

VICTORIA HILL DIGGINGS RESERVE

DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN



Stopps, A. (1853). *Ballerstadt Claim - Victoria Reef, Bendigo* [picture] / on Stone by A. J. Stopps.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Greater Bendigo is the Land Administrator for the Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve located at 40-56 Marong Road, Ironbark (Image 1). The site is Crown land and is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H1355) as 'Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines' for its historical, archaeological and scientific heritage significance to the State of Victoria. It is also included in Victoria's Heritage Inventory (H7724-0026), and the local Heritage Overlay (HO27 & HO492). The story of quartz mining on Victoria Hill lies at the heart of Bendigo's historical status as the world's richest and deepest reefing field.

The site has potential to significantly contribute to Bendigo's tourism appeal, promotion of Bendigo's historic identity and to enhance civic pride amongst locals. One of the major issues inhibiting this potential is the visibility of the site.

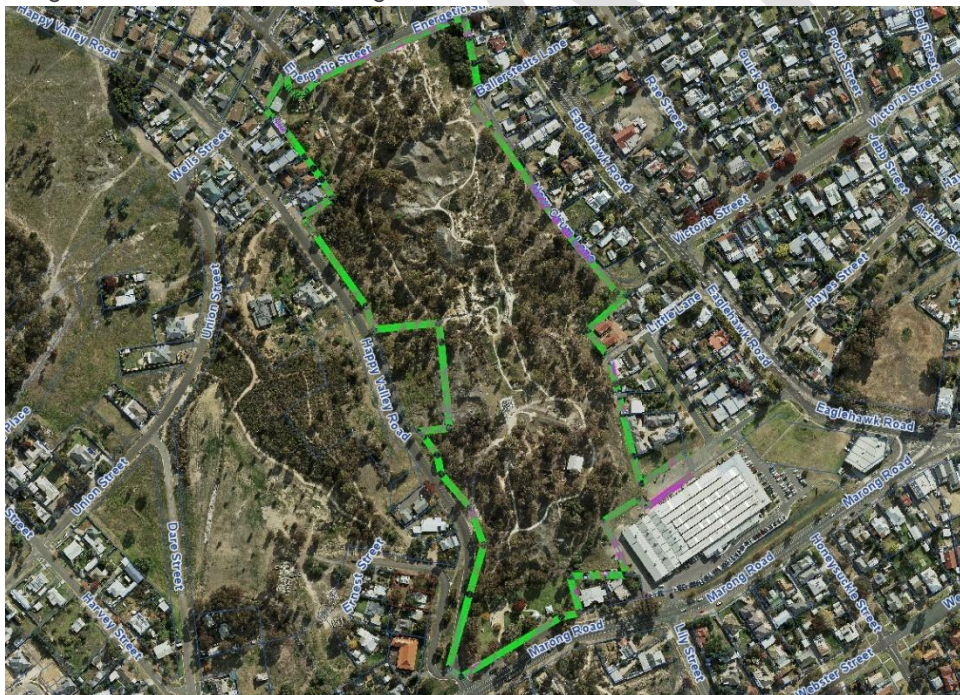
This report aims to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Understand built and non-built assets (register, condition, etc)
2. Define current service levels for the reserve
3. Identify gaps and improvement in activities.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Victoria Hill Diggings is located at 40-56 Marong Road, Ironbark (Image 1). The site is Crown land with City of Greater Bendigo as Committee of Management (Land Administrator) (Image 2). The site is fully fenced and is open to the public during daylight hours and locked each evening. The site is currently managed as a natural reserve with important cultural heritage features.

Image 1- Site location aerial image



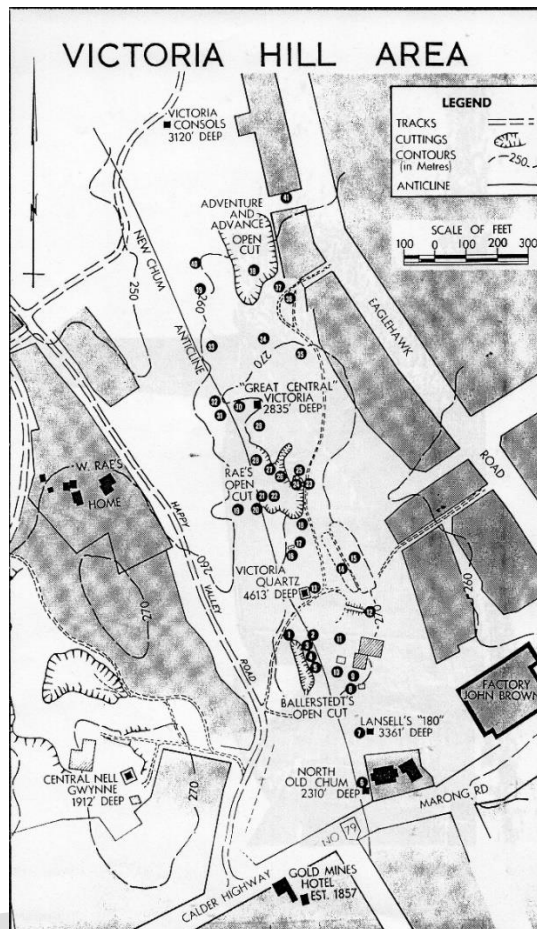
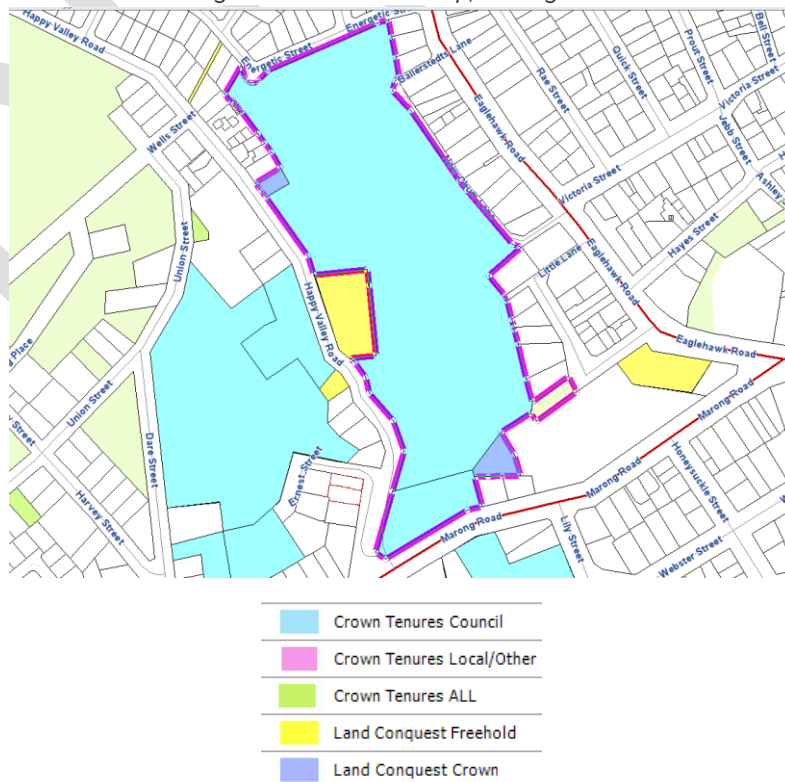


