

1.6 RED ROCK VOLCANIC COMPLEX

Significant Landscape

Character Type 1 Western Volcanic Plain

Character Areas 1.2 Large Shallow & Deep Crater Lakes

The Red Rock Complex includes a number of volcanic features and lies to the east of Lake Corangamite.

Major viewing corridors:

- Warriorn South - Dreeite Road
- Corangamite Lake Road
- WoolWool Road
- Baynes Road
- Coragulac Hill Road

Overall Significance Rating: State

A detailed significance assessment is provided over the following pages.



Exposed red rock



Cropping on the lower slopes of Red Rocks

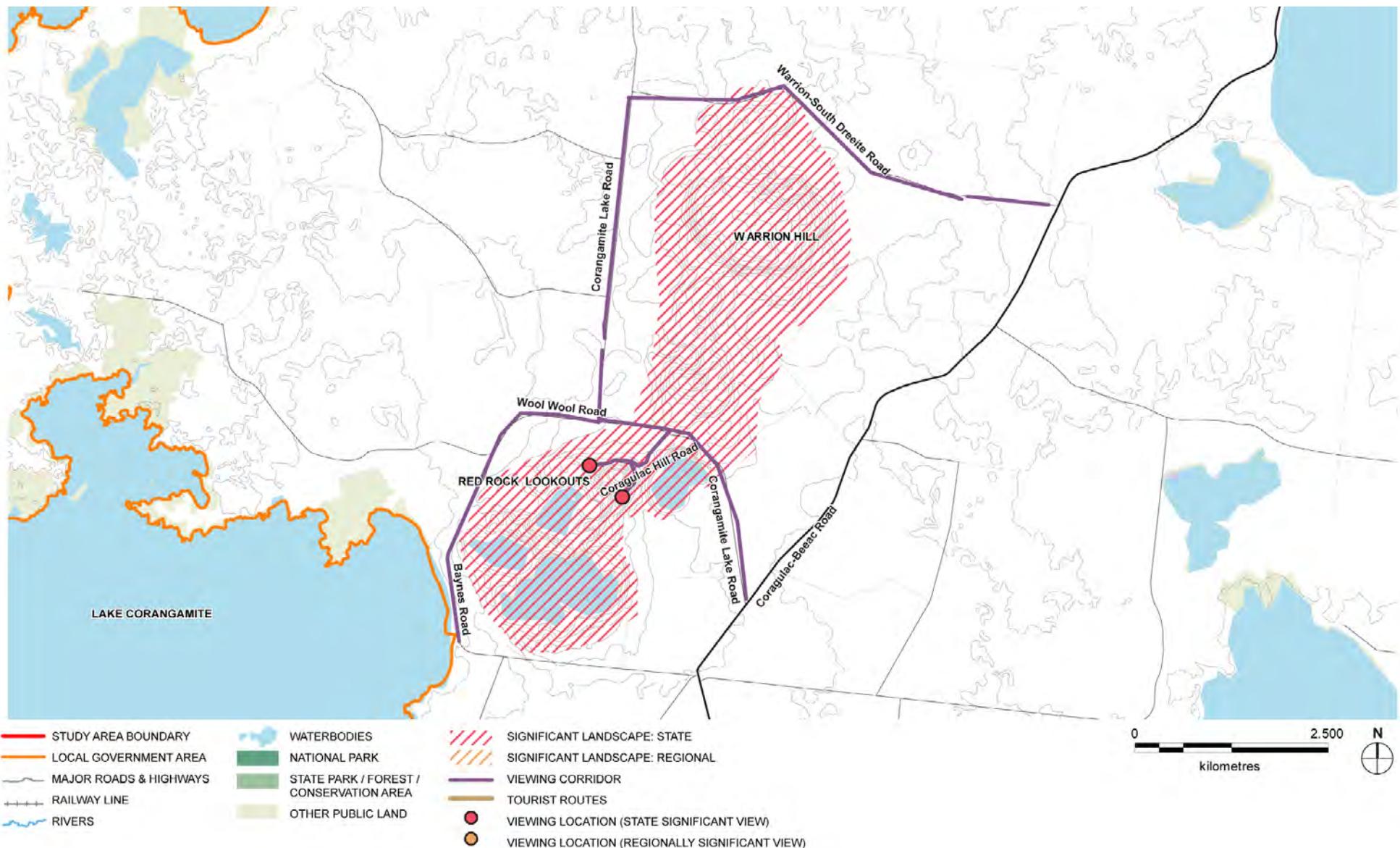


View from the eastern lookout



View towards Lake Corangamite from the western lookout

Landscape Significance Map



Aesthetic Values

AESTHETIC VALUES			Aesthetic Values Rating Considerations (i.e. exemplary, iconic, scarce)	Level of Significance
	Source	Description		
LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Survey	Red Rocks is one of the most complex eruption points in western Victoria and includes maars, tuff rings and scoria cones with a basalt lava flow from another source (probably Warriorn Hill). The Red Rock formation contains two major cones with a horseshoe shaped ridge joining them, and a deep central crater. Surrounding and adjacent to this are nine entire craters up to 75m, some containing lakes including Lakes Purdiguluc, Werowrap and Coragulac.	The Red Rocks Complex is an exemplary volcanic feature that displays a series of complex eruption points and volcanic formations.	Exceptional (State)
	Desktop Research			
EDGES OR CONTRASTS	Survey	<p>The volcanic complex contrasts in texture with the surrounding flat pastoral plains. The undulating hills and crater depressions form a visually interesting, almost surreal landscape.</p> <p>Vineyards on the lower slopes of the hilly landscape intensify the contrast in colour and texture. The landscape is mostly cleared of vegetation with a few low shrubs and small trees peppering the hilly terrain. Some dark green exotic shelterbelts slash the landscape around the base of the volcanic feature.</p>	<p>The distinctive cones rising from the surrounding volcanic and pastoral landscapes are an iconic feature of the Western Volcanic Plan.</p>	High (Regional)
COMPOSITION	Survey	<p>In the foreground the scoria cones and tuff rings surrounding the marrs contrast against the flat agricultural plain to create a visually interesting layering of landscape elements.</p> <p>The Red Rocks Complex displays exposed red rock, rolling rocky hills and sunken depressions. Panoramic views from the peaks of the cones stretch out across the flat plains and vast inland lakes. The horizon is occasionally interrupted by the conical rises of distant volcanos. Milky white saline lakes reflect the sky and built development can be seen dotted around the flat volcanic plain.</p>	<p>The range of volcanic features set within the flat pastoral land creates an iconic landscape and an exemplary formation within western Victoria.</p> <p>Stunning views of the volcanic lakes and rises are available from the lookouts (See Views Paper 10.7)</p>	Exceptional (State)
OVERALL AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE RATING				State

