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BASS COAST DINOSAURS TRAIL MASTERPLAN

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Hassell
61 Little Collins Street
Melbourne
3000
hassellstudio.com
@hassell_studio

Contact
Adam Gardner
Landscape Architect
agardner@hassellstudio.com
+61 3 8102 3084

Mark Haycox
Principal
mhaycox@hassellstudio.com
+61 3 8102 3133

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We recognise that this project area is situated on the traditional lands of the Bunurong; members of the Kulin Nation who have lived here for thousands of years. We pay our respects and acknowledge Bunurong ancestors, Bunurong elders and the Bunurong community. We offer our respect to their elders past and present and through them, all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation has been engaged with the master planning process for the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail, and we acknowledge that this commitment is fundamental. Through this project, we aim to continue nurturing this relationship, and find adequate opportunities to transmit and safeguard Bunurong cultural heritage and cultural values.



Eagles Nest, Inverloch. Image: Hassell

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 125 million years ago, the Bass Coast was a landscape occupied by a unique and diverse range of polar dinosaurs and prehistoric fauna.

During this period Australia was still firmly attached to Antarctica and this area would have looked very different to what it looks like today; instead of cliffs and sea, there was a wide geological rift valley with mountain ranges to the north and south. Over time rift gradually widened and filled with sand, mud and gravel sediment deposited by ancient rivers and lakes and it is in these deposits that the fossils of Australian dinosaurs have been found.

This document is the first step towards creating a Masterplan that celebrates and educates users about the uniqueness of polar dinosaur fossils, their history and the prehistoric fauna found in the region.



Bore Beach, San Remo. Image: Hassell

VISION

What?

Amplify the Bass Coast region's pre-historic past and to elevate it as a unique and exciting tourism destination.

How?

An experience of dinosaur discovery, learning and creativity. A journey that links together history, community, culture and environment.

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SETTING THE SCENE

In the Early Cretaceous period, approximately 125 million years ago, Australia lay alongside Antarctica and was known as Gondwana, which also included South America, India and Africa. During this time what is now known as the state of Victoria, lay well inside the Antarctic Circle.

The southern supercontinent hosted an assemblage of animals and plants that lived under climate conditions having no modern analogue. The average temperature appears to have ranged from frigid to low temperate. Through the long winter, the sun did not shine for weeks or months at a time.

The continents began to break up more than 100 million years ago, when a rift valley formed between what would become Australia and Antarctica.

Stream channels in the valley accumulated bones gathered by floodwaters that periodically swept these broad plains. The bones, together with muds, gravels, sand and silt, produced the fossil-bearing formations of the Bass Coast.

Source:
Vickers-Rich, P. and Rich, T., 2014. Dinosaurs of Polar Australia. *Scientific American*, pp.46-53

Vickers-Rich, P. and Rich, T., 2020. Dinosaurs of Darkness: In Search of the Lost Polar World. *Indiana University Press*



PURPOSE

The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail (BCDT) will reinforce the Bass Coast region as a year-round tourism destination and provide a unique attraction that draws upon the region's heritage. The project will provide a platform that improves the infrastructure for better amenity, accessibility and encourages sustained cultural tourism - continuing to unlock the potential of the coast and to open up visitation and tourism activity across the whole year.

The BCDT is positioned to leverage from and support other strategic investments in planning underway in the region including the Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park. These and other initiatives comprise a portfolio of projects that diversify the visitor experience and upgrade the amenity and services to support that offer.

Economy

The region's local economy and small businesses are supported by the visitor economy and an investment in the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail will contribute to continued economic growth.

Tourism is in the top three sectors for economic output and local jobs in Bass Coast. Local jobs will be sustained and created through additional investment.

Further economic modelling will determine the direct jobs generated by the investment in establishing the trail, including the positive spin-offs, the flow-on industrial effects in terms of local purchases of goods and services, consumption effects and the employment multiplier.

Culture

The trail will draw together existing scientific, historical, cultural and educational tourism experiences into one cohesive offer that can become an integral part of the communities who live, work and visit the area.
It will present engaging heritage interpretation, reveal stories and establish new places for education, cultural expression and social gathering.

In future development stages, the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail will continue to engage with Traditional Owners and seek opportunities for interpretation and management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Environment

The project will protect, enhance and promote responsible use of the coastal environment, providing opportunity to educate visitors on the significance and diversity of the natural environment.

Through careful consideration, the trail will protect the environmental values of the Bass Coast region whilst catering for the increased visitation demand and changing visitor uses. The project provides Council with an opportunity to further collaborate with Parks Victoria, DELWP and Traditional Owners/ custodians of the land to ensure its conservation and sustainable use.



Rockpools, The Caves Beach. Image: Hassell

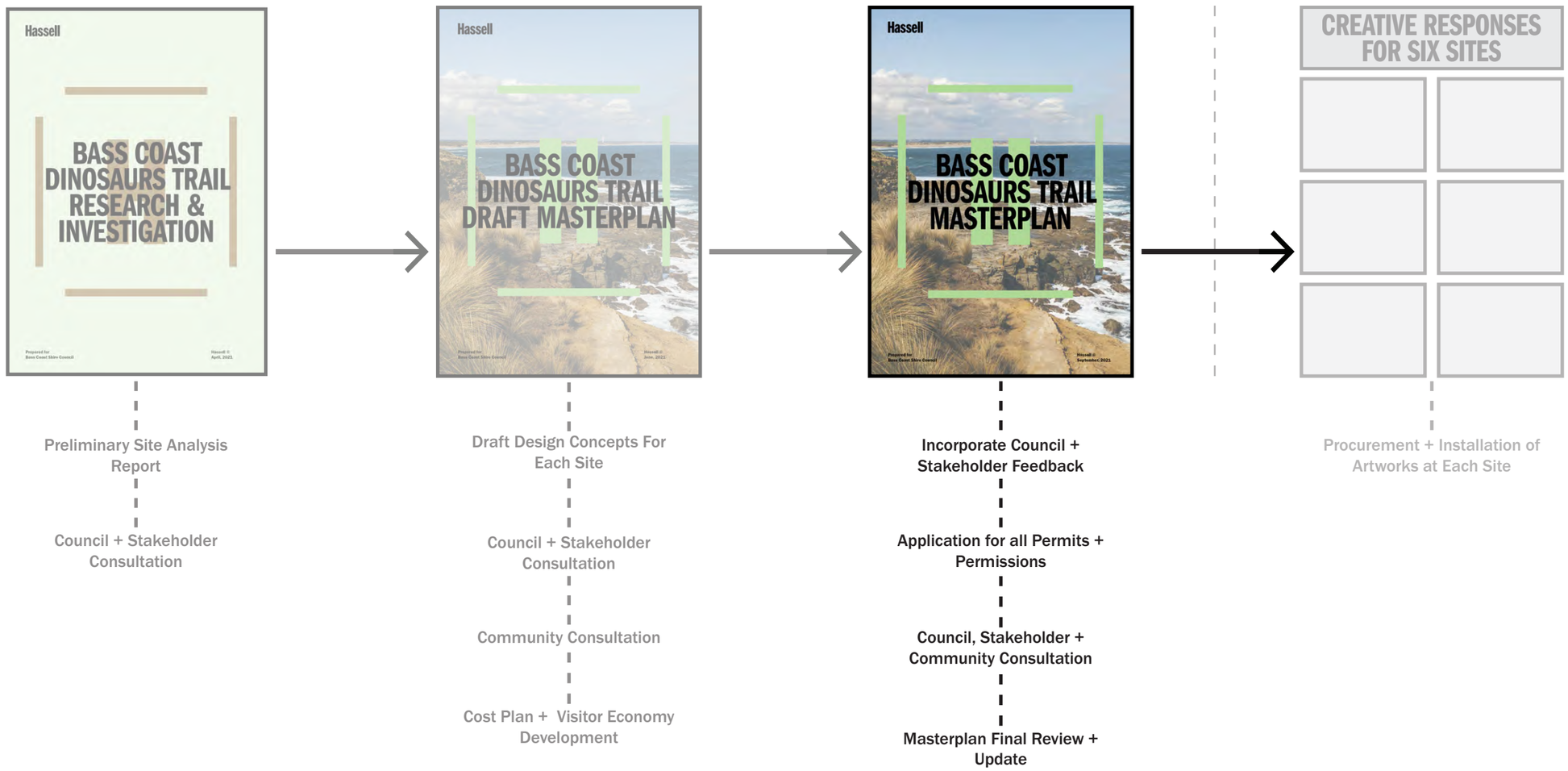
MASTERPLAN ROADMAP

The purpose of this document is to outline the scope and project delivery requirements of the Dinosaurs Trail. It will serve as a strategic roadmap and provide a framework that will curate the delivery of the experiences over time by different groups.

The Masterplan will document the overall vision, design framework, site planning, design narrative for each location and supporting strategies for the trail. This includes; scope, creative design responses, the location of artworks, way finding, interpretation and curatorial framework for each of the six identified project sites. It will identify the associated infrastructure, maintenance, transport and movement required to deliver the works.

Funding
The Masterplan will serve as an advocacy document for building sustainable regional tourism and assist with future State and Federal governments funding opportunities.

Future stages will actively seek an initial allocation from State and Federal sources to complete the future phases of the project.



CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES

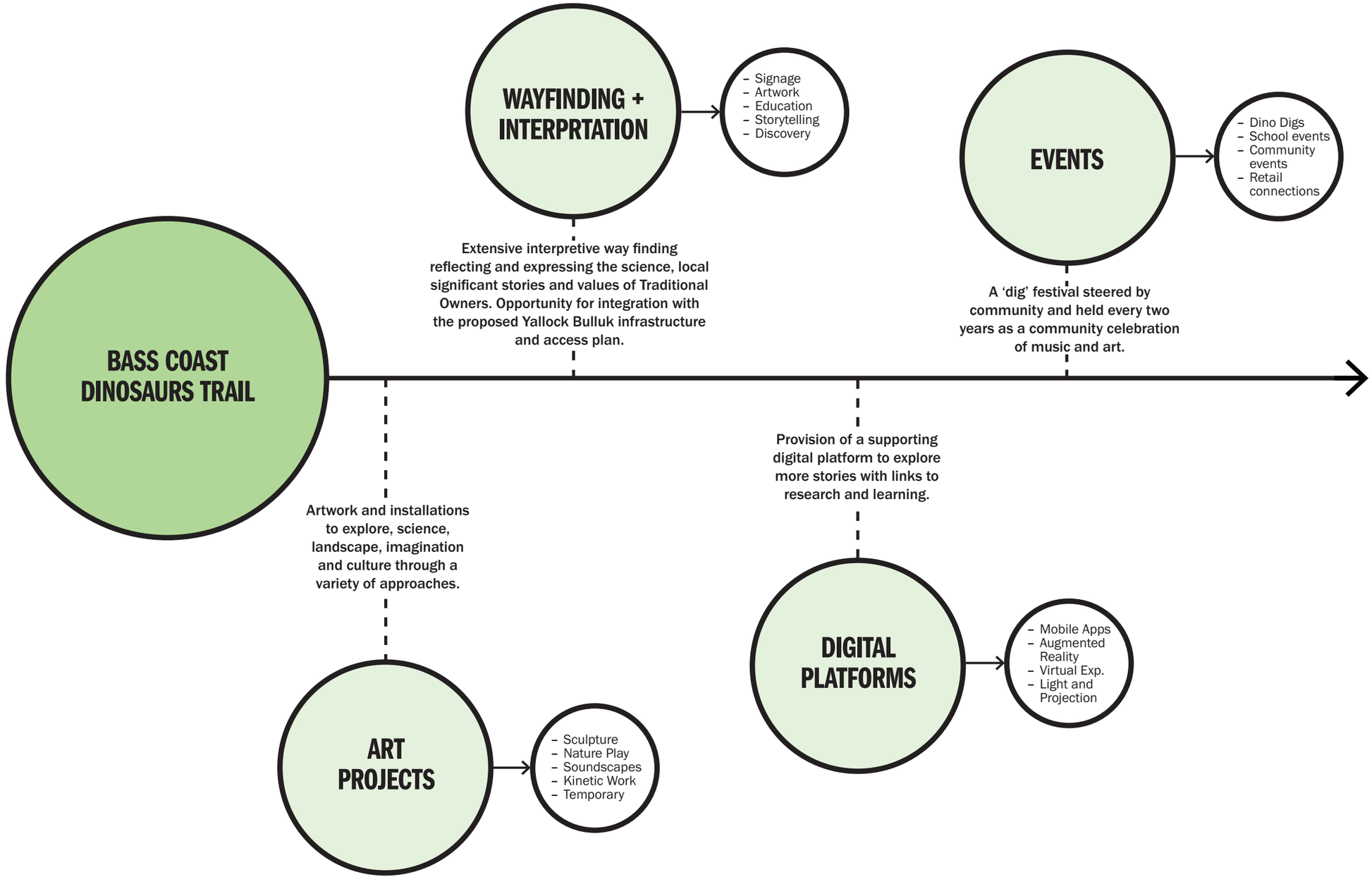
THE TRAIL IS COMPRISED OF FOUR KEY CREATIVE ELEMENTS

As identified in the *Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail Creative Opportunities Brief*, each site will provide opportunity to create unique and engaging works of resonance and explore science, landscape, imagination and culture. Creative elements are encouraged to explore various levels of engagement, experience and learning for the communities who live, work and visit the area.

Tell people and they may forget,
Show them and they may remember
Involve them and they will understand

Artist's Brief
The Masterplan will provide strong guidance to specific location(s), narratives, themes and curatorial drivers for each work. It is the role of the artist to provide creative propositions that respond to this brief for further development. With a curatorial framework, artists are encouraged to move beyond literal depictions and works should explore the depth of knowledge, science, landscape, imagination and culture.

Each site is unique and works should reflect the significance and diversity of their location and its history. It is recommended that artists understand and engage with the scientific practices they are trying to communicate. Ongoing engagement with the scientific community is integral to the success of the trail experience to ensure accuracy and correctness throughout all creative responses.



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HERO DINOSAURS

'Ankylosaurus'



Site: Inverloch
Type: Ankylosaur
Size: 3.0m (L) 1.0m(H)
Weight: 1,500kg
Diet: Herbivore

Ankylosaurs were heavy-bodied, quadrupedal herbivores. They were armoured for protection against predators which included belly armour and scutes, spikes and dermal ossicles over the neck and trunk. It did not have a clubbed tail and, unlike almost all other *Ankylosaurs*, had no dermal armour on the skull. It is likely that *Anklosaurus* ate the cones of podocarps as well as ferns and other soft-leaved plants.

Large Therapod



Site: Eagles Nest
Type: Carnosaur
Size: 6.0m (L) 2.0m(H)
Weight: 350kg
Diet: Carnivore

A top predator during the Early Cretaceous period, this speedy dinosaur had huge claws on its hands and slender-toed feet, and has been described as the cheetah of Cretaceous Australia. Whilst better known from Queensland, one of its claws was found near Cape Otway indicating that the natural range of this genus once included Victoria. Compared to other Australian carnivorous dinosaurs, we have the most complete fossil record for this species.

'Koolasuchus'



Site: San Remo
Type: Amphibia
Size: 4.5m (L) x 1.0m (H)
Weight: 500kg
Diet: Carnivore

Koolasuchus cleelandi was a large amphibian with ornamented bones and teeth that was first discovered by Mike Cleeland and prepared by Lesley Kool near San Remo in 1990. The *Koolasuchus* lived in the same polar region as the dinosaurs, 125 million years ago and is one of the last temnospondyl species to survive up into the Cretaceous period. At 3 meters long, it may have preyed on some of the smaller ornthithopod dinosaurs as well as large fish from its cool aquatic environment

'Qantassaurus'



Site: The Caves
Type: Ornithopod
Size: 1.8m (L) x 1.0m (H)
Weight: 45kg
Diet: Herbivore

Qantassaurus interpidus was a small herbivorous dinosaur, about the size of a kangaroo – discovered by Nicole Everard in 1994 at the Dinosaur Dreaming site at Inverloch, Victoria. Named after the Australian airline Qantas, in recognition of the role the airline played in helping to transport the Great Russian Dinosaurs exhibition around Australia in 1993. *Qantassaurus* had to cope with the long periods of Antarctic winter darkness and have survived temperatures well below 0 degrees Celsius.

'Serendipaceratops'



Site: Kilcunda
Type: Ceratopsian
Size: 2.0m (L) 1.0m(H)
Weight: 350kg
Diet: Herbivore

Serendipaceratops arthurcclarkei was discovered by Mike Cleeland at the Arch, near Kilcunda, in the Strzelecki formation, Victoria in 1993. It is the first representative of the ceratopsians to be found in Australia. The only known bone of *Serendipaceratops* is an ulna (forearm bone) and it is widely agreed that it is a primitive species of horned/frilled dinosaur like Protoceratops.

PRECINCT OVERVIEW

Image: Hassell

SITE LOCATIONS

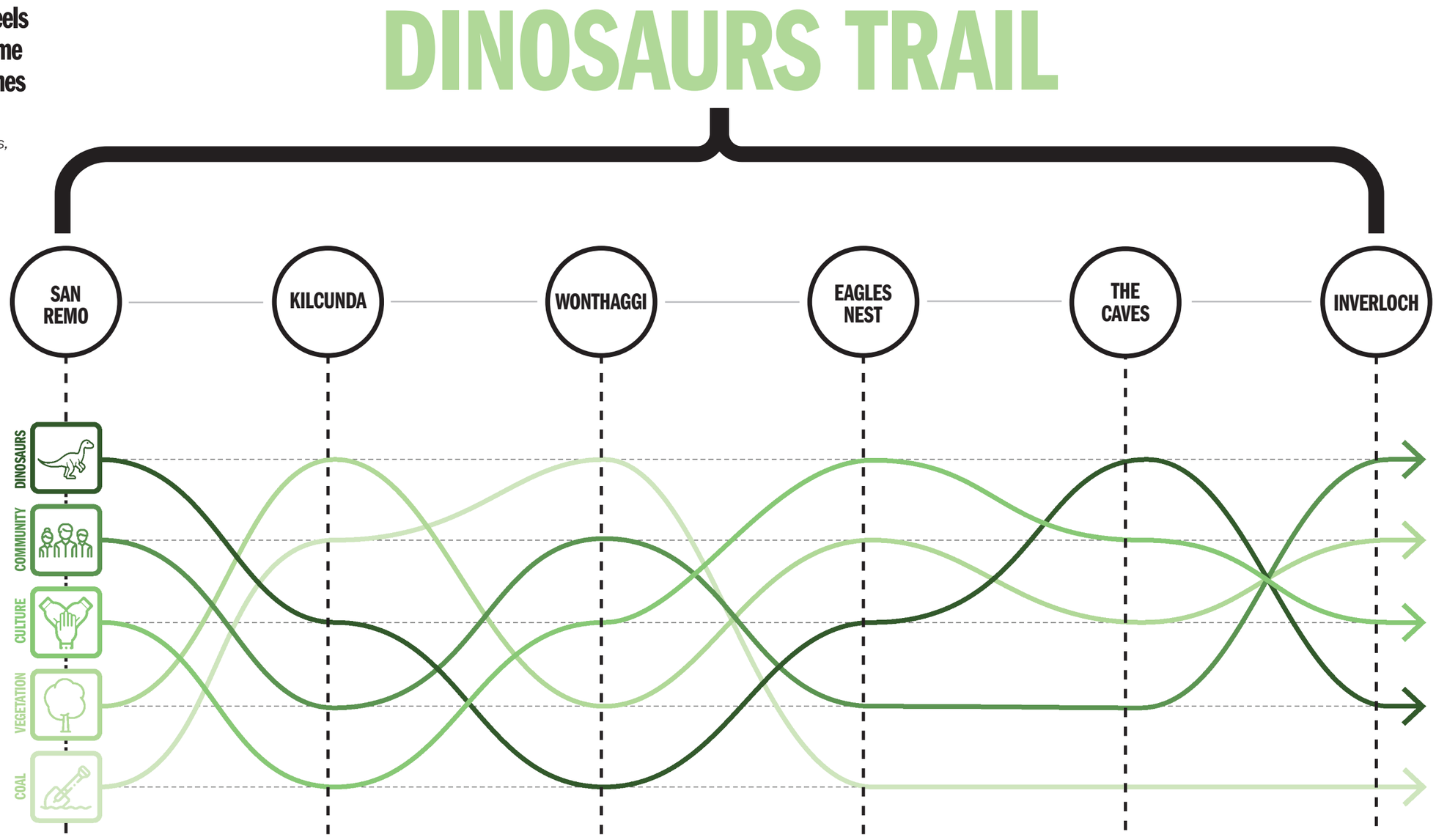
"The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail peels back the layers of earth, life and time over millions of years and re-imagines them in a contemporary setting."

Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail Creative Opportunities, Bass Coast Shire Council, 2020

The trail is a creative, interactive and sensory experience consisting of six sites located from San Remo to Inverloch.

Individually each site is unique and present as standalone destinations. Although when combined, all six sites present a connected journey of dinosaur experiences and learning. Stitched together by an overarching narrative of discovery and exploration.

The planning of each site has been approached to enable each site to play to its strengths and to provide different but complementary experiences of the overall narrative. The experience of one site differs to another but when combined the overall collective experience is amplified.



