



Heritage Management Plan

Barunah Plains Homestead, VHR H2313 4484 Hamilton Highway, Hesse

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Trethowan Heritage have been commissioned to prepare this Heritage Management Plan (HMP) by Untitled Group Pty Ltd on behalf of the Beyond the Valley Music Festival. The Beyond the Valley Music Festival is an annual music and arts festival (held between 28 December and 1 January) taking place at the site known as the *Barunah Plains Homestead*, part of which is registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) as *H2313 – Barunah Plains*.

This HMP refers to the following documents:

- the Victorian Heritage Register
- Golden Plains Planning Scheme
- Heritage Impact Statement prepared by Heritage Insight, dated 12 May 2022
- Historical Heritage Assessment, also prepared by Heritage Insight, dated 13 May 2022
- Tree Risk Assessment and Works Program for Trees within the Barunah Plains, prepared by Carter's Tree Services and Arboricultural Consultancy, prepared following an inspection in December 2021
- BTV Accessible Areas Site Plan, prepared by Untitled Group in 2024

1.2 Purpose of Report

A Planning Permit (P22122A) was issued by Golden Plains Shire Council, which allows use of the site for the purposes of Beyond the Valley Music Festival. In June 2022, infrastructure works to the heritage place to enable the festival were approved by Heritage Victoria under permit exemption P36293. Following this, approval for the three previous iterations of the festival (and associated temporary works/activities) at the heritage place were permitted by Heritage Victoria under permit exemptions P37748, P38964 and P40302. This HMP has been written to accompany a permit application seeking to gain heritage approval for the annual festival and associated temporary works/activities required to support the festival for the following four years.

This plan has been designed for use by festival management at the site. The document aims to furnish the user with an understanding of the site's significance and outlines the practical management aspects regarding the protection of heritage assets during development works associated with the festival. It also provides guidance for actions during the festival and in the pack up process.

A quick Reference Management Action Plan has been included to provide practical assistance to management seeking to understand how each heritage asset should be protected.

1.3 Site Identification

The subject site is a large agricultural property, known as *Barunah Plains*, and addressed as 4484 Hamilton Highway, Hesse. The property is located on the northern side of the Hamilton Highway, approximately 20 kilometres west of the town of Inverleigh.

The property is skirted by the Warrambine Creek to the west, and other agricultural land to its perimeters (Figure 1). The land incorporates a bluestone homestead and associated outbuildings and gardens. Part of the property is registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR-H2313); the property is also subject to a local Heritage Overlay (HO20) – *Barunah Plains Homestead, Outbuildings and Garden*, in the Golden Plains Planning Scheme. The site is also identified as an archaeological site, but is in an area that sits outside the boundaries of the festival, to the northwest (VHI H7621-0034). The property remains in use for agricultural purposes.





Figure 1: An aerial image of the subject site, indicated in red. Source: Extract of image, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd.

1.4 Event Description

The site is to be used as *a place of assembly (music and arts festival)*, and will host the annual Beyond the Valley music festival. The permit application is seeking approval for the festival to be held for the following four years (i.e. 2025/26 – 2028/29 events).

Beyond the Valley is a multi-day festival (spanning 28 December – 1 January) that encompasses music and the arts, and involves many of the attendees camping on the site for the duration of the event. The event attracts international and local performers.

The event will take place on land located within and outside of the VHR registration. A detailed plan of the extent of the festival set up on the site be seen in Appendix A.

2 Site Context

This section of the report aims to provide a high-level understanding of the site, its history and an appreciation of its heritage significance to those users of the site and those involved in setting up and dismantling for the festival.

2.1 Historic Overview

The site is located on the traditional lands of the Wadawurrung People and the Eastern Maar People.

Originally known as the Long Water Hole, the land occupied by the subject site was operating as a pastoral run from the late 1830s. James Austin took was known to have taken over the lease of the land from the late 1840s.

The site later passed into the hands of brothers Thomas and Philip Russell, and their cousin John Simson, in 1851. Under the Russell family, the pastoral run was renamed Barunah Plains, and developed into a substantial and prosperous agricultural undertaking. By the 1880s, the Russell family had become large landholders in the Western District of Victoria, with various family members taking over other notable runs. Barunah Plains remained a centre for the Russell family and became renowned as one of the leading merino sheep farms of the State and nation.