Other Cultural Landscape Values

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Source	Description	Source	
Desktop Research	Aboriginal artefact scatters, earth mounds and scarred trees occur throughout the area. Many of the cones were important meeting and bartering places for Aboriginal tribes.	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	The Red Rock Volcanic Complex is the traditional country of the Djargurd wurrung people to whom it holds social, cultural and spiritual significance. The waterbodies, distinctive natural features and places of ecological value within this area are likely to have high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.
Colac Otway Planning Scheme	A number of historic farm buildings, structures and trees are included within the Heritage Overlay (HO1, 2, 237). The Red Rock Reserve is included within the Heritage Overlay (HO3) as a place of historic and scientific significance. It includes lookout points and a War Memorial.	Desktop Research	The Red Rock Reserve is a local visitor attraction and provides an important opportunity to view the broader area.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING	State		SIGNIFICANCE RATING State
ENVIRONMENTAL / SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE		OTHER SIGNIFICANCE	
Source	Description	Source	Description
Kanawinka Geopark	Red Rock is listed as a significant site within the Kanawinka Geopark, as a part of the 'Cones and Flows' precinct.	Desktop Research	The Red Rock Reserve makes a contribution to the local tourism economy.
Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia	Red Rock Lakes and the Basins is listed as a nationally significant wetland.	SIGNIFICANCE RATING	Local
Colac Otway Planning Scheme	This area is included within various Environmental Significance Overlays around the eastern edge of Lake Corangamite due to its significance as a wetland area and habitat, at a State level. This includes the Warriorn aquifer area (ESO1) and The Basins wetland (ESO2). The area is also included as a part of the Significant Landscape Overlay 'Valleys, Hills and Plains Precinct', which are of natural or geological significance (SLO1).		
SIGNIFICANCE RATING	State		

1.7 MOUNT ROUSE

Significant Landscape

Character Type	1	Western Volcanic Plain
Character Areas	1.4	Stony Rises & Lava Flows

Mount Rouse lies to the south of Penshurst. This landscape includes the scoria cone of Mount Rouse and the lava flow which extends 60km south towards the coast.

Major viewing corridors:

- Warrnambool - Penshurst Road
- Hamilton Highway
- Mount Rouse Tourist Road

Overall Significance Rating: State

A detailed significance assessment is provided over the following pages.