LOCATION

The Bass Coast is one of Victoria's most iconic tourism destinations, renowned for its unique combination of rugged, beautiful coastline and picturesque rural hinterland. Located just over an hour's drive south-east of Melbourne, the area is connected via the South Gippsland Freeway and Bass Highway.

The six sites identified for investigation are San Remo, Kilcunda, Wonthaggi, Eagles Nest, The Caves and Inverloch. These locations reflect the breadth of the study area and strategically include multiple townships, whilst individually each site presents its own distinct qualities and characteristics.

0 1 2 3 4 km

SAN REMO

Lions Park, San Remo

KILCUNDA

Kilcunda Beach Foreshore

WONTHAGGI

Site to be determined

INVERLOCH

Rainbow Park, Inverloch

THE CAVES

The Caves

EAGLES NEST

Eagles Nest

KEY CULTURAL INTERESTS

The trail draws upon a nationally significant body of work and creates a dynamic and creative approach to expressing the environmental and cultural layers of the region. The project will support local needs and drive the arts and sustainable cultural tourism in the region, aligning with the *Bass Coast Shire Council Arts and Culture Strategy 2019-29.*

The key cultural interests of the project are:

- Dinosaur Significance
- Community Connection
- Cultural Heritage
- Environmental Value
- Coal Formation

The relative positioning of these key interests are aligned to the six sites. The positioning of each experience to each site is summarised in the site plan on the adjacent page.

DINOSAUR SIGNIFICANCE

Locations of significant dinosaur discovery and palaeontological importance. Sites that are connected to the exploration and discovery of polar dinosaur fossils, prehistoric fauna found in the region, sites of scientific importance and ongoing dig locations.



COMMUNITY CONNECTION

Sites that are located in close proximity to existing townships and communities. Highlighting locations within the tourism experience where visitors can interact with local business and accommodation offerings in the region.

COAL FORMATION

Locations significant to the formation of coal. Deposited by rivers and lakes over 125 million years ago, Early Cretaceous sediments accumulated into swamp material would later be compacted over time to form the coal seams located in these areas.

CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

Places of key Aboriginal significance and connection to country. The BCDT is engaging with Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation to ensure that known locations are protected and the stories and cultural values are complimented by paleontological information and historical dig references.

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE

Areas of environmental importance, significant coastline and geological foundations. The BCDT will promote responsible use of the coastal environment and highlight the significance and diversity of the natural environment.

SAN REMO

KILCUNDA

WONTHAGGI

INVERLOCH

THE CAVES

EAGLES NEST

LEGEND

- 1m Contour
- Watercourse
- Water Body
- Existing Walking/Cycling Route
- Proposed Walking/Cycling Route
- Bass Coast Whale Discovery Trail Signage
- Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park
- Bunurong Marine National Park

0 1 2 3 4 km

REGIONAL VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail will compliment existing tourist destinations, infrastructure, environmental and cultural assets to extend the offer and assist in attracting visitors to the region.

New tourism activity, particularly in shoulder and off peak periods would assist the region in achieving stable and continued economic growth. Giving Bass Coast the opportunity to continue to capitalise on the long-term trajectory of tourism. Visitors that come to experience the Dinosaurs Trail are likely to expand their activities into townships and surrounding tourism offer.

Economic Impact

As part of the final Masterplan a formal economic impact assessment will be completed to assess the economic opportunities that come with from investment into the Dinosaurs Trail experience.

Overall, the development of the Dinosaurs Trail in Bass Coast can, amongst others:

- Enhance the visitor experience;
- Increase visitation across the year;
- Increase private investment;
- Increase regional economic activity;
- Raise the brand profile of the region;
- Protect and conserve the area's natural and cultural heritage values; and
- Increase, develop and maximise regional tourism/commercial partnerships.

Economic modelling indicates the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail will be a significant job creator for the broader Gippsland region generating hundreds of direct and indirect year-round employment. Refer to appendix A for further information.

These industries that have been particularly devastated by COVID-19 in regional Victoria. The Dinosaurs Trail provides an opportunity for COVID-19 recovery and activate year round visitation, that inputs geo-heritage tourism experience within the arts and culture economy.

There is opportunity for existing groups such as the Dinosaur Dreaming project to leverage the uplift in visitor experience, generating additional awareness and funding that supports the ongoing research program.

Museum and Cultural Centre

The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail presents an opportunity for the development of a Museum/Cultural Centre in Inverloch, a space that incorporates the overarching themes and narrative of the Dinosaurs Trail and also enable a space for ongoing education and research and ensure the sustainability of the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail.

The museum concept development would be considered with the local community and special interest community groups to deliver a multifaceted facility. It presents further opportunities for community participation, as well as science and cultural intercourse. A Museum/ Cultural Centre would explore the connections among scientific knowledge and culture linked with stories.

It is a chance to extend the Dinosaurs Trail experience, bring together complementary experiences and become a key tourism driver.

SAN REMO

KILCUNDA

WONTHAGGI

INVERLOCH

THE CAVES

EAGLES NEST

LEGEND

- 1m Contour
- Major Arterial Road Connection
- Local Township Extent
- Existing Parks and Reserves
- Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park
- Bunurong Marine National Park
- Food and Beverage Offering
- Roofed accommodation
- Caravan Park and Camping

0 1 2 3 4 km

ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Melbourne is connected to the Bass Coast region by the South Gippsland Hwy and Bass Hwy. All sites can be accessed and serviced by a variety of major and secondary roads networks and car parks, under the management of various authorities.

Vehicular access and car parking are facilities managed by either Parks Victoria or the Bass Coast Shire. Consideration of visitor experience via car is essential and some sites may need carparking infrastructure upgrades as a result of increased visitation and tourism. Safe access to the site locations, ability to navigate and meet are all essential accesiblity considerations for each site and its associated car parking.

Existing carparks at the site locations are to be reviewed to ensure they can accommodate higher visitation and a potential electric shuttle bus drop off/ pick up. There is further opportunity to include electric charging spots be implemented at key sites where site carparks are to be reconfigured.

Public transport

San Remo, Kilcunda, Wonthaggi and Inverloch are all connected to Melbourne via the V-Line coach network. Local public transport services further improves on the access options. Existing and future upgrades to walking and cycling infrastructure helps to support and encourage active modes of transport between site locations.

Wayfinding and interpretation

The creative art installations will be complimented by extensive interpretive wayfinding that compliments the natural landscape and reflects the culture and connection to country of the Bunurong Traditional Owners. Wayfinding signage will guide people through the sites and townships along the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail.

It will feature practical information that provides visitors with relevant mapping, accessibility levels and proximity to towns and amenities. While signage is an obvious wayfinding device, planting palettes, material selection, sound or text based storytelling and embedded elements within the surrounding landscape can also provide direction and orientation.

Wayfinding signage would be a vehicle to embed stories and information across the region. The Bunurong stories, cultural values and connection to country would be complimented by paleontological information and historical dig references.

Given their proximity, the Dinosaurs Trail experience provides significant opportunity for wayfinding and interpretation elements to be integrated with the proposed Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park Access and Infrastructure Plan.

Future Shuttle Bus

The BCDT presents an opportunity for an electric tourist bus shuttle that circulates between each proposed site location.

Providing access to these sites via shuttle bus will help reduce congestion on local roads, Bunurong Coastal Drive and the associated car parks. Similarly, it will allow visitors from Melbourne to visit the sites without relying on a car, connecting at key community locations such as San Remo, Wonthaggi or Inverloch.

The shuttle bus has the ability to be connected to the proposed museum and cultural centre at Inverloch, and provide further information and history on the polar dinosaurs as visitors travel between each location. This concept adds an additional layer to the trail experience and forms an essential part of the regional tourism offering.

SAN REMO

KILCUNDA

WONTHAGGI

INVERLOCH

THE CAVES

EAGLES NEST

10 MINUTE DRIVE

14 MINUTE DRIVE

12 MINUTE DRIVE

12 MINUTE DRIVE

LEGEND

- 1m Contour
- Major Arterial Road Connection
- Opportunity for Tourist Shuttle Route
- Existing Walking/Cycling Route
- Proposed Walking/Cycling Route
- Local Township Extent

0 1 2 3 4 km



SITE LOCATIONS

Image: Hassell



INVERLOCH

SCIENCE, ART AND IMAGINATION...



INVERLOCH

SCIENCE, ART AND IMAGINATION...

ENGAGING USERS IN THE PROCESS OF FINDING, IDENTIFYING EXCAVATING, PREPARING, AND RECONSTRUCTING FOSSILS

Story

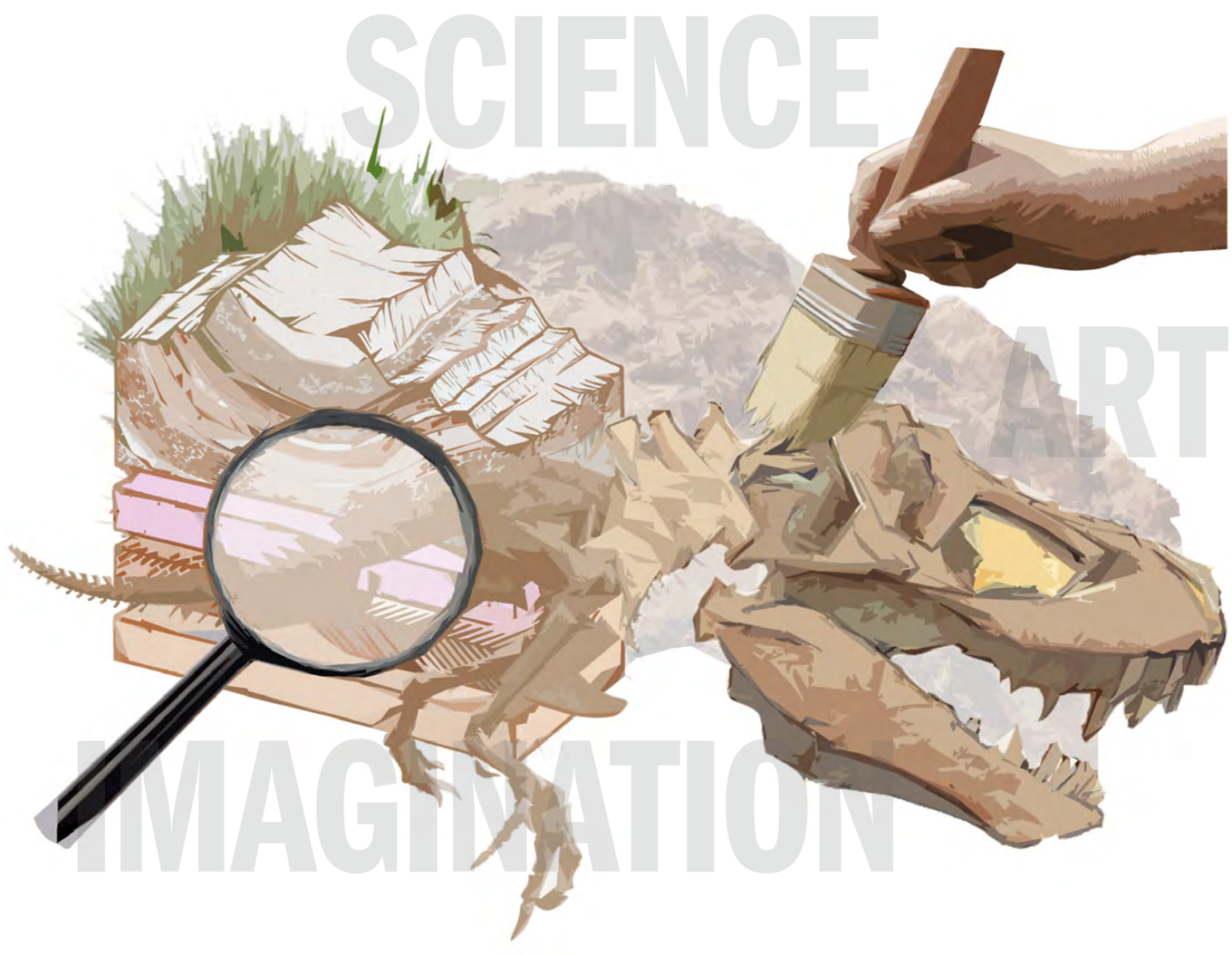
The process of finding, excavating, preparing, identifying, naming reconstructing fossils is fascinating and often capture people's imagination.

What we know about these polar dinosaurs is largely a result of 40 years of research into the fossils carefully and painstakingly extracted and conserved from along the coast, many isolated bones and teeth.

Real life dinosaur detectives; palaeontologists, geologists, and geochemists all piece together clues to build a picture of the dinosaurs and the environments in which they lived. This story of investigation, recovery and conservation extends to the historic Amazon shipwreck buried on the beach nearby.

Key Themes

Educating users in scientific enquiry and palaeontology - exploring the art and excitement of fossil discovery types and sites. Connecting users to the Bunurong Environment Centre, its dinosaur display and associated Dinosaur Dig Tours.



Hassell ©

Wyeth-McNamara Park

This site is all about immersing visitors in scientific enquiry and discovery. Highly sensory and participatory, the installations invite visitors to investigate, inquire, experiment, uncover, ponder, wonder and imagine. Visitors become the prospector, palaeontologist, preparator or paleoartist.

Future plans to upgrade and redevelop Wyeth-McNamara Park provide the canvas to include a dinosaur narrative through play, sculpture and user engagement. The park's proximity to the Bunurong Environment Centre provides an opportunity to engage schools and connect with public events.

The site also provides opportunity for a Museum/ Cultural Centre to be developed in Inverloch, a space for community participation, as well as ongoing education and research and ensure the sustainability of the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail.

Inverloch is an ideal place to explore the science that underpins the entire dinosaurs trail. The form of the hero dinosaur could reflect the idea that what we know about polar dinosaurs is a result of years of study, painstakingly pieced together.

Site Considerations

1. Relationship and proximity to Bunurong Environment Centre and carpark
2. Existing Wyeth-McNamara Park shelter, BBQ and seating facilities
3. Ramsey Boulevard parking
4. Wyeth-McNamara Park playground Future upgrades proposed 2022-23
5. Existing gym station and exercise equipment
6. The Glade shelter, BBQ and picnic facilities
7. Open lawn of the glade to be retained. Location of Inverloch Community Farmers Market
8. Existing boardwalk access to Inverloch Beach



INVERLOCH

SCIENCE, ART AND IMAGINATION...

ENGAGING USERS IN THE PROCESS OF FINDING, IDENTIFYING EXCAVATING, PREPARING, AND RECONSTRUCTING FOSSILS

How it could look

1. Wyeth-McNamara Park playground uses scientific enquiry as a launching pad for play, where children are invited to ponder, experiment and make their own discoveries. Sculptural elements and hidden fossils await discovery as families explore and investigate their way through this adventure-fuelled play space.

2. Sculptural and artistic installations to be integrated with nature based play and the proposed upgrade of Wyeth-McNamara Park playground. Artistic interpretation of dinosaur features and elements provides opportunity for climbing, swinging, sliding and engagement with the surrounding landscape.

3. Footprints of *Galleonasaurs* act as wayfinding and navigation tools to direct people from the township into the play space. Different species of dinosaur and their footprints lead to different elements of nature play within the space and encourage children to explore and discover. The re-imagined playground compliments the development of a future polar dinosaur 'hub' with fossil displays, interactive exhibits and on-display preparation lab, proposed nearby.

Precedents

1. Fossil Hunters nature playground, Naracoorte Caves National Park
2. Centenary Lakes nature playground, Carins by Landplan
3. Stegosaurus rock climbing wall, Megasaurus Playground by Urban Edge Landscape Architects



Image: Claire Lock 1.



Image: Andrew Watson 2.



Image: Urban Edge Landscape Architects 3.

Hassell ©

Key Moves

- Play space to provide a variety of nature play experience and challenges for a variety of different age groups.
- Situated between and under existing trees, canopy cover and open air will provide a diversity of play experiences.
- Provide clear visual and pedestrian connection between play space and Bunurong Environment Centre.
- Access to existing carpark, shelter and open lawn to be retained and enhanced.
- Navigation and wayfinding elements to be incorporated into the space, highlighting dinosaur trail elements and enhance connections through to town centre

Legend

- Playground extent
- Junior play; located close to existing facilities
- Senior play
- Intermediate play
- Intermediate play; with connection to Environment Centre
- Sculptural and intergrated dinosaur themed play elements
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Future museum and cultural centre
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation







THE CAVES

PASSION AND PERSERVERANCE...



THE CAVES

PASSION AND PERSEVERANCE...

A CELEBRATION OF THE TIRELESS WORK AND THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE INCREDIBLE DISCOVERIES OF POLAR DINOSAUR FOSSILS

Story

We wouldn't know anything about the polar dinosaurs if it wasn't for the people who continue to discover them.

From William Ferguson's discovery of Australia's first dinosaur fossil in 1903, to the tireless work of the '700' volunteers of the Dinosaur Dreaming project today and those that support them, the people behind the incredible discoveries will be revealed.

The challenging nature of the work at this site makes their valuable discoveries even more remarkable. Thousands of hours of hard, rock-breaking work go into the discovery of a fossil. Personal stories, told by the Dinosaur Dreamers themselves, will provide heartfelt, individual insights into discovering dinosaurs and how the thrill of these discoveries fuels their passion and perseverance.

"The rock is hard, and the yield is low." Thomas Rich"

Key Cultural Interests

Celebrating the tireless effort and continually work of the volunteers and community involved with dinosaur discoveries along the Bass Coast. Providing stories and insights into their passion, perseverance and experiences.

Dramatic coastal views, geological rock formations and intertidal Cretaceous rock platforms all contribute to this site's character and should be expressed.



Site Personality

The site is located within the Yallock-Bulluck Marine and Costal Park (a marine protected area) and is to be treated sensitively and protected. The creative response should be small-scale, compelling and have a light touch on the ground. Where possible, landscape enhancements and digital elements along the existing beach access pathway provide opportunity for users to engage with the stories of the Dinosaur Dreamers, past, present and future.

Access to the site is via a small carpark, a steep staircase, descends onto a rock platform which is largely covered by water at high tide. Rather than be a hinderance to the trail, these limitations provide an ideal backdrop to appreciate the challenging work undertaken at the site. The planning restrictions limit installation opportunity with a focus on updating signage, suggesting something more personal in scale and nature.

Site Considerations

1. Potential intersection to upgrades improve safety and traffic flow into carpark
2. Existing carpark. Recommended upgrade and redesign
3. Discovery 'hot spot'; fossils, footprints, petrified wood, coal seams and natural rock formations all in this location
4. Existing polar dinosaur history, palaeontology discovery and narrative signage (outdated). Opportunity for digital replacements
5. Stair access down to beach and rock shelf. Sculptural elements along path edges would provide acitvation and engagement
6. Beach access to rock pools and dinosaur dig site
7. Beach access to The Caves



THE CAVES

PASSION AND PERSEVERANCE...

A CELEBRATION OF THE TIRELESS WORK AND THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE INCREDIBLE DISCOVERIES OF POLAR DINOSAUR FOSSILS

How it could look

1. Sculptural elements and forms provide sense of arrival from the site's existing carpark, accompanied by digital platforms that provide an explanation to dinosaur experience at The Caves. Installations of different size and forms are located at the critical node and viewpoint of the path as users descend down the stairs. Each element invites closer exploration, encouraging users to stop and engage with the stories of the volunteers and the surrounding environment.

2. Digital platforms and QR codes bring an installation to life, revealing the story of the rock-breaking work that happens along the rock platform below, the challenging conditions in which the discovers are made, and the dedicated people and partners that make it all possible. Visitors can ‘meet’ some of these people and hear about the personal experiences at the site.

3. The virtual treasure hunt; a digital platform allows visitors to become a palaeontologist themselves, encouraging exploration and searching for hidden treasures throughout the site. The digital platform emphasises the sensitive nature of the site and the use of 'virtual' objects allows for the protection of existing fossils and features hidden within the landscape. Ensuring that visitors leave only footprints.

Precedents

1. Dinosaur Coast Track Guide mobile application, Broome
2. Dinosaur Dreaming fossil dig at Flat Rocks, Inverloch
3. Theropod footprint, Dinosaur Coast, Broome
4. Stone etched QR code, Source Unknown



Image: Dinosaur Coast Management Group

1.



Image: Robert Zugaro

2.



Image: Andrew Seabourne

3.