A bluestone house was constructed at the site in 1867 to a design by architects Davidson and Henderson. The boom period of the 1880s brought further change, with extensive bluestone additions and alterations. The final stage of the house was designed by Tombs and Durran, architects from Geelong, and completed in 1903. This last stage, also constructed in bluestone, introduced the outstanding Arts and Crafts style interiors to the home. The various outbuildings, many of which are completed in similar stone, were constructed as the property continued to prosper. Extensive gardens were known to have been laid out by at least the 1890s.

In the wake of World War II, the property (which had reached 20,000 hectares by this time) was halved in size in order to be used for the soldier settlement subdivisions. Further losses to the land holdings occurred when successive Russell family members inherited portions, however a branch of the family remained at the house until 1978. A golf course was added to the land in the 1990s, and it was used afterwards for tourist activities.

2.2 Description

The site is located on the Warrambine Creek, which would have been an attractive asset in the earliest days of settlement. The homestead is located on a small bend of the creek, and accessed by a long driveway from the Hamilton Highway.

As described, the bluestone house was constructed in stages as the Russell family grew in prosperity. The northern elevation, with its broad veranda, has a central projecting bay with turreted roof. To the west is the Arts and Crafts addition, with polygonal bay. The eastern elevation features a further projecting bay, with rendered walls, and a small entry porch with columns. Internally, an original courtyard has been converted into a large room with lantern window. The house features outstanding timberwork, metalwork, tiles and stained glass. Other earlier interior features have been retained.

The house is surrounded to the north by established gardens, with some early picket fencing and a gate remaining in place. The garden and surrounding land features exotic trees, planted by the Russell family, along with mature native specimens. A variety of outbuildings are located directly to the south of the home, mostly completed in bluestone, around service areas. Two bluestone cottages are located to the north east of the homestead, while a timber cottage is located to the west. A large stone woolshed, along with shearers quarters, are located away from the house to the northeast. A stone rams' shed is located further south of the home. Many original or early cisterns and tanks are located across the property.

An early suspension bridge across the creek directly to the north of the house, with another bridge to the northeast to provide access to the woolshed and shearers quarters. Two other early creek crossings are located to the southwest of the homestead.



3 Significance

3.1 Victorian Heritage Register (VHR)

The site is included on the VHR. The following outlines the Statement of Significance that accompanies the place's registration, along with the extent of building and/or elements considered as being of primary significance under the registration.

3.1.1 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Barunah Plains including the homestead, stables, dairy and bakehouse, coach house, engine house, farm shed, manager's cottage, cottage, woolshed, shearers' quarters, suspension bridge, gardener's cottage, orchard shed, water tanks, meat houses, rams' shed and remnant garden.

History Summary

Barunah Plains developed into a substantial and prosperous farming complex after acquisition by brothers Thomas and Philip Russell, and their cousin John Simson, in 1851. Originally known as Long Water Hole, the land was a pastoralist run from the late 1830s and leased by James Austin from the late 1840s. During the nineteenth century the pioneering Russell family became extensive landowners in western Victoria and by the 1880s Barunah Plains had developed into a leading merino sheep establishment. A house was constructed on the site in 1867 to designs by local architects Davidson and Henderson, and substantial additions increased the size of the homestead in the boom period of the 1880s. Further additions designed by Geelong architects Tombs and Durran in 1903 contain outstanding Arts and Crafts style interiors. A number of substantial bluestone outbuildings, including a large woolshed, were constructed at the property as it developed into a successful farming complex.

The 20,000 hectare property was reduced to about half its size after soldier settlement subdivision in 1949, however successive generations of the Russell family continued to live at Barunah Plains until 1978. In the 1990s a golf course was added to the property and this operated as a tourist facility for a period of time.

Description Summary

Barunah Plains is a farm complex situated on the Warrambine Creek. It includes a large single storey, bluestone homestead which has been constructed in stages. It consists of a number of protruding bays, turret-like roofs and a return verandah which address lawned areas to the north and east. Exceptional Arts and Crafts detailing can be seen throughout the house, in particular in the west wing and central ballroom, where outstanding examples of stained timber, metal and tile work and stained glass are located. Interior detailing from the boom period has also been retained, including embossed wallpaper in the main entrance and a timber lined coved ceiling in the billiard room.