View across the lava flow from Mount Rouse

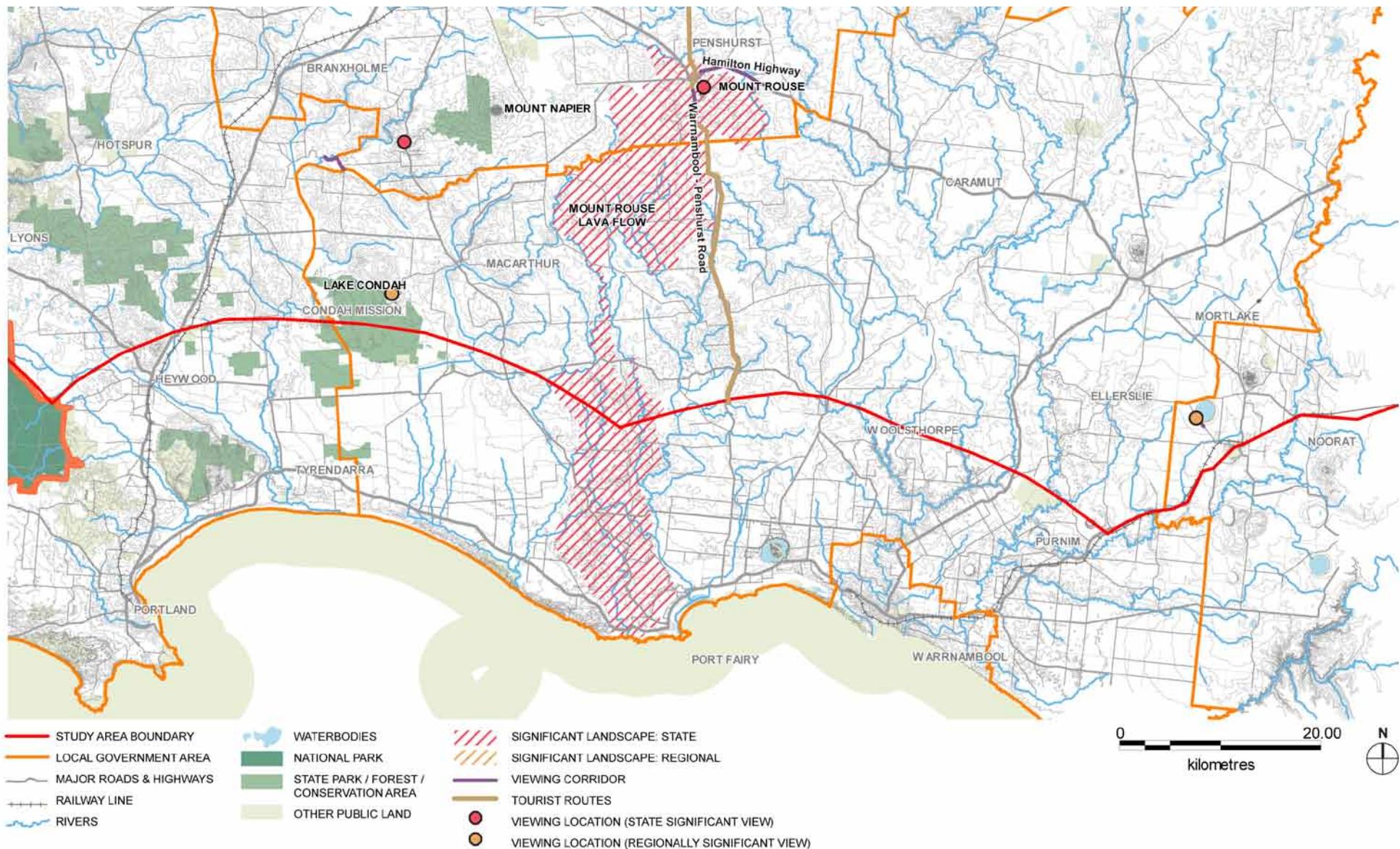


Looking north towards the Grampians



Looking east towards Mount Rouse

Landscape Significance Map



Aesthetic Values

AESTHETIC VALUES				
	Source	Description	Aesthetic Values (visual) Rating Considerations	Level of Significance
LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Survey Desktop Research	<p>Mount Rouse is a massive accumulation of scoria rising 100 m above the surrounding volcanic plain. Major quarrying has scarred the scoria cone on the eastern and southern edges. To the south of the main scoria cone is a deep circular crater with a small lake and a smaller shallow crater rimmed with basalt.</p> <p>The lava flow from Mount Rouse is one of the most intact and visually prominent flows found on the Victorian Volcanic Plain. It is composed of large, hummocky stony rises that churn across the open paddocks. Some of these are quite prominent, rising to up to 10 metres, while in other areas the texture is more subtle.</p> <p>The exposed geology evokes a sense of the explosive landscape of Victoria, exporting the viewer back in time as one imagines a scorching river of bubbling lava, hot, smoky and slowly flowing south. Senses are heightened as Australian volcanologists and seismologists now agree that the relative age of recent eruptions, along with renewed activities such as tremors and hot springs, imply the possibility of further activity.</p>	<p>While there are numerous volcanic features across the Western Volcanic Plain this landscape is interesting as a collection of visually compelling geological elements.</p> <p>Of particular note are the stony rises of the lava flow that are unique on a national scale to the Volcanic Plain in Victoria.</p>	High (Regional)
EDGES OR CONTRASTS	Survey	<p>Mount Rouse rises dramatically from the surrounding flat plain, partially covered in vegetation on the lower crater the steep sided main crater is mostly cleared creating a contrast in texture and colour. Scoria mining creates deep red scars which contrast against the green and gold vegetation.</p> <p>The lava flows that originated from Mount Rouse strongly contrast against the surrounding grassland, creating a clearly defined interjection of rocky texture as the landscape is traversed.</p>	<p>The combination of lava flow and extinct volcano has formed an iconic landscape for the region.</p>	High (Regional)
COMPOSITION	Survey	<p>In the foreground, undulating grassy plains give way to rocky lava flow that extends to the rise of Mount Rouse. The lava flows provide a strong link between the volcanic activity and the impacts that this had on the landscapes of Western Victoria.</p> <p>Views from the summit of Mount Rouse are panoramic, the foreground and midground stretch out across the lava plain towards a backdrop of the Grampians. Paddocks are criss-crossed with dark green shelterbelts and the nearby volcanic rise of Mount Napier can be clearly seen. It is also possible to view the extent of the rocky lava flow as it makes its way south, cutting through the agricultural field patterns.</p>	<p>The contrasting geological elements with the visual landmark of Mount Rouse is a scarce and iconic landscape.</p> <p>Views from the summit of Mount Rouse are exemplary.</p>	Exceptional (State)
OVERALL AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE RATING				State

Other Cultural Landscape Values

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Source	Description	Source	Description
Desktop Research		Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	
Aboriginal artefact scatters, earth mounds and scarred trees occur throughout the area. Evidence of Aboriginal use in the area also includes stone arrangements on top of Mount Rouse. The Aboriginal name for Mount Rouse is Collorner.		Mount Rouse is the traditional country of the Gunditjmara people to whom it holds social, cultural and spiritual significance. The waterbodies, distinctive natural features and places of ecological value within this area are likely to have high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.	
Southern Grampians Planning Scheme and Heritage Study		Tourist Information	
Major Mitchell named Mount Rouse in 1836, presumably after the early Sydney settler, Richard Rouse who established Rouse Hill. In the 1840s a 100 square mile aboriginal 'reserve' was created around Mount Rouse, which subsequently failed. In the 1850s the current Mount Rouse Reserve was set aside as public land.		As Penshurst is located along the Great Southern Touring Route and the Melbourne to Adelaide Touring Route, Mount Rouse has a high exposure to visitors. Penshurst also has a Volcano Discovery Centre. The Mount Rouse Lookout allows panoramic views across the landscape to the wider Western Volcanic Plain, including views to Mt Eccles, Mt Napier and the Grampians.	
SIGNIFICANCE RATING	Regional	SIGNIFICANCE RATING	Regional
ENVIRONMENTAL / SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE			
Source	Description	OTHER SIGNIFICANCE	
Southern Grampians Planning Scheme and Heritage Study		Tourist Information	
Mount Rouse and Crater Reserve are listed as being of historical, social and aesthetic significance to the Southern Grampians Shire and to the township of Penshurst. They are protected under the Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO2).		Mount Rouse is an important contributor to the local economy as a part of the township identity and as a tourist attractor for the area.	
Department of Primary Industries		SIGNIFICANCE RATING	Local
Desktop Research		SIGNIFICANCE RATING	
Mount Rouse eruption point is the source of the longest single lava flow in the Newer Volcanics Province of Victoria. The lava flows from Mount Rouse may have a more complex geochemical history than is normal in the region. It is part of the Kanawinka Geo Park.		State (or higher)	