Image: Unknown

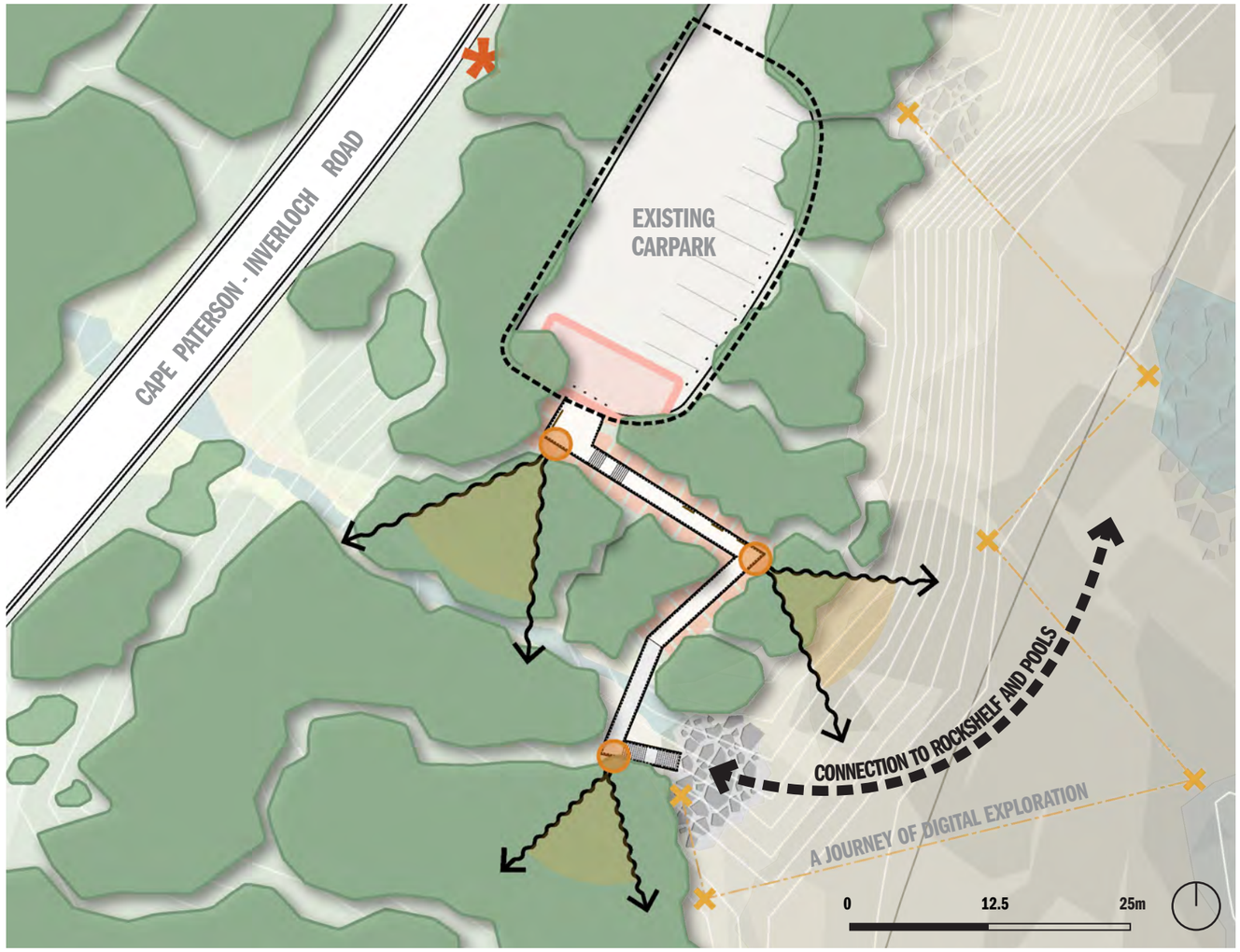
4.

Key Moves

- Entry experience to pathway to provide sense of arrival and gateway to the digital dinosaur experience; QR codes and Augmented Reality to be embedded in the landscape.
- Each apex provides opportunity for sculptural intervention. View lines to be enhanced and provide different experiences as users descend down stair case.
- Augmented reality and digital treasure hunt highlights unique features in the landscape encouraging visitors to explore and search for hidden treasures throughout the site.
- Signage and wayfinding to be interactive and engage users as they travel down onto the beach.
- Opportunity for totem/signage on Cape Paterson-Inverloch Road to act as wayfinding device and provide physical locator of the site.
- Existing carpark to be reconfigured to tolerate increased visitation and possible shuttle bus.

Legend

- Entry/arrival experience; sculptural element and digital platform (QR code)
- Activated path edges provide information and narrative
- Recommend carpark be reconfigured to incorporate higher use and shuttle bus
- Physical sculptural intervention to be embedded in landscape adjacent path
- Digital discovery element embedded within the landscape
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Key installation sightline/viewpoint
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation







EAGLES NEST

FOSSIL FRAGMENTS...



EAGLES NEST

FOSSIL FRAGMENTS...

SHOWCASING THE DIVERSE RANGE OF POLAR DINOSAUR FOSSILS AND REMAINS FROM 125 MILLION YEARS AGO, BURIED IN LAYERS OF ROCK

Story

A diverse range of dinosaur fossilised remains have been discovered along the Bass Coast, many being isolated bones and teeth. However, these are only part of the fossil picture. A range of other fossilised remains continue to be found including shells, feathers, leaves, invertebrates, coprolites, burrows and footprints.

Seeing the remains of life from 125 million years ago buried in rock, in the very ground on which we stand, reminds us that Country connects us all, regardless of time.

The Bunurong, the Traditional Custodians of the Bass Coast area have cared for Country for thousands of years, the same Country that contains the diverse fossil remains of the past dinosaur life, and supports life today and into the future.

Key Cultural Interests

An exhibition of the variety of polar dinosaur fossil discoveries. The 'Cape Paterson Claw', Australia's first dinosaur fossil, was discovered in 1903 by William Ferguson near the Eagles Nest site. This was the first evidence that dinosaurs once inhabited Australia.

Eagles Nest refers very directly to Bunjil, the creator, who inhabited this place because of its great vistas along the coast, both west towards Cape Woolamai and east towards the Wilsons Promontory.

Viewing the layers of time; framing dramatic coastal views, geological rock formations and intertidal Cretaceous rock platforms



Hassell ©

Site Personality

The cultural significance of this site suggests the solution should focus on embedded elements that provide deep and rich experience of place, time and Country.

Proposed exploration of digital platforms, QR codes and augmented or virtual reality design responses can include stories about the Bunurong connection to Country, the very ground in which Australia's first dinosaur fossil was found, and allow visitors to explore the myriad of fossils along the coast.

The cultural significance of this site precludes large scale infrastructure propositions. It is an existing tourist destination, rich with geological value, existing site facilities and beach access. Current plans to redevelop access and infrastructure as part of the Yallock-Bulluk Marine and Coastal Park Access and Infrastructure Plan are key factors.

Site Considerations

1. Existing Eagles Nest car parking
2. Existing shelter, signage and day facilities. Proposed improvements to universal access, seating and signage as part of YBAIP
3. Bunurong Marine National Park singage and information board
4. Beach and tidal rock shelf access via stairs
5. Key viewlines east to The Caves
6. Key viewlines south to Bass Strait
7. Open lawn
8. Bass Coast Whale Discovery Trail signage
9. Eagles Nest lookout. Proposed improvements viewing platform as part of YBAIP



EAGLES NEST

FOSSIL FRAGMENTS...

SHOWCASING THE DIVERSE RANGE OF POLAR DINOSAUR FOSSILS AND REMAINS FROM 125 MILLION YEARS AGO, BURIED IN LAYERS OF ROCK

How it could look

1. Visitors are invited to walk across an extensive virtual fossil field, as they explore, augmented reality enables visitors to find and identify a diversity of tracks, footprints, bone fragments, jaws, teeth, leaves and feathers each based on real fossils found along the coast. Hidden amongst the virtual fossils is the Cape Paterson Claw, discovered at the site in 1903, the question is, can you find it? Once discovered, a multitude of digital dinosaur characters are brought to life dramatically, exploring the site, and interacting with visitors.

2. A virtual reality experience illustrates how the Eagles Nest site may have looked during the time of the polar dinosaurs, framing key views east and west. The dramatic views along the coastline are contrasted by depictions of Australia reconnected to Antarctica. A visual story illustrates fossil formation process from is very inception 125 million years ago, all the way until present day.

Precedents

1. Dinosaur Coast Track Guide augmented reality, Broome
2. Astronomy/Stargazing augmented reality mobile application
3. Viewfinder, Sculpture By The Sea Bondi 2019 by Joel Adler



Image: Andrew Seabourne 1.

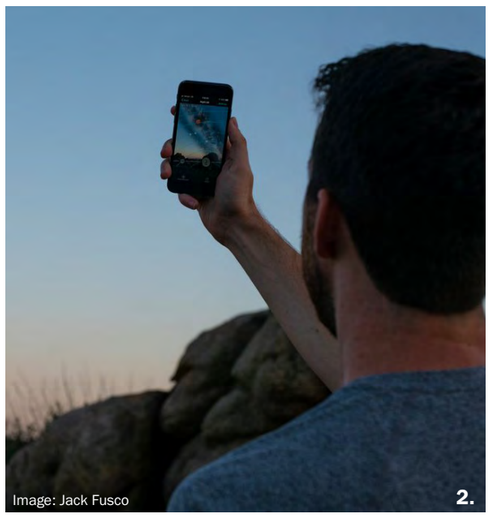


Image: Jack Fusco 2.



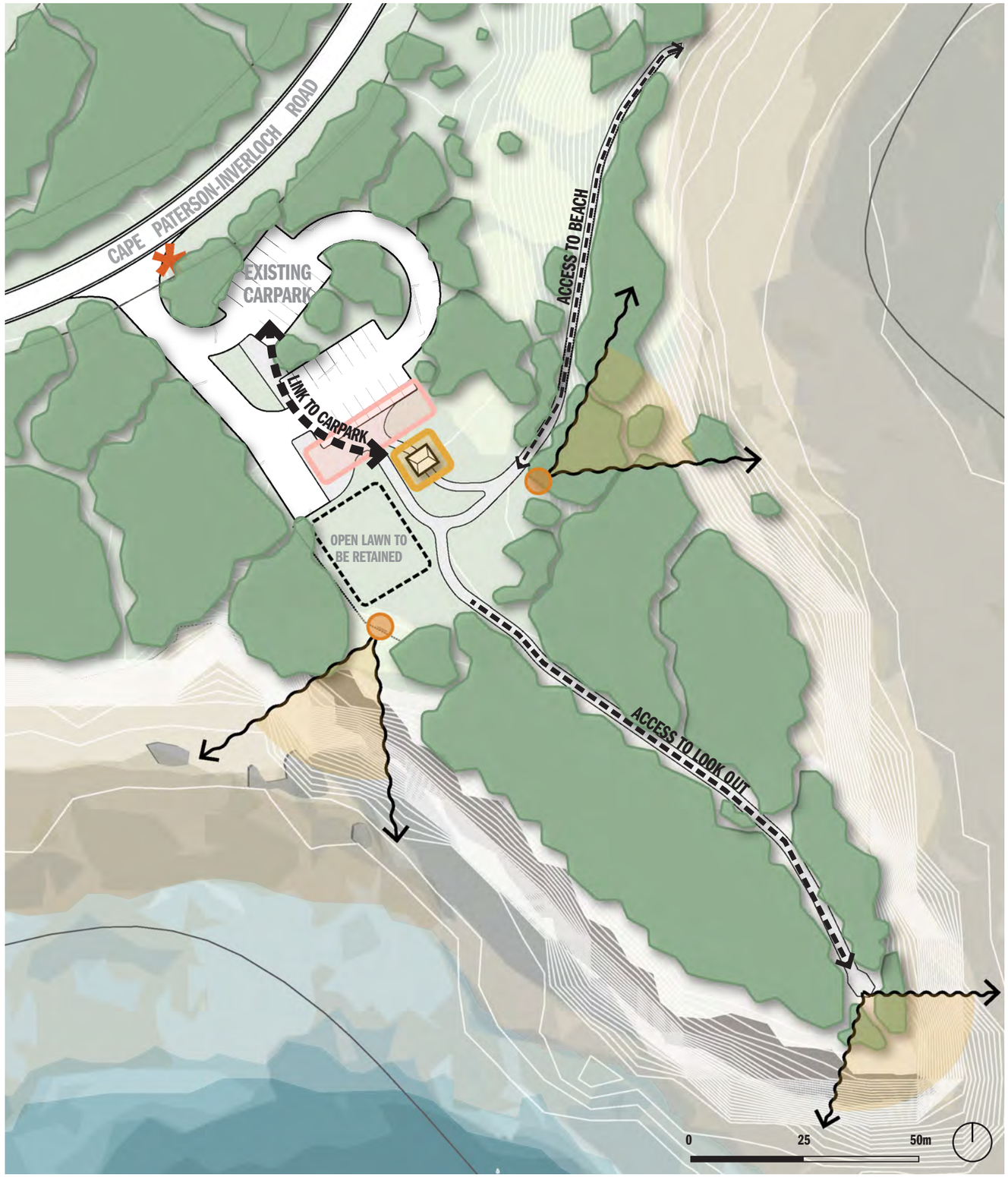
Image: John McDonald 3.

Key Moves

- Key view lines east and west to be framed through digital platforms. Opportunity for embedded landscape elements to act as navigational tools to support these locations and views.
- Existing shelter provides opportunity for signage and wayfinding elements to be integrated with a 'light physical touch'.
- Visual connection from carpark to link both digital and sculptural elements.
- Opportunity for totem/signage on Cape Paterson-Inverloch Road to act as wayfinding device and provide physical locator of the site.

Legend

- Signage, wayfinding and instructions to be located within existing shelter
- Entry/arrival experience; sculptural element and digital platform (QR code)
- Existing lawn space to be retained
- Digital and small scale physical intervention and sightline marker
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Key sightline
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation

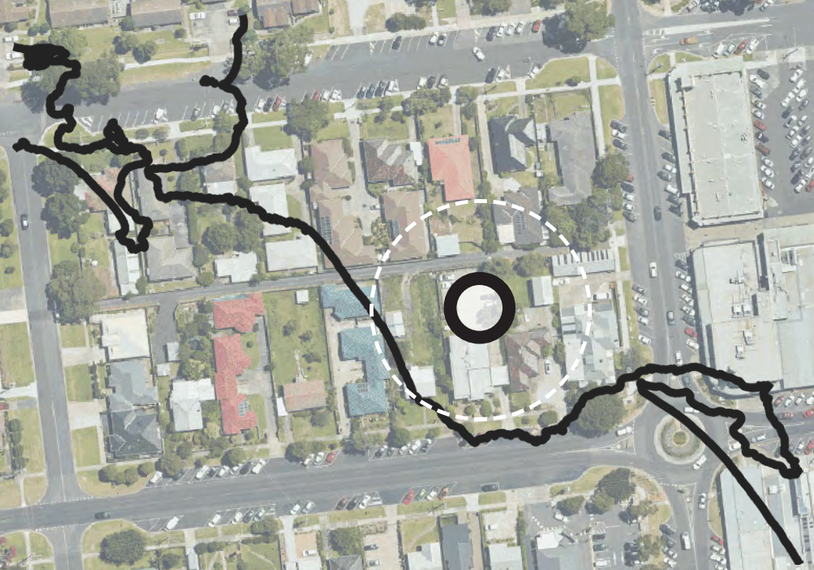






WONTHAGGI

PAST POLAR INSIGHTS....



WONTHAGGI

PAST POLAR INSIGHTS...

AN EXHIBITION OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT THAT POLAR DINOSAURS INHABITED 125 MILLION YEARS AGO

Story

The environment of the polar dinosaurs 125 million years ago would have been very different to what is seen along the Bass Coast today.

Though Australia was located much further south and closer to the Southern Pole than it is today, it is thought the climate was mild rather than Antarctic, more like the cool, temperate areas of Tasmania. There was something special about this polar environment that enabled some dinosaurs and large amphibians to continue to survive, long after they had become extinct elsewhere in the world.

Understanding the environment helps scientists understand the dinosaurs themselves. The coal from the area is fossilised vegetation from the same time as the dinosaurs. This provides a link to talk about dinosaur habitat. Incredibly, if you hold a lump of coal mined from Wonthaggi, you are touching what was one a dinosaur's home and its food!

The polar dinosaurs lived under the same Southern Lights that can be seen from the Bass Coast today.

Key Cultural Interests

An exhibition of the landscape in which polar dinosaurs would've inhabited, showcasing the uniqueness of megafauna and a prehistoric environment

Provide a link between the Wonthaggi's mining significance and the coal deposits that are the remains of trees and other vegetation from 125 million years ago

'Wonthaggi', which translates into 'Home' and reference to the significance of this place as a ceremonial meeting ground for the Bunurong and neighbouring clans.



Hassell ©

Site Personality

The site provides opportunity for a dramatic, large-scale sculptural and landscape installation that visually demonstrates the link between coal and dinosaurs. The installation immerses visitors in the past polar environment, including the plants and animals that lived alongside the dinosaurs.

The specific site is yet to be confirmed, although the chosen site should provide a connection between mining and the coal deposits that are the remains of trees and other vegetation from 125 million years ago - Wonthaggi's link to the Dinosaurs Trail. The site should provide artistic freedom to create large scale immersive installations in line with the site story and site personality

Guide Park is undergoing significant redevelopment and presents an additional location for consideration, with opportunity for the Dinosaurs Trail project to work in with the redeveloped park precinct.

Site Considerations

1. Nyora-Wonthaggi Rail Trail
2. Rescue Station Arts Centre provides connection with proposed Yallock Bulluk infrastructure and existing rail trail and town centre
3. Wonthaggi Wetlands Reserve
4. Temporal wetlands
5. Open grassland (Parks Victoria). Proposed cultural stomping ground location as part of YBAIP
6. Remains of Number 5 Brace
7. Guide Park site provides intersection between the rail trail, upgraded playground and Wonthaggi Town Centre
8. Connection to YBAIP and access through to Wonthaggi Bushland Reserve and Wonthaggi Heathland



WONTHAGGI

PAST POLAR INSIGHTS...

AN EXHIBITION OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENT THAT POLAR DINOSAURS INHABITED 125 MILLION YEARS AGO

How it could look

1. Gondwana Gardens. Large sculptural forms and a prehistoric planting palette showcases the uniqueness of vegetation from 125 million years ago and the landscape in which polar dinosaurs once inhabited. Dinosaur's can be seen feeding on plants that would later become the coal. Along the way, fossil material embedded in sculptural forms contain cast fossils that reveal what their environment tells us about the dinosaurs and, what happened to them.
2. Interactive sculptural elements and interpretive installations illustrate and explain the connection between the coal formation process and the remains of trees and other vegetation from 125 million years ago. Digital layers help visitors visualise the lifecycle of plant matter; submerged in swamp environments, broken down, pressurised and transform into coal over millions of years. This coal could then be mined from the Wonthaggi site and provide a link to the township's mining history.

Precedents

1. Monash Earth Science Garden, Clayton by Rush Wright Associates
2. Fish Lane Town Square, Brisbane by by RPS Group
3. Australian Garden, Cranbourne by TCL
4. Australian Garden, Cranbourne by TCL









Hassell ©

Sound and Light Concept

A sound and light installation illustrates some of the creative possibilities for the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail.

Sound and light can be developed in a partnership with the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and local community to help tell their stories through art at the Gondwana garden to be created as part of the project.

A Sound and Light Show in Wonthaggi would offer a world class experience within the Dinosaurs Trail and link science, Aboriginal culture and history. The collaborative work would support the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail experience and become a key visitor experience for the region.

Precedents

1. Botanica: Contemporary Art Outside, Brisbane
2. Yarra River Projections at White Night, Melbourne
3. Electric Desert at Phoenix Botanical Gardens, USA



Image: Graham Smith 1.



Image: Craig Walsh 2.

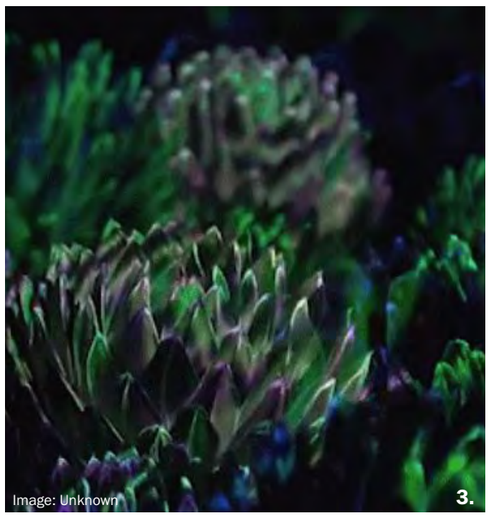


Image: Unknown 3.



KILCUNDA

FORCES OF NATURE AND TIME...



KILCUNDA

FORCES OF NATURE AND TIME...

EXPRESSION OF THE SITE'S NATURAL ELEMENTS, UNIQUE GEOLOGY AND HOW FOSSILS ARE FORMED THROUGH LAYERING OVER TIME - EARTH. MOTHER NATURE. COUNTRY.

Story

What can the polar dinosaurs teach us about ourselves and the world we live in today?

Perhaps the biggest lesson they offer is contained within the rock that encases their fossilised remains. Earth. Mother Nature. Country. The ground beneath us continues to shift as time marches on largely indiscernible, like the evolutionary process that led a group of dinosaurs to become today's birds, including penguins.

We are all connected to Country, regardless of time. Dinosaurs prompt us to think about our rapidly changing climate and our role in caring for Country to ensure a sustainable future.

Key Cultural Interests

Expression of the site's natural elements, unique geology and how fossils are formed through layering over time - highlighting the rugged coastline, unique environment, exaggerated topography and dramatic coastal views.

"The Arch"is situated between Anderson and Kilcunda and has a history of revealing interesting bones; including the holotype of *Serendipaceratops*, a theropod tooth and an *ankylosaur* scute.



