Appendix K

Historical Heritage Assessment

KENTBRUCK GREEN POWER HUB

Historical Heritage Assessment Kentbruck Green Power Hub, Kentbruck, south-western Victoria

Neoen Australia Pty Ltd

16 August 2024

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Date:	16 August 2024
Biosis project no.:	41232
File name:	41232.Kentbruck.HHA.Rev09.FIN01.20240816
Citation:	Biosis 2024. Historical Heritage Assessment Kentbruck Green Power Hub, Kentbruck, south-western Victoria. Report for Neoen Australia Pty Ltd. Authors: Black, A, Amorosi, L, Carpenter, D, Tepper, L, Dix, S., O'Sullivan, A, & Johnson, R. Biosis Pty Ltd, Melbourne. Project no. 41232.

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	KMF	22/04/2020
Draft version 03	GV	06/05/2020
Draft version 04	GV	18/07/2020
Draft version 05	KJF	19/11/2020
Draft version 06	AOS	26/08/2022
Draft version 07	AOS	31/08/2022
Draft version 08	JAS	11/10/2023
Draft version 09	LG	14/08/2024
Final version 01	SD	16/08/2024

Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.

We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.

Contents

Figures

Maps

Tables

Executive summary

Background

Biosis was engaged by Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen), to undertake a Historical Heritage Assessment on land proposed for the Kentbruck Green Power Hub. The planned Kentbruck Green Power Hub site is approximately 8,350 hectares (ha) and located between Portland and Nelson, in south-western Victoria. The transmission line corridor included as part of the project is approximately 21 hectares.

The activity will involve the construction of a wind farm with 105 wind turbines, with associated permanent and temporary infrastructure. These works will also include a new 275 kV transmission line that aims to connect this project to the existing AusNet Electricity transmission network. This transmission line will extend from the eastern boundary of the wind farm site to the existing 275/500kV Heywood Terminal Station.

The area where the proposed activity is to take place has been divided into two Study Areas.

- Study Area 1 is the location where the wind turbines will be installed.
- Study Area 2 identifies the proposed transmission line corridor that will run from the wind turbines to the Heywood Terminal Station.

Historical Heritage Assessment

A summary of the historical heritage places and sites within 100 metres of each Study Area is listed in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Summary of historical heritage places and sites within 100 metres of the Study Areas

Historical heritage place or site	Current heritage listing (VHI)	Identified during study	Location (Lot/Plan I.D)	Proximity to wind farm or power line alignment*	Existing condition	Potential for archaeological deposits
Study Area 1						
Former Kentbruck School	H7121-0053	Yes (desktop research)	7~2\PP2861	In wind farm area	Location overgrown, in poor condition.	Low
Study Area 2						
Boiler Swamp Sawmill	D7121-0045	No (previously recorded)	2004\PP2394	25 m south from power line	Boiler is unlikely to be in situ, however, its fabric is in good condition. No evidence remaining of sawmill site.	Low

*Taken from closest boundary of site extent or primary grid coordinate.

Summary of Study Areas

Study Area 1

Victorian Heritage Inventory site 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053) is located within Study Area 1.

As a result of this assessment, a site card was prepared and submitted to Heritage Victoria for the 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053). Following the submission of the site card, Heritage Victoria determined that the 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053) met the threshold to be included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. A Consent application will be required for future works if they are to be undertaken within the extent of the 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053).

It is recommended that the proposed development avoids this site. It is also recommended that a historical heritage awareness induction and exclusion zone be created around the site in order to ensure no inadvertent disturbance to this site. If this area of known heritage is avoided, there will be no physical impacts to the known historical heritage within and immediately surrounding Study Area 1.

To avoid further risk to the heritage significance and values of the identified site and unidentified heritage sites, the heritage requirements identified above and in Section 7 should be followed.

Study Area 2

Historical heritage site 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill' (D7121-0045) on Boiler Swamp Road, Drumborg is a delisted historical site located in Study Area 2. It is unlikely that 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill' (D7121-0045) is in its original location. Delisted sites on the Victorian Heritage Inventory do not have state level significance and are not afforded any legislative protection under the *Heritage Act 2017*. Consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. However, the boiler is of historical interest and should be avoided and protected from accidental damage during works. If it cannot be avoided it should be carefully moved either back to its original location, to a local museum, or to another safe location nearby.

There will be no physical impacts to the known historical heritage within and immediately surrounding Study Area 2, if 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill' (D7121-0045) is avoided.

To avoid further risk to the heritage significance and values of the identified site, the heritage requirements identified above and in Section 7 should be followed.

Recommendations

Site induction

All employees/contractors involved in ground disturbing works will be required to undertake a historical heritage awareness induction. This induction should include a background history of the area, a discussion of the heritage sites in the vicinity, what artefacts and archaeological deposits may look like; and worker/contractor obligations for heritage protection under the relevant legislation.

This induction should clearly state what steps to take if unexpected archaeological material is encountered during ground disturbing works and to who these finds should be reported as indicated in Section 7.3 below.

The induction should be presented by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner who is knowledgeable of the history and legal obligations. This induction could take place in person or alternatively could be presented as pre-recorded presentation.

Avoidance of heritage items

Identified heritage sites within Study Area 1 and 2 (Map 4 and Map 5) must not be impacted by the proposed works. Measures must be put in place to ensure that these places are avoided including:

- Undertaking the heritage awareness induction with contractors.
- Marking all heritage places on design and construction plans.
- Altering design where possible to avoid known heritage sites.
- Marking places on the ground with suitable exclusion fences, bunting or other measures with signage clearly indicating the place must be avoided if any works are carried out in proximity (within 10 metres) of a recorded heritage place.
- A qualified archaeologist is engaged to inspect works to ensure avoidance measures are implements.

If impacts to the curtilage of recorded historical heritage places or sites such as the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053) cannot be avoided, then the following approvals must be completed:

- A Consent from Heritage Victoria must be obtained under the *Heritage Act 2017*.
- A Consent to Damage will need to be applied for and an archaeological methodological statement produced and approved by Heritage Victoria to monitor works within the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053). The applications should include details of a qualified and experienced archaeologist, an investigative methodology, reporting requirements, and artefact discard and management policy. The consent and/or planning approval may be issued with conditions.
- A qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological monitoring and historical archaeology will need to be present during the works within the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053).

If impacts to the curtilage of recorded historical heritage places or sites such as Boiler Swamp Sawmill (D7121-0045) cannot be avoided:

- Consultation with the Glenelg Shire will need to be conducted as to the most appropriate treatment of the site. Planning approval under *the Planning and Environment Act 1987* from Glenelg Shire may be required.
- Dependant on the Glenelg Shire decisions, the works may require an archaeological methodological statement produced and approved to monitor works. This report should include details of a qualified and experienced archaeologist, an investigative methodology, reporting requirements, and artefact discard and management policy.

- A qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological monitoring and historical archaeology will need to be present at works.

Unexpected discovery of historical heritage places or sites

The *Heritage Act 2017* is administered by Heritage Victoria and provides protection and management for Victoria's historical archaeological sites. Under the Act, an archaeological site means a place (other than a shipwreck) which—

a) contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and

b) provides information of past activity in the State; and

c) requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and

d) is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.

Under the Act, it is a requirement to undertake mandatory reporting of any archaeological site that is identified. Any archaeological sites identified by the study and future studies must be submitted to Heritage Victoria in the form of Site Cards.

Under the Act, an application for Consent must be submitted to and approved by Heritage Victoria if any excavations or damage is to occur to a historical archaeological site such as the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053). Please note that in some cases works may not recommence until a decision has been made by Heritage Victoria and in accordance with any relevant heritage approval regarding the heritage status of the site.

If unexpected historical archaeological artefacts or features are identified during works, the following actions must be taken:

- Works must stop in the vicinity.
- The location of the finds must be marked off, and no work commenced within the area until it has been assessed.
- A qualified archaeologist should be engaged to assess the material and determine if it is a significant archaeological place.

If so, Heritage Victoria should be contacted, the site should be recorded on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, and a Consent should be sought if the site cannot be avoided.

Construction plans to include unexpected finds procedure

Procedures to implement if an unknown historical heritage site, value or object is discovered during construction should be incorporated in the Construction Plans. This should include guidelines on collection or salvage of historical heritage objects. This procedure should be discussed in the site(s) induction(s).

1 Introduction

Biosis was engaged by Neoen Australia Pty Ltd (Neoen), to undertake a Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) on land proposed for the construction of the Kentbruck Green Power Hub. The proposed Kentbruck Green Power Hub site is approximately 8,350 hectares (ha) and located between Portland and Nelson, in south-western Victoria.