1.8 MOUNT ECCLES (BUDJ BIM) & TYRENDARRA LAVA FLOW

Significant Landscape

Character Type	1	Western Volcanic Plain
Character Areas	1.4	Stony Rises & Lava Flows
	1.10	Partially Wooded Agricultural

The Mount Eccles Complex includes Mount Eccles (Budj Bim), the Tyrendarra lava flow, Lake Surprise and Lake Condah. It lies to the south of Hamilton.

This landscape displays a wealth of visually fascinating features, both geological and cultural, which intertwine to create a depth of visual meaning.

Viewing locations within this landscape include:

Lake Surprise viewpoint

Major viewing corridors:

- Ettrick - Condah Rd
- Outlet Rd
- Mt Eccles Rd
- Hamilton - Port Fairy Rd

Overall Landscape Significance Rating: State

A detailed significance assessment is provided over the following pages.



Mount Eccles (Budj Bim) the source of the Tyrendarra lava flow

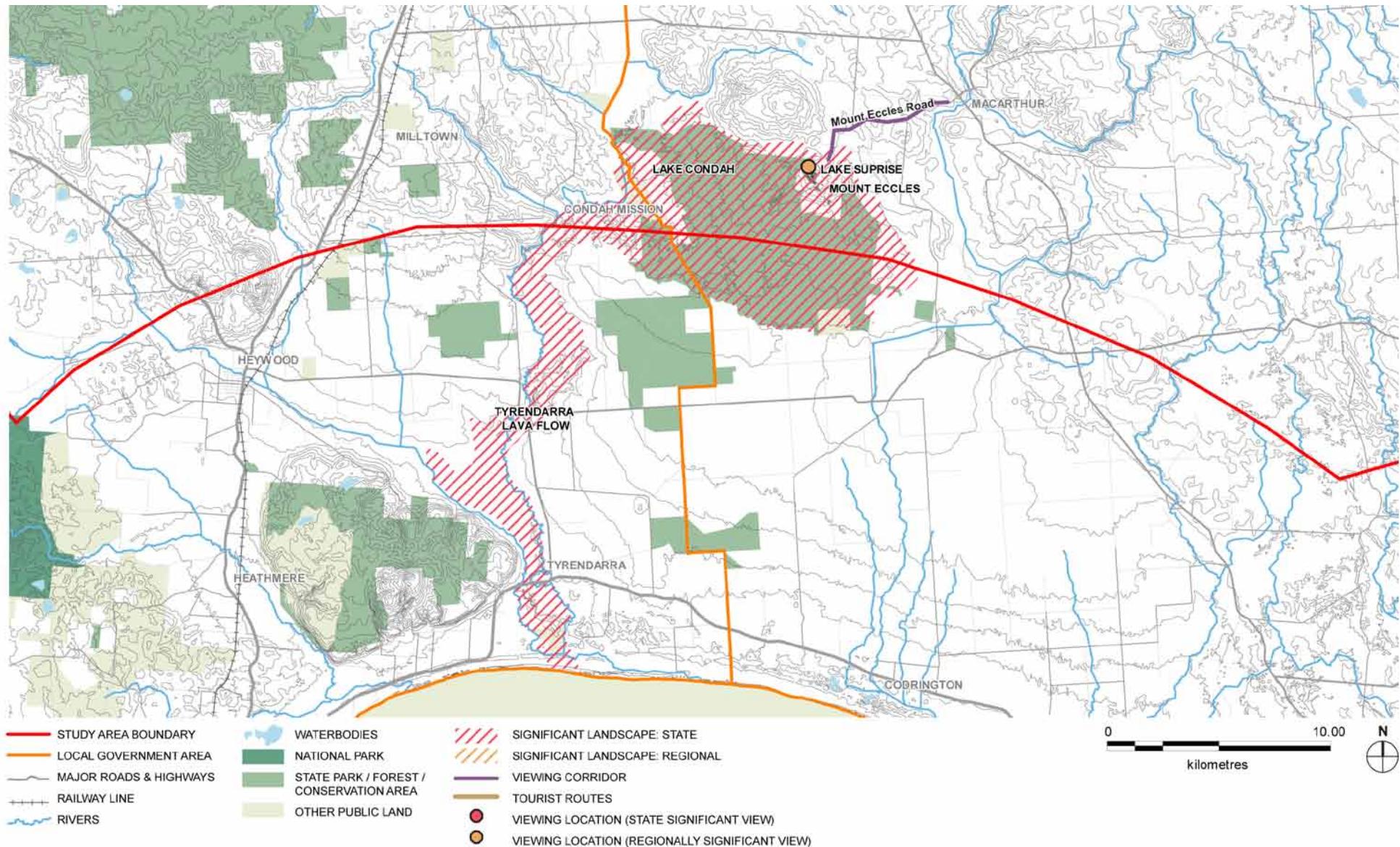


Lake Surprise



Lake Condah

Landscape Significance Map



Aesthetic Values

AESTHETIC VALUES				
	Source	Description	Aesthetic Values (visual) Rating Considerations (i.e. exemplary, iconic, scarce)	Level of Significance
LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Survey Desktop research	<p>The Mount Eccles (Budj Bim) Volcanic Precinct comprises a wealth of diverse visual features including lava flows, cultural artifacts, eruption points, stony rises, lakes, and wetlands.</p> <p>Mount Eccles is a dormant volcano which rises from the surrounding National Park. Scoria mining scars the edge of the volcano and is prominent when viewed from the east. The central feature of the volcano is Lake Surprise which lies deep within the crater rim surrounded by native vegetation.</p> <p>Lava flowed from Mount Eccles creating the textured rocky valley floor and stony rises of the Tyrendarra lava flow. The lava flow also created lakes and wetlands. This includes Lake Condah, which contains a complex network of stone structures that were used as fish creeks, ponds, weirs, traps and gates by the Gunditjmara people.</p>	While there are numerous volcanic features across the Western Volcanic Plain this landscape is exemplary due to its collection of visually compelling geological features and layers of visible cultural heritage.	Exceptional (State)
EDGES OR CONTRASTS	Survey	<p>The vegetated Mount Eccles rises from the National Park, the dark green planted edges of which contrast with the cleared pastoral surroundings. The Tyrendarra lava flow forms a twisting textured river of stony rises and vegetation which cuts through the surrounding paddocks interrupting their regular geometry.</p> <p>The contrast between lake and bushland create strong, clear edges around Lake Surprise. Lake Condah presents interaction between water, vegetation, stony rises and landform creating visual diversity and scenic value.</p>	The constrained nature of the lava flow within the river valley and interesting textural variation combine to create strong edges and contrasts, forming a unique, iconic and scarce landscape.	High (Regional)
COMPOSITION	Survey	The collection of features within close proximity allow a variety of compositional arrangements with numerous features creating focal points and landmarks.	Views contain an outstanding variety and composition of contrasting elements that combine to form an iconic landscape.	High (Regional)
OVERALL AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE RATING				State

Other Cultural Landscape Values

HISTORIC		
Source	Description	
Desktop Research	Aboriginal artefact scatters, earth mounds and scarred trees occur throughout the area.	Australian Wetlands Database Lake Condah is listed as a nationally important wetland.