A number of original outbuildings and structures have been retained. The majority are constructed of bluestone, including a large t-shaped woolshed, stables, dairy and bakehouse, coach house, farm shed, rams' shed, manager's house, cottage and water tanks. A corrugated iron clad engine house contains original electrical power plant machinery.

Remnants of the original formal homestead garden and parkland remain. Early structures include a suspension bridge over the Warrambine Creek.

This site is part of the traditional land of the people of the Kulin Nation.

How is it Significant?

Barunah Plains is of historical, architectural and aesthetic significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Criterion E

Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Criterion H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Why is it Significant?

Barunah Plains is significant at the State level for the following reasons:

Barunah Plains is historically significant for its association with the early settlement of Victoria, with the development of its important wool industry and for its long association with the Russell family from 1851 to 1978. As one of the most successful merino sheep studs in Victoria, the property is associated with the heyday of the pastoral era in Victoria and the prosperity of the Western District pastoralists in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. [Criteria A]

Barunah Plains is architecturally significant for the homestead and its collection of intact outbuildings which help to illustrate the various activities undertaken at the property. Together with the homestead, these buildings display excellent craftsmanship in the execution of stonework. [Criterion D]

Barunah Plains is of aesthetic significance for its outstanding Arts and Crafts interiors, in particular in the ballroom and rooms in the west wing. The interiors of these additions were executed in a highly distinctive Federation Arts and Crafts style and contain unique hand-crafted fittings and elements. [Criterion E]

Barunah Plains is significant for its long association, from 1851 to 1978, with the Russell family who were amongst the most successful settlers of Victoria's Western District and instrumental in the development of the wool industry in Victoria. [Criterion H]

3.1.2 Extent of Registration

The following buildings are noted as being of primary significance to the site, under the VHR registration:

- · homestead;
- meat houses;
- engine house including garage;
- dairy and bakehouse;
- coach house;
- stables and tank;
- farm shed;
- picket fence;
- orchard shed;
- suspension bridge;

- gardener's cottage;
- various cisterns;
- gates;
- manager's cottage;
- bridge;
- cottage and cistern;
- shearer's quarters;
- woolshed;
- · water tanks; and
- · rams shed with cistern.

The gardens and mature planting are also noted.

The locations of these buildings and structures are outlined below in Figure 2.



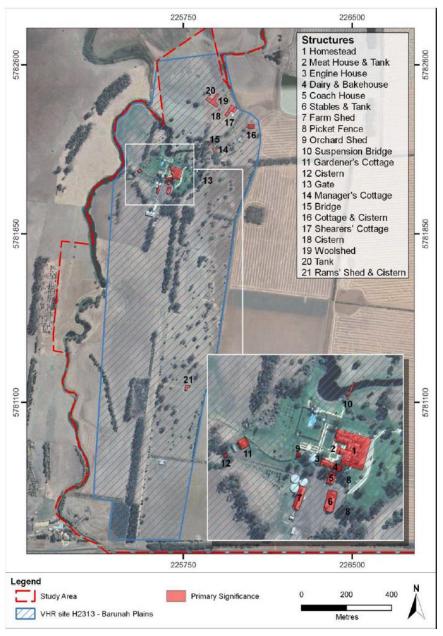


Figure 2: An aerial image of the subject site, denoted in the red border. The blue hatched area indicates the extent of the VHR registration. The individual elements of primary significance are marked out. Source: Heritage Insight, 2022.

3.2 Golden Plains Planning Scheme

The subject site is subject to a Heritage Overlay HO20: *Barunah Plains, 4484 Hamilton Highway, Hesse*. Prohibited uses are permitted under the Clause 43.01: Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

The following Statement of Significance was prepared to accompany the site's listing on the Golden Plains Heritage Overlay:

National Estate Register:

Barunah Plains is a late nineteenth century homestead development and is important for exhibiting a rich array of cultural features as follows: a collection of bluestone buildings including the homestead and outbuildings; and a homestead garden and parkland with a large attractively crafted timber gate, a timber pedestrian bridge, shrubberies, a sunken croquet lawn, a rose garden and mature trees (Criterion A.3).