Hassell ©

Site Personality

The expansive, elevated views and exposed nature of the site provide a perfect setting to prompt visitors to consider deep time and our role as custodians of the Earth. Artworks and creative installations are to be low impact and seek responses that outline a message to preserve and care for our natural environment.

The site offers dramatic views along the coastline and across to Phillip Island and provide opportunity to harness the wind within the creative responses. Located approximately 2km west of the Kilcunda site, 'The Arch' is a significant location for dinosaur fossil discoveries and access needs to be considered.

Proposed renewal of visitor amenities, playground and future skatepark provide the canvas for creative proposition to be integrated into the planned upgrades. Opportunity to create a minimal impact civic foreshore precinct for visitors to stop and explore. Limited planning restrictions offer flexibility, however community engagement is key.

Site Considerations

1. Bass Coast Rail Trail and connection to YBAIP
2. Connection to Kilcunda Holiday Park
3. Existing toilets
4. Existing shelter, BBQ and seating
5. Existing playground (to be to renewed with township skatepark)
6. Kilcunda beach access via stairs
7. Existing beach carpark
8. Key viewlines to Bass Strait
9. Kilcunda Beach access via stairs



KILCUNDA

FORCES OF NATURE AND TIME...

EXPRESSION OF THE SITE'S NATURAL ELEMENTS, UNIQUE GEOLOGY AND HOW FOSSILS ARE FORMED THROUGH LAYERING OVER TIME - EARTH. MOTHER NATURE. COUNTRY.

How it could look

1. Creative responses are integrated within planned infrastructure upgrades of the site and express the site's natural elements; wind, water and earth. Kinetic elements, shadow lines and embedded design propositions express the narrative of geology, evolutionary processes and its significance in the formation of fossils. Low impact installations outline a message to preserve and care for our natural environment.
2. The future skate and play development at Kilcunda provides an opportunity for connection with Dinosaurs Trail Creative and wayfinding elements. This creative work tells the story of deep time, polar dinosaurs and express the narrative of layering over time and connection to Country, allowing children to engage and play whilst connecting knowledge and stories that celebrate and explain this unique landscape.
3. Interpretive elements and digital layers explore the idea of 'deep time', prompting visitors to consider their role in shaping a sustainable future. The name 'serendip' from Serendipiceratops is a synonym for 'lucky', and reminds us that whilst there is an element of luck when it comes to finding fossils, it requires a concerted effort by many, and so too does shaping a sustainable future.

Precedents

1. Tudela-Culip Restoration Project by EMF + Ardevol
2. Dinosaur footprints, Dinosaur Park by TBLD
3. Moving Memories Memorial by Jones Studio and coLAB Studio
4. Rosebud Foreshore Playground by Hassell Studio


Image: a+t research group
1.


Image: Bild Group
2.


Image: Ross Franklin
3.


Image: Stephen Tan
4.

Hassell ©

Key Moves

- Creative elements are to be integrated and embedded within existing and planned upgrade of infrastructure within the site and harness the site's natural elements, geology and coastal views.
- Existing shelter and picnic facilities to be upgraded and include integrated wayfinding, signage and educational elements. Opportunity for open lawn/ civic space to connect shelter with proposed playground and skatepark – creating a civic foreshore precinct.
- Opportunity for totem/signage elements to be located within proposed playspace and adjacent to Nyora-Wonthaggi Rail Trail to act as wayfinding device and provide physical locator of the site.
- Upgrades to pedestrian pathways improve connectivity and help to protect and preserve the unique coastal environment.
- Carpark design to be optimised for effective use of space and to accommodate increased visitation.

Legend

- Signage, wayfinding and education elements to be located within existing shelter, suggested upgrade and integration to shelter
- Proposed village green and civic space to link with proposed playground
- Future playground to incorporate intergrated dinosaur themed play
- Recommend carpark be reconfigured to incorporate higher use
- Embbed and integrated creative elements within play space
- Sculptural element situated along Nyora-Wonthaggi rail trail
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Key sightline
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation

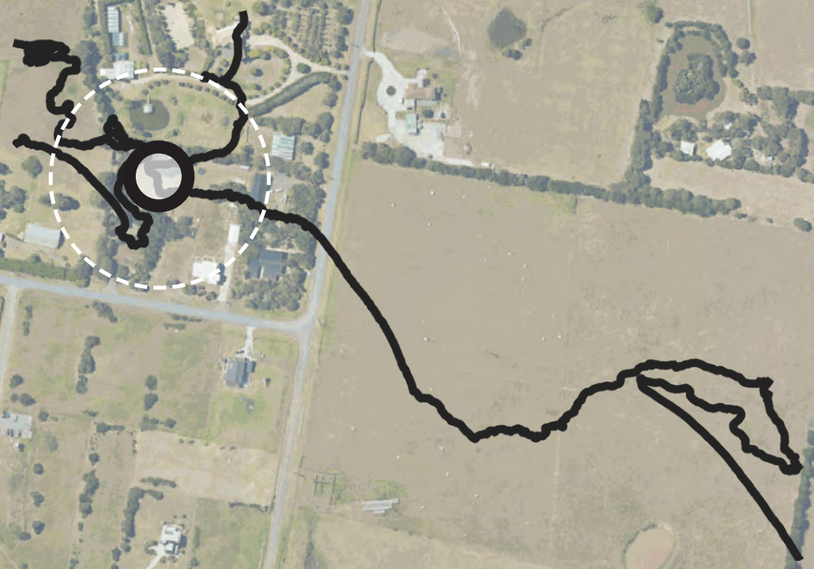






SAN REMO

DISTINCT AND DIVERSE...



SAN REMO

DISTINCT AND DIVERSE...

CELEBRATING THE VARIETY OF POLAR DINOSAURS DISCOVERED ALONG THE BASS COAST, AND THE GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STRETCH OF COASTLINE

Story

An incredible array of polar dinosaurs has been discovered along the Bass Coast, including some found nowhere else on earth. The diversity of these dinosaurs will be showcased, enabling visitors to see the remarkable collection of dinosaurs discovered within the region.

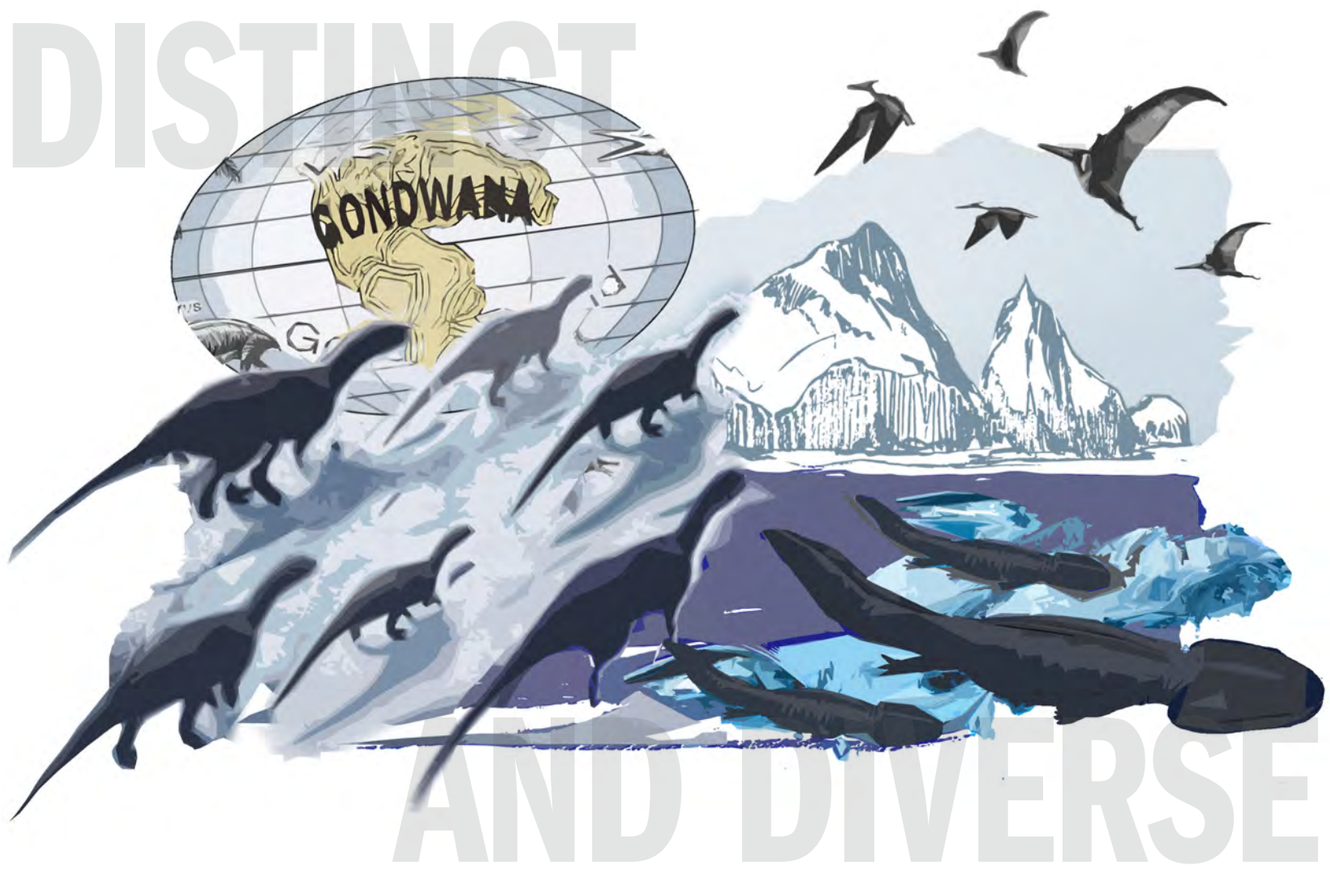
The San Remo site presents significant opportunity for community integration and partnerships with schools and the academic curriculum; educating users about the uniqueness of polar dinosaur fossils, their history and the global significance of this stretch of coastline.

In revealing the diversity of dinosaurs the installation(s) explores how scientists and others reconstruct dinosaurs from tiny bone fragments.

The story also showcases the diversity of other animals that have been discovered along the coastline, including the oldest and most diverse Australian mammal fossils, and *Koolasuchus cleelandi*, the last of a group of giant amphibians.

Key Cultural Interests

- Highlighting the vast array and unique diversity of polar dinosaurs and pre-historic mammals discovered along the Bass Coast
- Visual expression of Bass Strait and the relationship between Australia and Antarctica approximately 125 million years ago



Hassell ©

Personality

San Remo is a key site, connected to the community and tourism, an ideal place to explore what defines a dinosaur is, and how we 'know' what they may have looked like. The existing playground and open space lends itself to an expansive and playful, installation that visually showcases the diversity of polar wildlife and what they could have looked like.

The Lions Park site provides a visual connection to the beach, the site where *Koolasuchus cleelandi* was discovered. The Early Cretaceous sedimentary rocks here that represent sediments that accumulated approximately 125 million years ago. The expansive nature of the site, existing vegetation and pedestrian linkages provide the canvas for a series of creative responses unlike anything else along the trail.

Site Considerations

1. Existing Lions Parkpublic toilets, shelter and picnic facilities
2. Existing Lions Park playground
3. San Remo meditation labyrinth
4. Sheltered bench seat and viewing location
5. Open lawn space used for weddings and other functions
6. Existing Lions Park back beach carpark
7. Future YBAIP trailhead and signage/ wayfinding
8. Stair access to San Remo back beach
9. Early Cretaceous rock at San Remo Back Beach



SAN REMO

LIONS PARK

CELEBRATING THE VARIETY OF POLAR DINOSAURS DISCOVERED ALONG THE BASS COAST, AND THE GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STRETCH OF COASTLINE

How it could look

1. There is potential for multiple sculptural elements to be situated within the landscape between Lions Park and San Remo beach, illustrating the distinct diversity of polar dinosaurs along the Bass Coast. Artistic interpretation and abstract representation of different dinosaur species provides an insight into what we know about their behaviour and form - encouraging a journey of discovery and palaeontology.
2. A physical installation frames key views from San Remo back beach providing visual expression of Bass Strait and the relationship between Australia and Antarctica from approximately 125 million years ago. Linked with digital platforms, augmented reality tells the story of Gondwana, framing the entire Dinosaurs Trail experience.
3. A digital platform or augmented reality highlights the discovery of *Koolasuchus* at the site and directs visitors to the 125 million old Cretaceous rock that can be seen nearby. Scanning these rocks unlocks a digital 'Herd' to appear, enabling visitors to explore the beach and interact with the dinosaurs within a virtual environment. Changing their patterns, colours, scale or feathers.

Precedents

1. The Language of Things, USA by Claudia Comte
2. Nelson Mandela Memorial, South Africa by Marco Cianfanelli
3. 360° Viewpoint by WaterScales Arquitectos
4. Sellwood Bridge Gateway: Stratum by Mikyoung Kim Design



Image: Claudia Comte 1.



Image: Marco Cianfanelli 2.



Image: Fernando Alda 3.

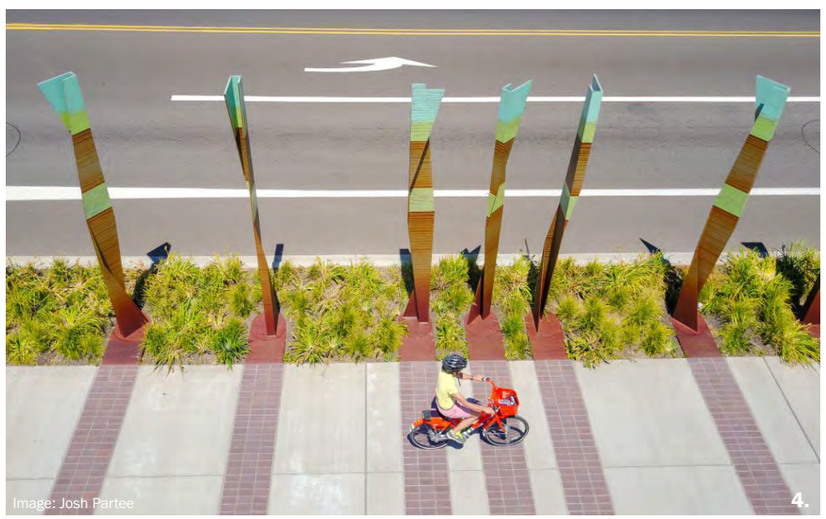


Image: Josh Partee 4.

Hassell ©

Key Moves

- Multiple sculptural elements to be situated along pathway from Lion's Park playground to San Remo Back Beach, linking the two locations and activating the entire length of the site, providing an educational narrative between the two locations.
- Installation and educational opportunities to harness views to Cretaceous rock at San Remo Back Beach. Open space to provide platform for school and tourist group meeting point and educational space; presentations, school curriculum activities etc.
- Existing shelter and picnic facilities provide opportunity for signage and wayfinding elements to be integrated into existing structure.
- Opportunity for totem/signage at existing Lion's Park Playground and San Remo Back Beach car park to provide physical locator of the site.

Legend

- Signage, wayfinding elements to be located within existing shelter
- Education space; proposed sculptural and intepretive elements
- Existing lawn space to be retained
- Physical sculptural intervention and sightline marker
- Physical sculptural interventions situated along pathway connecting playground to beach access
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Key sightline
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation



SAN REMO

TOWN CENTRE

CELEBRATING THE VARIETY OF POLAR DINOSAURS DISCOVERED ALONG THE BASS COAST, AND THE GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STRETCH OF COASTLINE

How it could look

1. There is opportunity for large scale sculptural forms and artworks to provide a clear and visible beacon from Phillip Island Road and the San Remo bridge. The artworks are distinct and diverse in their form, acting as wayfinding devices, connecting users from the foreshore to the township of San Remo. The installations act as a gateway to 'Dinosaur Country' and interact with the existing sculptural pieces on the San Remo foreshore.
2. The existing playground may provide an opportunity for sculptural and artistic play elements. The installations could tell stories of different polar dinosaur species and educate users on the global significance of this stretch of coastline.

Precedents

1. New Park in Leopoldov, Slovakia, by N-1
2. Albany Loop, USA by Groundworks Office
3. Hobsonville Point Habitat Markers, New Zealand by Isthmus



Image: Ian Kekeli 1.



Image: Caitlin Atkinson 2.



Image: David St George 3.

Hassell ©

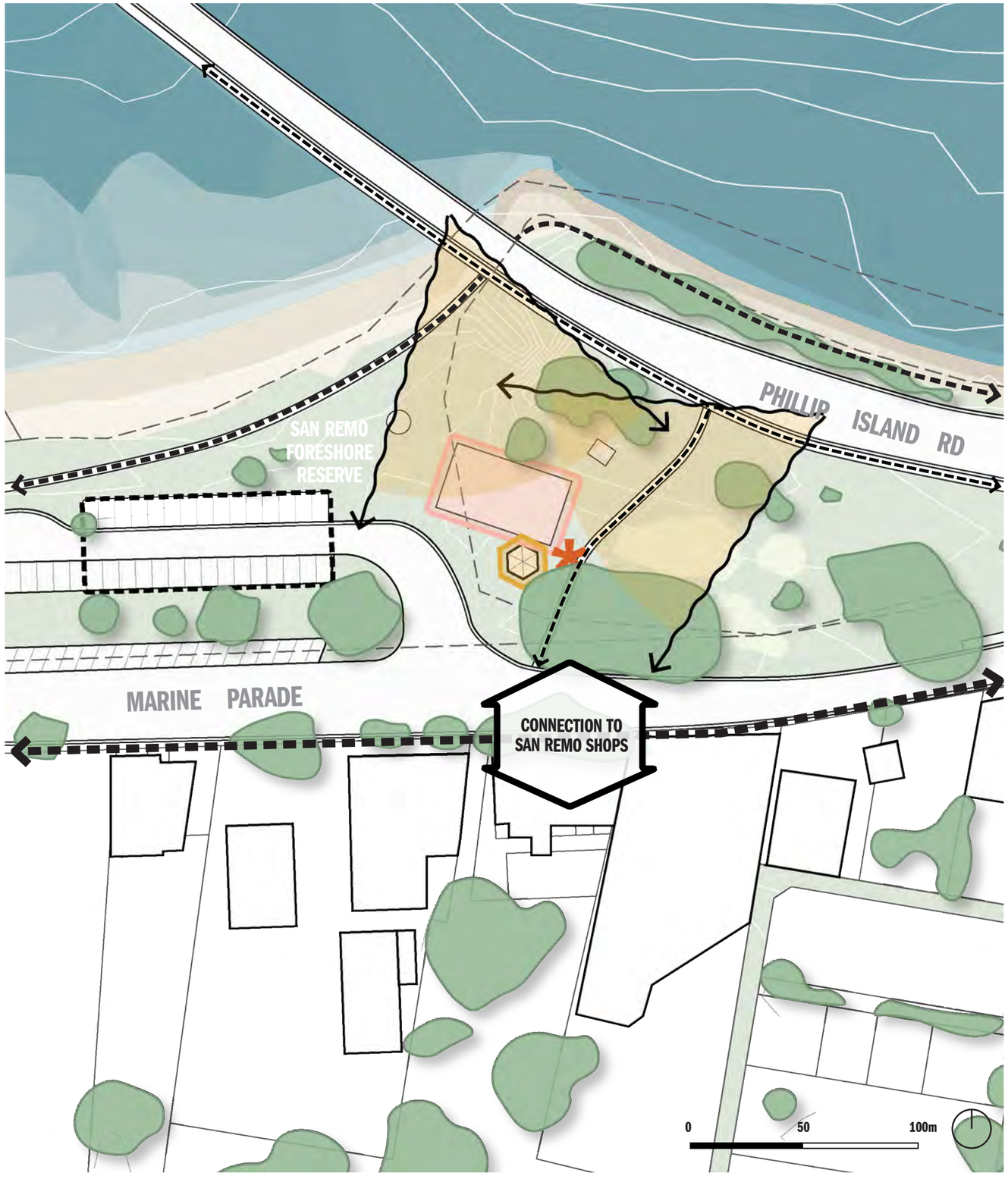
Key Moves

Located in close proximity to San Remo Foreshore playground and picnic facilities

1. Visibility from Phillip Island Road to catch 'incidental' visitors and support additional tourism opportunities
2. Provide a pedestrian friendly link to the San Remo commercial/retail precinct and a connection to the township
3. Close proximity to existing playground provides experiential play and sculptural integration opportunities
4. Adjacent to existing car parking and shuttle bus opportunities

Legend

- Signage, wayfinding elements to be located within existing shelter
- Existing playground to incorporate intergrated dinosaur themed play or sculpture
- Carpark to be considered for shuttle bus pick up/drop off locatio
- Physical site locator/wayfinding
- Key sightline from Phillip Island Rd to capture 'incidental' visitors
- Major pedestrian connection
- Secondary pedestrian connection
- Existing vegetation



THE ENTIRE DINOSAUR EXPERIENCE

A Regional Tourism Experience

The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail provides a new regional tourism offering that compliments existing destinations, infrastructure, environmental and cultural offerings within the region. The experience will generate enthusiasm in different parts of the region, drawing new and existing visitors deeper into the communities and economies of the Bass Coast.

Visitors that come to experience the Dinosaurs Trail are likely to expand their activities into townships and the regional context; increasing visitation throughout the year; encouraging flow on private investment; promoting active recreation opportunities, and ultimately raising the brand profile of the region.

The Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail will peel back the layers of earth, life and time over millions of years and discover the uniqueness of polar dinosaur fossils, their history and the prehistoric fauna found in the region.

This purpose of the Masterplan is to outline the scope and project delivery requirements of the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail, providing a strategic framework and guidance to the specific location(s), narratives, themes and curatorial drivers for each site's future creative art proposals and design responses.

It is the role of the artist to provide creative propositions that respond to this brief for further development. With a curatorial framework, artists are encouraged to move beyond literal depictions and works should explore the depth of knowledge, science, landscape, imagination and culture.

The narrative and experience of each site has been approached to enable each location to tell it's own individual story, based on its unique prehistoric, environmental and cultural layers The experience of one site differs to another although when combined the overall collective experience is amplified and all six sites present a connected journey of dinosaur discovery, exploration and learning.

Ongoing engagement with the scientific community is integral to the success of the trail experience to ensure accuracy and correctness throughout all creative responses.

Community Engagement

Consultation with stakeholders and Bass Coast community has been undertaken throughout all phases and milestones of the project's delivery.

During the community engagement phase, we engaged with:

- Over 60 people who attended drop in sessions. All were members of local community;
- With online consultation, about 100 people shared their feedback for the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail Masterplan document;
- Three targeted consultation sessions were run, with over 30 community members. Representatives were from history, arts & culture and natural environment groups;
- Science and research – the Dino Hunters have been part of the project development from the beginning and have had extended analysis and input on the Masterplan document; and
- Meetings with partners from Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, Parks Victoria and DELWP.

Project Governance Groups

The following guidance and overview was provided by the project governance groups:

- Project Control Group met four times over the course of six months;
- Project Working Group met four times over the course of six months;
- Internal Reference Group met four times over the course of six months, with additional smaller catch ups as per area of contributing expertise.

SAN REMO

DISTINCT

AND DIVERSE

KILCUNDA

FORMS OF

NATURE

WONTHAGGI

PAST

POLAR

INSIGHTS

EAGLES NEST

FOSSIL

FRAGMENTS

THE CAVES

PASSION

PERSEVERANCE

INVERLOCH

SCIENCE

IMAGINATION



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

A. Economic Impact Assessment
B. Ecological and Cultural Assessment
C. Community Engagement Report

A. ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SGS
Economics
& Planning

SGS INPUTS TO DINOSOURS TRAIL MASTER PLAN

JULY 2021

Prepared for
Hassell

Independent
insight.

Certified
B
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SGS Economics and Planning Pty Ltd
ACN 007 437 729
www.sgsep.com.au
Offices in Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, by SGS Economics and Planning, considers the current economic situation in the Bass Coast region and the opportunity presented by the development of the Dinosours Trail for local economic development.

The Bass Coast Shire and broader Gippsland region have been experiencing economic uncertainty, with COVID-19 the latest in a series of shocks.

Economic restructuring towards the knowledge economy, the closure of Hazelwood power station, the dairy crisis, drought, timber industry closure, bushfire, and now COVID-19 have had a rolling consequential impact on the region. In the Bass Coast LGA specifically, unemployment and an aging population are also challenges.

Tourism is already one of the main economic drivers in the Bass Coast. Over one-third of the population are employed in the industry, and there are currently over 400 businesses that operate in the sector. The majority of local tourism businesses are small and typically family-owned.

During peak holiday periods, Bass Coast's population increases significantly. Prior to the closure of international borders 35 per cent of Melbourne's international visitors also visit the Bass Coast. However, the most popular tourism attractions are not evenly distributed as most are located on Phillip Island (famously known for the must-see Penguin Parade and other wildlife attractions).

The proposed Trail can add significant value to the region and Victoria

The Trail will leverage existing natural and cultural assets to attract tourists in search of new, authentic and educational experiences. Critically, the new Trail will generate enthusiasm in different parts of the region, drawing new and existing visitors deeper into the communities and economies of the Bass Coast.

The Trail will act as a demand driver and major attraction. Demand drivers create and encourage visitation to a destination and are 'must-see' attractions or host activities that promote travel (like events or exhibitions). Demand drivers act as anchors for other tourism investment including in accommodation, hospitality, retail and other attractions that cannot attract visitors to travel in isolation. The clustering of activities and attractions and the development of tourism routes are vital components of effective tourism development.

The proposed Trail will offer a new type of experience in the Victorian market. This will ensure that the Trail will complement and enhance Victoria's offer and create new demand. Critically, the Trail will be accessible to all income groups, ages and fitness levels.

The benefits of the Trail are many. The Trail will: enhance the visitor experience; protect and conserve natural and cultural heritage values; increase visitation across the year (not just in peak times); encourage flow-on private investment; raise the brand profile of the region; provide new recreational opportunities for the local population; generate employment pathways for younger residents; and allow for the development of a network of attractions and commercial partnerships.

The number of people visiting the region, along with the length of time spent per visit, will increase as a direct consequence of the development of the Trail and positioning as an iconic visitor attraction for the Bass Coast.

At present, visitor growth in the region has been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, but even prior to that visiation to the region was growing at a slower rate than other regions of Victoira, and the state as whole. This means that Bass Coast was losing market share to other

destinations. The Trail, acting as a core piece of infrastructure to be developed around, can resul in the projected visitation recovering from the pandemic quicker and visition growing more in line with the State expereince. The development of the Dinosours Trail is expected to the sub-region increase by 74,000 per annum by 2035. This is an increase in visits of 8 per cent over a scenario where the Trail is not developed. The increased visitation will be a mix of international and domestic.

The creation of the Trail and high-quality visitor infrastructure will increase economic opportunity and create local jobs and inspire investment.

The new income injected into the local economy will be highly beneficial as the income creates a multiplier effect as businesses draw on local suppliers and workers to meet the increased demand from external customers (tourists). This multiplier effect, over time, would allow local businesses to invest in new equipment, hire more people and pay higher wages. Greater economic activity also means higher government revenues and more money to spend on better quality services for the community. New investment is critical to recover from the COVID-19 economic shutdown, which will be felt for years to come.

By 2035, the increase in tourist expenditure can be expected to generate $36 million in direct value-added to the Bass Coast economy and support 418 FTE new and existing jobs (one job is one FTE job for 12 months) in the Bass Coast's hotels, restaurants, cafes, stores, visitor attractions and other places tourists visit.

In addition, supplier and contractor linkages lead to flow-on (or indirect) effects as the stimulus circulates through the local economy. When the flow-on effects are incorporated, this stimulus translates to a combined (direct and indirect) economic impact of $99.2 million a alue-added to 2035 513 FTE annual jobs supported to 2035.

On a per annum basis, this equates to a total value-added to the economy of $11.2 million in 2035, supporting 58 jobs in the region.

The majority of GRP and employment is captured in the accommodation and food services industry. Still, the local arts and recreation services, manufacturing, and retail sectors (amongst others) also benefit. Manufacturing is benefited by tourism through food and drink product manufacturing, for example, wineries, breweries or bakeries.

These estimates do not include the economic impact of the construction and maintenance of the Trail itself, which would make the positive economic impacts higher still.

1. INTRODUCTION

SGS Economics and Planning (SGS), as part of a team led by Hassell, has been commissioned to develop a Dinosours Trail Master Plan. The Vision of this Plan is to grow the Bass Coast visitor economy by capitalising on the fascinating and unique Dinosaurs Trail story in a sustainable and profitable way.

SGS has completed the following analyses:

1. An assessment of the **current demographics and economy** of the Bass Coast region. This was to identify any socio-economic factors that might support the development of a trail (like economic disadvantage) and particular industries that will benefit from the creation of the pathway such as hospitality, retail, tourism operators, and accommodation providers.
2. **Visitor demand assessment** to understand how many people currently visit the area. Forecasts will be made for future visitation to the area, with and without the Trail.
3. **An economic impact assessment** will be used to broadly outline the potential of economic growth through infrastructure installation and visitor attraction in terms of contribution to local GRP and employment. Economic impacts are considered both directly, and across connected experiences, additional offers and other visitor attractions and destinations in the Bass Coast Region.

2. CURRENT DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMY

This chapter provides a socio-economic analysis of the Region (Bass Coast).

2.1 Socio-economic profile

Population

Bass Coast has been experiencing population growth of between 1.5% and 1.9% over the past few years, as shown in Figure 1. While there were fluctuations in population, this growth is forecasted to continue beyond 2030. The projected incline is estimated to be around 1.6% of growth per annum up to 2030. The Bass Coast Region will experience a 30.66% increase in population from 2020 to 2036.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION GROWTH IN THE BASS COAST LGA



Figure 2 considers the Bass Coast's age profile. It shows that compared to Victoria (in 2016) the proportion of people aged 0-49 in Bass Coast is much lower, particularly those aged 20 to 34. Conversely, the portion of the population aged 50 and above is higher. The data reflects an ageing population and that young people tend to leave the area in their late teens and early twenties in search of employment and education opportunities elsewhere. Approximately 30% of the resident population is over the age of 60.

The figure also shows the age profile for Bass Coast in 2006 (the dotted line). Since 2006 the Bass Coast community has become older, and the gap in the working-age population in comparison to Victoria has grown more pronounced. For Bass Coast, the median age of the population in 2006 was 46, rising to 50 by 2016. The median age is significantly higher than the median for Victoria (37 years).

FIGURE 2: AGE PROFILE OF BASS COAST AREA IN COMPARISON TO VICTORIA



Source: ABS 2006 - 2016 Censuses - Counting Persons, Place of Usual Residence (MB). Age in Five Year Groups

The region has been experiencing rates of unemployment igher than neighbouring areas (see FIGURE 3). Unemployment rates have been rising in recent years, with the COVID-19 padmenic being a main factor. The shortage of jobs presents a challenge for the region, with a need to create economic activity (and employment) to support and enhance the quality of life of residents, particularly with the strong growth in population forecast.

FIGURE 3: BASS COAST LGA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COMPARED TO NEARBY LGAS (2010-2010)



Source: SGS Economics and Planning (2021), Australian Department of Employment (2019) Small Area Labour Markets — March quarter 2021 (2021)

Two other demographic indicators for Bass Coast further demonstrate the need for an economic stimulus. Median household incomes are also lower than those generally across Victoria, with households experiencing a median income one third less than the average Victorian household.

TABLE 1: STATISTICS FROM THE ABS CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 2016

Indicator	Bass Coast*	Victoria
Unemployed	7.1%	6.6%
Median household income	$922	$1,419
SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic disadvantage[1]	941 (Quintile 2)	

*defined as the ABS LGA of Bass Coast
Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016 and ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2017

The SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. A low score indicates a relatively greater disadvantage in general compared to Victoria. For example, an area could have a low score if there are many households with low income, many people with no qualifications, or many people in low skill occupations. Bass Coast Region has a low IRSD score and is placed in the second-lowest 20% of areas (21-40%) for disadvantage (quintile 2) in Victoria.

If growth opportunities in tourism, or other industries, are not captured, Bass Coast risks deepening current levels of social and economic disadvantage and disengagement.

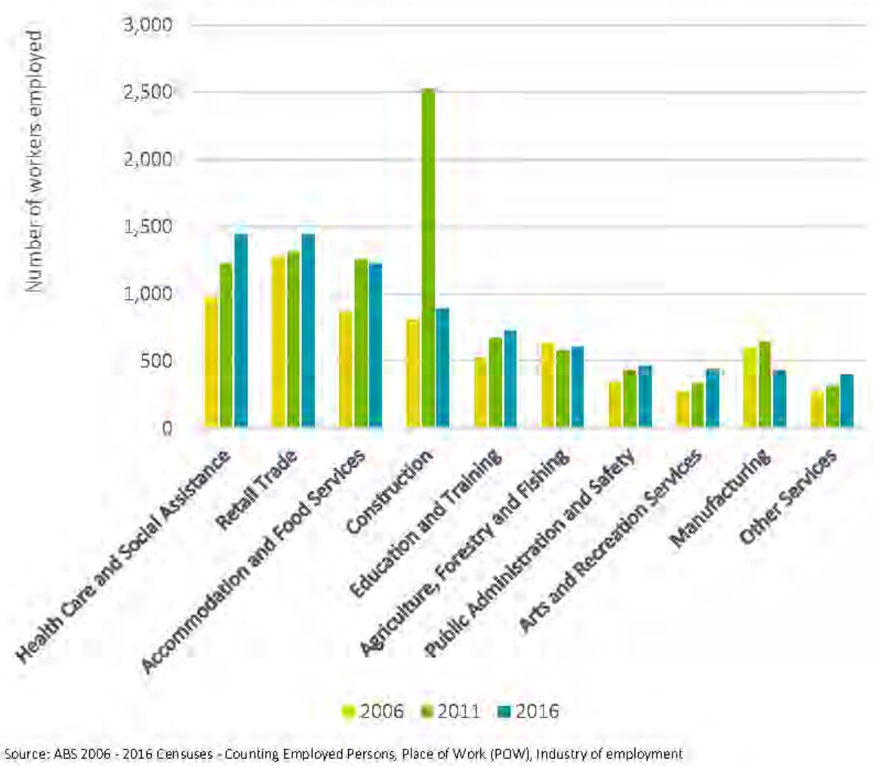
Economic profile

Major industries

The Bass Coast region has stayed relatively constant in business activity over the past decade; however, it appears to have lagged behind Victoria's overall growth.

Export industries (agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing) have remained some of the largest industries for employment in the Bass Coast region (Figure 4). Historically, cattle and dairy farming has been the backbone for much of the region's GRP. Nonetheless, there is a change in economic structure with a steady transition away from traditional industries to population-serving industries, including construction, retail, and health and social assistance., as shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY IN BASS COAST (TEN LARGEST INDUSTRIES RANKED BY 2016 SIZE)



Source: ABS 2006 - 2016 Censuses - Counting Employed Persons, Place of Work (POW), Industry of employment

The chart also highlights the growth in local tourism and hospitality industries, with a high number of jobs within the accommodation and food-service sector. In fact, in terms of tourism, Bass Coast is the second most dependent shire on tourism in Australia, second to Uluru (Bass Coast Shire Council, 2015). While tourism offers many advantages to regional towns, the economy is volatile to high-risk shocks. For example, the 2019-2020 summer bushfires and the fall-out from COVID19 travel-restrictions have had a negative impact on regional, tourism-reliant economics.

For at-risk regional towns, such as those in Bass Coast, support for economic recovery should include investment in new infrastructure, including tourism assets, to aid recovery.

Visitor economy profile

Tourism is one of the region's main economic drivers with over one-third of its population employed by the tourism industry. There are currently 439 businesses that contribute to this sector. It's important to note that majority of these businesses are small, typically 'family-owned' business, with approximately 75% either non-employing or have less than four employees. Only 5% of these businesses have 20 or more employees. Major employees include large resorts and attractions, such as Phillip Island Nature Parks, RACV Inverloch Resort and Silverwater Resort.

Before the pandemic, tourism was estimated to be worth $395 million to the region's economy[2] (in direct and indirect Gross Regional Product), representing 34.7 per cent of the region's economy. Tourism generated employment of approximately 4,300 people or 35.0 per

[2] Measured for the ABS Tourism Region of Phillip Ilsand which closely aligns with the Bass Coast LGA and includes Phillip Island, Wonthaggi and Inverloch.

cent of the region's employment (direct and indirect jobs). In 2020 visitor spending in the region from deomestic tourism fell by 20 per cent, from $504 million to $400 million (Tourism Research Australia, 2021, National Visitor Survey, Regional Expenditure Model (REX), Tourism Research Australia), while international expenditure came to a halt due to the closure of Australia's international borders.

During peak holiday periods, Bass Coast's population exceeds 70,000, compared to a resident population of around 35,000. It is visited by 35 per cent of Melbourne's international visitors each year (Bass Coast Shire Council, 2017), typically to Phillip Island. In the most recent figures prior to the pandemic, there were 2.7 million visitors to the Bass Coast in 2019. Of this figure, 2.6 million visitors were domestic visitors. The 2.7 million visitors contributed to a total of 3 million nights stayed, averaging around three nights per person who stayed overnight.

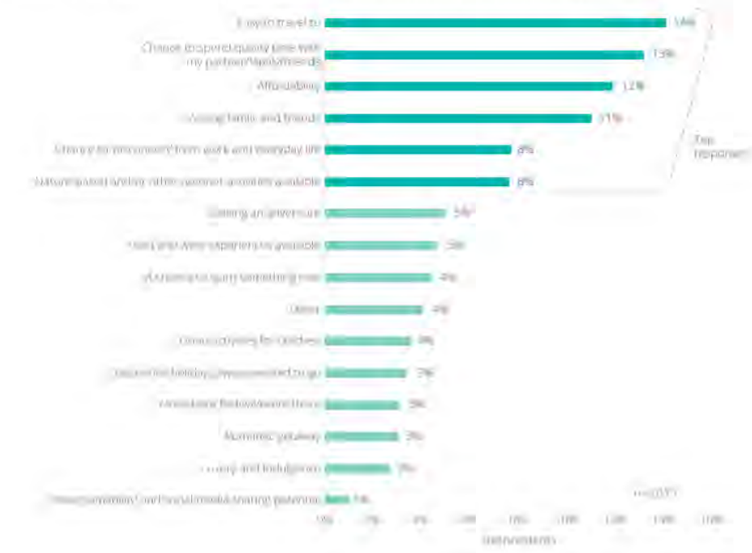
The main reason for visiting the Bass Coast region was for a holiday, next to visiting friends or relatives across all categories. There was also quite an even split between party types, varying in who travels (Tourism Research Australia, 2019). This data indicates that Bass Coast offers a wide range of attractions and activities for everyone.

Bass Coast's four themes centre around a "celebration of natural assets, window on the history of Victoria, village in a technology world and a food bowl for Victoria". An ample reason for its popularity for domestic and international visitors alike is due to the strategic advantage of its natural environment. Bass Coast offers diverse components, reaching a broad target market through sporting, leisure, environmental activities, attractions, hospitality, events and retail. Major towns including Wonthaggi, Cowes, Inverloch, San Remo, which are all popular destination known to go for a 'weekend getaway'.

However, the most popular attractions are not evenly distributed in the Bass Coast region. In particular, most are predominantly located in or nearby Phillip Island, famously known for the must-see Penguin Parade and other wildlife attractions. The new Trail would generate further enthusiasm throughout different parts of the LGA, but still linked to Phillip Island via San Remo.

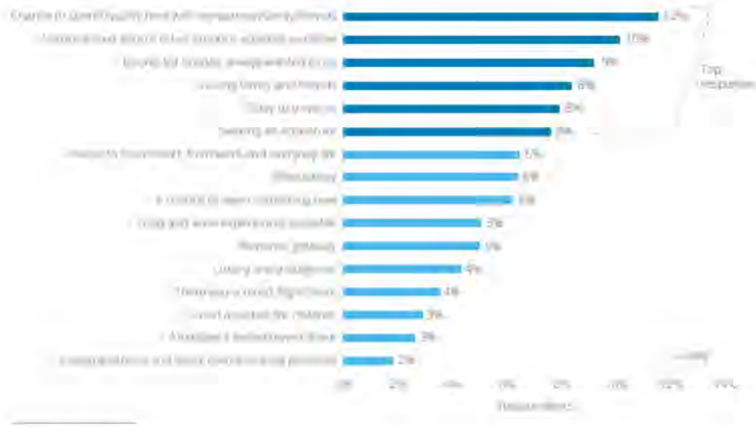
A recent survey indicated that nature-based or other outdoor activities and learning something new are some of the main reasons for visiting regional Australia (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The survey also revealed that it is important, especially for domestic visitors, for the destination to be easy to travel to. These preferences, for easily accessible outdoor activities, represents an opportunity for Bass Coast. Bass Coast has excellent natural resources and is only 90 minutes away from Melbourne CBD.

FIGURE 5: DOMESTIC VISITORS' TOP REASON FOR VISITING REGIONAL AUSTRALIA



Source: Deloitte, 2019

FIGURE 6: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS' TOP REASON FOR VISITING REGIONAL AUSTRALIA



Source: Deloitte, 2019

The development of the Dinosaurs Trail as a major attraction and primary reason to visit the Bass Coast immediately next to Phillip Island, may assist in reducing visitor congestion and offer support in achieving a more environmentally and socially sustainable visitor experience that is supported by the community. The Dinosours Trail will protect important natural and cultural values, improve access and enhance recreational and education opportunities, and also offer the prospect of providing economic stimulus support for the region. New tourism activity would assist the region in achieving stable and continued economic growth. It also offers the chance for Bass Coast to continue to capitalise on the long-term trajectory of tourism, as well as aid recovery from recent tourism shocks.

3. REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

3.1 Introduction

The Bass Coast LGA and Phillip Island tourism region needs additional economic opportunities and jobs. As an important contributor to the local economy, the tourism industry is a priority sector for the region. Tourism is an important contributor to the sustainable development of regional areas. It is often advocated as a means for diversifying in rural and regional economies, by providing alternative sources of employment and income generation, in times of transition from traditional industries such as agriculture and forestry.

The task of economic development has become difficult for many regional towns in Victoria as traditional regionally-based industries such as agriculture and manufacturing have contracted, replaced by more knowledge-intensive professions, typically in larger cities.