National Heritage List Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	Budj Bim is listed as a National Heritage Landscape, including the Mount Eccles-Lake Condah area and the Tyrendarra Area. Budj Bim is home to one of the oldest documented fish traps in the world, the site of thousands of years of aquaculture and semi-permanent settlement.	Moyne and Glenelg Planning Schemes Lake Condah is zoned Special Use to protect and conserve the natural environment and processes for historic and indigenous cultural values and their scientific, landscape and habitat values. Parts of the area are also included in the Environmental Significance Overlay of the Glenelg Planning Scheme (ESO2) that protects significant wetlands and waterways.
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	The former Lake Condah Aboriginal Mission was established in 1868. Stone walls around the Mission and in the wider area were constructed by Aboriginal stonemasons. Today, the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation are considered to be the largest private owner of stone walls in the world.	SIGNIFICANCE RATING State
National Trust	Lake Condah is listed as a cultural landscape.	
SIGNIFICANCE RATING	State	
ENVIRONMENTAL / SCIENTIFIC		
Source		
Moyne Planning Scheme Desktop Research	The volcanic crater and lava landscapes of Budj Bim - Mt Eccles National Park are of high environmental and geological significance. It forms part of the Kanawinka Global Geo Park, nominated as an area of international geological significance, and is of interest to geologists and students of volcanicity.	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Budj Bim is the traditional country of the Gunditjmara people to whom it holds social, cultural and spiritual significance. The Gunditjmara people witnessed Budj Bim's eruption more than 30,000 years ago, which they recognise as an ancestral creation-being that revealed himself in the landscape. Budj Bim means 'high head'. Upon European settlement the Gunditjmara people fought heavily to retain their connection to this land and it was finally returned to them in 1987. The waterbodies, distinctive natural features and places of ecological value within this area are likely to have high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity. The Special Use Zone of Lake Condah provides for the continuation of indigenous cultural practices.
Parks Victoria IUCN	Mount Eccles National Park includes significant Manna Gum woodlands and koala populations. It is a protected area on the IUCN list, Category II (National Park). Together with Mount Napier State Park, the Parks contain the most diverse collection of volcanic features in south-eastern Australia and the only major representations in Victoria's parks system of the newer Western Volcanic Plains geological formations.	Desktop Research Planning Schemes Parks Victoria Budj Bim - Mount Eccles National Park has a high visitation and offers a range of recreational activities, including cultural heritage trails and geological information.
		SIGNIFICANCE RATING State

1.9 MOUNT NAPIER & HARMANS VALLEY LAVA FLOW

Significant Landscape

Character Type	1	Western Volcanic Plain
Character Areas	1.4	Stony Rises & Lava Flows
	1.10	Partially Wooded Agricultural

This landscape includes Mount Napier, the Harmans Valley lava flow, the Byaduk lava caves and Tumuli lava blisters to the south of Hamilton.

The geology of this explosive landscape is visually written on the earth, in the form of twisting, rocky lava flows, extinct volcanoes and exposed lava stones. The Mount Napier State Park lies to the west of the extinct volcano and includes its higher slopes.

Viewing locations within this landscape include:

- Harmans Valley Lookout
- Summit of Mount Napier
- Summit of Mount Eccles
- Summit of Mount Rouse

Major viewing corridors:

- Mt Napier Road
- Hamilton - Port Fairy Road
- Old Crusher Road
- Wallacedale - Byaduk Road
- Harmans Road

Overall Significance Rating: State

A detailed significance assessment is provided over the following pages.