Image 2: Taken from Victoria Hill Historic Preservation Management Plan , June 1993

Image 3 – Land Ownership/Management



The main entrance to the site is located off Marong Road at the rear of the Albert Richardson Reserve and access to the poppet head from this entrance is via a steep stairway or a winding gravel path. A secondary entrance is located on Energetic Street near the community garden. Other gates located on Energetic Drive and Happy Valley Road are predominantly used for maintenance access and are generally closed to the public.

As a former mining area, the site features open cuts (Ballerstedt's, Rae's and Adventure & Advance), buried deep mine shafts (including Lansell's 180, 3361 feet deep; Victoria Quartz, 4613 feet deep, and Great Central Victoria, 2385 feet deep), mining machinery (including 20-head of stamps), machinery foundations (including engine beds at Lansell's 180 mine), and mullock heaps. (See image below)

The site is closed to the public each evening to restrict access to daylight hours. Various mining elements are individually fenced to restrict access. Some sections of the site are steep, particularly the main entrance, the open cut mines and the Tramway cutting. Sections of bollard and rail fencing have been installed to limit access to steep areas and obvious mine shafts for public safety. Most paths across the site are gravel which is fitting for the natural character of the reserve, but which are subject to erosion.

This site was assessed as part of an Eaglehawk & Bendigo Heritage Study in 1993 - Significant Mining Areas and Sites, by Graeme Butler, and more recently as part of the Ironbark Heritage Study 2010. The 1993 study identified that Victoria and New Chum Hill cover the Adventure, Great Central Victoria, Rae, Victoria Quartz, Ballerstedt, Lansell's 180, Central Nell Gwynne and Old Chum mines. Victoria Hill is one of the identified local mining sites that are important for their ability to demonstrate workings along principle quartz reef lines and display important aspects of reef mining, as well as formative events in Bendigo's mining history.

As a result of the identified cultural heritage significance of Victoria Hill, the following heritage controls apply to the site:

- Heritage Overlay 27 affects the broader Ironbark Heritage Precinct (and includes Victoria Hill).
- Heritage Overlay 492 directly applies to the Victoria Hill diggings site.
- Victorian Heritage Register, H1355 requires State government support for any changes to the site.
- Victorian Heritage Inventory listing (H7724-0026), documents the archaeologically significant components of the site, and requires State government support for any changes to the site.

The site was listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 1997 as H1355. This listing identifies that the Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are of historical, archaeological and scientific importance to the State of Victoria. The registration covers all of Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve, including all above-ground structures; granite and brick mining machinery foundations, concrete battery foundations and stamping machinery; mullock heaps; open cut and surface workings; and all archaeological deposits and artefacts. [Source: Victorian Heritage Register].

The statement of significance identifies that quartz mining on Victoria Hill lies at the heart of Bendigo's historical status as the world's richest and deepest reefing field.

The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are identified as scientifically important, as they contain relics that span nearly sixty years of mining (1854 to 1913), documenting the richest and most significant years of Bendigo's world-famous quartz mining industry. [Source: Victorian Heritage Register]

3.0 HISTORY

The story of quartz mining on Victoria Hill lies at the heart of Bendigo's historical status as the world's richest and deepest reefing field. Gold was discovered on Victoria Hill in 1854, and by early 1855 claims had been taken up over its entire extent. Shafts were first worked by windlass, whip or whim, and primitive crushing batteries were in operation. By 1861, Victoria Hill had yielded at least 1,200,000oz in gold.

Prior to 1852, Victoria Hill supported a dense forest of Ironbark trees and the surrounding plains featured green grass, shady gum trees and clear flowing creeks. Miners tested the outcrops of gold-bearing quartz and discovered fabulous riches. Thousands of prospectors rushed into the valley of Bendigo and mining activity quickly degraded the landscape. The Ironbark forests on Victoria Hill were soon transformed as miners plundered the quartz reefs for gold. A new landscape of mullock heaps and poppet heads replaced the forests and grassland.

At the turn of the century, Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve was the site of one of the premier mines on the Bendigo Goldfield. In 1908, it boasted the world's deepest shaft - 4,478 feet (1,365 metres). The shaft reached a depth of 4,612 feet (1,406 metres) in 1910. In 1857, eight small claims in this area were merged to form the Victoria Reef Quartz Mining Company. Another merger in 1877, led to the formation of the Victoria Quartz Company.