Barunah Plains has a strong and long association with the grazing history of the western district, and thus with a major chapter of the history of Victoria (Criterion A.4).

The range of structures on the property, including bakery, laundry, cottages, implement shed, stables, coach house, woolshed and ram building, is important for the way it reflects a functioning western district sheep property founded in the nineteenth century. Additionally, the ram shed and the gate providing entry to the garden and park are unusual features. The garden is also important as an example of the Gardenesque design style, exhibiting the following style characteristics: a dominance of shrubberies with minimal lawn area; use of gravel paths; and use of trees with distinctive form as features (Criterion B.2).

Barunah Plains is important for technical and creative excellence exhibited in the evolved form of the bluestone house, the collection of substantial bluestone outbuildings, and in the 1890s garden design layout (Criterion F.1).

3.3 Non-Statutory Listings

The subject site is subject to non-statutory heritage controls. This type of control is typically associated with classification by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), or the Register of the National Estate (now archived).

Non-statutory heritage controls relate to property listings that have no formal or legal weight in the planning scheme. While having no legal recourse, such listings are customarily considered when making planning decisions and are representative of heritage values in the community by local authorities.

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) has two entries on the site: one for the homestead complex (File Number B1126) and one for the gardens (File Number G13123). The entries share a Statement of Significance, which is as follows:

Barunah Plains (formerly Long Water Holes), commenced as a pastoral run in the late 1830s, acquired by the Russell family in 1851, the homestead erected in 1866-67 and extended in 1886 with development of the garden presumed to relate to the 1860s-80s, and retained in Russell family ownership for almost 130 years, is of statewide cultural significance:

- historically, as a fine example of a nineteenth century homestead, exemplifying the transition from the earliest stone-built homesteads of the 1860s to the more grandiose homesteads of the 1870s-80s; major constituent elements include the homestead, conservatory, coach-house and stables, manager's residence, shearing shed, implement shed, bakehouse, ram shed and other outbuildings, entry drive, garden and dry stone walling;
- historically, for its integral links with the pioneering Russell family of the Western District; the family owned Barunah Plains for 127 years and the fabric of the property reflects all phases of their occupation; the family ownership also links the property with other Russell family properties such as Golfhill, Mawallok, Carngham and Wurrook and through early owner John Simson it is also linked with Trawalla these links have a great ability to demonstrate traditional Scottish kinship loyalties and exemplify a major characteristic of the social and cultural history of the Western District;
- for its retention of design elements of a mid to late nineteenth century homestead garden; including elevated site overlooking a creek, drive and path layout, spatial arrangement of buildings and services, fencing and gates, a balance between productive, leisure and horticultural pursuits, and the contrast between homestead garden and open farmland;
- for its retention of planting from the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century, including specimen trees, shelter belt plantings and parkland, shrubberies, flower beds and lawn areas (both formal as in the croquet lawn and informal); and



 aesthetically, for the contrast between the open volcanic plains and the oasis of the garden around the homestead nestled into a bend in the Warrambine Creek, for the maturity of the garden landscaping, and as the setting for a fine midnineteenth century homestead.

3.4 Victorian Heritage Inventory

An archaeological site associated with the homestead is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as H7621-0034 - *Barunah Plains Dry Stone Walls Enclosure*. The Statement of Significance for this site is as follows:

What is significant?

The site is located on the floodplain of the Warrambine Creek approximately 750m northeast of the extant Barunah Plains homestead and 230m northeast of the mapped extent of a VHR place 'Barunah Plains'. The enclosure is possibly associated with an historic cemetery.

The site is of local historical significance for its potential to reveal information on domestic and pastoral activities in the late 19th century. The site is also significant for its association with the nineteenth century pastoral occupation of the Long Water Holes/Barunah Plains pastoral run on which it is located, and as result has historic associations with the earliest period of European settlement in the region.

It is noted that this falls outside the scope of the festival and will not be publicly accessible.

4 Planned Temporary Works

This section outlines the nature of the temporary works/activities and their associated uses, which are intended to be undertaken prior to, during and after the event. This includes:

- The set-up and pack-down of stage areas;
- Proposed on-site camping;
- Proposed on-site parking;
- The set up and pack-down of tents or other temporary accommodation arrangements; and
- The set up and pack down of food stalls, hygiene facilities, waste storage and other storage areas

As discussed in Section 5 below, management measures will be actioned at appropriate times to ensure any identified impact of these works is prevented or mitigated. This includes the installation of zones that limit access to heritage fabric or elements, and provide physical protection in the course of the installation of any temporary works and the duration of the festival. In most cases, these zones are to be erected prior to any infrastructure work going ahead, and in all cases these zones are to be erected before attendees arrive on the site.