Harmans Valley Lava Flow with Mount Napier in the background



Mount Napier

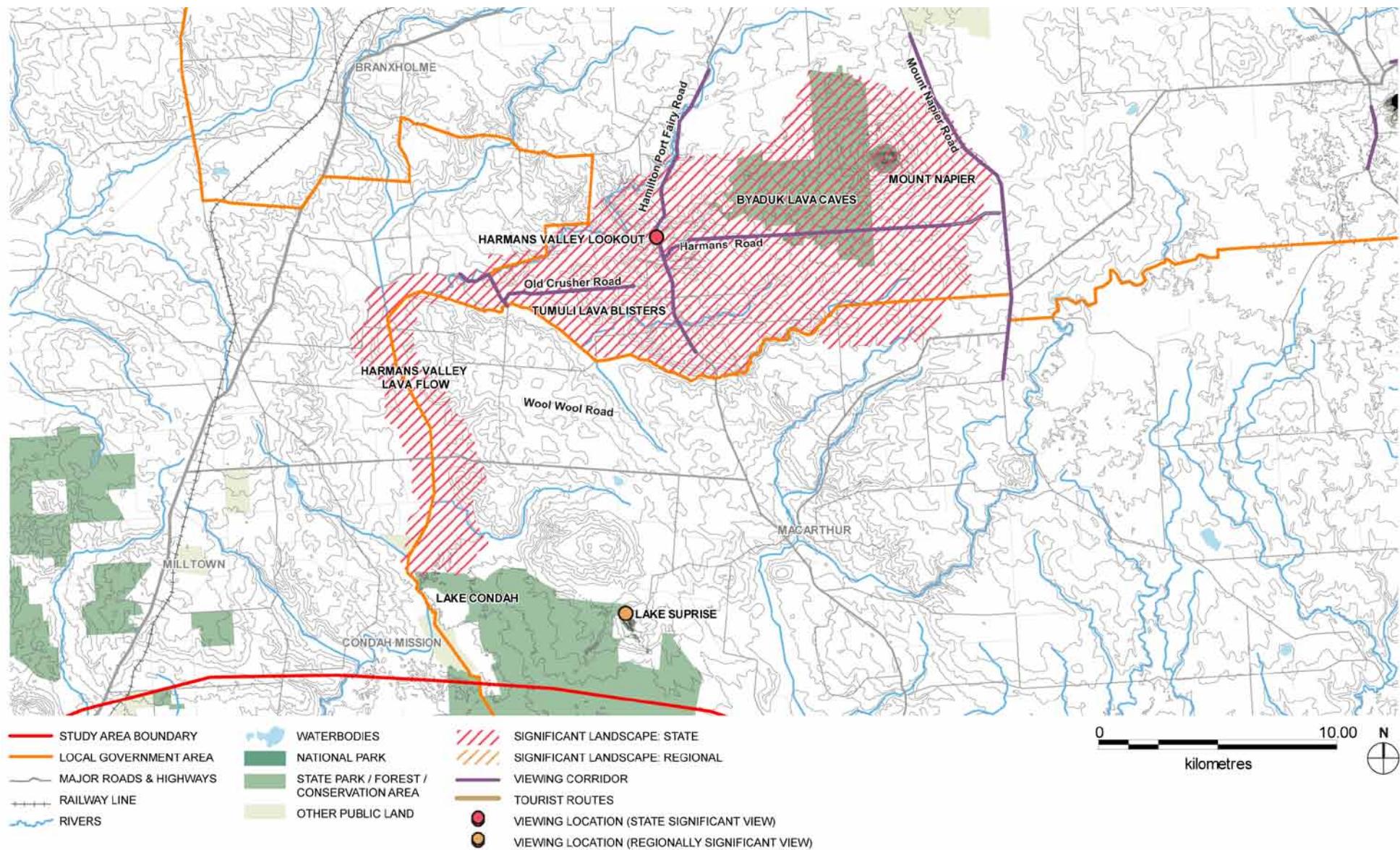


Tumuli lava blisters



Byaduk lava caves

Landscape Significance Map



Aesthetic Values

AESTHETIC VALUES				
	Source	Description	Aesthetic Values (visual) Rating Considerations (i.e. exemplary, iconic, scarce)	Level of Significance
LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Survey Desktop Research	<p>This volcanic precinct comprises a wealth of features including lava flows, lava caves, eruption points and stony rises.</p> <p>The densely vegetated Mount Napier rises from the surrounding flat volcanic plain, offering visual relief and punctuating the horizon. The Harmans Valley lava flow forms an flowing expanse of rocky textured along the valley floor which interrupts the regular patterns of the surrounding paddocks. This has created a rugged, exposed landscape which twists and turns as it travels south.</p> <p>The lava caves of the Byaduk area nad the Tumuli lava blisters are additional significant features. The caves display tubular crinkles, furrows and folds of lava while the lava blisters display ethereal mounds of sculptural stones.</p> <p>The exposed geology evokes a sense of the explosive landscape of Victoria, exporting the viewer back in time as one imagines a scorching river of bubbling lava, hot, smoky and slowly flowing south. Senses are heightened as Australian volcanologists and seismologists now agree that the relative age of recent eruptions, along with renewed activities such as tremors and hot springs, imply the possibility of further activity.</p>	While there are numerous volcanic features across the Western Volcanic Plain this landscape is exemplary as a collection of visually compelling geological elements.	Exceptional (State)
EDGES OR CONTRASTS	Survey	<p>The thickly vegetated rise of Mount Napier contrasts both in colour and texture with the surrounding cleared plains. The undulating plain is incised by Harmans Valley and the lava flow which contrasts in colour with the surrounding grassland. Its dark textured stony outcrops are juxtaposed against the soft and seasonally verdant grassland. Shrub like vegetation intersperses with exposed rocky boulders and volcanic features such as lava channels and ridges to enhance the textural contrast on the valley floor.</p> <p>The edges of the lava flow strongly contrast against the surrounding smooth grassland creating an often surprising interjection of texture as the landscape is traversed. Edges of the flow are contained by valley walls which envelop the rocky lava stones.</p>	The constrained nature of the lava flow within the river valley and the interesting textural variation combine to create an iconic landscape.	High (Regional)
COMPOSITION	Survey	In the foreground, undulating grassy plains fall to reveal the rocky lava flow on the valley floor. Mount Napier rises majestically from the flat volcanic plain, blanketed in thick vegetation visible in the background of views.	The contrasting geological elements with the visual landmark of Mount Napier is a scarce and iconic landscape.	High (Regional)
OVERALL AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE RATING				State