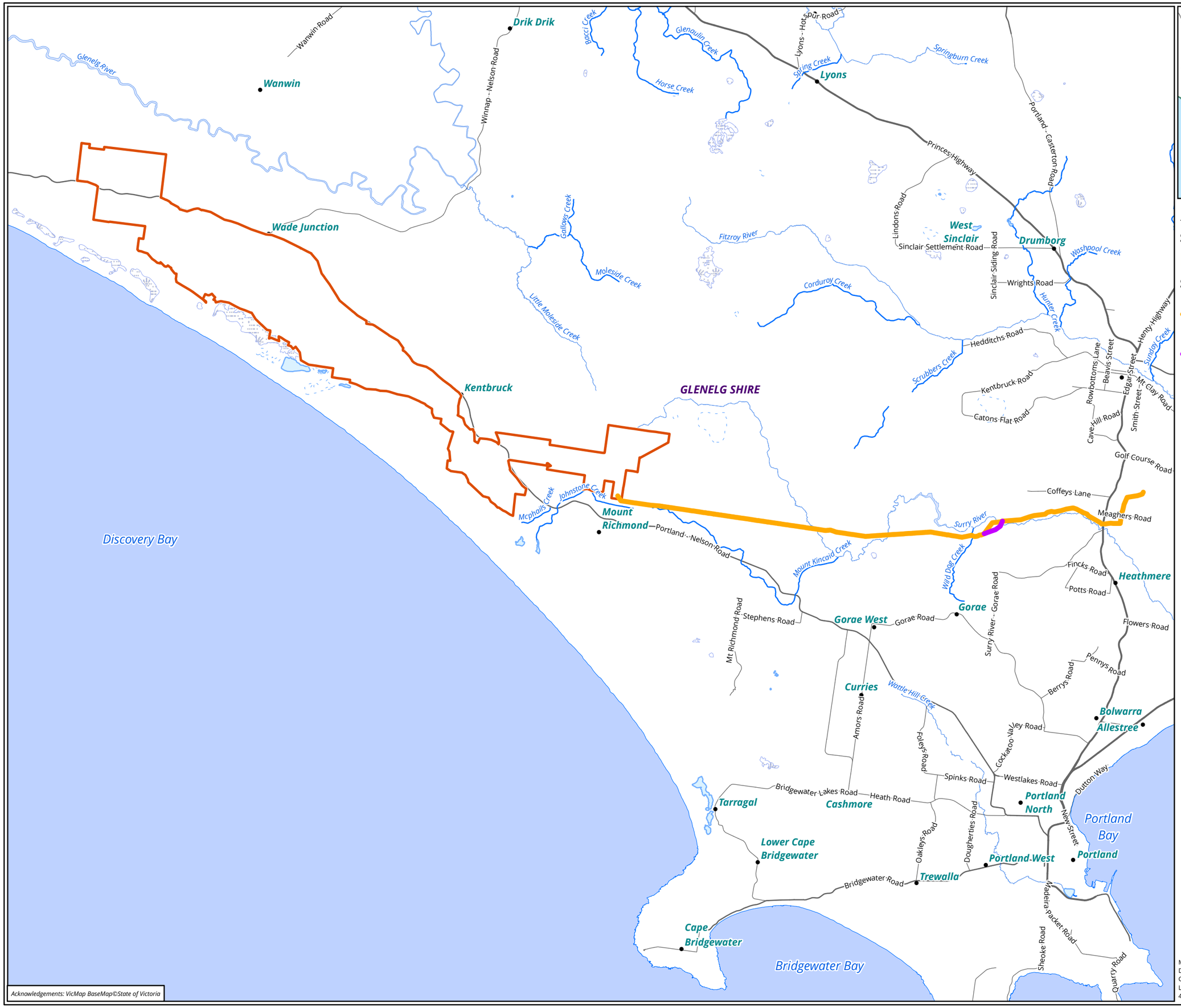
The activity will involve the construction of a wind farm with 105 wind turbines, with associated permanent and temporary infrastructure. These works will also include a new 275 kV transmission line that aims to connect this project to the existing AusNet Electricity transmission network. This transmission line will extend from the eastern boundary of the wind farm site to the existing 275/500kV Heywood Terminal Station. This line will be 26.6 kilometres in length.

The area where the proposed activity is to take place has been divided into two Study Areas.

- Study Area 1 is the location where the wind turbines will be installed.
- Study Area 2 identifies the proposed transmission line corridor that will run from the wind turbines to the Heywood Terminal Station.

See Map 1 for the location of both Study Areas.

This HHA has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Victoria's Guidelines.



Legend

Study Area 1

- Wind farm

Study Area 2

- Underground transmission line (preferred)
- Underground transmission line (alternative)

Map 1 Location of the Study Areas

0 2.5 5 7.5

Kilometres

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Scale: 1:165,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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1.1 Location and current condition of the Study Areas

Study Area 1 comprises a large area of approximately 8,350 hectares. Initial survey of the area was conducted before the final design footprint was developed, thus the archaeological assessment reviewed a larger foot print to accommodate a range of planning and environmental constraints. The extensive area was deliberately chosen to accommodate planning and design flexibility.

The Study Area is located about 27 kilometres north-west of Portland and about five kilometres east of Nelson, in south-western Victoria. Study Area 1 is entirely within Glenelg Shire. The Portland – Nelson Road bisects the Study Area 1 in a generally east – west direction. The Study Area 1 is bound by plantation pine forest to the north, highly modified land used for grazing purposes, Discovery Bay Coastal Park to the south and the Lower Glenelg National Park and Cobboboonee National Park to the north and east respectively. The closest townships are Heywood to the east of the Study Areas and Nelson to the west of the Study Areas.

The boundaries of the Study Areas have been designed to avoid a number of notable features including waterways, Ramsar Wetlands and Coastal Crown Land.

The location of Study Area 1 is shown in Map 2.

Study Area 2 comprises the alignment of the transmission line. The transmission line corridor included as part of the project is approximately 21 hectares. The line will be 26.6 kilometres in length and will run from the main substation on the eastern boundary to the existing Heywood Terminal Station. As the line will be bisecting Cobboboonee National Park and Cobboboonee Forest Park for approximately 17.6 kilometres, the line is to be buried beneath the existing Boiler Swamp Road, as to minimise impacts to the environment. Once the line has passed Surrey River, this cabling will continue underground until its connection point into the Heywood Terminal Station.

The location of Study Area 2 is shown in Map 3.

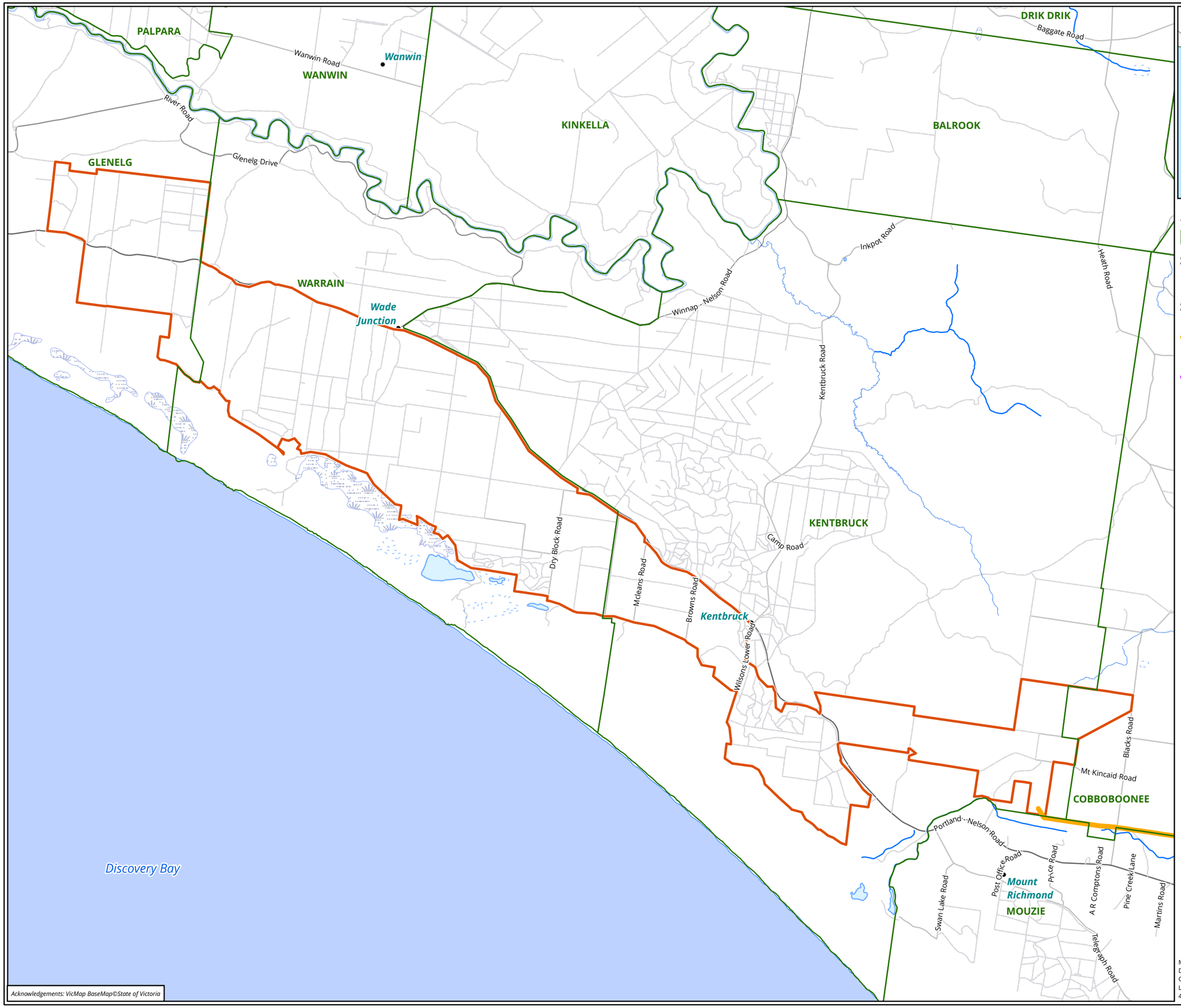
1.2 Description of the Study Areas

Study Area 1 is located primarily within an actively managed and harvested pine plantation. At the eastern and western extents of the Study Areas there are areas of land used for agricultural purposes (primarily grazing). Small sections of native vegetation exist, primarily relating to areas associated with waterways and waterbodies and along road verges (Map 2).

Study Area 2 comprises a number of different landforms and will run from the eastern boundary to the existing Heywood Terminal Station. As the line will be bisecting Cobboboonee National Park and Cobboboonee Forest Park for approximately 17.6 kilometres, the line is to be buried beneath the existing Boiler Swamp Road. Once the line has passed Surrey River, this cabling will continue underground until its connection point into the Heywood Terminal Station (Map 3).

