY SCATTER

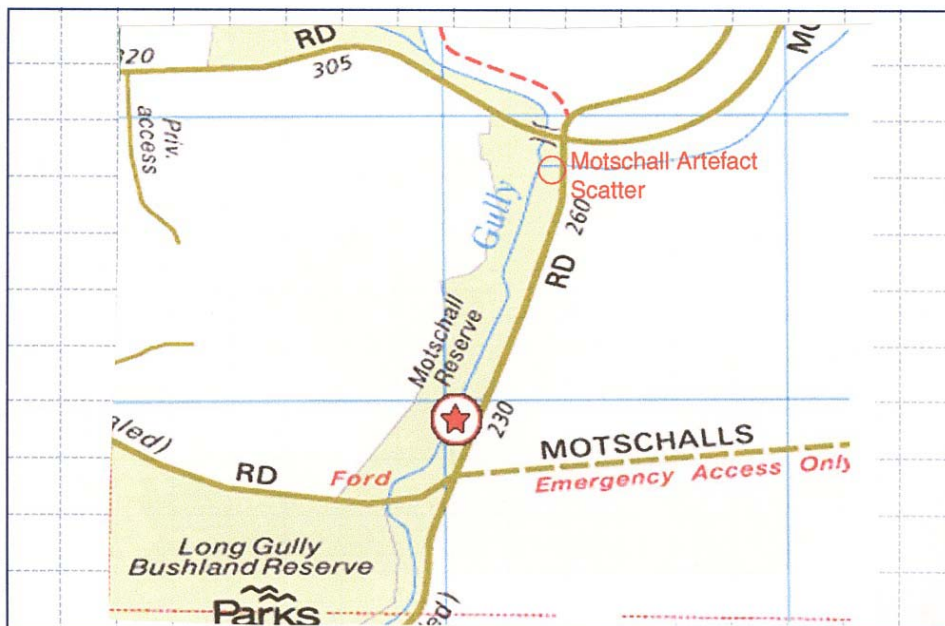
History of site

UNKNOWN

Informants, other information and references

Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 50 m



Directions for relocation and access

From Mtschall Reserve, adjacent to Long Gully Rd (west side), approx 20 m before bridge and where road turns and divides

Owner/occupier details

Private

Crown

Agency NILLUMBICK SHIRE COUNCIL

Owner's name Contact name LORI ARTHUR

Postal address Postal address P.O. Box 476

Postcode GREENSBOROUGH Postcode 3088

Telephone Facsimile Telephone 9433 3359 Facsimile

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name

Postal address Postcode

Telephone Facsimile

Office use only

Report No File No

Consent No Artefacts Location

Plan No Inspection dates

Photo No

AHC Site Type

322504/96



**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

Site name: WURRAN ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING SITE

Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Domestic ☐ Maritime  
☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☒ Other (specify) MINING

Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust  
☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify)

### Location

Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 3 4 6 2 0 1 N 5 8 3 0 4 7 3

Map name and number CHRISTMAS HILLS 7922-1-3 Scale 1:25,000

### Cadastral location

County Allotment Block

Parish Parcel P

Local government area MILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

Brief description of site gold mining pits, mullock heaps and channels, primarily along eastern side of Long Gully on flatter areas just above creek. Only one piece of 19th century moulded glass bottle located - remainder of rubbish 20th century. West side of creek more disturbed by recent activities, but some pits on flatter areas and extending into private property to west.

Key components of site Shallow mining pits and associated mullock heaps close to creek on flatter areas and some water channels. The pits continue to the North into Long Gully Reserve.