Publicly-funded tourism infrastructure like the Trail should improve a destination's appeal to visitors by creating or updating unique experiences or by improving access to existing tourism attractions. Tourism infrastructure benefits not just visitors, but local communities as well through improved amenity and greater economic and employment opportunities.

In addition, the provision of publicly funded tourism infrastructure can lead to additional investment by the private sector in complementary products and services, including accommodation, attractions, and hospitality venues. This creates further employment opportunities and makes towns and regions better places to live.

Other positive impacts of tourism include:

- Helps preserve rural services like buses, local high street shops and post offices
- Increases demand for local food and crafts
- Tourists mainly come to see the scenery and wildlife, so there is pressure to conserve habitats and wildlife
- Tourist developments can provide new places for recreation
- Can diversify a region's tourist offer and relieve pressure on over-visited sites

3.2 Visitor impact

The development of the Trail presents as an opportunity to expand the visitor economy in Bass Coast, marginally improving the value of exports from the region. Exports refer to any product or service which is traded to anyone outside of the region, for example, the development of the tourism sector in this case. Tourism exports include new visitors drawn to visit the area due to the Trail who spend money in the local economy, for example getting lunch, fuel, or souvenirs etc. Capturing a larger share of passing traffic would also provide economic benefits to the region even if overall visitation does not increase.

New income injected into the local economy is highly beneficial as the income creates a multiplier effect as businesses draw on local suppliers and workers to meet the increased demand from external customers. This multiplier effect, over time, would allow local businesses to invest in new equipment, hire more people and pay higher wages. Greater economic activity also means higher government revenues and more money to spend on better quality services for the community. Economic development enables a higher standard of living for people.

The proposed Dinosaur Trail and related visitor infrastructure will provide Bass Coast with a new iconic landmark attraction drawing attention. The attraction will make the area a more desirable destination for tourism and aims to assist in reducing visitor congestion and offer support in achieving a more environmentally and socially sustainable visitor experience that is supported by the community.

Between 2011 and the end of 2020 (before COVID-19), the Phillip Island Tourism Region, including Wonthaggi and Inverloch, experienced an average annual growth rate (AAGR) in visitors of 4.3 per cent per annum (Tourism Research Australia, 2021). This growth in visits has been lower than the growth rates experienced in Victoria and Regional Victoria generally. Visitor numbers have increased by 5.6 per cent per annum over the same period in Reginal Victoria. This difference means that Bass Coast has been losing market share in comparison to the rest of Regional Victoria, but also other destinations like the Mornington Peninsula, Yarra Valley and the Grampians.

FIGURE 7: ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATES (AAGR) IN VISITORS BY VICTORIAN TOURISM REGION



Source: SGS Economics and Planning using the National Visitor Survey, Tourism Research Australia (2021)

The proposed Trail and related visitor infrastructure will provide Bass Coast with a new iconic landmark drawing attention. The attraction will make the area a more desirable destination for tourism.

For the assessment, SGS made a series of assumptions to estimate the increase in new visitors to the region that could feasibly be attributed to the new Trail. Existing visitors and expected growth in the region without the Trail are not considered as these visitors would have spent money in the region regardless.

The proposed trail has been assumed to increase visitor numbers to the Wonthaggi- Inverloch sub-region of the Bass Coast in three ways:

- The COVID recession during 2020/21 has resulted in a significant decline in visitor arrivals. The development of the Dinosaur Trail will allow the region to recover quicker than if the trail is not developed.
- Adding an iconic tourist feature will increase overall visitor numbers over the medium and long-term.
- There will be an increase in visitor nights to Bass Coast as a share of the visitors will choose to stay in the region overnight

Figure 8, developed by SGS, shows historical and forecast visitor numbers in Wonthaggi-Inverloch (Phillip Island) sub-region.

The Base Case (green line) assumes that visitation will return to pre-COVID levels by 2025[3]. But with the development of the Dinosaur Trail, visitor numbers will return to pre-COVID arrivals earlier, assumed to be one year earlier in 2024.

After the COVID recovery, the Base Case forecast (green line) assumes that the AAGR of visitors will match current levels (80% of the Victorian growth rate (as shown in Figure 7), equivalent to 2% per annum), and Bass Coast will fall further behind the rest of Victoria as a visitor destination.

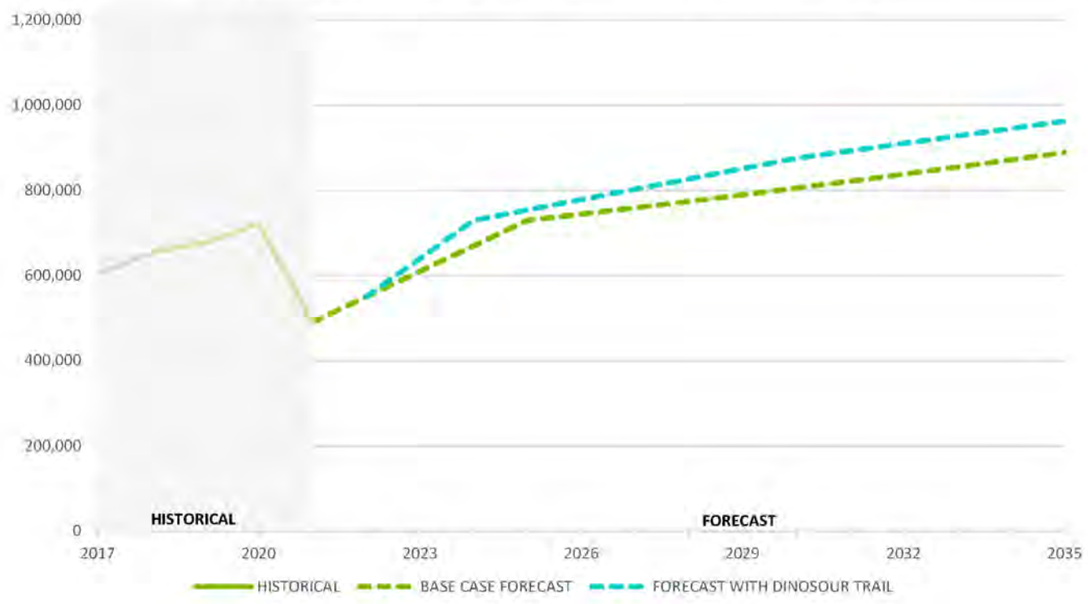
The blue line is the project scenario with the Dinosaur Trail and shows the forecast visitor numbers to the region after the Trail's development. The Bass Coast Dinosaur Tourism Master Plan outlines that:

- In the medium term (2025-2030), total visitation to Wonthaggi - Inverloch will increase to 801,900 to 874,800 based on the completion of the Dinosaurs Trail infrastructure and that the Trail is entrenched into education and school programs, and the assumption that international visitation will return to Phillip Island at pre-COVID levels (SGS has used the mid-point of this range).
- In the longer term (2030 and beyond), an additional 10% growth in visitation can be realised with a target visitation level increasing to 962,000.

If the Trail, acting as a core piece of infrastructure to be developed around, results in the projected visitation rising. The Project Case will see visitors to the sub-region increase by 74,000 per annum by 2035 over the Base Case. This is an increase in visits of 8 per cent over a scenario where the Trail is not developed. The increased visitation will be a mix of international and domestic.

These forecasts (reflected in the blue line in the chart) have been used to estimate the Trail's economic impact from increased visitation.

FIGURE 8: HISTORICAL AND FORECAST VISITS TO WONTHAGGI- INVERLOCH SUBREGION



[3] 729,000 for Wonthaggi- Inverloch subregion

3.3 Visitor expenditure impacts

One of the main objectives in the creation of a demand driving signature attraction for the region is to attract an increase in overall tourist expenditure for economic development.

Visitor expenditure in the region, prior to the impacts of COVID-19, was estimated at $578 million (TRA, 2019). The expenditure includes:

- Domestic overnight expenditure of $416 million, with visitors spending an average of $142 per night and $383 per visitor.
- Daytrip visitors spent an estimated $137 million, spending an average of $90 a day.
- International overnight expenditure estimated to be $26 million, with international guests spending $451 per visitor in the region.

Using these per visitor expenditure estimates from TRA, an additional 74,000 visitors to the region per annum by 2035 (as shown in Figure 8) will result in additional visitor expenditure in the region of $7.1 million per annum by 2035 ($90 per person per day). Over the period from the present to 2035, this equates to an increase in expenditure of $62.9 million.

If it is assumed that 1 in 4 of the new visitors also stay the night in the region due to the Trail, this increases expenditure further. The additional visitor nights generate an additional $7.3 million in visitor expenditure to 2035.

The additional spending will have economic benefits for the Bass Cost in terms of size of local economy size employment.

3.4 Economic Impact Assessment

This section presents the findings of an economic impact assessment of the proposal on the Bass Coast economy in terms of contribution to gross regional product and local employment.

An economic impact assessment (EIA) differs from the CBA in that it provides no judgement on the overall benefit of the project compared to the costs. EIA does not assess the merits of a project but traces how project implementation influences overall economic activity levels over time, e.g., jobs creation and income generation.

The assessment model

An economic impact assessment (EIA) is utilised to estimate the economic impact of the stimulus generated by the Trail, which results in changes to total economic activity levels after measuring the cumulative effects of all the buyer/ supplier transactions.

The steps in undertaking an EIA include:

1. Isolating how the offer will stimulate the Bass Coast economy. These are direct impacts and include the money spent by new visitors. The capital costs of construction and maintenance are other direct stimuli, but have not been included in this analysis.
2. Tracing how visitors spend money in different industries during their trip to Bass Coast.
3. Generating region-specific econometric models and subsequently deriving economic multipliers for major industry groups, i.e. construction, food and beverage services, arts and recreation services and so on.
4. Applying these multipliers (by relevant industry group) to the direct impacts to estimate total regional impacts in terms of value-added and employment. The modelling represents how money 'flows' through the economy. For example, a visitor to the region to visit the Trail may not have to pay an entry fee but will purchase meals and beverages, equipment, petrol, and perhaps even stay the night, visit other attractions or do a tour. This money accrues to the business but also their suppliers. This chain of transactions generates further economic activity in the Bass Coast economy.

Consideration of the economic impacts is in terms of value-added to gross regional product (GRP) and employment (full-time equivalent jobs). Value-added is a broad measure of the income effect. This measure essentially reflects the sum of wage income and business profit generated. Employment is measured as annual full-time equivalent jobs (FTE).

The impacts are considered from a Bass Coast local government area perspective.

Economic impact results

By 2035, the increase in tourist expenditure can be expected to generate $36 million in direct value-added and support 418 FTE new and existing jobs (one job is one FTE job for 12 months) in the Bass Coast's hotels, restaurants, cafes, stores, visitor attractions and other places tourists visit.

In addition, supplier and contractor linkages lead to flow-on (or indirect) effects as the stimulus circulates through the local economy. This flow-on impact, which are shown in the table below, sum to give a total impact. When the flow-on effects are incorporated, this stimulus translates to a combined (direct and indirect) economic impact of:

- Value-added to GRP $99.2 million to 2035
- Employment 513 FTE annual jobs supported to 2035

TABLE 2: TOTAL TOURISM IMPACTS – BASS COAST LGA

Source of Stimulus	Value-added to GRP	Employment (FTE)
Direct	$36.2 million	418
Indirect flow on impacts	$62.9 million	95
Total	$99.2 million	513

Source: SGS Economics and Planning, 2021

On a per annum basis, this equates to a total value-added to the economy of $11.2 million in 2035, supporting 58 jobs in the region.

The majority of GRP and employment is captured in the accommodation and food services industry. Still, the local arts and recreation services, manufacturing, and retail sectors (amongst others) also benefit. Manufacturing is benefited by tourism through food and drink product manufacturing, for example, wineries, breweries or bakeries.

3.5 Contributing factors to expenditure

The Trail will contribute significantly to the existing tourism offer, visitor demand and expenditure. These changes are expected to increase the number of visitors.

The above economic estimates are based on current average expenditure levels per person, but if higher spending visitors can be attracted, the expenditure per visitor, or yield, will increase. The key drivers impacting the increase in spending will be the following:

Accommodation as an experience

Many of the existing accommodation options in the region are dated and in need of a refresh and an upgrade, or new offers added. Higher quality accommodation with greater comfort, modernity and cleanliness can attract a higher price and visitors who will spend more money elsewhere.

Accommodation can represent more than a practical solution to house visitors. A unique experience for guests can be a demand attractor in their own right. A range of additional services and events offered to guests that are inaccessible to other visitors provide a premium experience, which in turn generates a premium for revenue. Provision of accommodation onsite increasing the self-containment of a tourism destination, capturing additional expenditure. The creation of a unique accommodation experience building on the

natural and cultural assets of the precincts provides a significant opportunity to build a unique experience. The provision of different experiences should be considered to capture tourists with different budgets and interests.

Improve food and drink offering

At present, the food and drink offering is limited. Any potential visitors who do not wish to self-cater have a limited range of high-quality options. Many travellers take into consideration high-quality restaurants and bars when choosing a destination.

Improved activities

Adding new attractions has the potential to encourage more visitor numbers and encourage visitors to stay longer, e.g. three nights instead of two. Potential visitors who can be assured that there are a number of activities in addition to the natural offer will feel confident booking longer stays.

Repackage the tourist offer

There is an opportunity to develop visitor itineraries and packages including accommodation, transport (personal or gear) and trail entry points that allows guests to experience a broad range of experiences easily. Visitors are willing to pay more money for convenience and well organised trips.

Partnerships with other operators and businesses can drive success for all

Partnering with nearby tourism operators and local businesses can also increase visitation across the region's attractions and develop an identity for the broader area.

Partnerships could focus on the creation of a tourism trail, linking key attractors and marketing the unique experiences of the region. Partnerships with organisations should be pursued to drive overnight and multi-night stays in the region and generating additional visitor expenditure across the region.

The financial viability of tours, café, shops etc. are dependent on a critical mass of visitors coming to the area to stay and whether they spend money. Increasing the number of people who visit connected towns will be necessary to ensure that there are sufficient visitors in the area to make these businesses viable, which will then attract additional visitors if offered at a high quality.

SGS Economics & Planning

Contact us

CANBERRA
Level 2, 28-36 Ainslie Place
Canberra ACT 2601
+61 2 6257 4525
sgsact@sgsep.com.au

HOBART
PO Box 123
Franklin TAS 7113
+61 421 372 940
sgstas@sgsep.com.au

MELBOURNE
Level 14, 222 Exhibition St
Melbourne VIC 3000
+61 3 8616 0331
sgsvic@sgsep.com.au

SYDNEY
209/50 Holt St
Surry Hills NSW 2010
+61 2 8307 0121
sgsnsw@sgsep.com.au

B. ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL ASSESSMENT

28th August 2021

Adam Gardner
Landscape Architect
Hassell Studios
61 Little Collins Street
Melbourne VIC, Australia 3000

Dear Adam,

Dinosaur Trail Masterplan – Cultural heritage letter of advice

Our reference: 34091

This letter of advice outlines the results of our investigation into the eight locations to be included in the Dinosaur Trail masterplan. After review of the background information and the proposed additional works, our advice is as follows:

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

As there is presently no defined activity or Activity Area for the project, detailed advice regarding legislative obligations cannot be given at this stage. The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) heritage advisors have advised that a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) be prepared for the proposed works, either as a voluntary or mandatory CHMP. It is recommended that a CHMP should be undertaken for the proposed works.

Heritage Act 2017

The research has found that a number of historical sites registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) lie within the Wonthaggi 2 study area. Consultation with Heritage Victoria is recommended to determine if a consent, permit or exemption is required for the proposed installation.

Planning and Environment Act 1997

The research has found that a site on the Heritage Overlay lies in the Wonthaggi 2 study area. There may, therefore, be a requirement for a Bass Coast Shire Council permit. Consultation with the Shire Council is recommended to determine if a permit or exemption is required for the proposed installation.

Further information on these conclusions is included below. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Daniel Carpenter
Consultant Archaeologist

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Definitions

'Study area' – is the eight locations marked on Figure 1. These locations will be referred to in the following manner:

- Inverloch
- The Caves
- The Eagles Nest
- Wonthaggi 1
- Wonthaggi 2
- Kilcunda
- San Remo 1
- San Remo 2

'Activity' – this letter is intend to aid the development of the Dinosaur Trail Masterplan. This document will be used as a creative brief for artists to develop installations illustrating the rich paleontological history of the area. Therefore, the actual 'activities' have yet to be defined.

Description of the study areas

The study areas are all situated on the coast between Inverloch and San Remo, approximately 100 kilometres to the south-east of Melbourne. The exceptions to this are the two Wonthaggi study areas that lie approximately 3.5 kilometres inland from the coast. The distance between the most easterly and most westerly study areas is approximately 40 kilometres.

The locations of each of the study areas are shown in Figures 1.1 to 1.5. Detailed maps of each study area with the locations of existing registered Aboriginal places and the search radius for each study area are shown in Figures 2.1 to 2.7.

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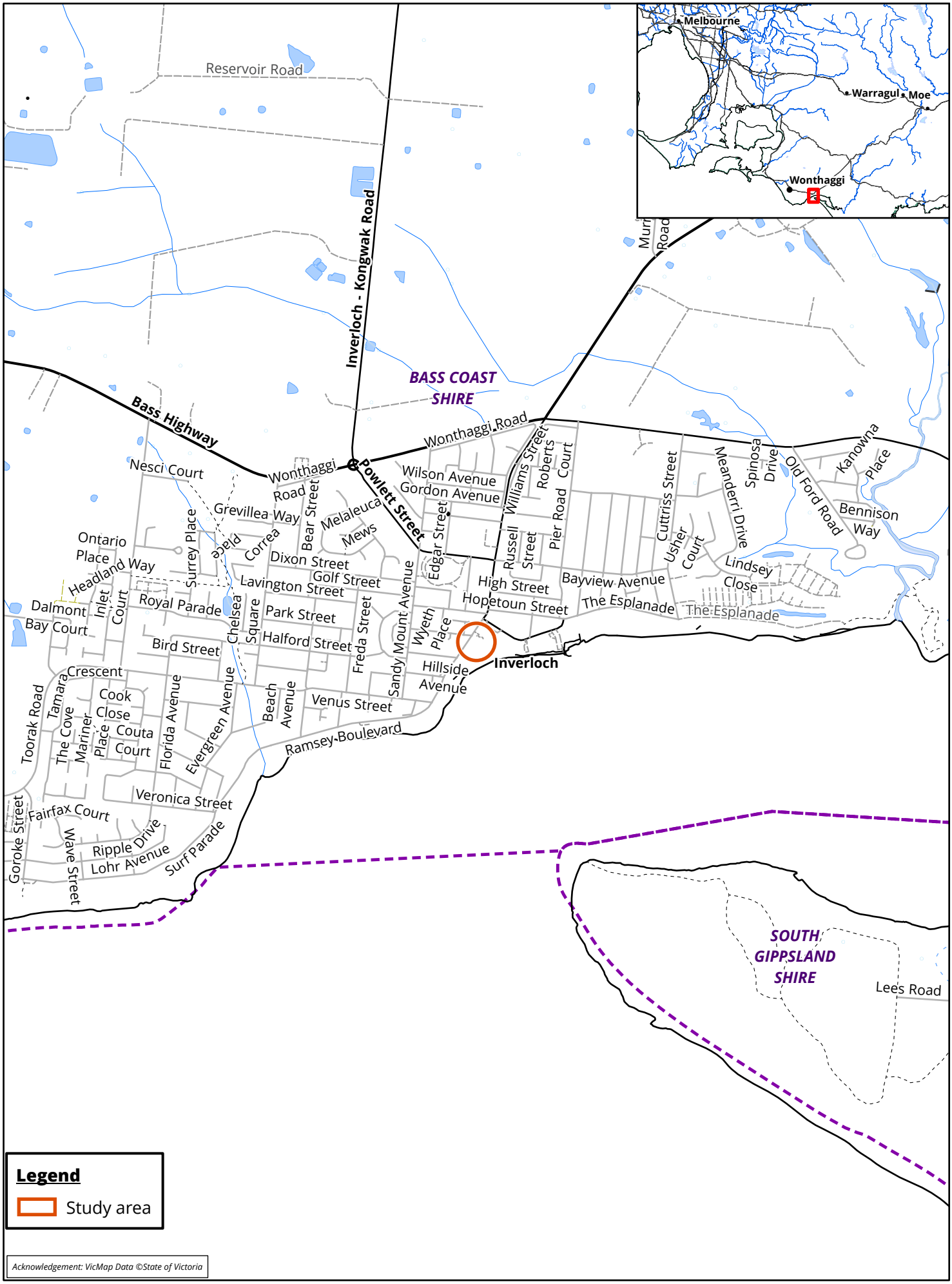

Figure 1 Location of the study area - Bass Coast Dinosaur Trail, Inverloch, Victoria

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Date: 28 September 2021 ,
Prepared for: EN, Prepared by: MK, Last edited by: mknudsen
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Project: P:\34000s\34091\Mapping\34091_Dino_Trail_heritage.aprx