1.3 Limitations

This HHA did not include an archaeological ground survey of the entire Study Areas. This was due to the limited scope of the assessment which only involved a desktop assessment and selective site inspection. Identification of potential historical heritage places or sites was based on analysis of previous reports, exisiting site records, historical documents and maps, and detailed analysis of aerial photographs. No archaeological excavation was undertaken. Aboriginal cultural heritage was not included in the assessment as this will be assessed as part of a separate cultural heritage management plan process.



Legend

Parish boundary

Study Area 1

Wind farm

Study Area 2

Underground transmission line (preferred)

Underground transmission line (alternative)

Map 2 Location of Study Area 1

0 1.5 3 4.5

Kilometres

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Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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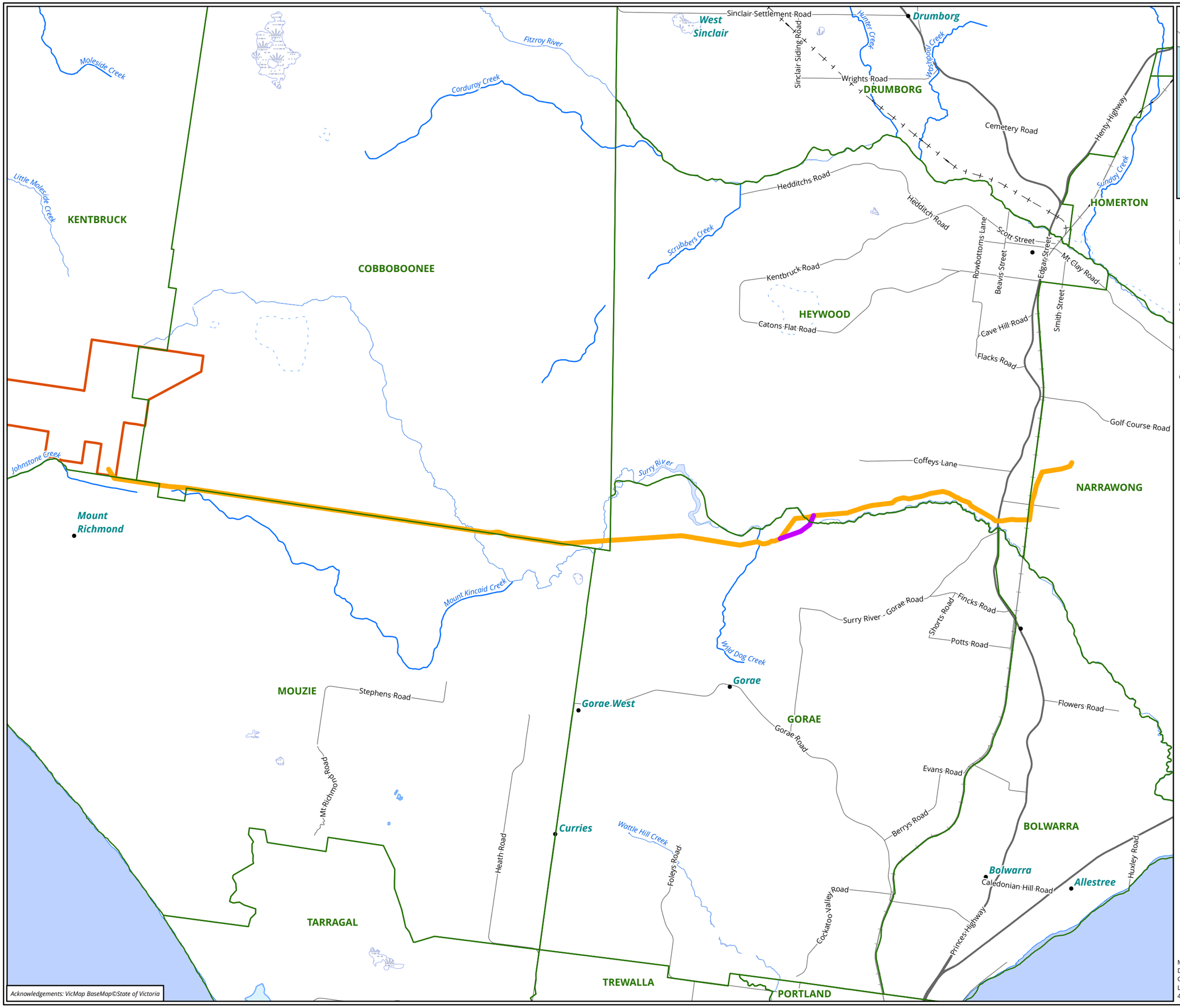

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2 Background history

Europeans began noticing the Discovery Bay and Portland area during the first few years of the 19th century. Francois Peron and Matthew Flinders both sailed past Bridgewater Bay in April 1802, reporting 'barren or partially vegetated dunes' (Godfrey 2000, pp. 6). Sealers were reported to have been present along the Victorian coast from 1800 with both whaling and sealing being practiced in the area. By 1833 a whaling station had been established at Portland to support shore-based whaling activities in the area (Hubbard & Neylon 2006, pp. 49).

Early settlers generally came from New South Wales (overlanders) or across Bass Strait from Tasmania (overstraiters) in search of suitable farming land (Hubbard & Neylon 2006, pp. 57). One such family of 'overstraiters' was the Henty family, who left a permanent mark on the area and the first intensive European occupation of the area is attributed to them during 1835. The Henty family quickly established a sheep station with associated agriculture on Cape Bridgewater before pressing their pastoral interests further inland. The twin impetus of the whaling/sealing and pastoral industries brought an influx of population and further pastoral and agricultural expansion followed with wool, mutton, tallow, beef, dairy produce and potatoes being the major exports from the region in the early 1840s (Debney & Cekalovic 2001).

After the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, more immigrants began to arrive in the area directly from Europe, with some 11,000 assisted immigrants arriving in the 1850s. An immigration station was constructed in Portland to facilitate these new arrivals (Hubbard & Neylon 2006, pp. 58). The settlers in the area formed a series of communities that are covered by the Study Areas: Gorae West, Richmond Hill and Cashmere. These communities are not 'townships' in the typical sense of the word, but a loose collection of farming families, perhaps with a central school, football ground or hotel.

The history of the Gorae West community was typical of communities the area. It began to be settled in the second half of the 19th century after the discovery of gold in Victoria. Its original name was Cashmere, however this was changed in 1914 to avoid confusion with Cashmere Heath that was already a growing settlement. The community of Gorea West was largely made up of self-sufficient farming families who engaged in rearing sheep and cattle, dairying, growing potatoes as well as other food production. Originally the area was an open woodland which had to be manually cleared before any farming could take place. This was usually achieved with the assistance of bullock teams or horses. Swamps were drained by digging drainage ditches by hand. Neighbours would often work together to perform these tasks. A post office was opened in 1914 and a school was established in 1937 with the help of local fundraising and labour (Mason et al. 1987).

The Study Areas are situated in the south-west of Victoria in the parishes of Glenelg, Warrain, Kentbruck, Cobboboonee, Mouzie, Trewella, Gorae, Heywood and Narrawong in the County of Normanby. The Portland-Mt Gambier (Portland-Nelson) road was surveyed by Tyers in 1842. At that time the road went from Bridgewater Lakes, close to the coast following the low country behind the sand hills, then between Lake Moinboeng, Long Swamp and the primary dunes to the Glenelg River ford at Nelson (Learmonth 1970, pp. 108). With the advent of the overland telegraph line in the 1850s, this road was disused in favour of a track made by the telegraph linesmen for transportation of materials and equipment. The area was extremely isolated with few facilities or conveniences (Bennett 1996, pp. 36). Land in the Study Area within the Glenelg parish was purchased from 1885 through to 1950, with all purchases between 1940 and 1950 being Allotments 55, 56, 57 and 59 to the north of Portland-Nelson Road to the west and east of Bird Road (Department of Crown Lands and Survey 1966). While some parcels of land sold earlier, much of the allotments in Warrain parish sold during the late 1930s to the mid-1940s. Plans from the 1860s show how few allotments were purchased in this point in time (Figure 2).

Kentbruck has a history that is typical of the other parishes covered by the Study Area. It takes its name from the Old English word 'kant' meaning headland or corner and 'bruch' meaning swamp (Bennett 1996, pp. 36). The Study Area is on the boundary of the Settled Districts. In April 1842, Gideon, Thomas and William Lang arrived upon the shores of Discovery Bay and took up a licence for 151,000 acres between the Glenelg River and Kentbruck. They named the western section Lake Moniboeng (after the Indigenous name for beautiful sheet of water) (Learmonth 1970, pp. 107) and the eastern section Kentbrush (No. 160). Both runs were licensed 18 months before the 1847 NSW OIC (Spreadborough & Anderson 1983). The Lake Moniboeng licence changed hands several times, to well-known south-west Victorian families (McLeans, Egans and Mathesons), before it was cancelled in 1876 (Learmonth 1970, pp. 108).

The main industry within the Study Area was agriculture which then turned to forestry, with the stripping of wattle bark beginning in the 19th century. The sealers at Portland Bay harvested black wattle which became the first export of the area being shipped from Portland and Port Fairy in the 1830s and 1840s. Land reservations were set aside for forest in the area (Savill 1976, pp. 22) and at least one government financed plantation in Kentbruck was established as early as the 1870s, however it was burnt out before it could be harvested. Sawmilling was an important industry, with townships established at Portland, Heywood, Gorae and Gorae West, Hotspur and Digby, and at Dartmoor and Drik Drik directly as a result of sawmilling activities (Hubbard & Neylon 2006). The timber produced was mainly used for shipbuilding, jetty construction and general building works. Steam-powered sawmills were introduced in the 1860s which reduced the manual labour required previously (Hubbard & Neylon 2006). Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory site 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill' (D7121-0045) is located within the Study Area, in particular the remains of a boiler. The site card indicates that the mill was operated by the King Brothers, possibly c. 1912 – 1914, however no further information could be sourced regarding this. It is possible that the timbers produced at the mill were used in the construction of the pier (Figure 1) at Portland (Story 1995). The site card suggests that the heavy scrub surrounding Boiler Swamp indicates the mill site itself was on the northern side of Boiler Swamp Road in a cleared area, and the remains of the boiler have been relocated to the side of the road.