For the next three decades, the mine produced consistent profits. In 1910, water burst into the claim, flooding the shaft and halting operations. The company baled water for six months then handed the mine over to the tributes who worked the upper levels for a share of the profits. The mine closed in 1913, having produced over 48,000 ounces of gold and paid dividends of 99,600 pounds.

Bendigo's gold was locked in quartz reefs below the earth's surface. Miners dug shafts and tunnels to reach the reefs. At first, they used hand tools, then rock drills powered by compressed air to bore holes into the rock. These holes were rammed with explosives. After blasting, the rock was hauled to the surface. The miners removed about 5,400 tonnes of rock for every 500 feet (152 metres) of tunnel or shaft. Mining at that depth needed sophisticated equipment; baling tanks, to remove underground water from the shafts and powerful winding machinery to haul the gold-bearing rock to the surface. The worthless rock; called mullock, was dumped in massive heaps near the mine. The gold bearing rock was taken to a crusher or stamp battery for processing.

After the mines closed, the legacy of mining activity continued to affect life in Bendigo, particularly for residents living close to the massive tailings dumps. From the 1930s onwards, the Mines Department began to cover abandoned mine shafts in the Bendigo district. By the 1960s, most shafts in the Bendigo area had been made safe.

It is important to note that, even today there can be movement in the mine shafts.

(Source: [Source: Victorian Heritage Register])

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - May 13, 1999

The story of quartz mining on Victoria Hill lies at the heart of Bendigo's historical status as the world's richest and deepest reefing field. Gold was discovered on Victoria Hill in 1854, and by early 1855 claims had been taken up over its entire extent. Shafts were first worked by windlass, whip or whim, and primitive crushing batteries were in operation. By 1861, Victoria Hill had yielded at least 1,200,000oz in gold.

One of the early claims on Victoria Hill was owned by Prussian immigrants, Christopher Ballerstedt and his son Theodore. In 1854, they bought a claim on the hill for £80, to which they subsequently added other claims, and from the quartz veins (called spurs), worked both by shafts and a large open cut, obtained gold worth nearly £200,000. Christopher Ballerstedt was dubbed 'Father of the Hill' and has been credited as the first to debunk the theory at that time prevalent on the Bendigo field, that the gold content of reefs would diminish at depth. As his shafts plunged below the 200-foot level, the quartz remained rich in gold.

His success inspired others, and so led the way to Bendigo's later status as the world's deepest and richest goldfield.

The Ballerstedts built Bendigo's grandest mansion, Fortuna. Theodore continued to work Victoria Hill after his father's death, but in 1871, convinced that his claim was exhausted, he sold both mine and mansion to George Lansell for £60,000. Lansell's mine on Victoria Hill was called the 180, and operated under his ownership until his death in 1906. The mine supplied the initial wealth that made Lansell Bendigo's 'Quartz King'. George Lansell was such a force in Bendigo's mining history that his death was cited as one of the reasons for the decline of Bendigo as a quartz mining centre,

The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are of historical, archaeological and scientific importance to the State of Victoria.

The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are historically significant as the symbolic heart of Bendigo's famous goldfield. The mines are linked to nineteenth-century individuals (Christopher Ballerstedt and George Lansell) who played prominent roles in the evolution of Bendigo. Both men's fortunes and their influence on Bendigo, originated from mining operations carried out on the hill.

The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are historically and scientifically important as characteristic examples of an important form of gold mining. Gold mining sites are of crucial importance for the pivotal role they have played since 1851 in the development of Victoria. As well as being a significant producer of Victoria's nineteenth century wealth, quartz mining, with its intensive reliance on machinery, played an important role in the development of Victorian manufacturing industry. The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are important as a manifestation of this aspect of gold mining.

The Victoria Hill Quartz Gold Mines are scientifically important, as they contain relics span nearly sixty years of mining (1854 to 1913), documenting the richest and most significant years of Bendigo's world-famous quartz mining industry. Enhancing the significance of the place are relics from the Victoria Quartz Company operations, including, at 4,870 feet, the world's deepest nineteenth-century gold mining shaft. As a postscript to the chronology of gold mining is the surviving crushing machinery (formerly part of the Bendigo Crushing Works) which was erected near the foundations of Lansell's 180 mine in 1932, to crush quartz for nearby mines. The place has a potential to yield artefacts and evidence which will be able to provide significant information about the technological history of gold mining.

The poppet head is not an original mining relic of Victoria Hill. It was erected on Victoria Hill in 1995 through funding supplied by the State Government. The poppet head was originally erected on the Koch's Pioneer Mine. See images below.



Image 5: Original poppet head, Victoria Quartz Mine



Image 6: Relocated poppet head from Koch's Pioneer Mine

4.0 MANAGEMENT

Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve is managed by City of Greater Bendigo's Parks and Open Space unit. The unit manages a large portfolio of open space including parks, gardens, creek corridors, bushland and sporting reserves as well as landscaping in streets, plazas and road reserves.

Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve is managed as a Category 2 Natural Reserve. The level of maintenance is guided by Service Standards that aim to ensure that the large team can deliver consistent, reliable and repeatable services across a complex business. The Service Standards describe the main activities that the unit delivers and the service frequencies and intervention levels. Table 1 – Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve Maintenance Level of Service details the activities undertaken at Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve.

The site is closed to the public each evening to restrict access to daylight hours. Various mining elements are individually fenced to restrict access.

A series of interpretive signage has been installed around the site to highlight the heritage aspects of the former mining site. These meet the current City of Greater Bendigo Sign Guide 2018.

Regular day-to-day works conducted at the site include:

- Opening and closing
- Grass maintenance
- Weed management
- Rubbish pick up
- Erosion repair and control works
- Graffiti removal

Conservation Management works have focussed on weed management including the removal of extensive areas of Pampas Grass and promotion and protection of native grass species.