Other Cultural Landscape Values

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE		SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Source	Description	Source	Description
Desktop Research	Aboriginal artefact scatters, earth mounds and scarred trees occur throughout the area.	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	Mount Napier is the traditional country of the Gunditjmara people to whom it holds social, cultural and spiritual significance. Having inhabited this region for up to 45,000 years, their ancestors would have witnessed the eruptions and as a result they feature prominently in Dreaming stories. The waterbodies, distinctive natural features and places of ecological value within this area are likely to have high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.
Australian Heritage Database	Mount Napier and Harmans Valley is an indicative place on Register of the National Estate due to its unique volcanic elements and the Byaduk caves which are a habitat for bent wing bats.	Desktop Research Planning Scheme Parks Victoria	The Mount Napier State Park has a high visitation and offers a range of recreational activities, including indigenous cultural history, nature appreciation and geological information. The Byaduk Caves are the most extensive and accessible lava caves in Australia and an important tourist attraction.
Southern Grampians Planning Scheme	The name Mount Napier was given by Major Thomas Mitchell. The Plaque at the summit of Mount Napier dedicated to Major Mitchell is protected by the Heritage Overlay (HO88).	SIGNIFICANCE RATING	State (or higher)
ENVIRONMENTAL / SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE		OTHER SIGNIFICANCE	
Source	Description	Source	Description
Desktop Research	The Harman Valley lava flow, along with the Tyendarra flow, are two of the best preserved young volcanic structures in Australia and illustrate clearly the volcanic processes that were widespread over Eastern Australia during late Quaternary times (last 2 million years). As the flow is so young there is little sign of weathering or erosion. The Harman Valley lava flow forms part of the Kanawinka Global Geo Park, nominated as an area of international geological significance, and is of interest to geologists and students of volcanicity.	Desktop Research	The visitation attracted by the Mount Napier State Park has significant economic benefit for the local area.
IUCN Parks Victoria	The Mount Napier State Park is a protected under the National Parks Act and included on the IUCN list, Category II (National Park). Together with Mount Eccles, the Parks contain the most diverse collection of volcanic features in south-eastern Australia and the only major representations in Victoria's parks system of the newer Western Volcanic Plains geological formations. They are also highly significant flora and fauna habitats.	SIGNIFICANCE RATING	Local
SIGNIFICANCE RATING	State (or higher)		

1.10 HEPBURN GOLD MINES & VOLCANIC DISTRICT

Significant Landscape

Character Type 1 Western Volcanic Plain

Character Area 1.7 Cones & Mines

This highly distinctive landscape features a dense collection of rounded volcanic rises that are complemented and joined by numerous mullock heaps left over from the gold mining era.

Viewing corridors within this area:

- Ullina Kooroocheang Road
- Werona - Kingston Road
- Blampied Mollinghip Road
- Kangaroo Hills Road
- Daylesford - Clunes Road

Overall Significance Rating: State

A detailed significance assessment is provided over the following pages.



Birch Hill, with gold mining evident on the lower slopes, and Forest Hill visible in the background