Condition average

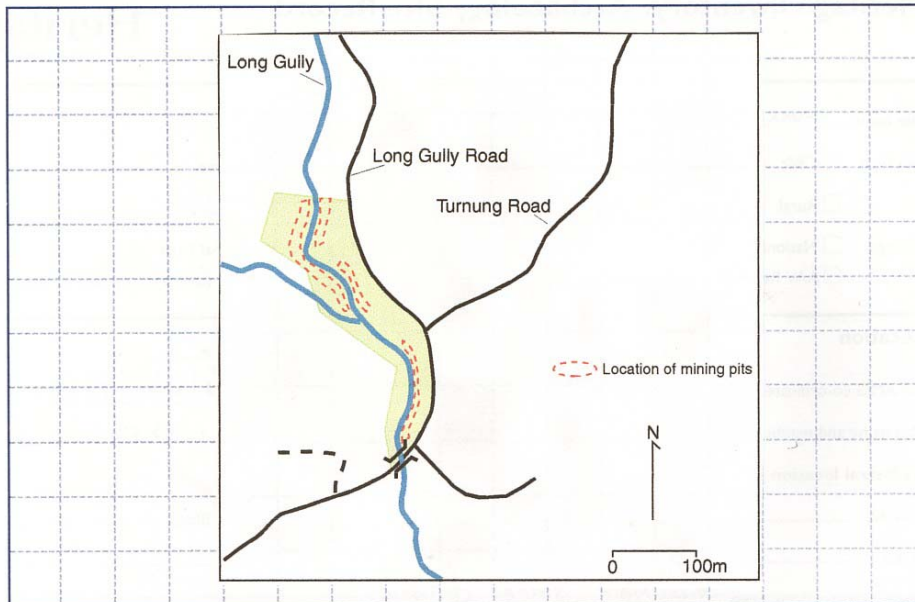
Present use RESERVE LAND Threats Tree removal, erosion, public access.

Statement of significance Low, local significance. Site contains evidence of 19th century alluvial gold mining activity. However, eroded nature of site and commonality of features in the region affords it only low local significance.

Recorded by CHRIS WILLIAMSON AND ALLISON SIMONS Date APRIL 2005

### Plan of site

Scale 1:



### List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

Warren Reserve is located on the western side of Long Gully Road. The southern boundary is at the bridge across Long Gully. The northern boundary abuts Long Gully Reserve. Private Property borders the western boundary of the reserve.

### Interpretation of site

Shallow alluvial mining pits, baulocks, heaps and channels associated with mid 19th century mining activities.

Photograph of site



VIEW OF PITS ON EAST SIDE OF CREEK, LOOKING NORTH

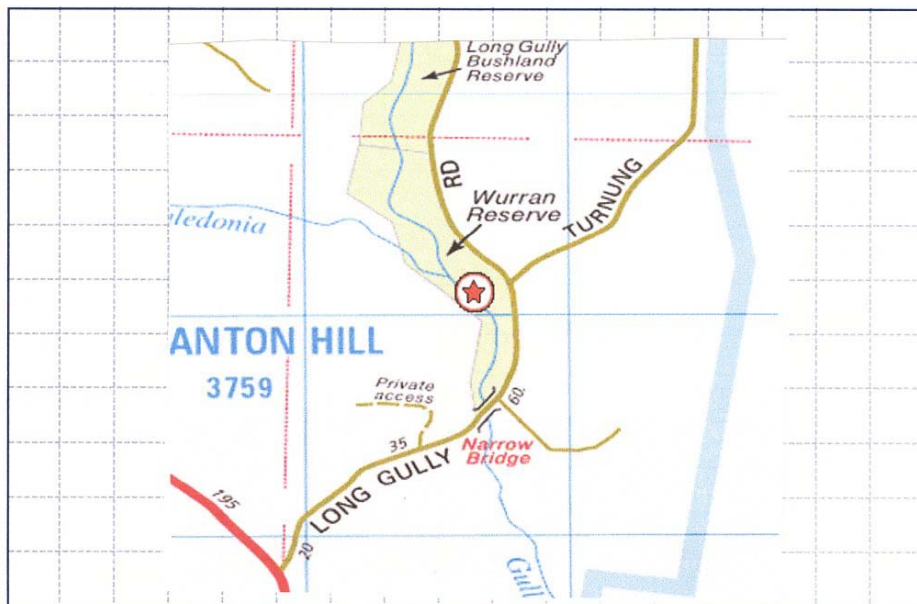
History of site

Site is within the St Andrews Mining Division and would have been part of the Caledonia Goldfield. This goldfield was first reported in 1855, and most areas were quickly exhausted. The primary method of mining in the area was shallow alluvial, although some deeper quartz mining also took place.

Informants, other information and references

Map showing location of site

Scale 1: 5 100m



Directions for relocation and access *South end of reserve accessed near bridge across Long Gully Road. Wurran Reserve extends approx 500m along western side of Long Gully Road.*

**Owner/occupier details**

Private

Crown

Agency *NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL*

Owner's name ..... Contact name *LORI ARTHUR*

Postal address ..... Postal address *P.O. BOX 476*

..... Postcode ..... *GREENSBOROUGH* ..... Postcode *3088*

Telephone ..... Facsimile ..... Telephone *9433 3359* ..... Facsimile .....