It should be noted that work including plumbing trenches and sub-surface water pipes, sub-surface post holes, construction of roadways and new farm gates have been previously approved under a permit exemption (P36293) and are not considered further within this management plan.

The map on Page 11 outlines the extent of the VHR registration (indicated in green) in comparison to the broader festival site. As demonstrated on this map, much of the camping space, on-site parking and some of the stage areas are located outside the extent of the VHR registration. Because of this, their set-up, use and pack-down will not harm the significance of the place, and can be facilitated through access points that do not require entry through the VHR registered land.

For above-ground temporary work occurring within the VHR registration, all aspects have been designed to be lightweight in nature where feasible, and with the explicit intention that they will be removed following the conclusion of the event.

The stage areas located within the VHR registration are to be erected in advance of the festival, using sub-surface infrastructure approved under P36293. Any construction work will be limited directly to the area of the stage, and locations that avoid any interference with vegetation have been selected. Above ground elements, such as the stage platforms, will utilise structures that do not require further ground penetrations and will be packed down immediately following the festival. The pylons and 'Mega Anchors' for the stage will also be removed at the conclusion of the event, as explained in P36293. Where ground penetrations are left as a result of these, they will be backfilled. The permanent plumbing and below ground infrastructure, also approved under P36293 will be left undisturbed.

Camping areas within the VHR registration will be used by both staff and attendees, with many of the camping spots having an allowance for a parked vehicle. These will not be populated until the commencement of the festival. For the majority of the camping spots for attendees, access will be provided from a roadway to the east of the property. A limited amount of camping spots for some patrons and staff will be accessed via the main driveway, however, will be located only a short distance to the north of the front gates (and thus away from the majority of the built heritage fabric).

With regard to the camping facilities, impact will to be limited to pegs used to fasten tents and marquees to the ground. These pegs are generally small in nature, and any associated ground penetration will be minor. Most tents used for accommodation are to be erected at the beginning of the event and removed prior to or immediately following the conclusion of the event, as a condition of attendance. Where tents are not the property of the attendees (such as the 'Lux' area), these tents will be removed in the days following the event's conclusion. Parking on land within the VHR registration requires no further work, as vehicles will be parked on the existing grass.

All camping and parking will be kept at an appropriate distance from any heritage fabric/element, including the Rams' Shed and any vegetation, by protective zones installed prior to the



commencement of the event. These are outlined in Section 5 of this document. Many of the physical management measures being undertaken to protect heritage fabric or elements at the site, including trees, involve temporary fencing (as outlined in Section 5), which will be removed at the conclusion of the festival, avoiding any long-term impacts on the landscape.

Food stalls, hygiene facilities, waste storage and other storage areas are also temporary in nature. Some of these facilities are accommodated in a movable format, such as food vending trucks or trailers. Facilities not accommodated in such a manner will be provided for in marquees or similar. As such, their impact on the landscape will be similar to the camping and parking areas. These will all be set up gradually on the site in the lead-up to the event, and will be removed following. In many of these cases, these elements will be immediately brought in and removed by vehicles.

Timber platforms will be placed under some of the temporary structures (such as the stage and toilet facilities) where necessary to avoid damage to the grass and soil. While grassed areas may be disturbed as a result of temporary arrangements in the set-up, course of, and pack-down of the festival, it will regrow in the course of the following weeks/months after returning to agricultural use.

A general clean-up of the site will occur after the festival pack-up. This will ensure all temporary structures and any remnant rubbish has been removed from the landscape. Some follow up management of the landscape will occur if necessary (for example, to ensure that grass is regrowing satisfactorily with the VHR registration). Management of the landscape will occur in accordance with the recommendations of the soil assessment previously prepared by Regen Soils to inform the CHMP for the site.