Council; as the Land Administrator of Crown Land, is responsible for managing the land including installation/repair of fencing, paths and seats, **but consent** is required from the Landowner (DELWP) with regard to any works proposed.

PERMITS:

Listings on the Victorian Heritage Register have special cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria. They are legally protected by the *Heritage Act 2017* to ensure survival for future generations. When a place is added to the Victorian Heritage Register, it includes the significant physical features and the associated land. The extent of the listing is mapped on the appropriate Local Planning Scheme. This results in a Heritage Overlay number, but Heritage Victoria remains the planning authority responsible for any cultural heritage approvals.



Image 4: Extent of VHR listing, blue boundary, green circles are archaeological sites on Heritage Inventory

Heritage permits from Heritage Victoria may be required for works on-site. To make changes that may impact adversely on the recognised heritage values of a registered place (both the land and identified significant elements), a permit application must be made to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria. A permit application must include a heritage impact statement.

Heritage permits are not required for certain specified works provided that; they are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Conservation Plan for Historic Mining Sites* prepared by David Bannear in 1996, the *Victoria Hill Historic Reservation Management Plan*, July 1993 and the *National Parks Service Capital Works Project, Victoria Hill*, 1996-1998.

- Mineral Exploration
- Fire suppression duties
- Timber production
- Weed and vermin control
- Public safety
- Rehabilitation

It is advisable to discuss with Heritage Victoria any works proposed for the site.

HERITAGE INVENTORY CONSENTS

The approval of Heritage Victoria (called Consent) is required to authorise any works on a Heritage Inventory site (Section 124, Heritage Act 2017), and it is an offence to disturb any historical archaeological site without Consent, even if it is not listed on the Inventory (Section.123, Heritage Act 2017).

Any works conducted outside the extent of the VHR listing, but within the extent of Heritage Inventory listings will require Consent applications to be made to Heritage Victoria.

DRAFT

Table 1 – Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve Maintenance Level of Service

Site	Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve	
Type	Natural - A reserve mainly for conservation, biodiversity, natural value and contact with nature Cultural – A reserve with cultural heritage significance as a former mining area	
Maintenance Standard		3 - A reserve with medium conservation values and some visitation
Services Standards help us deliver consistent, reliable and repeatable services. They are designed to ensure that we can achieve, maintain, communicate and deliver desired service levels consistently.		
	Activities	Frequency & interventions
1.1	Furniture - Seats, picnic tables, benches & signs	Inspected every 2 years to ensure functionality.
		Cleaned to remove surface contaminants 1 x year unless within 3m of a BBQ then every 3 weeks.
1.3	Hard Surfaces - paths and hard stand areas	Gravel surfaces are topped up to fill hollows and scuffed areas.
		Drainage pits are checked every 2 years to prevent flooding.
		Weed growth in surface is controlled 4 times per year.
1.4	Loose Litter - paper, plastic, glass, bottles etc.	Obvious litter is collected at each site visit
1.6	Security Services - regular opening and closing of locked gates	Open facilities no later than advertised and close no earlier than advertised.
1.7	Structures - bollards, fences & gates	Inspected every 2 years to ensure functionality.
1.8	Rubbish Bins - recycling and general waste	Inspected every 2 years to ensure functionality.
		Rubbish bins emptied 2 times each week in summer and weekly at other times.
2.1	Conservation Management - to preserve maintain and preserve native flora & fauna	Annual program to manage pest plant and animals below statutory or desirable levels.
		Annual plan to manage fuel loads.
2.4.1	Grass Maintenance - Amenity - for social, informal and passive recreation and visual amenity	Grass cuts 2 per year to 100mm
		Clippings are discharged evenly over the mown area.
2.5.1	Mature Trees	Visual inspection every 4 years for damage, health & stability.
2.5.2	Juvenile Trees - newly planted to 2 years old	Visual inspection 2 per year for damage, health & stability.
3	Poppet Head	Inspected every 5 years to ensure structural integrity
3.1	Open cut mines	
		Annual works to paths and associated fencing to discourage access to and around vulnerable areas
3.2	Buried deep mine shafts	
		Annual works to paths and associated fencing to discourage access to and around vulnerable areas
3.3	Mining machinery – quartz crusher	Annual visual inspection for condition review.

3.4	Machinery Foundations – including engine beds at Lansell's 180 mine	Annual visual inspection for condition review.
3.5	Mullock heaps	Annual visual inspection for condition review.
3.6	Public Toilets	Annual inspection, daily cleaning, maintenance as required.

DRAFT

5.0 SITE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

As a former mining area, the site features various grades, mine shafts, mining equipment and mullock heaps. Sections of bollard and rail fencing have been installed to limit access to steep areas and obvious mine shafts. It is important to note that, even today there can be movement in the mine shafts.

A consequence of the site being closed to the public each evening, is regular vandalism to the exterior fences to gain access to the site and to individual fenced areas within the site.

Regular site management issues include:

- Mine shaft collapses.
- Soil erosion and path erosion.
- Site visitors cutting/damaging the external fence to gain access out of hours.
- Site visitors cutting/damaging fences around the mining equipment to gain access.
- Graffiti and asset damage.

4. ASSET MANAGEMENT

Council; as the Land Administrator, is responsible for managing the installation/repair of fencing, paths and seats, but consent is required from the Landowner (DELWP) to conduct any proposed works.

Council does not assist with or contribute to fences of freehold (private) land adjoining the Reserve as third-party fencing.

In line with these responsibilities, Council has a responsibility for stewardship of infrastructure to provide services and maintain community infrastructure for current and future generations.

The City of Greater Bendigo maintains an asset management plan and asset register to support the delivery of services and to ensure that assets are managed sustainably. The asset management plan guides the acquisition, disposal and maintenance of assets to make the most of their service delivery potential, to manage related risks and to manage the full life of open space assets. An asset management plan aims not only to maintain existing assets but plans for the replacement of those assets when required.

