

3 March 2018

Historic Heritage

Study Name

Historic Heritage Assessment of Bunyip North Quarry proposal

Study Completed by: Heritage Insight Pty Ltd

Study Purpose

The purpose of this assessment is to present the results of the assessment of the Historic Heritage impacts associated with Bunyip North Quarry in accordance with the Scoping Guidelines and heritage quality objectives.

The historic heritage quality assessment involved an assessment of the potential impact to historical heritage associated with the construction and operations activities, based on the proposed Bunyip North Quarry layout.

It should be noted that Aboriginal Cultural Heritage aspects are covered in a separate specialised study as part of the EES.

Study Methodology

The following methodology was used to undertake this study:

- A search of heritage registers, listings and databases, including the Victorian Heritage Register and Inventory, the Register of the National Trust, the Commonwealth Heritage Database and the Shire of Cardinia heritage overlay;
- A literature search, including historic aerial photography, to identify any land use history of relevance to the study area;
- Consultation with local community about historic associations with the property;

- A site survey to identify any historic places on the property; and
- Writing and production of a draft EES technical report, with information on any historic places impacted by the proposal and recommendations for mitigation of impacts where possible.

Study Results

- No historic archaeological sites, places or structures were identified during the field survey.

Preliminary Findings

- The assessment and fieldwork has determined that the quarry will not impact on any known historic heritage sites or places.
- While originally part of a pastoral run, there are no records of home or outstations being erected on the property and no physical evidence for the latter has been found.
- The site is in proximity to the Old Telegraph Road, which ran outside but near part of the southern boundary of the property.
- No evidence of the Old Telegraph Road was identified during field inspection.
- Heritage Victoria has advised they are satisfied with the findings of the historical archaeological assessment and its recommendations.

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Management and Mitigation Measures

- In the unlikely event that suspected historic cultural heritage is identified during works, protocol MUST be followed to ensure compliance with the Act which includes:
 - Works will cease immediately
 - Heritage Victoria will be notified
 - Confirm cultural heritage must be registered in accordance with relevant Acts
 - Permits may be required for modification or disturbance of the site

Early Settlement in the Bunyip and Garfield Area

The study area is located to the north of the township of Bunyip, near Garfield. Bunyip is a small township located on the edge of the Koo Wee Rup Swamp. The name Bunyip is derived from the Aboriginal word Bunyeep. The Bunyip is a prominent character in Aboriginal mythology, believed to be a spiritual being that lives near water and preys on humans who come too near (Nest, 1990, p. 1; Roberts [1985] quoted in Claessen, 2007).

The first settlers to the area found the vegetation impenetrable and consequently the land difficult to cultivate. In 1827, William Hovell attempted to cross the swamp but found the scrub to be an impenetrable wilderness. He was impressed by the country, and those areas which were workable held some promise for future development. The ti-tree, large gum and blackwood trees had to be cleared before the land could be successfully cultivated. The ti-trees caused the most difficulty with the stumps of the trees having to be removed three times over before the land was successfully cleared (Nest, 1990, pp. 1–2).

The Bunyip and Garfield areas opened up after a road was surveyed from Dandenong to Gippsland in 1847, this road skirted the

ranges, and was frequently impassable in wet weather, an alternative road was constructed in 1859 which went through Cannibal Creek and via Bunyip (Nest, 1990, p. 2). The route followed the base of Cannibal Hill and it was likely that the granite outcrops were a favoured resting place for travellers (Murphy, 2000, p. 6). This road also became the coach route. The original township of Bunyeep was surveyed near the eastern end of this track in 1857; the township was north of present day Bunyip, between the end of Ellis Road and the Bunyip River. The township of Cannibal Creek was surveyed in 1860. Cannibal Creek was renamed Garfield in 1887.

The construction of the Gippsland railway in the 1870s made the area more accessible for local industries to transport their produce, namely the timber and clay brick-making industries (Nest, 1990, p. 74; Arnold, 2013, accessed 19/9/2017). Early industries within the broader region also included orcharding and eucalyptus oil production, while dairying and grazing were preferred during the early twentieth century (Nest, 1990, p. 27). Bee farms were also established in Garfield in the 1860s to produce honey from the ti-tree blossoms (Nest, 1990, p. 1).

The year 1854 marked the establishment of the telegraph network in Victoria (Thompson, 2010, accessed 4 June 2010). The Gippsland telegraph is already marked on the 1850s map of Foyne's Run and shows the telegraph route heading north east towards Bunyeep (Figure 1) before continuing further east into Gippsland. In 1859, the road known as the Old Telegraph Road was surveyed along this alignment (Nest, 1990, p. 2). When compared to contemporary plans of the region, it can be seen that the Old Telegraph Road passed along the southwest boundary of the study area.

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David Connor was one of the first European squatters to settle in the district. He occupied Foynes Run which was located to the west of Bunyip River and encompassed the granite outcrop of Cannibal Hill. Foynes Run encompassed the current study area. Cannibal Hill was originally named 'Connabul' Hill after the Connabul family who leased the land in 1846 (Murphy, 2000, p. 6; Gudgeon, 2005). In 1873, the lease was gazetted and taken up by David Connor and was subsequently let by Thomas Brown, George Le Fevre, Warren Brown and Thomas Hunt (Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, pp. 156–157). To the south of Foynes' Run was Cannibal Creek Run, originally occupied in the 1840s by Michael Ready and James Hook. In 1873 it was also occupied by David Connor.