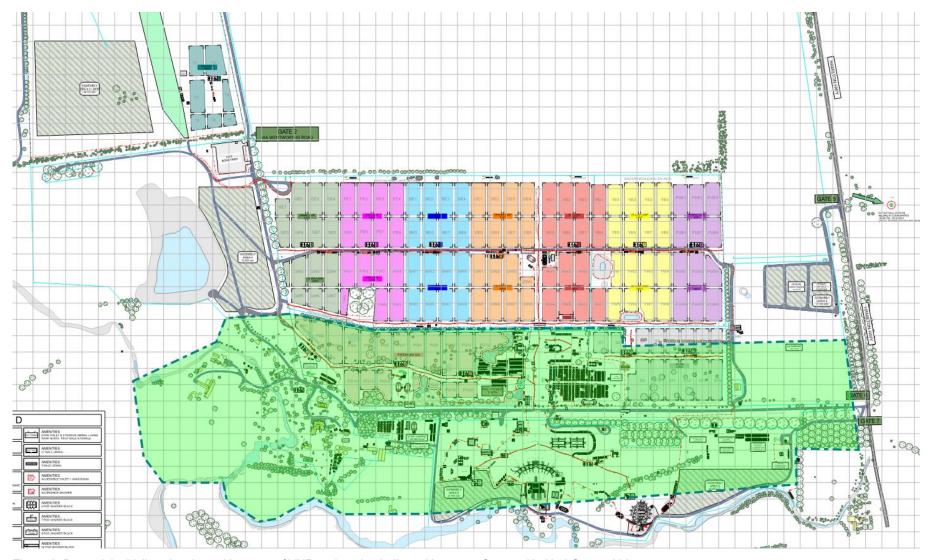


Figure 3: Beyond the Valley site plan, with extent of VHR registration indicated in green. Source: Untitled Group, 2025.



5 Planned Management Measures

The following section outlines the planned management measures that will be undertaken in relation to heritage assets on the site before, during and after the festival. This section is intended to provide an outline of the type of management procedures, both broad and specific. Section 6 will detail how and where the procedures will be actioned as they relate to particular assets.

5.1 Cultural Heritage Induction Sessions

A cultural heritage induction session(s) will be provided by a suitably qualified professional for staff involved with the setting up, running and dismantling the festival. While it is integral to provide an induction for staff undertaking on-site construction activities, along with management, it is also imperative that **any** festival staff who will be working and/or accommodated in the vicinity of heritage assets receive the same induction. Induction sessions are a direct way in informing staff of their responsibilities and obligations, as well as providing them with a foundational understanding of why the site and its heritage is important. Sessions should be undertaken before staff commence their employment on site as part of their onboarding process.

Induction sessions should include, but is not limited to:

- An outline of the significance of the site and its heritage assets (including potential archaeological remains identified in 2022) within the works/proposed festival area
- The obligations created under the Victorian Heritage Act (2017). Of particular importance is explanation of procedures that should be followed if previously unidentified archaeological/cultural heritage material is identified in the course of works
- In relation to the point above, the induction should include some guidance on how to identify this archaeological/cultural heritage material and what to do with it
- The nature of any permit issued by Heritage Victoria for the festival activities, and the obligations created under this permit
- The purpose and nature of Works Exclusion Zones and Tree Protection Zones

5.2 Access Exclusion Zones (AEZ)

AEZs are to be erected around the broader site, at the location of heritage assets, during the setup process. These are intended to protect any heritage buildings or archaeological remains from access and/or damage during the set up process. The zones will be erected at an appropriate distance from each heritage asset as determined on a case-by-case basis. Zones will be physically demarcated with temporary fencing/ bollards and signage as appropriate. These zones are to be established prior to the commencement of works and are envisioned to remain standing throughout the festival, and removed at the end.

Typical images of the type of temporary fencing and/or star picket and barrier mesh to be used (note that these images apply for the following Tree Protection Zones and Limited Access Zones):



Figure 4: An image of the typical temporary fencing (left) and star picket with barrier mesh (right) that may be used. Source Ready Fence.

5.3 Tree Protection Zones (TPZ)

TPZs for significant and/or mature trees will be erected for the same purpose as Work Exclusion Zones. Each zone will be of a sufficient radius to ensure the trunk, branches, canopy, and root systems of each tree is not harmed, as determined by the *Australian Standard, Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 200)* at a minimum, or at an alternative distance at the discretion of a qualified arborist.