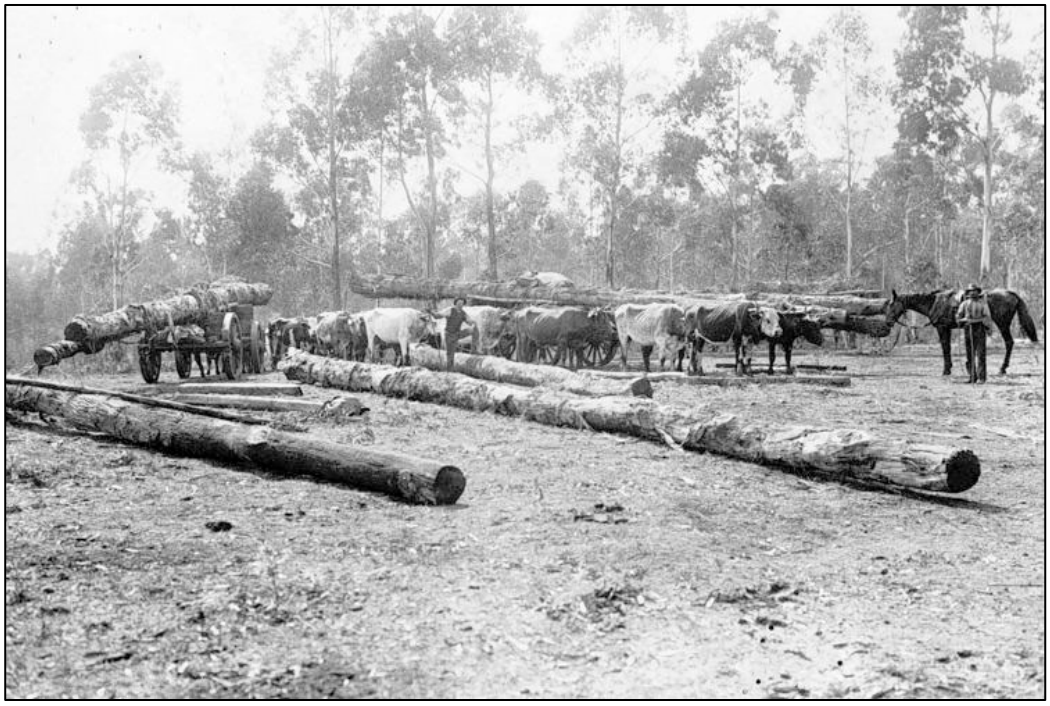


Figure 1 Logs being loaded for a bullock team to transport to Portland for the pier (Museums Victoria Collections c.1910)

By the 1880s and 1890s the economic base of the area was shifting, with dairying becoming an important industry, culminating in the establishment of the Portland and Cape Bridgewater Cheese and Butter Factory, which operated for 20 years. Concurrently a fishing industry also established itself at Cape Bridgewater, and the area enjoyed some prosperity as a 'watering place' and holiday destination. Around the turn of the century a cattle and sheep market was established at Lower Cape Bridgewater, the market continued its sales until 1964 saw centralisation to Portland (Hubbard & Neylon 2006).

A local state school in Kentbruck was run by Mr and Mrs Joseph Voysey by at least 1880. The Kentbruck School was operated by Miss Sarah Wadmore of Portland for an unknown number of years (Black, H 2020, pers. comm.). This building comprised of a school room and two living rooms attached (Bennett, 1997, p. 36). Sarah Wadmore recorded her experiences at the school in which she described the difficulties of education in sparely populated areas, with school buildings being spartan in appearance with no furniture (Portland Guardian 1941). It is possible she is describing the Kentbruck School. No remains of the school can be seen from aerial imagery.

In the 1920s the Forests Commission established exotic softwood species plantations in the region. Unemployed men were brought to the area in the 1930s to expand the plantations and many camps were established in the deep bush for these men. In the 1950s after the Second World War more planting of radiata pine took place at Kentbruck. The decline from prosperous mixed farming to virtual abandonment of some of these areas located close to the coast and upon dune systems. This degeneration of farmable land was probably the result of the exhaustion of the meagre supplies of available nutrients and the prevalence of "coastiness" in sheep and cattle (a disease brought on by deficiency of cobalt) and infestation by rabbits (Agriculture Victoria 2019).

The ensuing decades of the 20th century saw landholdings consolidated to maintain economic viability, and a general shift for the community away from rural self-sufficiency through primary production to jobs and lifestyles more focused on urban centres where larger scale industry and production was taking place. Today the demographic character of the area has changed significantly, with the majority of landholders no longer making a living from the rolling hills and pastures, and large industries such as the Portland aluminium smelter and forestry providing the main economic base. Tourism and holiday or retirement properties have also become important to the area.

2.1 Archaeological potential

Archaeological potential is influenced by the geographical and topographical location, the level of development, subsequent impacts, levels of onsite fill and the factors influencing preservation such as soil type. An assessment of archaeological potential has been derived from the historical analysis undertaken during the preparation of this report (Table 2).

Based on the background research undertaken to date, it is understood that Study Area 1 may contain remains of the 19th century building associated with the 'Former Kentbruck School'. Study Area 2 may contain the remains of the 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill'. On the basis of historical descriptions of the 'Former Kentbruck School', archaeological remains would likely consist of post holes and occupational deposits. Associated archaeological remains of the 'Boiler Swamp Sawmill' would comprise machine remnants such as boilers, sawdust heaps, tree stumps, log landings, a tramway and structures associated with the sawmill and tramway.

Table 2 Assessment of archaeological potential based on the background history

Historical heritage place or site	Current heritage listing (VHI)	Location (Lot/Plan I.D)	Proximity to wind farm or power line alignment*	Probably features	Potential for archaeological deposits
Former Kentbruck School	H7121-0053	7~2\PP2861	In wind farm area	Post holes, foundations, packed earth and occupational deposits.	Low
Boiler Swamp Sawmill	D7121-0045	2004\PP2394	25 m south from power line	Associated sawmill features e.g. sawdust heaps, tree stumps, log landings, tramway, building and machinery remnants	Low

*Taken from closest boundary of site extent or primary grid coordinate.

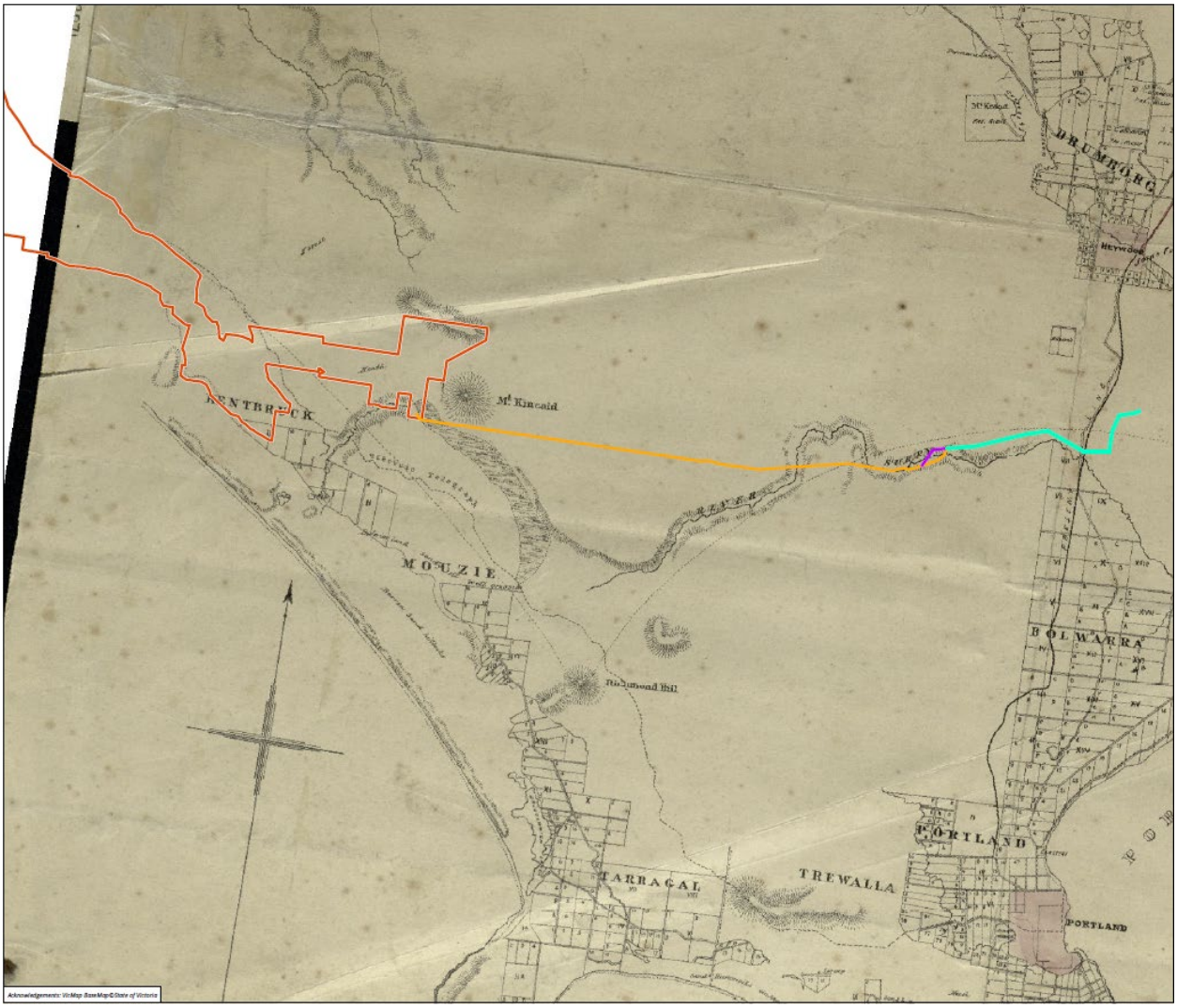


Figure 2 Study Areas overlaid onto c.1860s historical plan of Portland and surrounds (H.G Degruchy & Co c.1860s). Red shows Study Area 1. Orange denotes potential underground alignment option, while purple denotes alternative option. Blue denotes underground tramission line after Surrey River

3 Statutory and non-statutory heritage controls

This report has been prepared in accordance with the following legislative requirements:

3.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national legislation protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Environment and Energy (DEE). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The National Heritage List (NHL) contains items listed on the NHL have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define critical moments in our development as a nation.
- The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) contains items listed on the CHL which are natural and cultural heritage places situated on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing significant heritage value.