The 1868 parish plan shows that Foynes Run had been subdivided by this time and that the study area was within the boundaries of three larger allotments. Allotments 86A and 86B had been selected by W.H. Webb and W.J. Webb, while Allotment C, which took in the west side of the study area, was still vacant. It is likely, therefore, that the land within the study area was accessed and potentially utilised during the late 1840s to 1860s. This is because of its proximity to the track between Cannibal Hill and the Bunyip River, which subsequently formed the alignment of the Gippsland telegraph and was surveyed as the Old Telegraph Road.

Its proximity to a transport route would have made it accessible to early industries, particularly logging. The area currently known as Bunyip State Park, located 2.5km to the north of the study area, was subject to heavy logging activities for a period of 100 years (Murphy, 2002, pp. 10–11). It is possible that these activities may have extended into the Cannibal Hill area. It is possible that the original forest within at least part of the study area was logged and cleared between the late 1850s and early 1870s.

Registered Heritage Places

There are no registered historic heritage sites on the Victorian Heritage Register and Inventory located within or in proximity to the study area. There are no sites on the Register of the National Estate, National Trust or Commonwealth heritage databases within or in proximity to the study area. While no heritage overlay registrations are within the study area, there are two in proximity on the north western and western sides;

- Heritage Overlay (H036) – Cannibal Hill
- Heritage Overlay (H0113) – Lamble Orchard House

Previous Archaeological Studies

No previous historical heritage studies have been undertaken specifically for the study area. Only a small number of previous heritage investigations have been completed within the Bunyip and Garfield area, none are within proximity to the study area. The most relevant are summarised below.

- Work Sites on Cannibal Creek and Bunyip River, Bunyip North: A Preliminary Cultural Heritage Investigation (Murphy, 2000)
- Cardinia Shire (North) Heritage Study (Graeme Butler and Associates, 1996)

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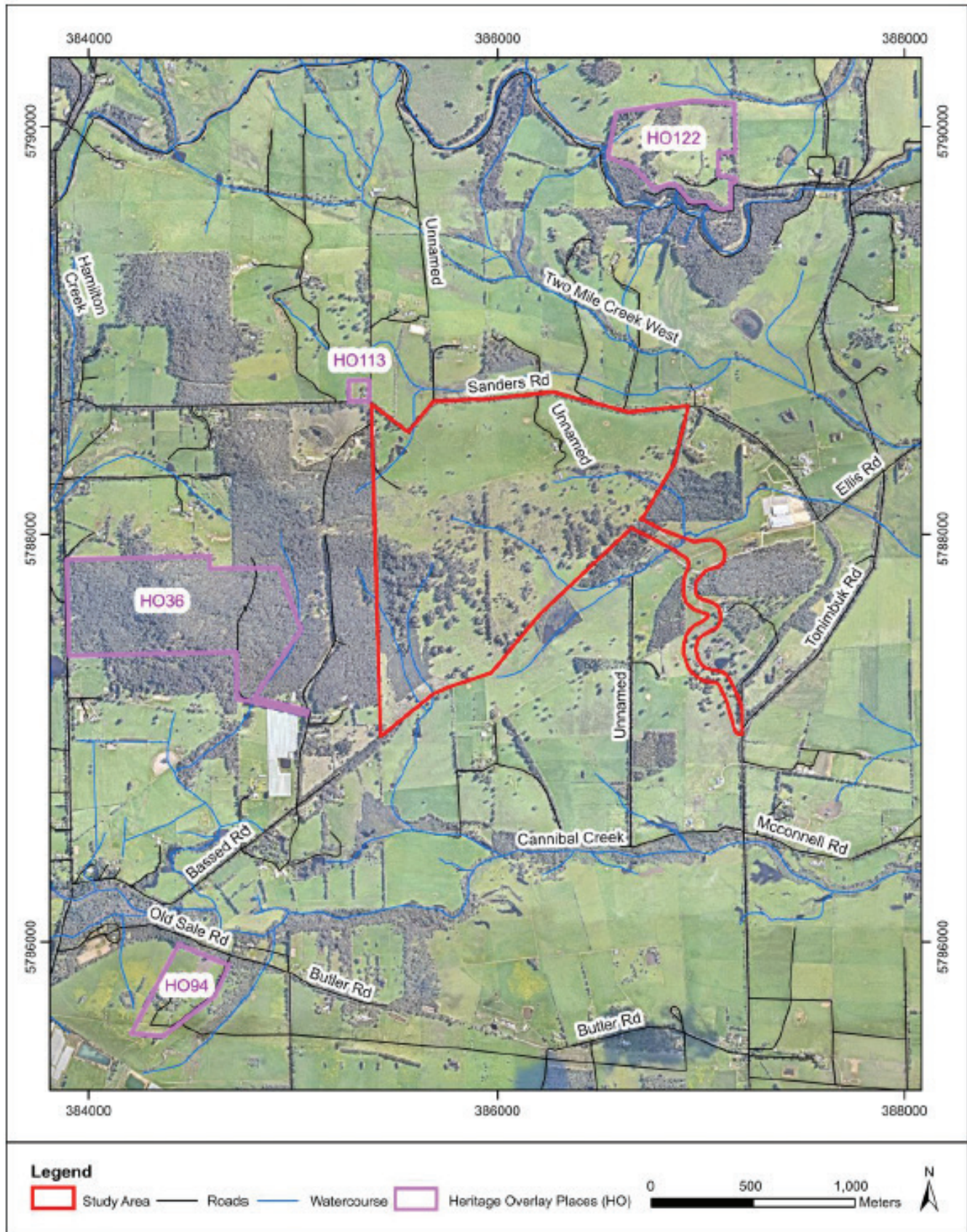


Figure 1: Historic Heritage Site.

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