Zones may be established around entire stands of trees for convenience. Zones will be physically demarcated with temporary fencing/ bollards and signage as appropriate. These zones are to be established prior to works commencing and are envisioned to remain standing throughout the festival and removed at the end.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is the calculated area above and below ground at a given distance from the trunk to provide for the protection of the tree's roots and canopy during construction works.

The Tree Protection Zone is determined by the diameter of the tree at breast height (DBH). "Breast height" is always 1.4m above ground level.



The Australian Standard, Protection of Trees on Development Sites (AS4970 2009) defines a Tree Protection Zone as follows:

The TPZ is a combination of the root area and crown area requiring protection. It is an area isolated from construction disturbance, so that the tree remains viable.

The TPZ incorporates the structural root zone (SRZ).

The radius of the TPZ is calculated for each tree by multiplying its DBH x 12.

Tree circumference to DBH: measure the circumference of a tree trunk at 1.4m. Then divide the measurement by 3.141592 (Pi). This is the DBH of a tree.

Figure 5: A description of Tree Protection Zones as defined by the Australian Standards. Source: Macedon Ranges Shire Council, *Tree protection guidelines for developments*.



5.4 Limited Access Zones (LAZ)

It is acknowledged that some of the heritage assets on the site, or land in the immediate vicinity of these assets, are to be used by staff and/or performers during the festival period. As such, a system of zoning that allows some access (as opposed to the Access Exclusion Zones) must be established. In order to protect heritage assets through the duration of the festival, LAZs will be erected within the site at different locations with the intention of blocking access to general festival attendees. All staff that will require access to these areas will have received a heritage induction, as outlined in Section 5.1. The Zones will be physically demarcated with temporary fencing and signage. These works are to be undertaken immediately prior to the festival commencing.

5.5 Surveillance and Monitoring

Surveillance and monitoring of the site will be undertaken by staff for the duration of the festival. This should include surveillance by staff employed explicitly for security measures, as well secondary monitoring by staff who are responsible in different capacities across the site. It is noted that some areas will have differing levels of surveillance (for example, the Homestead will have constant security presence, while the Rams' Shed will have minimal). Where places do not have a constant security presence, a routine inspection for damage or interferences with the management measures should be undertaken three times a day.

5.6 Site Clean-Up

Following the conclusion of the pack-down of the festival, the entire site should be investigated for cleanliness. This will ensure that all temporary works have been taken from the site, and that any fixings and rubbish are also removed.

5.7 Landscape Management Follow-Up

While it is noted that certain measures are in place for the management of the landscape, a follow-up check on the landscape should be undertaken within two months of the conclusion of the event. This should be done to ensure matters such as, but not limited to, whether grass is regrowing satisfactorily within the VHR registration. Any disturbed elements (for example, unsightly divots remaining visible in the ground), should be attended to at this time.



6 Quick Reference Management Action Plan

The following table provides a quick reference for festival management staff regarding how each heritage asset should be protected before, during and after the event. The management measures relate directly to those outlined in Section 5 of this report. The last column provides guidance on when these actions should be taken.

Heritage assets of primary significance under VHR	Comment	Management measure(s) to be actioned	Timing
Homestead, meat house and tank, engine house including garage, dairy and bakehouse, coach house, stables and tank, farm shed, picket fence, orchard shed, gate, gardens.	These buildings/elements are all located in the immediate vicinity of each other. Land in this area is to be used for access by a range of event organisers, emergency personnel and festival artists. Due to the security and privacy concerns for these functions, access is to be limited and highly secured. Use of this area will essentially resemble the current use of the site as a venue for weddings and other events.	Cultural Heritage Induction for staff working in this area.	Prior to event.
		Limited Access Zone established around entirety of area encompassing these elements. Entry to heritage assets that are not to be used in the course of the event will be further restricted within this area by locking and/or securing the buildings. Additional Access Exclusion Zones are not required for these individual elements, as the induction sessions will highlight their importance to staff entering/accommodated in this area.	Immediately prior to event.
		Surveillance and monitoring by security staff at all access points to this area.	Ongoing through event. Constant security at Homestead area access points.
Woolshed, tank, cistern, shearers accommodation.	These buildings/elements are located in immediate vicinity of each other. Land in this area is to	Cultural Heritage Induction for staff working in this area. surveillance within area.	Prior to event.
	be used for staff accommodation.	Limited Access Zone established around entirety of area encompassing these elements. Entry to individual heritage assets that are not in use in the course of the event will be further	Immediately prior to event.