A search of the NHL and CHL undertaken by Alexandra Squires, Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd on 25 March 2020 did not yield any results associated with the Study Areas.

3.2 Heritage Act 2017

The *Heritage Act 2017* provides protection for heritage items under a two tier register system, including the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) and Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), which is administered by Heritage Victoria and the Heritage Council of Victoria. It is the Victorian Government's key cultural heritage legislation. This legislation identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to Victoria, including:

- Historical archaeological sites and artefacts.
- Historical buildings, structures and precincts.
- Gardens, trees and cemeteries.
- Cultural landscapes.
- Shipwrecks and artefacts.
- Significant objects.
- Objects associated with a place.

Heritage Victoria issues permits for places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 2017*, and consents for sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

A search of the Victorian Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory undertaken by Alexandra Squires, Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd on 25 March 2020 did not yield any results associated with the Study Areas. One delisted site (Boiler Swamp Sawmill (D7121-0045)) was identified. A further search was conducted by Dr Samuel Dix, Senior Archaeologist, Biosis Pty Ltd on 22 August 2022 and no further Victorian Heritage Register places or Victorian Heritage Inventory sites were identified in the Study Areas. A search of the Victorian

Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory conducted by Renee Johnson, Senior Heritage Consultant, Biosis Pty Ltd, on the 4 October 2023 identified the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053) within the Study Area, which was recorded during this assessment and later added to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

3.3 Planning and Environment Act 1987

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* controls the planning and development of land in Victoria and provides for the development of planning schemes for all municipalities. The Act is 'enabling' legislation and does not precisely define the scope of planning, how it should be done or the detailed rules that should apply to land use and development.

Councils are responsible for issuing planning permits for the use and development of local heritage places under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987.* Important heritage landscapes, views or precincts, typically of local significance, can be protected by a Heritage Overlay. Heritage Overlays are part of local council planning schemes and include places of local significance as well as places of state significance included in the Victorian Heritage Register and Victorian Heritage Inventory.

3.4 Glenelg Shire Planning Scheme

The Glenelg Shire Planning Scheme and Heritage Overlay (HO) is administered by the Glenelg Shire Council. The Heritage Overlay is a map in the Planning Scheme that shows the location and extent of heritage controls over a particular heritage place. The Heritage Overlay provisions are set out at clause 43.01 within all Victorian Planning Schemes. A local heritage schedule heritage lists the properties affected by the Heritage Overlay and any additional controls which may apply to that particular site.

A search of the Heritage Overlay undertaken by Alexandra Squires, Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd on 25 March 2020 for Study Area 1 and 2 and updated on 13 July 2020 by Leah Tepper, Consultant Archaeologist, did not yield any results associated with the Study Area. A search conducted on 22 August 2022 by Dr Samuel Dix, Senior Archaeologist, Biosis Pty Ltd found that no further Heritage Overlays are within the wind farm footprint. A search conducted on 4 October 2023 by Renee Johnson, Senior Heritage Consultant, Biosis Pty Ltd found no Heritage Overlays within the Study Areas.

3.5 World Heritage Environs Area

Section 101(2)(e) of the *Heritage Act 2017* relates to a listed place or to a registered place or registered object in a World Heritage Environs Area, consideration must be given to the extent to which the application, if approved, would affect the world heritage values of the listed place, or any relevant Approved World Heritage Strategy Plan.

The Study Areas are not within a World Heritage Environs Area.

3.6 Previous assessments

In 2019, the *Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Kentbruck Green Power Hub, Kentbruck, Victoria* report was prepared for Study Area 1 (Biosis 2019). The primary intent of that assessment was to inform on Aboriginal and historical heritage legislative obligations with respect to future development, identify potential archaeological potential within different landforms, and provide a predictive model of the Study Area with respect to potential cultural heritage values.

The results of the due diligence found that:

- A mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* if any component of the Kentbruck Wind Farm Facility design cannot avoid areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity that have not been subject to Significant Ground Disturbance.
- Under the *Heritage Act 2017*, it is a requirement to undertake mandatory reporting of any archaeological site that is identified. Any archaeological sites identified by the study and future studies must be submitted to Heritage Victoria in the form of Site Cards. Under the Act, an archaeological site means a place (other than a shipwreck) which—
  a) contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and
  b) provides information of past activity in the State; and
  c) requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and
  d) is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.
- Under Section 93 of the *Heritage Act 2017* the Executive Director may issue a permit authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Register place, and under Section 124 issue a consent authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Inventory archaeological site. While under Glenelg Shire Heritage Overlay a permit under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* is required for heritage places specified on their schedule to the overlay. A review of the Victorian Heritage Register, Victorian Heritage Inventory and Heritage Overlay did not identify any historical heritage places or sites within the Study Area.

4 Proposed works

Neoen is proposing a renewable energy development, known as the Kentbruck Green Power Hub, comprising a wind energy facility (wind farm) with associated infrastructure. This includes a wind farm, onsite quarry, electrical reticulation, collector substations, main substation, onsite wind farm power lines, transmission line and transmission stations. The Project would be mostly located in an actively managed and harvested pine plantation in southwest Victoria, between Portland and Nelson, in the Glenelg LGA.

The activity would involve two main components:

- A wind farm of up to 600 MW comprising up to 105 wind turbines and associated permanent and temporary infrastructure.
- A new 275 kV underground transmission line, which would connect the Project to the existing AusNet electricity transmission network. The transmission line would extend from the eastern boundary of the wind farm site to the existing 275/500 kV Heywood Terminal Station and would be up to 26.6 kilometres in length.

All components of the Kentbruck Green Power Hub are detailed below.

4.1 Wind farm

The proposed works will include 105 wind turbines over 8,318 hectares, where the turbines will be occupying an area of approximately 350 hectares. Land that is not utilised for the wind farm will be continuing as grazing and forestry land. Each turbine will have a hub height of 175 metres and a rotor diameter of 190 metres. Permanent hardstand areas will be installed for each turbine, with a footprint of 0.4 hectares (however these may change depending in the final dimensions of the turbine model selected).

Permanent infrastructure to be constructed as part of the wind farm would include:

- Up to 105 wind turbines.
- Access roads, including:
  - Public roads for site access. Existing site access routes into the commercial forestry operation would be utilised to minimise the need for new site entrances. Some public roads and intersections would need to be upgraded to facilitate delivery of Project components, particularly wind turbine blades.
  - Internal access roads. Existing access tracks within the commercial forestry operation and on land currently used for agricultural purposes would be used where possible. Some of these roads and intersections may need to be upgraded.
- Up to eight meteorological monitoring masts within the wind farm site.
- Permanent hardstand areas at each turbine location, with a footprint of approximately 0.4 hectares, subject to refinement based on the dimensions of the final wind turbine model selected.
- Three collector substations.
- Underground powerlines connecting the wind turbines to the collector substations.

- A main wind farm substation to which all the collector substations would be connected. The main substation would connect the wind farm to the existing electricity transmission network via a new transmission line.
- A high voltage powerline connecting the collector substations to the main substation, which would be a combination of overhead and underground cabling.
- Transition stations at which the high voltage powerline would transition from overhead to underground or vice versa (if needed; see below).
- Up to two permanent site compounds, including 30 carparking spaces at each location.

Temporary infrastructure associated with construction of the wind farm would include:

- Up to three concrete batching plants.
- Laydown areas with a footprint of approximately 0.6 hectares located at each turbine.
- Up to six construction compounds, each containing a site office, carparking, storage, amenities, and a workshop.

4.2 Onsite quarry

A new limestone quarry is also proposed to be established in the wind farm site adjacent to the existing quarry operated by Green Triangle Forest Products (GTFP), on North Livingston Road (. The cemented "cap rock" quarry would operate during both construction and operation, with the extracted material to be used for hardstands and for upgrades to existing access roads or construction of new access roads.

The quarry would have a maximum footprint of 11 hectares and be up to 15 metres deep, with actual dimensions to be determined following a comprehensive drilling, sampling and testing program during detailed design of the Project. The total extracted volume is estimated to be up to 300,000 cubic metres (m3), with material to be extracted progressively during construction. The quarry would also be used throughout the activities lifetime for road maintenance and would be made safe and rehabilitated at the end of its use for the activities to a suitable landform.

4.3 Electrical reticulation

Due to the nature of the proposed works, new electrical reticulation is required to connect the wind turbines and substations. As such new works will be required to connect new lines associated to the project to existing infrastructure. The placement of these will be determined after final requirements from environmental assessments have been completed as well as topographical restraints and landowner negations.