The asset register and condition ratings assist in managing the renewal of assets prioritised according to condition and stage of life. The register is regularly updated to maintain data currency. Appendix 2 – Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve Asset register details the open space assets listed for the site.

The following asset renewal projects were conducted in 2020 and 2021 to address assets identified as in poor condition:

- replaced the existing interpretation signs to address damage and poor condition
- replaced all seats to address poor condition and locations
- repaired/replaced some sections of internal fences to improve appearance and function.
- repaired damaged sections of the external fence to address vandalism.

5. GAPS AND IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Service delivery at Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve could be improved by addressing the main issues and gaps to increase usage, reduce high inputs and risk. These include poor profile/visibility, accessibility, vandalism, erosion and safety. Table 2 and Image 3 provide some activities to address the high priority issues and gaps.

The main entrance to the site is located off Marong Road at the rear of the Albert Richardson Reserve. It is not obvious and once inside the gates, interpretative information is hidden within the shelter. From this entrance, the poppet head¹ is not well advertised and access is via a steep stairway or a winding gravel path. Access to other parts of the site is also limited steep grades and several sets of stairs.

The cyclone mesh boundary fence is regularly vandalised to gain access after-hours. A review of the fence material could reduce damage. Existing gates located on Energetic Drive and Happy Valley Road are closed to the public and may offer options for improved pedestrian access.

It is important to note that, even today there can be movement in the mine shafts causing collapses or sink holes. Bollard and rail fencing has been installed in some areas to limit access to steep areas and obvious mine shafts for public safety. Fencing could be extended to improve safety. Improved entrance signage is another method of improving site safety whilst also raising the profile of the site.

The steep grade of the site also creates issues of erosion due to overland water. Most paths within the site are gravel, which is fitting for the natural character of the reserve but the surfaces are subject to regular washouts. Paths could be improved with drainage and reprofiling.

The ability to address these issues may be limited by City of Greater Bendigo's role in managements, resources and permit requirements.

Table 2 – Improvement Activities

No	Gap/Issue	Improvement Activity	Priority	Cost
1	Profile/visibility	Replace the front cyclone mesh fence to improve appearance and visibility and reduce vandalism. 90lm	High	\$60,000
		Review necessity for perimeter fence and gates?		\$20,000
2		Install a new entrance sign to improve information, identify risks and raise profile	High	\$15,000
		Construct a new enclosure for crusher	High	\$50,000
3		Install signs at minor entrances to improve visibility	Medium	\$6,000
4		Install directional signs from nearby shared paths – Long Gully, Garden Gully	High	\$10,000
5	Accessibility	Review alternative access to main entrance e.g Happy Valley Road	Medium	
6		Renew timber stairs to replace damaged assets and improve access	High	
		Review necessity for perimeter fence and gates?		
7		Redesign stairs and install hand rails	Medium	
8	Vandalism	Review external fence material and install additional pedestrian gates	Medium	
		Review necessity for perimeter fence and gates?		
		Construct a new enclosure for crusher	High	\$50,000
9		Review internal fences & materials	Medium	
10	Erosion	Resurface paths and install drainage to reduce erosion	High	
11	Safety	Extend post & rail fences along steep areas	High	\$10,000

¹ *The poppet head is not an original mining relic of Victoria Hill. It was erected on Victoria Hill in 1995 through funding supplied by the State Government. The poppet head was originally erected on the Koch's Pioneer Mine.

		<i>Remove lower stairs from the Poppet Head</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>\$60,000</i>
12		<i>Install information regarding movement of mine shafts, steep cliffs and risk of straying off the paths.</i>		