		restricted within this area by locking and/or securing the buildings. Additional Access Exclusion Zones are not required for these individual elements, as the induction sessions will highlight their importance to staff entering/ accommodated in this area.	
		Surveillance and monitoring by staff at all access points to this area, surveillance within area.	Ongoing through event. Minimum of three routine checks a day.
Suspension bridge	This is directly adjacent to the homestead area and associated Limited Access Zone . Access will be limited by its location.	Access Exclusion Zone. This can be achieved by placing temporary fencing/bollards across both entry points.	Immediately prior to event.
Bridge, cottage and cistern, manager's cottage	This area is beyond public access for the entirety of the festival event, as it remains in use for permanent residence for owners/staff of the homestead. One cottage is currently inhabitable.	Surveillance and monitoring. This area is beyond public access, and access will be through a security point. No additional management procedures are necessary.	Ongoing through event. Minimum of three routine checks a day.
Rams' shed and cistern	Located within one of the full public access areas. May contain archaeological remains.	Access Exclusion Zone around entirety of both the shed and cistern encompassing all land within 10.0m as per the HHA prepared for the site.	Prior to construction /infrastructure works.
		Surveillance and monitoring. As this is located within the public access area, surveillance and monitoring will be required.	Ongoing through the event. Minimum of three routine checks a day.

Gardener's cottage and cistern	Cottage and cistern located in vicinity of each other. This area is located beyond the festival area, and access is not required.	Access Exclusion Zone around entirety of cottage, cistern, potential archaeological remains and trees with sufficient boundary, as determined by HHA prepared for the site.	Immediately prior to event.
	An additional area with archaeological potential and some peppercorn trees was identified in the HHA prepared for the site, which should be included within the zoned off area.		

Other Heritage Assets	Comment	Management measure(s) to be actioned	Timing
Kennels and archaeological remains.	Bluestone kennels that are in a ruinous state, possible surrounded by archaeological remains. Also presents as a safety concern. Identified in the HHA.	Access Exclusion Zone around entirety of the kennels and associated area, as per the HHA for the site.	Immediately prior to the event.
River crossing/ford constructed of concrete (surface) and unworked basalt boulders; a bridge constructed of basalt, timber and steel	Two river crossings located in the vicinity of the main stage area.	Access Exclusion Zone for both crossings, as per the HHA prepared for the site. This can be achieved by placing temporary fencing/bollards across both entry points.	Immediately prior to event.
Significant and/or mature trees.	Across the site.	Tree Protection Zones at an appropriate radius, as determined by the Australian Standard, Protection of Trees on Development Sites(AS4970 200) at a minimum, or at an alternative distance at the discretion of a qualified arborist. These should be sufficient to avoid damage to the trunk, roots and limbs of	Prior to construction /infrastructure works; ongoing through event.



		the trees. Some exclusion zones may be placed around entire stands of trees for convenience.	
Front gateway facing Hamilton Highway	Later bluestone gateway facing the Highway on the main approach. Although later, they contribute to the aesthetics of the place.	General Exclusion Zone, where travel should be limited to avoid potential damage. Bollards or reflective temporary signage should be placed on the corners of the gateway to highlight their presence to drivers for the entirety of the festival.	Prior to construction /infrastructure works; ongoing through the festival.
Barunah Plains Drystone Walls Enclosure	These archaeological remains are outside the scope of the festival and are located a significant distance from publicly accessible areas.	No action required.	

Site-Wide Considerations	Comment	Management measure(s) to be actioned	Timing
Entire Site	N/A	Site Clean-Up , including ensuring all temporary works/structures and fixings (above and below ground) are removed and no rubbish etc is present.	Following the complete pack- up of the event, to ensure maximum efficiency.
Entire Site	N/A	Landscape Management Follow-Up, to ensure that landscape elements receive appropriate attention, such as ensuring grass in affected areas is regrowing satisfactorily.	Within two months of the conclusion of the event.

Appendix A Accessible Areas Plan