4.4 Collector substations

Up to three collector substations would be constructed within the wind farm site to facilitate collection and distribution of electricity generated from the wind turbines into the existing electricity network.

The collector substations would have a footprint of up to 1 hectare with a maximum height of approximately 35 metres. Each substation would contain a range of electrical equipment including step-up transformers, protection equipment (including lightning protection), and a high voltage bus bar connecting to the high voltage overhead powerline. The collector substations would be constructed on hardstands, with the transformers mounted on concrete slabs. The collector substations would be fully enclosed in security fencing.

4.5 Main substation

A main electrical substation would be constructed in the wind farm site to facilitate connection to the existing electricity network. This substation would be located near the eastern boundary of the wind farm site to minimise the distance between the substation and the connection point to the transmission network (at the Heywood Terminal Station).

The main substation would have a footprint of up to 3.3 hectares with a maximum height of approximately 40 metres. It would contain protection equipment and a control room with communications equipment, with tanks for storing water and oil for maintenance of the collector and main substation equipment. The substation would be constructed on a hardstand with appropriate contamination/stormwater controls used around the oil tanks such as bunding and concrete slabs. The substation would be fully enclosed in security fencing with sufficient space for a fire break and screening around the perimeter.

4.6 Onsite wind farm power lines

The installation of up to 190 kilometres of underground powerlines (33 kV or 66 kV) connecting the wind turbines to the collector substations, and up to 27.8 kilometres of high voltage powerline connecting the collector substations to the main wind farm substation.

The high voltage powerline would likely be 275 kV (subject to detailed design) and would run overhead along Portland-Nelson Road from the western collector substation to the eastern collector substation. From the Portland-Nelson Road / Sandy Hill Road intersection it would pass beneath Portland-Nelson Road then continue underground to the main wind farm substation.

The underground route through the GTFP plantation is the preferred option for a range of reasons, including minimising impacts on native vegetation, minimising bird and bat collision risks, and minimising traffic disruption along Portland-Nelson Road. However, part of the underground route is located within land zoned Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ), which recognises areas for public recreation and open space and provides for appropriate commercial uses. GSC considers this PPRZ area to be an anomaly in the Glenelg Planning Scheme (the Planning Scheme) as it is under private ownership (timber plantation) and is seeking to rezone it to Farming Zone.

Although a wind energy facility (including infrastructure such as powerlines) is not prohibited in the PPRZ, the decision was made to remove all Project infrastructure from within the zone to be consistent with its public recreation objectives. The preferred underground route for the 275 kV powerline would therefore only be progressed if GSC's Planning Scheme amendment is successful, or if Neoen seeks permission from the land manager for the infrastructure to be located within the PPRZ. Only one of the options would ultimately be constructed.

4.7 Transmission line

The Project would require a new 275 kV transmission line to connect the Project to the existing transmission network. The proposed transmission line route measures approximately 26.6 kilometres in length and would extend underground from the main wind farm substation near the eastern boundary of the wind farm site to the existing Heywood Terminal Station. The transmission line would bisect Cobboboonee National Park and Cobboboonee Forest Park for approximately 17.6 kilometres, where it would be buried beneath an existing road (Boiler Swamp Road).

After exiting Cobboboonee Forest Park the underground line would continue for 1.2 kilometres through freehold agricultural land. Two options have been identified for this section of the transmission line. The slightly shorter southern route is the preferred option, but due to its proximity to a swampy area adjacent to the Surrey River it may not be feasible for underground construction. The viability of this option will be

determined in response to geotechnical investigations undertaken during detailed design and only one option would ultimately be constructed. After crossing the Surrey River, the transmission line would continue underground until its connection point into the Heywood Terminal Station.

The underground route through Cobboboonee National Park / Forest Park has been delineated into a 6.5 metre-wide construction footprint to minimise impacts on native vegetation within the Boiler Swamp Road corridor. The cabling would be buried using a specialised machine that excavates, lays the cable and backfills the trench in a single pass, minimising the associated construction footprint through small trench widths and minimal spoil generation. Once the transmission line exits Cobboboonee Forest Park, the construction footprint would be approximately 9 metres wide as it continues through freehold land until it reaches the Heywood Terminal Station. Traditional open-cut trenching methods would be used for this section of the underground transmission line.

4.8 Transition stations

If required, transition station/s to facilitate the requirements of changing from underground to overhead power lines may be constructed. The construction footprint is approximately 1 hectare and would have terminal poles, cable termination structures, and be enclosed with security fence. There may also be the requirement to build a small 15 x 4 metre building adjacent to each station to store spare equipment.

5 Findings

The desktop assessment and site inspection has led to the identification of the historical heritage places and sites within the Study Areas listed in Table 3, which are shown on Map 4 and Map 5. Further details on each of these historical heritage places and sites are provided in the sections following.

The initial Study Area for the proposed work was much larger, and as such, a much larger area was inspected. During the inspection, several historical heritage sites were recorded and photographed. These sites are no longer in the Study Areas, however a brief description of them is provided in Table 4.

Table 3 Historical heritage places and sites and their locations

Historical heritage place or site	Current heritage listing (VHI)	Location (Lot/Plan I.D)	Proximity to wind farm or power line alignment*	Existing condition	Potential for archaeological deposits
Study Area 1					
Former Kentbruck School	H7121-0053	7~2\PP2861	In wind farm	Location overgrown, in poor condition.	Low
Study Area 2					
Boiler Swamp Sawmill	D7121-0045	2004\PP2394	25 m south from power line	Boiler remains in a secondary location, and the sawmill is no longer there. Boiler is in good condition.	Low

*Taken from closest boundary of site extent or primary grid coordinate.

As a result of the background research and site visits of the original larger Study Area, a number of site cards were submitted to Heritage Victoria to determine if the sites met the threshold to be included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. A total of three historical heritage sites were listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. The site names are:

- Former Kentbruck School – H7121-0053.
- Former Emu Flat Hotel – H7121-0052 (no longer in Study Areas) – see Table 4.
- Johnstone Family Homestead Ruin– H7121-0054 (no longer in Study Areas) – see Table 4.

Two sites did not meet the threshold to be included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These sites are:

- Boiler Swamp Sawmill.
- Mount Richmond Hall (no longer in Study Areas) – see Table 4.

A site card was also prepared for a Sandstone Cottage outside of the Study Areas, but it did not demonstrate enough archaeological potential in accordance with the *Heritage Act 2017*. However, Heritage Victoria noted that the site did show archaeological interest, and recommended that a site card be resubmitted when further background research and a site inspection has been completed.

Table 4 Description of historical heritage places and sites within and outside of Study Area

Name	Description
Former Emu Flat Hotel H7121-0052	The former Emu Flat Hotel is located outside of the Study Areas. The exact location of the former Emu Flat Hotel site could not be located during the inspection. As there is no surface visibility or unlikely to be exposed footings of the original building thought to be a wooden structure, no access to the plantation was required to assess the site. Large volumes of c.1880 glass and ceramic fragments were located on the sand track adjacent to the plantation providing archaeological evidence of early occupation of the site. Personal communication with intergenerational resident of the area Herbert Black identified this as the former location of the hotel. A site card was submitted to Heritage Victoria and it was determined that the site meets the threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.
Johnstone Family Homestead Ruin H7121-0054	The Johnstone family homestead ruin is a late 19th to early 20th century site located adjacent to the southern end of Swan Lake in private property, outside of the Study Areas. The exposed footings of the original building are visible from the Swan Lake carpark. Some examples of 19th century ceramics were located around Swan Lake and sand tracks adjacent to the private property. These along with the sandstone footings provide archaeological evidence of early land use of the site. A site card was submitted to Heritage Victoria, and it was determined that the site meets the threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.
Mount Richmond Hall	The Mount Richmond Hall is located outside of the Study Areas. The hall was constructed in 1934 to host Christmas functions and meetings and also operated as a school for a brief period. It has been maintained by volunteers with new paint and replacement roof in recent years. A site card was submitted to Heritage Victoria, and it was determined that the site does not meet the threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.
Sandstone Cottage	The Sandstone Cottage is located outside of the Study Areas. The site is an extant sandstone cottage, most likely of mid-19th century construction. No records regarding the construction or occupation have been found. No site inspection was conducted during the initial assessment, as the Sandstone Cottage is located on private land. The site appears to have been a residential dwelling, most likely for an early farmer of the area. A site card was prepared and submitted to Heritage Victoria, who determined that the site card did not demonstrate enough archaeological potential in accordance with the *Heritage Act 2017.* However, Heritage Victoria noted that the site did show archaeological interest, and recommended that a site card be resubmitted when further background research and a site inspection has been completed.

Table 5 Historical places and sites identified in the Study Area with no historical evidence of European use

Name	Description
Native Wells	The Native Wells site appears on early parish maps and disappears from the later map records. The site is located within the Study Areas, however no historical evidence was identified at this site. There is a very low likelihood of European archaeological relics present at the site.
Piccaninny Hill	The Piccaninny Hill site appears on early parish maps and disappears from the later map record. The site features include a small extinct volcanic feature. No historical evidence was identified at this site, and the site is located outside of the Study Areas. There is a very low likelihood of European archaeological relics being present at the site.

5.1 Study Area 1

Historical research and interviews with local residents identified one potential heritage site within Study Area 1. The location of the site was inspected by Adam Black on 19 March 2020 to assess the material culture present and visible on the ground surface. Photographs and written notes were taken as evidence of the condition of the site and its location can be found in Map 4.

5.1.1 Former Kentbruck School

The exact location of the former Kentbruck School could not be located during the survey. Due to the lack of surface visibility and lack of exposed footings of the original building, no access to the plantation was required to assess the site. Personal communication with an intergenerational resident of the area, Herbert Black, identified this as the former location of the school (see Figure 3).