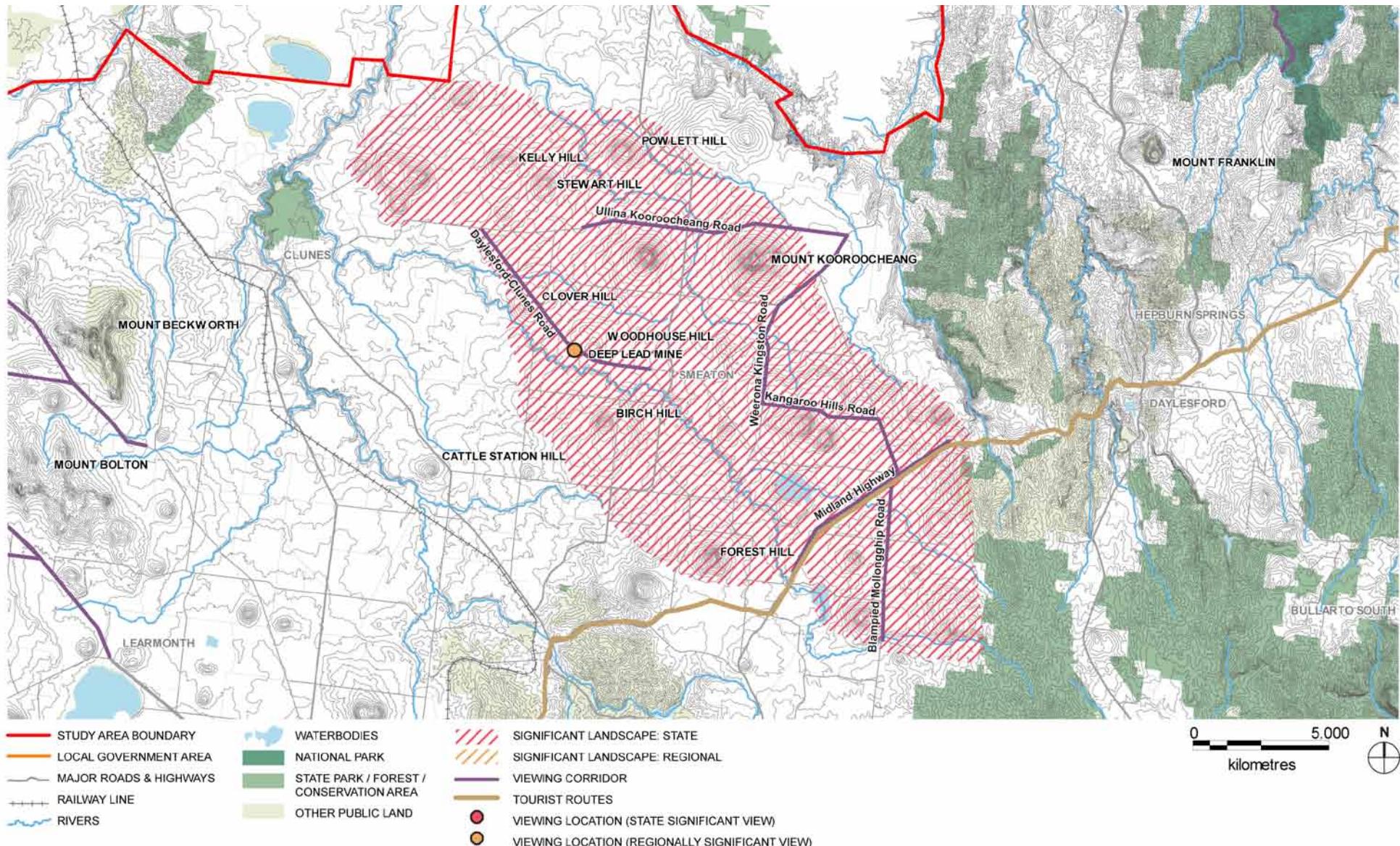


Pump house remains among mullock heaps at Berry No.1 Deep Lead Gold Mine on the Daylesford-Clunes Road



View of Cattle Station Hill with mullock heap in the middle-ground and Mount Beckworth shrouded in cloud in the background

Landscape Significance Map



Aesthetic Values

AESTHETIC VALUES				
	Source	Description	Aesthetic Values Rating Considerations (i.e. exemplary, iconic, scarce)	Level of Significance
LANDSCAPE FEATURES	Survey	<p>This landscape features a dense cluster of rounded volcanic rises scattered across the rolling landscape.</p> <p>Interspersed between the rises are numerous steep sided mullock heaps, leftovers from the era of deep lead gold mining. These mounds tower out of the paddocks and remain largely intact despite being exposed to weathering for over a century. In addition, the ruins of the mine buildings are highly evocative of the gold mining heritage that shaped this region, and had a wide-ranging impact upon Victoria's early development.</p> <p>Birch Creek is evident as a dense line of vegetation that meanders through the middle ground of the landscape.</p> <p>The surrounding pastoral land is typical of the volcanic regions in Victoria, dotted with occasional paddock trees, with lines of shelterbelts and vegetation marking property boundaries and paddock edges.</p>	The density of volcanic rises is exemplary. No where else on the volcanic plain is the sensation of being 'immersed' in an area of volcanic activity so profound. In addition, the mullock heaps and ruins of mining infrastructure are an iconic feature of the gold mining that took place in the region in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	Exceptional (State)
EDGES OR CONTRASTS	Survey	<p>The steep slopes and rounded forms of the rises contrast with the undulating pastoral land, creating a high level of visual interest in the otherwise typical landscape.</p> <p>These unearthened piles of rock are shades of white and grey with streaks of yellow that stand out clearly from the golden or green shades of the cleared, grassed paddocks. The heaps vary in size, some being collections of low rises while others are isolated mounds rising to around 10-15 metres.</p>	The combination of volcanic cones and mullock heaps rising from the pastoral land is unique to the Creswick, Smeaton and Clunes area, making it scarce in the Victorian context.	High (Regional)
COMPOSITION	Survey	<p>The various volcanic rises create numerous points of focus in the otherwise broad, sweeping pastoral land. Often they break the horizon with distinctive silhouettes. The mullock heaps provide an interesting level of detail that differs from, but complements, the form of the rises. Viewing distances from these features vary, sometimes they rise up from the roadside in close proximity, while other times high points in the topography reveal sweeping views with these features scattered throughout.</p>	There is an interesting interchange of close and long range views containing these features as this landscape is traversed. The combination of volcanic cones and mullock heaps is a unique and iconic combination that is integral to the identity of this area.	High (Regional)
OVERALL AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE RATING				State

Other Cultural Landscape Values

HISTORIC		SOCIAL	
Source	Description	Source	Description
Desktop Research	Aboriginal artefact scatters, earth mounds and scarred trees occur throughout the area.	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria	This area is the traditional country of the Wathaurung and Dja Dja wurrung and people to whom it holds social, cultural and spiritual significance. The waterbodies, distinctive natural features and places of ecological value within this area are likely to have high Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity.
Victorian Heritage Register, Hepburn Planning Scheme, National Trust	The Victorian Heritage Register cites the Berry No.1 Deep Lead Gold Mine and Pump House as being of historical, archaeological and scientific importance to the State of Victoria, as a characteristic example of this type of gold mining and for its innovation in design and engineering. It is included in the Heritage Overlay of the Hepburn Planning Scheme (HO945).	Tourism Victoria	The gold mining relics of this area set among the unique volcanic landscape are of high tourism value and part of the Goldfields Touring Route between Castlemaine, Creswick and Clunes.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING		SIGNIFICANCE RATING	
State		Regional	
ENVIRONMENTAL / SCIENTIFIC			
Source	Description		
Hepburn Planning Scheme	The prominent volcanic peaks and ridgelines set within the grasslands and woodlands of the Hepburn Shire are of high visual, environmental and geological significance in the context of central and western Victoria. They are included with the Significant Landscape Overlay of the Planning Scheme (SLO1).		
SIGNIFICANCE RATING			
Regional			