DRAFT

Image 3- Improvement Plan

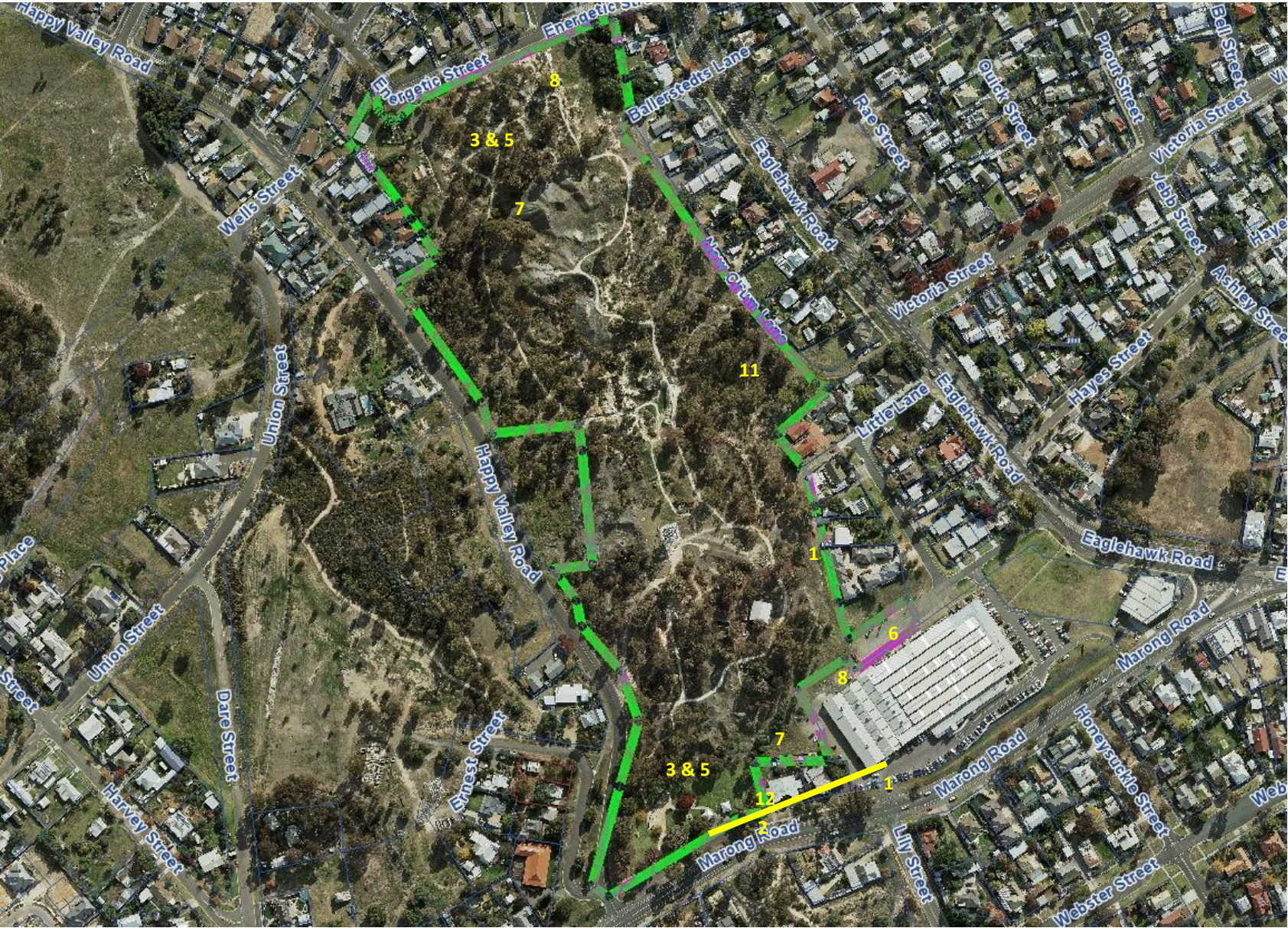




Image 7- Entrance shelter

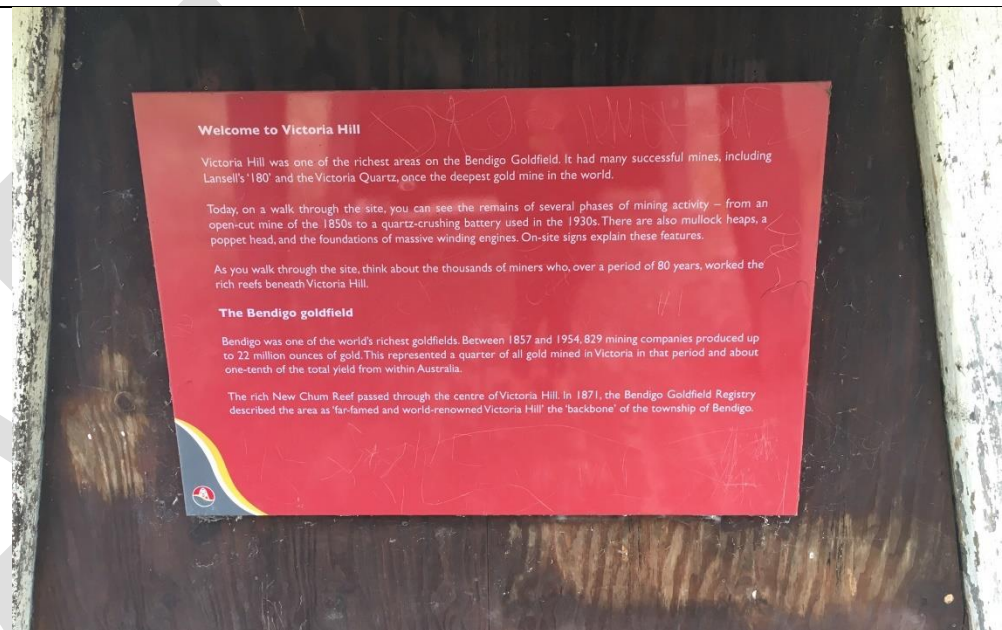


Image 8 – Interpretative signage



Image 9- Main entrance sign



Image 10 – Vandalised fence and turnstyle



Image 11- Happy Valley Road entrance



Image 12 – Vandalised fences



Image 13- Internal fence around crusher



Image 14 – Post & rail fences



Image 15- Timber Stairs



Image 16 – Timber & concrete stairs

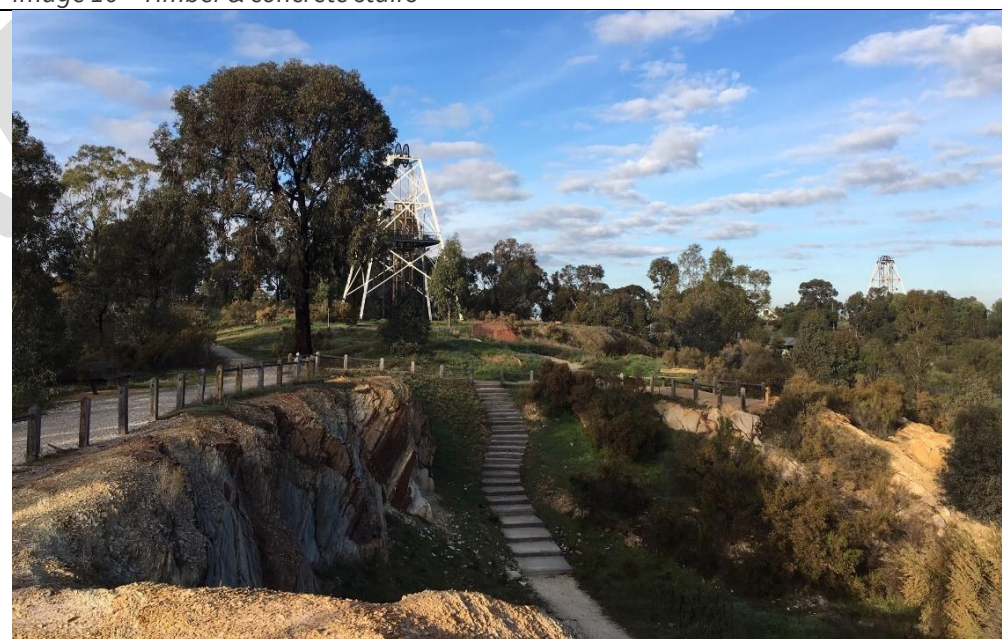


Image 17-Furniture

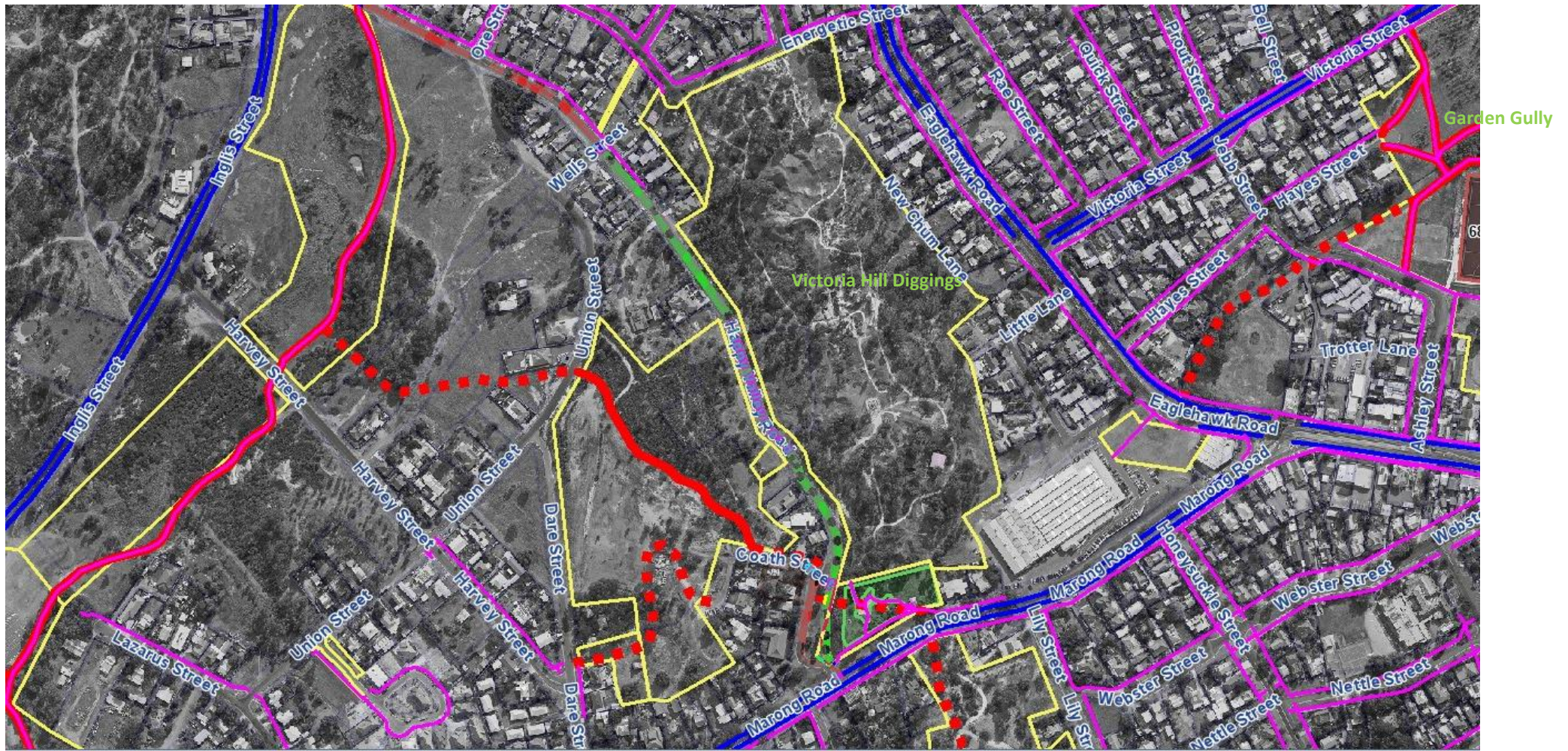


Image 18 – Step Area



Image 19-Gravel paths

Image 20 – Gravel paths



- Bike Walking Trails
- OFW
- OFB
- ONB
- ONR
- PONB
- POFB
- ONB
- PONB
- ONB

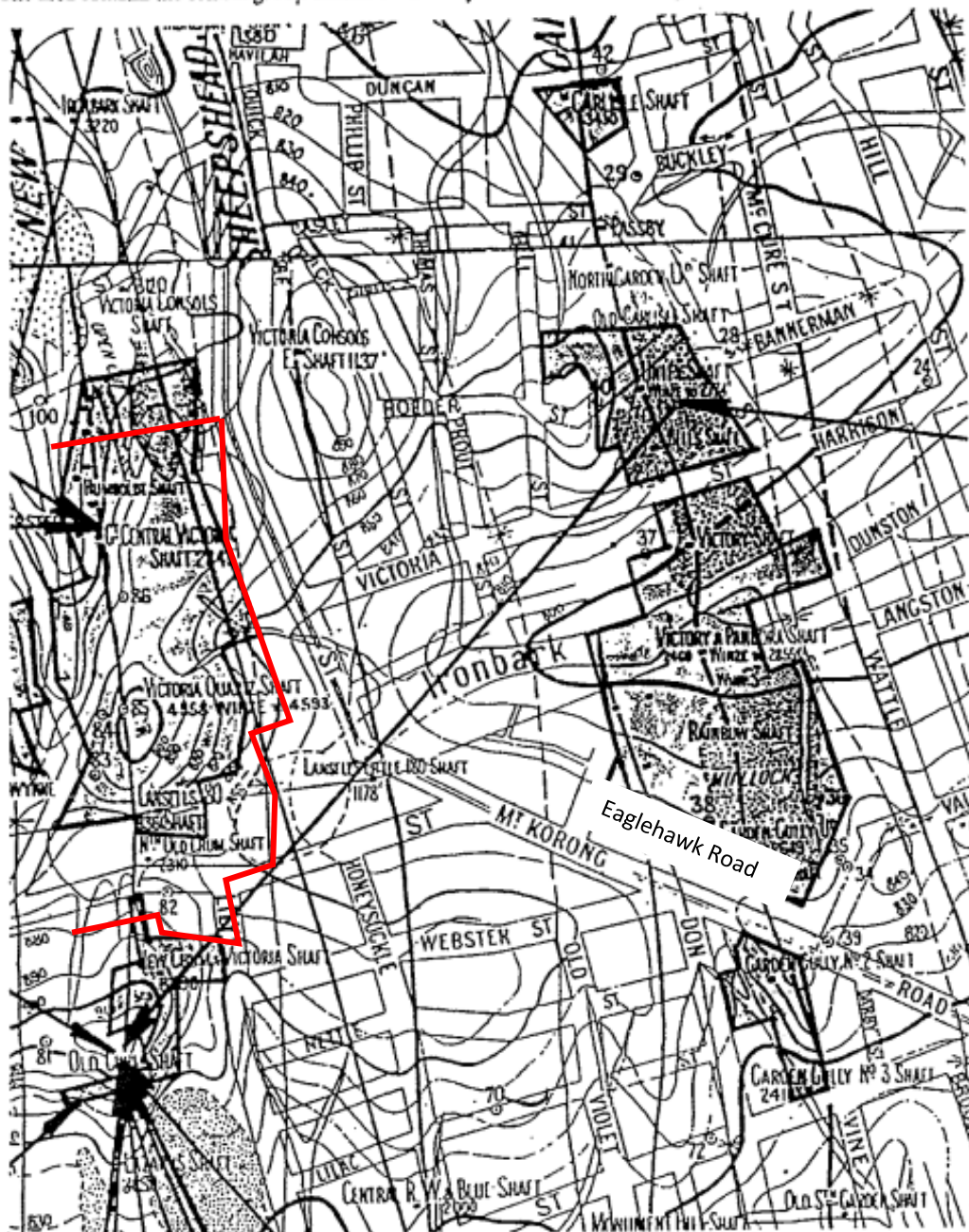
Eaglehawk & Bendigo Heritage Study-Significant Areas

GARDEN GULLY UNITED CONSERVATION AREA

Comprising: Garden Gully United, Unity, and Victory and Pandora Amalgamated.

Significance:

The area contains the central group of sites on the major line of reef on Bendigo.



Appendix 2 – Victoria Hill Diggings Reserve Asset Register

Furniture Type	Average Condition	structure Condition	Surface Condition	Base Condition	Height	Width	Style	Frame	Surface	Surface/slat	Surface treatment	Base	Location	Asset Notes
Furniture - Seat (with arms)	3.7	3	4	4	2100		Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to circuit path near Dare Street and Energetic Drive	Natural timber - locally recycled
Furniture - Seat (with arms)	3.7	3	4	4	2100		Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to west path	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (with arms)	3.7	3	4	4	2100		Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to path near Adventure open-	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (with arms)	3.7	3	4	4	2100		Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Base of hill near the Tramway cutting	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	