One example of c.1850s blue and white ceramic was located on the sand track adjacent to the plantation providing archaeological evidence of early historical land use of the site (Figure 4).

There is a low likelihood of further archaeological relics present within the wider area surrounding the site of the Former Kentbruck School.

Following the site inspection and communication with Heritage Victoria, a site card was submitted for the Former Kentbruck School. As the site met the threshold, the school site was subsequently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053).

Figure 3 Photograph looking west to the Portland-Nelson Road showing approximate location of the Former Kentbruck School (Black, 2020)

Figure 4 Photograph showing fragment of c.1850s blue and white ceramic (Black, 2020)

5.2 Study Area 2

Historical research and local knowledge identified one heritage site within the vicinity of Study Area 2. The background searches showed that although a number of heritage sites were present in the wider vicinity of Study Area 2, but only one was present within its boundaries and no other sites were within 350 metres of Study Area 2.

This site was inspected by Adam Black on 17 April 2020 to assess the material culture that may be present and visible on the ground surface. Field notes and photographs were taken, and a summary of the site is presented below. The location of the site can be found in Map 5.

5.2.1 Boiler Swamp Sawmill

This portable steam boiler is most likely related to the former sawmill site which was delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory (D7121-0045). It is also identified in the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) Historic Places Section sites register as HPS3186 (DPIE 2014). It is unlikely that the boiler located between the Boilers Swamp Road and Boilers Swamp is positioned in its original location (Figure 5). The boiler is sitting on modern sleeper logs.

Because the proposed activity is confined to the road, no inspection was conducted further into the forest. There is low likelihood of further archaeological material present within the wider area of the boiler's position due to its likely relocation.

The site was inspected for evidence of the sawmill as indicated in the site card for D7121-0045, however no visible archaeological remains or impacts to the environment from sawmill practices were identified.

A site card was submitted for the Boiler Swamp Sawmill at the request of Heritage Victoria, however it was determined by Heritage Victoria that the site did not meet the threshold for listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

Figure 5 Photograph showing the Boiler located at Boilers Swamp (Black, 2020)

6 Assessment of heritage impact

The following section details the impacts of the proposed works.

6.1 Physical and/or visual impacts

Pursuant to the *Heritage Act 2017*, consideration must be given to the extent to which the impacts of the proposed works would affect the heritage significance and value of identified or unidentified places of historical significance.

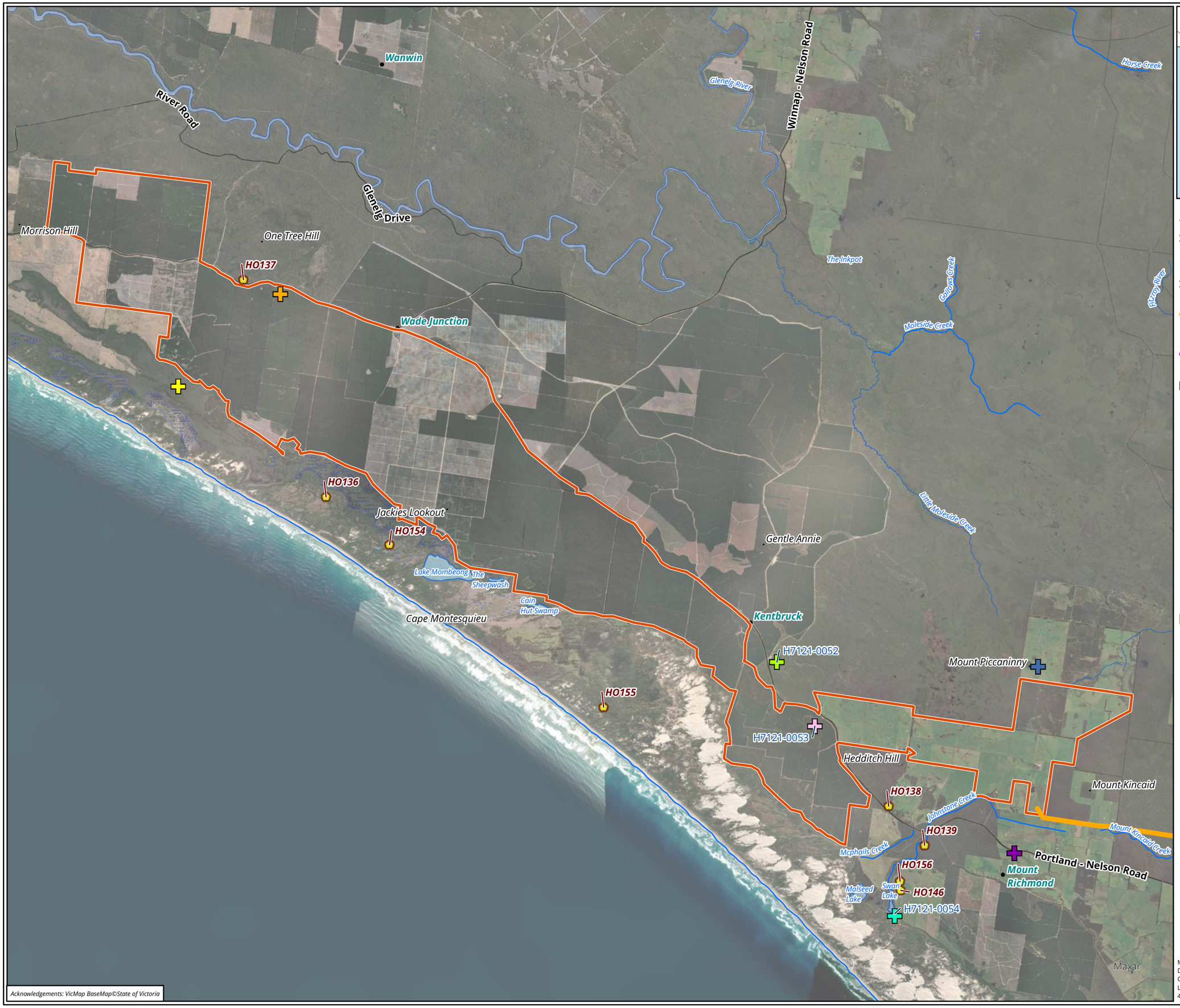
6.1.1 Study Area 1

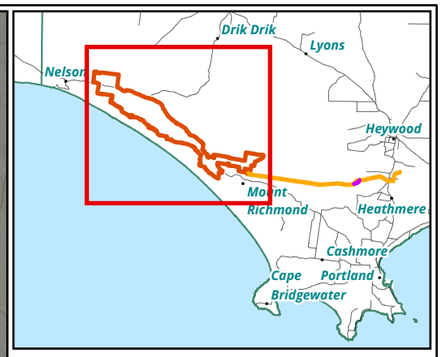
The proposed works in Study Area 1 are to be undertaken in an area near known historical places, being the 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053) (Map 4).

The 'Former Kentbruck School' site was constructed in the 1880s but was subsequently demolished or removed. However, the site has further potential for evidence of occupation as attested by the presence of ceramic fragments. As a result of this assessment, the 'Former Kentbruck School' site (H7121-0053) was determined by Heritage Victoria to meet the threshold to be included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

A Consent will be required from Heritage Victoria for future works if they are to be undertaken within the extent of the 'Former Kentbruck School' (H7121-0053).

If this site can be avoided, there will be no physical impacts to the known historical heritage within and immediately surrounding Study Area 1. As such, efforts should be made to design around the site. To avoid further risk to the heritage significance and values of the identified site the heritage requirements identified above and in Section 7 should be followed.





Legend

Study Area 1

- Wind farm

Study Area 2

- Underground transmission line (preferred)
- Underground transmission line (alternative)

Historical heritage places and sites

- Former Emu Flat Hotel (H7121-0052)
- Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053)
- Native Wells
- Piccanninny Hill
- Sandstone Cottage
- Johnstone Family Homestead Ruin (H7121-0054)
- Mount Richmond Hall
- Heritage Overlay

Map 4 Historical heritage places and sites within Study Area 1

0 1.5 3 4.5

Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 54

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6.1.2 Study Area 2

The proposed works in Study Area 2 are to be undertaken in close proximity to locations where there is known historical fabric, i.e. the boiler at 'Boilers Swamp Sawmill' (D7121-0045) (Map 5).

The boiler on Boilers Swamp Road is part of a historical heritage site that has been delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory. It is unlikely that the boiler is in its original location, and no evidence of the sawmill could be seen during the site inspection.

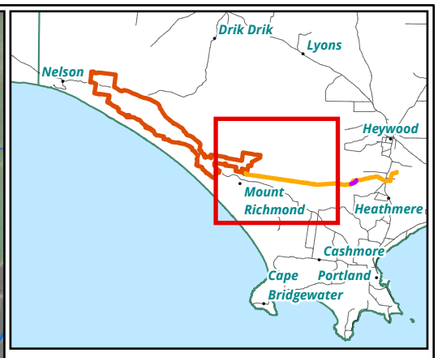
Delisted sites on the Victorian Heritage Inventory do not have state level significance and are not afforded any legislative protection under the *Heritage Act 2017*. Consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. However, the boiler is of historical interest and should be avoided and protected from accidental damage during works. If it cannot be avoided it should be carefully moved either back to its original location, to a local museum, or to another safe location nearby.

If this site can be avoided, there will be no physical impacts to the known historical heritage within and immediately surrounding Study Area 2. As such, efforts should be made to design around the site. To avoid further risk to the heritage significance and values of the identified site the heritage requirements identified above and in Section 7 should be followed.