**Occupier (if applicable)**

Occupier's name .....

Postal address ..... Postcode .....

Telephone ..... Facsimile .....

**Office use only**

Report No ..... File No .....

Consent No ..... Artefacts ..... Location .....

Plan No ..... Inspection dates .....

Photo No .....

AHC Site Type .....

322504/96



**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

Site name: YANGGAI GOLD MINING AREA

Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Domestic ☐ Maritime  
☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☒ Other (specify) MINING  
 Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust  
☐ AAV Record ☒ Planning Scheme H.O. 12 ☐ Other (specify)

### Location

Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 3 4 6 3 0 8 N 5 8 3 3 1 6 5  
 Map name and number CHRISTMAS HILLS - 1-3 Scale 1:25000

### Cadastral location

County ..... Allotment ..... Block .....  
 Parish ..... Parcel P .....  
 Local government area NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL

### Description of site

Brief description of site Extensive alluvial gold mining area, consisting of pits, mullock heaps and channels. Most intensive mining activity is on Southern Side of gully within 50m of creek. Northern side of gully is steepen and much less intensively mined.

Key components of site Shallow mining pits and more extensively open mined areas, mullock heaps and channels. Associated with these pits are occasional fragments of bottle glass, the diagnostic fragments of which indicate a mid 19th century date of manufacture.

Condition AVERAGE

Present use RESERVE LAND Threats Pine trees, erosion, public access.

Statement of significance Moderate to high local and state significance as a reasonably well preserved and extensive example of mid 19th century alluvial mining activity.

Recorded by CHRIS WILLIAMSON AND ALLISON SIMONS Date APRIL 2005

### Plan of site

Scale 1: 50 m



## List all features noted on plan of site

(Indicate site boundary, relative location of important features, prominent landmarks, etc.)

EXTENT OF MINED AREA WITHIN RESERVE

Mined area concentrated on southern side of gully within 50 m of creek. Northern side of creek is steeper and much less intensively mined - in some areas there is no evidence of mining activities.

### Interpretation of site

Intensely mined area associated with shallow alluvial gold mining activities dating to the mid 19th century.

**Photograph of site**



MINING PITS ON SOUTHERN SIDE OF GULLY, NORTHERN END OF RESERVE

**History of site**

Yanggair mining area is within what was historically the St  
Andrews Mining Division. It was part of the Caledonia Goldfield  
which was first rushed in 1855.

**Informants, other information and references**

Map showing location of site

Scale 1:



Directions for relocation and access *Eastward extension of Yanggai Reserve. Access from unsealed emergency access portion of Blue House Road.*

**Owner/occupier details**

Private

Crown

Agency *NILLUMBIK SHIRE COUNCIL*

Owner's name ..... Contact name *LORI ARTHUR*

Postal address ..... Postal address *PO BOX 476*

.....Postcode ..... *GREENSBOROUGH* .....Postcode *3088*

Telephone..... Facsimile ..... Telephone *9433 3359* Facsimile .....

**Occupier (if applicable)**

Occupier's name .....

Postal address ..... Postcode .....

Telephone..... Facsimile .....

**Office use only**

Report No ..... File No .....

Consent No ..... Artefacts..... Location .....

Plan No ..... Inspection dates .....

Photo No .....

AHC Site Type .....

322504/96

H 7 9 2 2 - 0 2 1 6


**Heritage**  
VICTORIA

## Heritage Inventory: Archaeology Site Record

 Site name: LONG GULLY SETTLEMENT & MINING RUINS

 Site type ☐ Civic ☐ Commercial ☒ Industrial ☒ Domestic ☐ Maritime  
☐ Rural ☐ Religious ☐ Military ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

 Listings ☐ National Estate ☐ Heritage Register ☐ National Trust  
☐ AAV Record ☐ Planning Scheme ☐ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### Location

 Full AMG co-ordinates (Scale 1:25,000) E 346150 N 5832750  
 Map name and number RINGWOOD (7922) Scale 1:100,000

### Cadastral location

 County EVELYN Allotment \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parish GREENSBOROUGH Parcel P \_\_\_\_\_  
 Local government area Nillumbik Shire Council

### Description of site

 Brief description of site The site consists of a small (1/4 acre) garden and residential block, which is enclosed by a mud brick and timber post fence. The residence is also constructed of mud brick and only traces survive. The block contains at least two dams, some garden terracing and at least one apple tree. No surface artefacts (pottery, bottle glass, etc) were observed.