3.7	3	4	4	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to path between entrance and	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	4.2	5	4	3	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to path at path junction near top of stairs	Natural timber- locally recycled
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	4.3	5	4	4	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to path on south side of the poppet head	Natural timber - locally recycled
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	4.5	6	4	3	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	North side (high side) of the poppet	Natural timber- locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	4.5	6	4	3	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to path at top of Bon Accord	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	4.3	5	4	4	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to the circuit path near New	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	3.8	4	4	3	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Near the foundations of the winding	Natural timber - locally
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	3.7	4	4	2	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to the circuit path near the top of Bon Accord mine	Natural timber - locally recycled
Furniture - Seat (no arms)	3.7	4	4	2	2100	0	Custom - constructed	Steel	None	Timber	Oil	Gravel	Adjacent to the circuit path near the	Natural timber - locally
Signage - Park Medium	1	2			1200	1350	Interpretation	None	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Attached to natural reserve fence near gate	Victoria Hill historic mine Reserve Logo Name
Signage - Park Medium	3.2	3	5		700	2000	Interpretation	Timber	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Median strip between carpark and Marong Road	Victoria Hill Historic Mining Site Double sided
Signage - Park Medium	3	4		6	1000	1500	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Inside shelter	Welcome to Victoria Hill Logo Scratched
Signage - Park Medium	2.3	3		5	1000	1500	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Inside shelter	Discovering gold at Bendigo
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2		400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Adjacent to path at first path junction at top of stairs	Ballerstedt's open-cut mine (1854 - 1871)
Signage - Park Small	3	2	2		400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Adjacent to path on south side of the poppet head	Victoria Quartz Co. Mine (1877 - 1913)
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2	4	400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Under the poppet head at base of stairs	Quartz mining
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2	4	400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	West side of the poppet head	Black Saturday
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2		400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	North and high side of the poppet head	Victoria Quartz Co. mine (1877 - 1913)
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2		200	600	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Adjacent to path on west side of the	Foundations of the air
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2	3	400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Adjacent to mine fence at path junction at the top of the Bon Accord mine	Rae's Bon Accord mine (1858 - 1877)
Signage - Park Small	2	2	2		200	600	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Inside fence at top of north stairs	Advance and adventure open-cut mine
Signage - Park Small	3.5	3	2	5	400	800	Interpretation	Steel	None	Steel	Vinyl	Gravel	Inside fence at path end near lookoutv	Environmental change

Public Toilets	4													
----------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DRAFT