6.1.3 Alternative transmission line routes

The proposed works have also considered alternative transmission line routes during this assessment. These alternative transmission routes were to be overhead or underground transmission lines that ran from the south-eastern extent of Study Area 1 through rural properties continuing south-east from Mount Richmond toward Portland. The transmission lines were to connect to the existing Heywood-Portland 500 kV line north of Portland. The alignment of alternative routes did not impact on any heritage sites listed or previously listed on any heritage databases.

The Mount Richmond Hall was initially identified as within the Study Area during the background review (Table 4). However, as the route alignment was defined, the Study Area was reduced, and the hall was not within the alignment (Map 6). Therefore, it was not to be impacted by the transmission route. The Mount Richmond Hall was inspected during field survey and a site card was submitted to Heritage Victoria. Heritage Victoria determined that it did not meet the threshold for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. No other historical heritage places were identified within the alternative transmission lines Study Area.



Legend

Study Area 1

- Wind farm

Study Area 2

- Underground transmission line (preferred)
- Underground transmission line (alternative)

Historical heritage places and sites

- Piccanninny Hill
- Boiler Swamp Sawmill
- Johnstone Family Homestead Ruin (H7121-0054)
- Mount Richmond Hall
- Heritage Overlay

Map 5 Historical heritage places and sites within Study Area 2

0 1 2 3

Kilometres

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Scale: 1:60,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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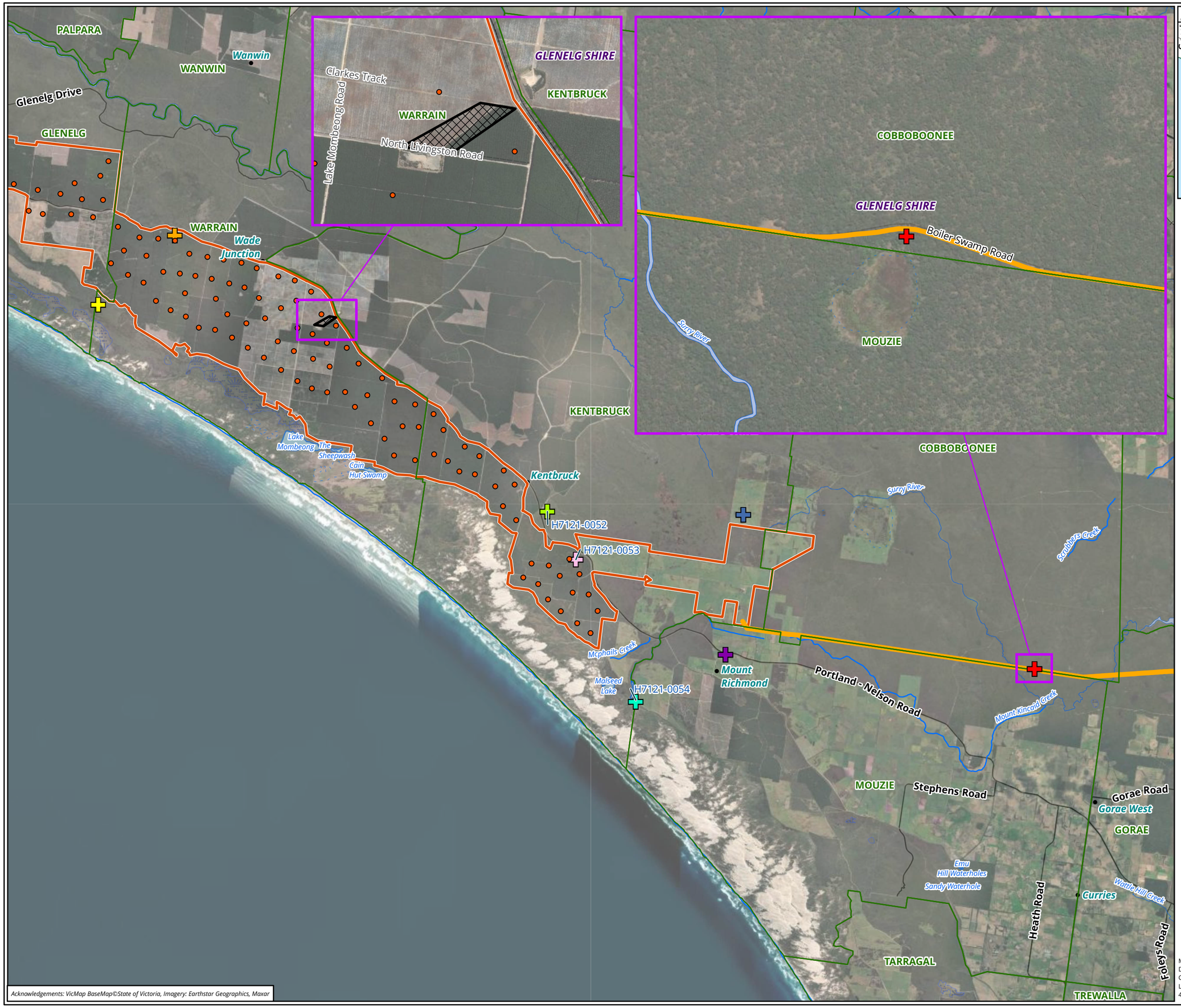

Legend

- Wind farm footprint
- Underground transmission line (preferred)
- Underground transmission line (alternative)
- Wind turbine
- Onsite quarry
- Parish boundary

Historical heritage places and sites

- Former Emu Flat Hotel (H7121-0052)
- Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053)
- Native Wells
- Piccanninny Hill
- Sandstone Cottage
- Boiler Swamp Sawmill
- Johnstone Family Homestead Ruin (H7121-0054)
- Mount Richmond Hall

Map 6 Proposed works in relation to historical heritage places and sites

0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

N

Scale: 1:120,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 54

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7 Recommendations

The proposed works within Study Areas 1 and 2 are not likely to have a substantial negative impact on the historical, architectural, or archaeological values of known heritage places within the Study Areas.

The proposed works will **NOT** have a permanent physical impact on any of the built historical fabric of identified heritage items or identified areas of archaeological potential if the recommendations are followed.

7.1 Site induction

All employees/contractors involved in ground disturbing works will be required to undertake a historical heritage awareness induction. This induction should include a background history of the area, a discussion of the heritage sites in the vicinity, what artefacts and archaeological deposits may look like; and worker/contractor obligations for heritage protection under the relevant legislation.

This induction should clearly state what steps to take if unexpected archaeological material is encountered during ground disturbing works and to who these finds should be reported as indicated in Section 7.3 below.

The induction should be presented by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner who is knowledgeable of the history and legal obligations. This induction could take place in person or alternatively could be presented as pre-recorded PowerPoint presentation.

7.2 Avoidance of heritage items

Identified heritage sites within Study Area 1 and 2 (Map 4 and Map 5) must not be impacted by the proposed works. Measures must be put in place to ensure that these places are avoided including:

- Undertaking the heritage awareness induction with contractors.
- Marking all heritage places on design and construction plans.
- Altering design where possible to avoid known heritage sites.
- Marking places on the ground with suitable exclusion fences, bunting or other measures with signage clearly indicating the place must be avoided if any works are carried out in proximity (within 10 metres) of a recorded heritage place.
- A qualified archaeologist is engaged to inspect works to ensure avoidance measures are implements.

If impacts to the curtilage of recorded historical heritage places or sites such as the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053) cannot be avoided, then the following approvals must be completed:

- A Consent from Heritage Victoria must be obtained under the *Heritage Act 2017*.
- A Consent to Damage will need to be applied for and an archaeological methodological statement produced and approved by Heritage Victoria to monitor works within the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053). The applications should include details of a qualified and experienced archaeologist, an investigative methodology, reporting requirements, and artefact discard and management policy. The Consent and/or planning approval may be issued with conditions.
- A qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological monitoring and historical archaeology will need to be present at works within the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053).

If impacts to the curtilage of recorded historical heritage places or sites such as Boiler Swamp Sawmill (D7121-0045) cannot be avoided:

- Consultation with the Glenelg Shire will need to be conducted as to the most appropriate treatment of the site. Planning approval under the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987 from Glenelg Shire may be required.
- Dependant on the Glenelg Shire decisions, the works may require an archaeological methodological statement produced and approved to monitor works. This report should include details of a qualified and experienced archaeologist, an investigative methodology, reporting requirements, and artefact discard and management policy.
- A qualified archaeologist with experience in archaeological monitoring and historical archaeology will need to be present at works.

7.3 Unexpected discovery of historical heritage places or sites

The *Heritage Act 2017* is administered by Heritage Victoria and provides protection and management for Victoria's historical archaeological sites. Under the Act, an archaeological site means a place (other than a shipwreck) which—

a) contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and

b) provides information of past activity in the State; and

c) requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and

d) is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.

Under the Act, it is a requirement to undertake mandatory reporting of any archaeological site that is identified. Any historical archaeological sites identified by the study and future studies must be submitted to Heritage Victoria in the form of Site Cards.

Under the Act, an application for Consent must be submitted to and approved by Heritage Victoria if any excavations or damage is to occur to a historical archaeological site such as the Former Kentbruck School (H7121-0053). Please note that in some cases works may not recommence until a decision has been made by Heritage Victoria and in accordance with any relevant heritage approval regarding the heritage status of the site.

If unexpected archaeological artefacts or features are identified during works, the following actions must be taken:

- Works must stop in the vicinity.
- The location of the finds must be marked off, and no work commenced within the area until it has been assessed.
- A qualified heritage professional should be engaged to assess the material and determine if it is a significant archaeological place.
- If so, Heritage Victoria should be contacted, the site should be recorded on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, and a Consent application should be sought if the site cannot be avoided.

7.4 Construction plans to include unexpected finds procedure

Procedures to implement if an unknown historical heritage site, value or object is discovered during construction should be incorporated in the Construction Plans. This should include guidelines on collection or salvage of historical heritage objects. This procedure should be discussed in the site(s) induction(s).

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