#### Key components of site

The remnants of the mud brick structures (fence + residence) are still quite visible + some sections are relatively well preserved. The block contains lots of weeds including blackberries + pines. There are significant alluvial workings on the creek, obscured by weeds.

 Condition Good

 Present use Vacant Threats Maintenance, vandalism

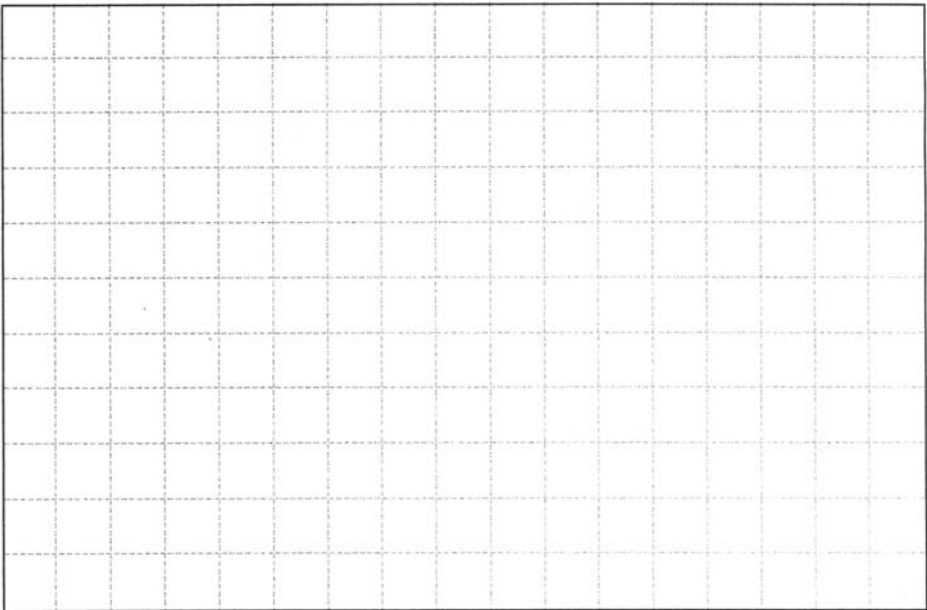
 Statement of significance Potentially high. The site would be of State significance if it were possible to demonstrate an association with 19th C Chinese gold mining.

 Recorded by D. Bannear & J. Smith Date 1/3/2000



Map showing location of site

Scale 1:



Directions for relocation and access .....

Owner/occupier details

Private

Crown

Agency ..... Millumbik Shire Council.

Owner's name ..... Millumbik Shire Council

Contact name ..... Tanja Bird

Postal address ..... PO Box 476,

..... Greensborough ..... Postcode 3088

Telephone..... Facsimile ..... Telephone 9433 3195 Facsimile 9432 9559

Occupier (if applicable)

Occupier's name .....

Postal address ..... Postcode.....

Telephone..... Facsimile.....

Office use only

Report No ..... File No .....

Consent No ..... Artefacts..... Location .....

Plan No ..... Inspection dates .....

Photo No .....

AHC Site Type .....

322504/96

## Glossary of Terms Used in the Text

# Glossary of Terms Used in the Text

<i>Archaeological Site</i>	The location of the physical remains of past human behaviour
<i>Archaeology</i>	The study of past human behaviour
<i>Historic Cultural Heritage Site (Non-Aboriginal)</i>	Site with material remains resulting from human activity from any period from settlement to 50 years ago
<i>Heritage Place</i>	A place with aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations – ‘...this definition encompasses all cultural places with any potential present or future value as defined above’ (Pearson and Sullivan 1995: 7)
<i>Historic Scatter (Non-Aboriginal)</i>	A scatter of material remains resulting from past non-Aboriginal activity on the surface of the ground. Can be bricks, glass, tin, iron, ceramics etc.
<i>Historic Structure</i>	Building or substantial above ground structure older than 50 years
<i>Pre-contact</i>	Before first settlement by non-Aboriginal people. Time period may vary as parts of Australia and Victoria were settled at different times. Contact peoples may vary e.g. Europeans in Victoria, but other groups earlier in northern Australia.
<i>Post-contact</i>	After settlement
<i>Visibility</i>	The extent to which the ground surface may be viewed when surveying for archaeological remains