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4
Coordinate System GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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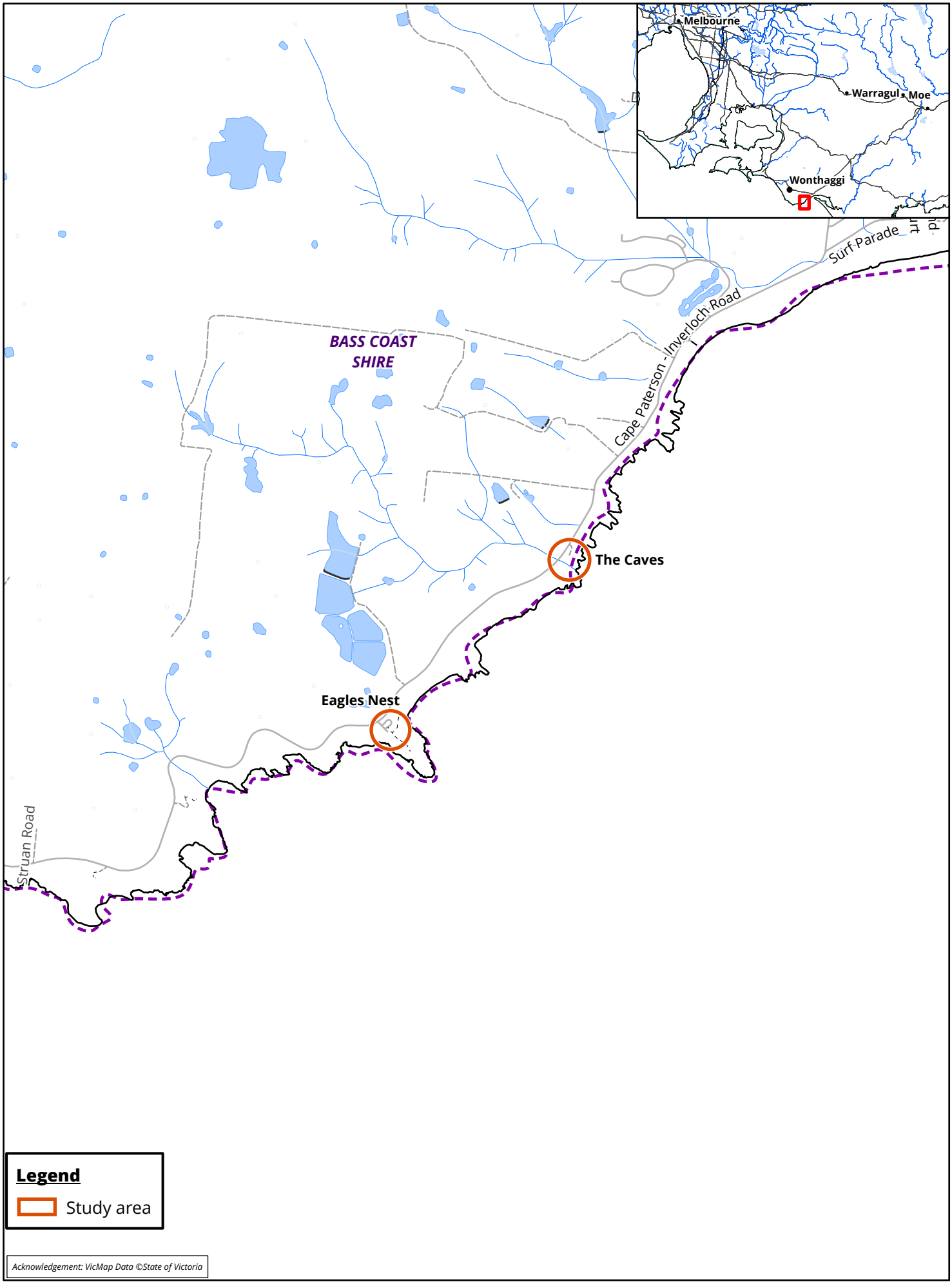

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Figure 1 Location of the study area - Bass Coast Dinosaur Trail, The Caves & Eagles Nest, Victoria

Matter: 34091,
Date: 28 September 2021 ,
Prepared for: EN, Prepared by: MK, Last edited by: mknudsen
Layout: 34091_F1_study_area
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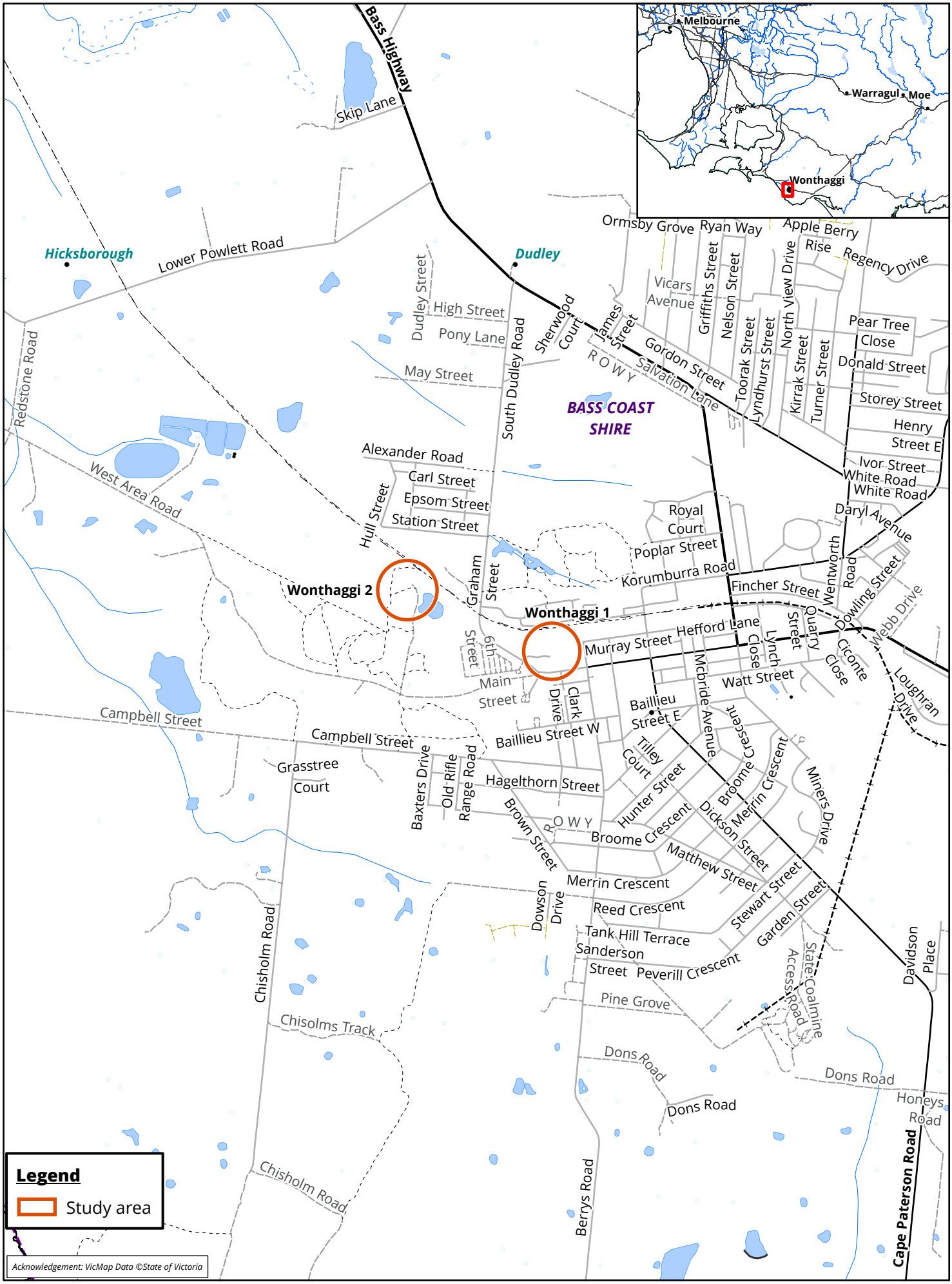

Figure 1 Location of the study area - Bass Coast Dinosaur Trail, Wonthaggi sites 1 & 2, Victoria

Matter: 34091,
Date: 28 September 2021 ,
Prepared for: EN, Prepared by: MK, Last edited by: mknudsen
Layout: 34091_F1_study_area
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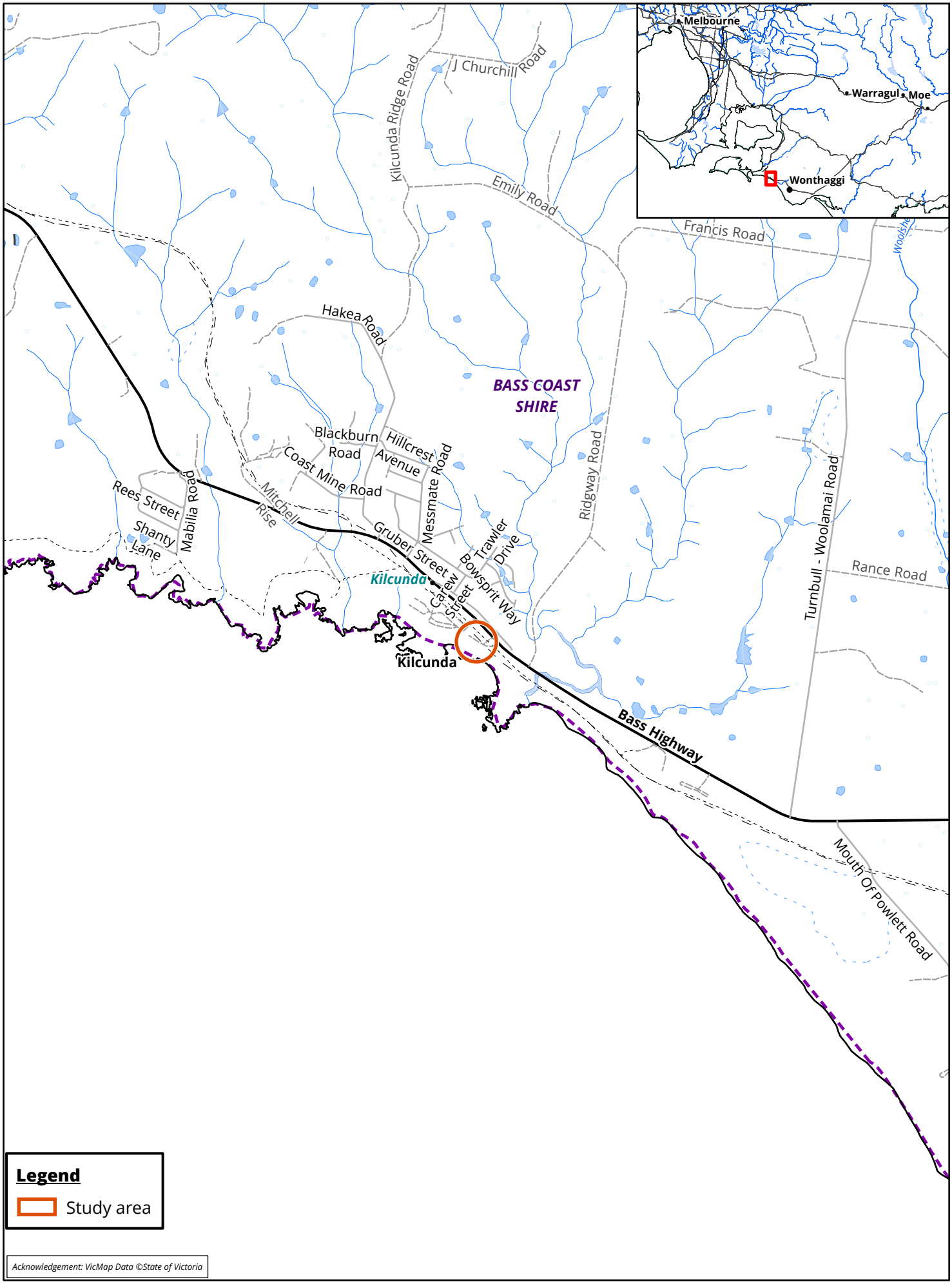

Figure 1 Location of the study area - Bass Coast Dinosaur Trail, Kilcunda, Victoria

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Date: 28 September 2021 ,
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Layout: 34091_F1_study_area
Project: P:\34000s\34091\Mapping\34091_Dino_Trail_heritage.aprx

0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4
Coordinate System GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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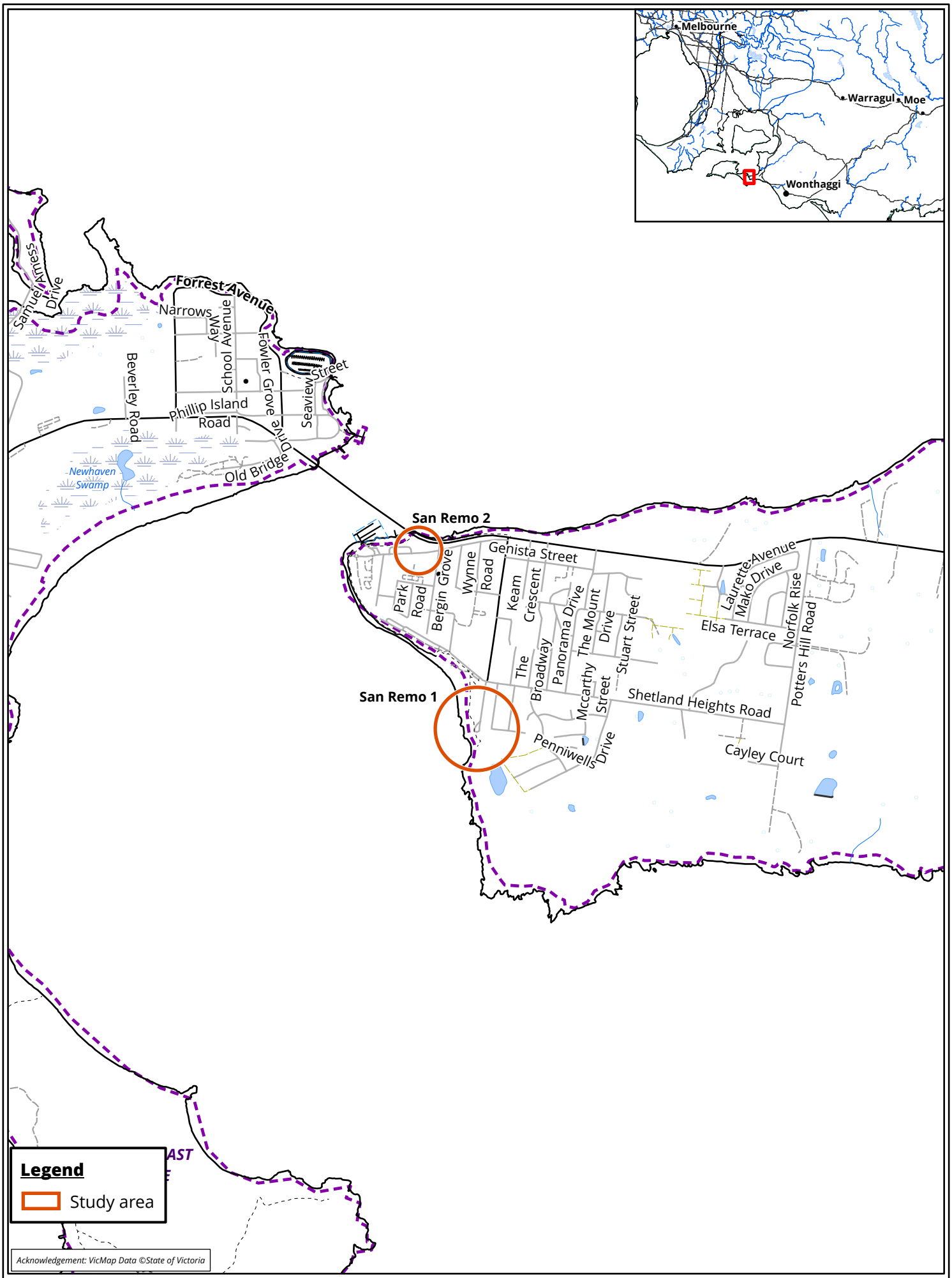

Figure 1 Location of the study area - Bass Coast Dinosaur Trail, San Remo sites 1 & 2, Victoria

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0 250 500 750 1,000
Metres

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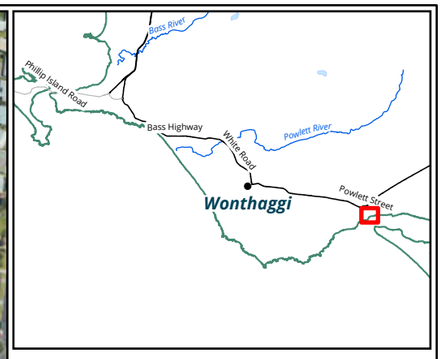

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.1 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, Inverloch

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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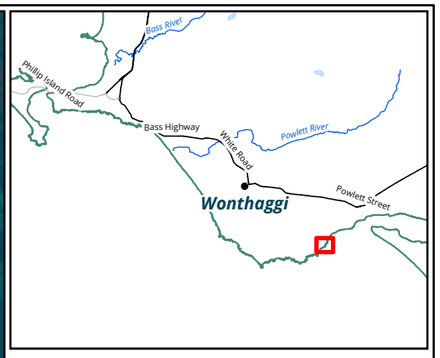

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.2 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, The Caves

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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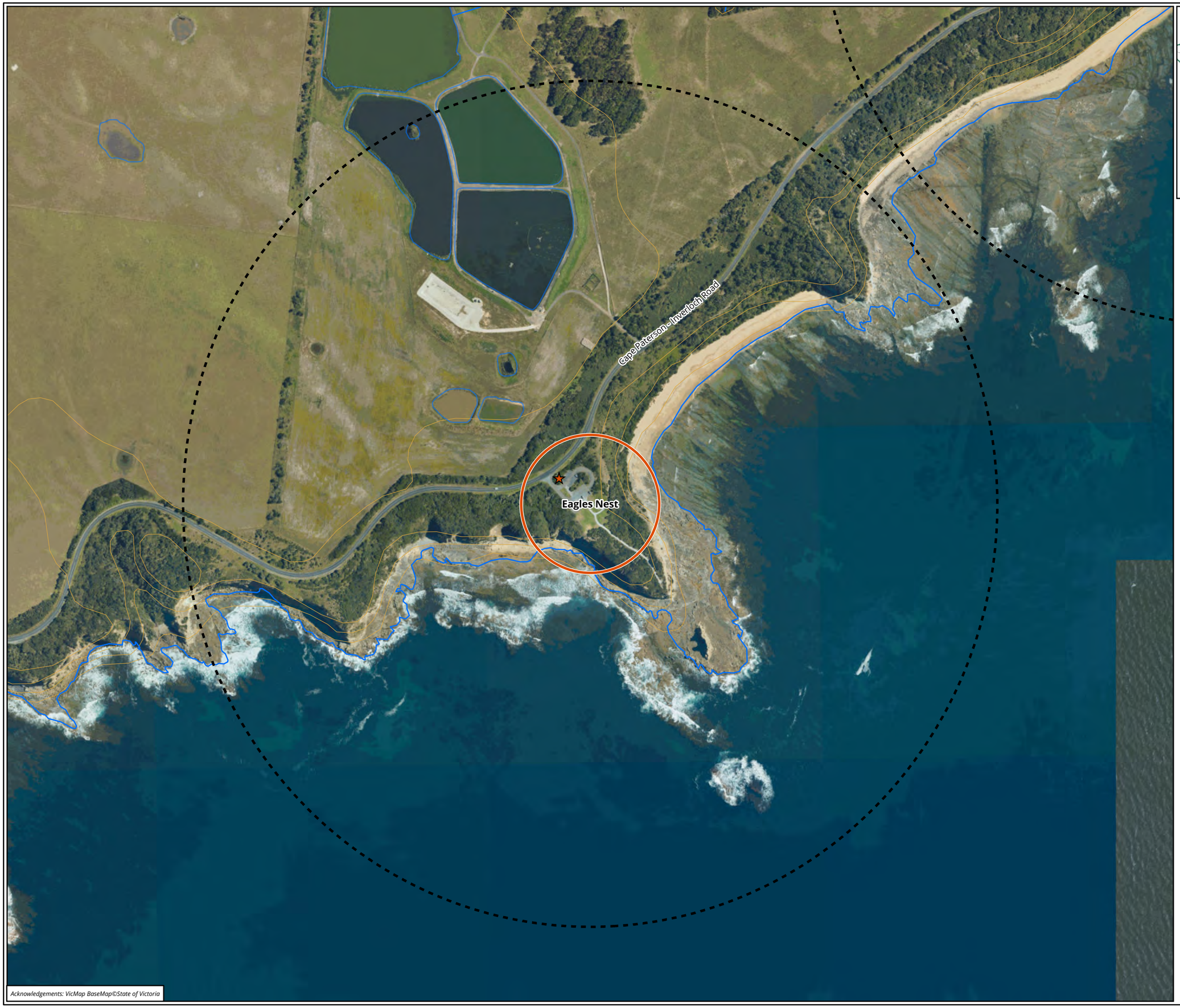

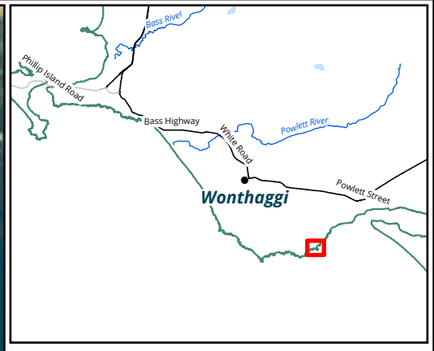

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.3 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, Eagles Nest

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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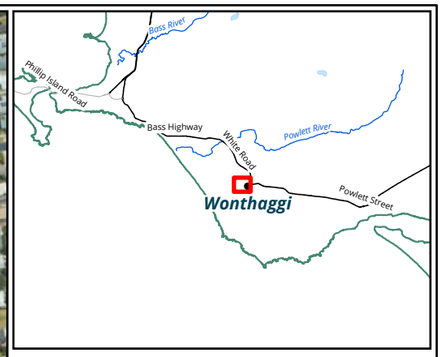

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.4 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, Wonthaggi 1

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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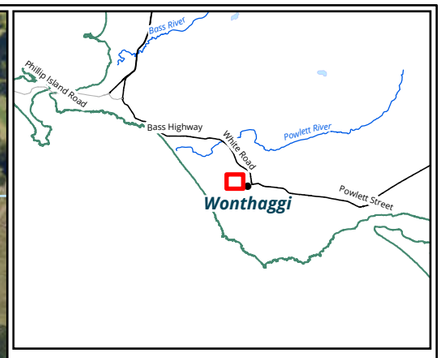

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.5 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, Wonthaggi 2

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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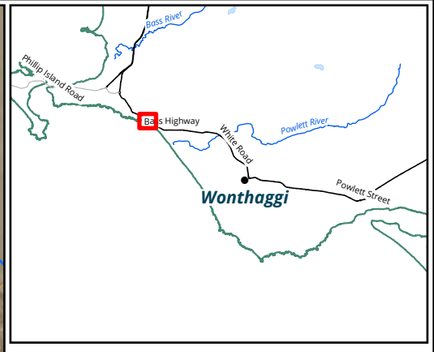

Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.6 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, Kilcunda

0 30 60 90 120 150

Metres

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Layout: 34091_F2_AHIMS
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34091_Dino_Trail_heritage.aprx



Legend

- Activity Area
- Search radius
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place

Figure 2.7 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register(VAHR) place locations in the vicinity of the study area, San Remo Sites 1 and 2

0 80 160 240 320 400

Metres

Scale: 1:13,000 @ A3

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Background Review

Method

A desktop review of the study area was undertaken to assess the known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage at each location.

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry (VAHR) was undertaken by Daniel Carpenter on 31 August 2021 (Access Number 9632). A search radius of 500 metres was employed around each of the proposed locations to assess the nature of the Aboriginal places in the immediate vicinity and to review archaeological reports that have taken place nearby. A search radius of 1 kilometre was used around the San Remo study areas as the known burials in the area give it greater sensitivity. These searches showed the number and nature of Aboriginal places in the vicinity of the study areas as well as archaeological reports that have been conducted in the area. (See maps for each study area in Figures 1 and 2).

To understand disturbances that may have occurred to the study areas, a Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) search and an aerial image analysis was undertaken. A search of the VicPlan database was also conducted to determine if there were any registered historic places or Heritage Overlay sites in the study areas.

A meeting with heritage advisors from the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) was undertaken on 1 September 2021 to gain their feedback on the proposed developments to inform the masterplan.

Limitations

The limitations of this report are that as there are no defined activities or Activity Areas, it is not possible to give determinations of legislative obligations.

Results

Inverloch

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that there are no registered Aboriginal places within the Inverloch study area, but there are five Aboriginal places within 500 metres (Table 1). One place (VAHR 8020-0289), which is relevant to this study area, has been summarised below.

Table 1 Aboriginal place types within 500 metres of the Inverloch study area

Place type	Number	
Artefact scatter	3	
Shell midden	2	

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Total	5	

VAHR 8020-0289 Wyeth Place AS is an Aboriginal place with two artefact scatter components. Component 1 consists of 80 recorded artefacts with a further 320 predicted. Component 2 had 20 recorded artefacts with a further 120 predicted. The material types were coastal flint, crystal quartz and silcrete. These were recorded as part of the preparation of CHMP 13813 which is discussed below.

Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been 16 reports conducted within the 500 metres search radius (Table 2). The majority of these are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. One report of relevance has been summarised below.

Table 2 Archaeological reports witin 500 metres of the Inverloch study area

Report Type	Total
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	11
CHMP Complex Assessment	3
Test Excavation	1
Survey	1
Grand Total	16

Orr & Butler (2016) prepared CHMP 13813 prior to the subdivision of a residential area that intersects the western side of the Inverloch study area. Their assessment was carried out to the level of a Complex Assessment due to the high likelihood for the discovery of Aboriginal places. The authors noted a high degree of disturbance and landscape modification across their Activity Area during both the Standard and Complex assessments due to the earlier development and subsequent demolition of a hotel complex. The Complex Assessment nevertheless recorded an artefact distribution (VAHR 8020-0289) comprising 80 stone artefacts recorded within a 1m x 1m Test Pit. The most common raw material type was silcrete (86%), followed by coastal flint (13%) and one crystal quartz artefact (1%).

Aerial imagery review

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the Inverloch study area between 2000 and 2020. This shows that the study area is a public park and has likely undergone landscaping and other ground modification works but no significant changes within that time.

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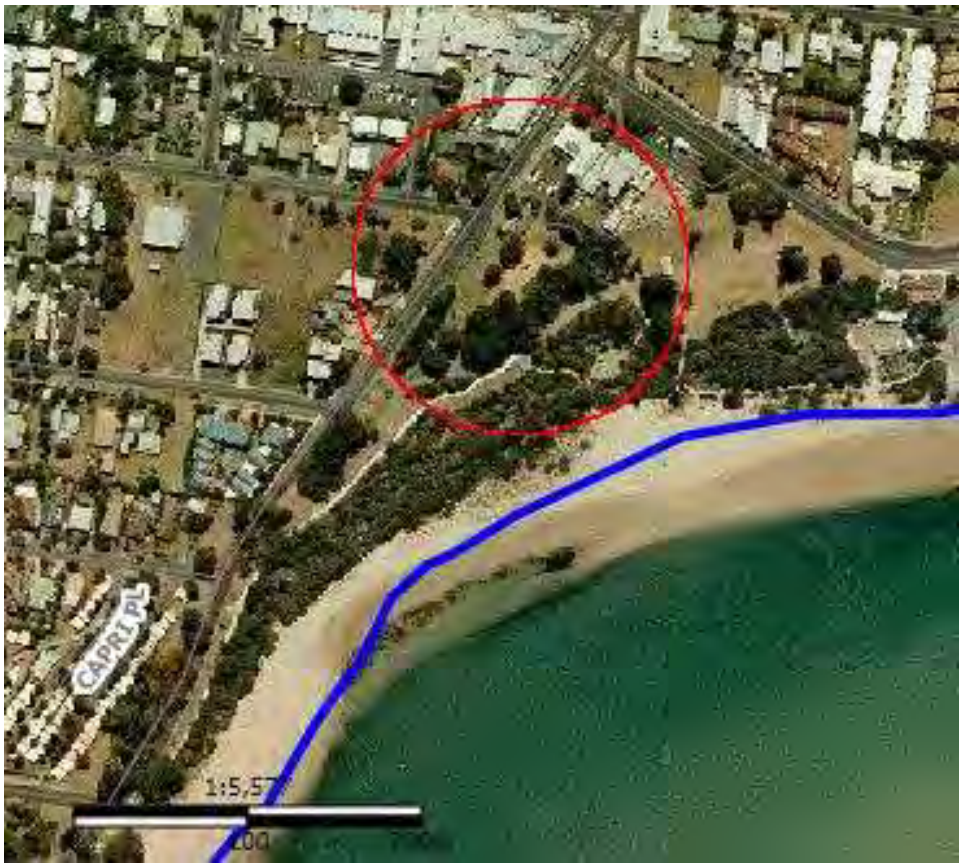

Figure 3 **Aerial image of Inverloch site 2000 (GeoVic 2021)**

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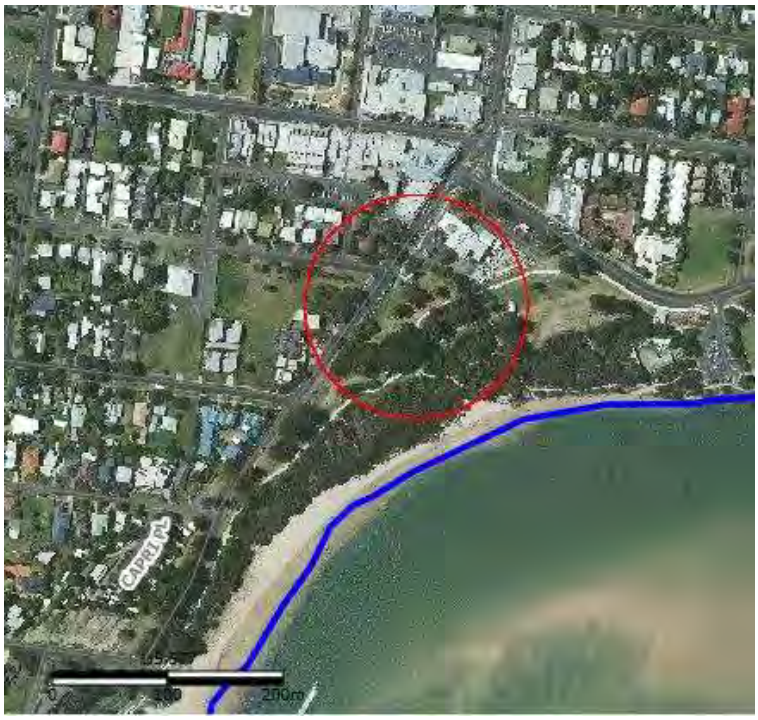

Figure 4 Aerial image of Inverloch site 2012 (GeoVic 2021)

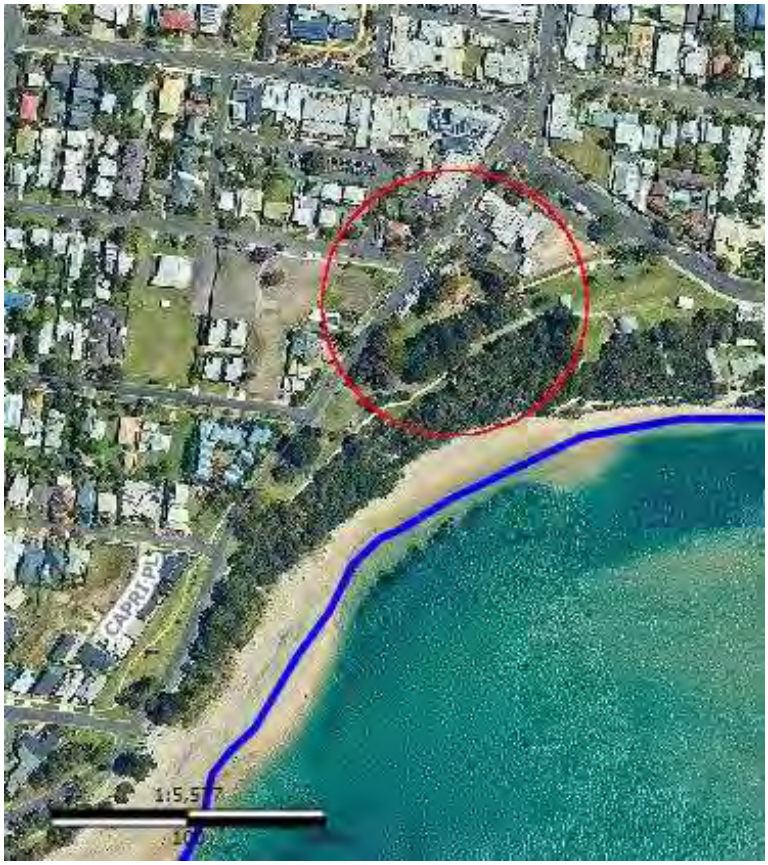

Figure 5 Aerial image of Inverloch site 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

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DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if the study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown that a number of underground services have been laid through the study area. Construction of the services has caused ground disturbance. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 DBYD summary for the Inverloch study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Bass Coast Shire	Drainage pipe running through study area	Likely that mechanical excavation has occurred at this location within study area
Multinet Gas	Underground gas pipe on opposite side of Ramsey Boulevard to study area	None
NBN	Underground cable running through study area	Likely that mechanical excavation has occurred at this location within study area
SGW Plumbing	Subsurface asset running through study area	Likely that mechanical excavation has occurred at this location within study area
Telstra	Unclear from results	Unclear
Ausnet	Underground gas pipe on same side of Ramsey Boulevard to study area	None

VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the Inverloch study area.

The Caves

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that one Aboriginal place (VAHR 8020-0145 – grinding grooves site) lies within the Caves study area, and a further four places lie within 500 metres of the study area (Table 4). The details of VAHR 8020-0145 have been summarised below.

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Table 4 Aboriginal place types within 500 metres of the Caves study area.

Place type	Number
Stone feature – grinding grooves	1 (within the study area)
Shell midden	4
Total	5

VAHR 8020-0145 Cave Beach Axe Grinding Grooves consists of five parallel grinding grooves on a sandstone boulder located near the base of a cliff near the Cave Beach car park. This Aboriginal place is reported to have been in good condition and with no obvious damage at the time of registration, although some signs of erosion were present at the site. The grinding grooves were identified on 03/09/2002. The place lies within the Caves study area.

Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been ten reports conducted within the 500 metres search radius (Table 5). The majority of these are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. One report of relevance has been summarised below.

Table 5 Archaeological reports within 500 metres of the Caves study area

Report Type	Total
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	9
Survey	1
Grand Total	10

Rhodes (2005) prepared a report of desktop research and survey conducted 500 metres to the north of the Caves study area prior to the development of a recreational facility. This was undertaken prior to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 and does not follow the CHMP format. Rhodes identified eight Aboriginal places on the property, which included one shell midden with a hearth feature and seven lithic artefacts, which if registered today would likely be considered a low density artefact scatter (LDAD). He noted that the background research showed that there was high potential for Aboriginal places to occur in the area, including burials.

Aerial imagery

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the Caves study area between 2000 and 2020 (Figure 6, Figure 7 and Figure 8). This shows that the study area has not undergone any significant changes within that time.

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Figure 6 Aerial image of the Caves site 2000 (GeoVic 2021)



Figure 7 Aerial image of the Caves site 2012 (GeoVic 2021)

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Figure 8 Aerial image of the Caves site 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if the study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown no underground services in the study area. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 DBYD summary for the Caves study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Bass Coast Shire	No assets	None
Multinet Gas	No assets	None
Ausnet	No assets	None
SGW Plumbing	Underground service running along Cape Patterson-Inverloch Road	None

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VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the Caves study area.

Eagles Nest

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that one Aboriginal place (VAHR 8020-0146 – isolated artefact) has been registered on the VAHR within the Eagles Nest study area (Table 7). No other places have been recorded either within the study area itself or within 500 metres of the study area. The Aboriginal place has been summarised below.

Table 7 Aboriginal place types within 500 metres of the Eagles Nest study area.

Place type	Number
Artefact scatter	1 (within the study area)
Total	1

VAHR 8020-0146 Eagles Nest Car Park Artefact is an isolated stone artefact that was discovered and recorded on 03/09/2002 on the edge of the Eagles Nest lookout car park off Inverloch-Cape Paterson Road. The artefact is described as a worked silcrete core with five flake scars visible. It is noted that the car park had previously been surveyed and excavated but that the results from these excavations are unknown. The integrity of this Aboriginal place is also unknown, however it is likely to be highly disturbed as a result of the development of the car park. The recorded place lies within the Eagles Nest study area.

Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been nine reports conducted within the 500 metres search radius, all of which are 'Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other'. The majority of these are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. The closest report of relevance to the study area is Rhodes (2005) which has been summarised in The Caves.

Aerial imagery

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the Eagles Nest study area between 2000 and 2020 (**Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). This shows that the study area has not undergone any significant changes within that time.

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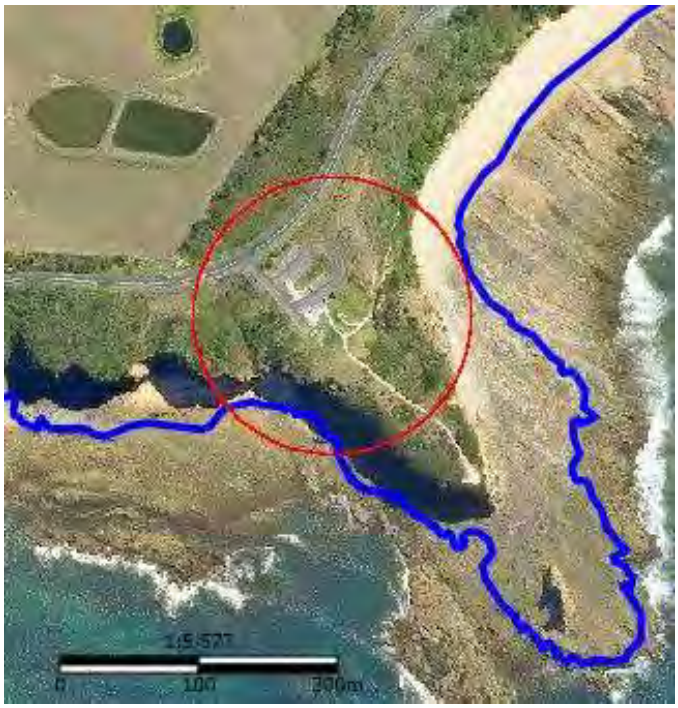

Figure 9 Aerial image of the Eagles Nest site 2000 (GeoVic 2021)



Figure 10 Aerial image of the Eagles Nest site 2012 (GeoVic 2021)

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Figure 11 Aerial image of the Eagles Nest site 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if the study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown no underground services in the study area. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 8.

Table 8 DBYD summary for the Eagles Nest study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Multinet Gas	No assets	None
Ausnet	No assets	None
Telstra	Unclear from results	Unclear but unlikely

VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the Eagles Nest study area.

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Wonthaggi 1 and Wonthaggi 2

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that there are no registered Aboriginal places on the VAHR within the Wonthaggi 1 or Wonthaggi 2 study areas, but there are five Aboriginal places within 500 metres (Table 7). Three Aboriginal places (VAHR 8020-0233, 0263 and -0234) are discussed in the review of CHMP 11072 below.

Table 9 Aboriginal place types within 500 metres of the Wonthaggi 1 and 2 study areas.

Place type	Number
Artefact scatter	4
LDAD	1
Total	5

Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been 35 reports conducted within the 500 metres search radius (Table 10), including six CHMPs undertaken to Complex Assessment level. The majority of these reports are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. One report of relevance has been summarised below.

Table 10 Archaeological reports within 500 metres of the Wonthaggi 1 and 2 study areas

Report Type	Total
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	20
CHMP Complex Assessment	6
Survey	5
CHMP Desktop Assessment	2
Salvage Excavation	2
Grand Total	35

Light and Schell (2011) prepared CHMP 11072 to a Complex Assessment level just to the north of the Wonthaggi 1 location and 400 metres to the east of the Wonthaggi 2 location. This was prepared prior to a residential subdivision. The Complex Assessment consisted of the excavation of 11 1x1 metre test pits where 77 lithics were found. These were part of two previously recorded Aboriginal places VAHR 8020-0233 and -0234. A new Aboriginal place was registered (VAHR 8020-0263). VAHR 8020-0234 was located within introduced fill and VAHR 8020-0233 and -0263 were located in sandy rises. Management conditions included the protection of varying percentages of the Aboriginal places.

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Aerial imagery

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the Wonthaggi 1 and 2 study areas between 2000 and 2020 (**Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). This shows that the study area has not undergone any significant changes within that time.

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Figure 12 Aerial image of the Wonthaggi sites 2000 (GeoVic 2021)



Figure 13 Aerial image of the Wonthaggi sites 2012 (GeoVic 2021)

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Figure 14 Aerial image of the Wonthaggi sites 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if the study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown that services construction has occurred in the Wonthaggi 1 study area but there are no services present in the Wonthaggi 2 study area. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 11 and Table 12.

Table 11 DBYD summary for the Wonthaggi 1 study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Ausnet	Overhead and underground electricity cables in the vicinity.	None
Bass Coast Shire	Subsurface drainage pipes and pits in study area	Mechanical excavation has occurred.
Multinet Gas	Subsurface gas pipes connecting residential properties in the vicinity	None
NBN	Underground cables in the vicinity but none in the study area	None
SGW Plumbing	Underground pipes in the vicinity but none in the study area	None

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Table 12 DBYD summary for the Wonthaggi 2 study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Ausnet	Underground electricity cables in the vicinity.	None
Bass Coast Shire	No services in study area	None
NBN	No services in study area	None
SGW Plumbing	No services in study area	None
Telstra	Unclear from result	Unclear, but likely no impact

VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the Wonthaggi 1 study area. Three registrations are present for the Wonthaggi 2 study area which are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Results of Vicplan search for the Wonthaggi 2 study area

Registration type	Registration name	Registration number
Victorian Heritage Registry (VHR)	Wonthaggi State Coal Mine Central Precinct	H1778
Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI)	Wonthaggi State Coal Mine Historic Reserve	H8020-0003
Bass Coast Shire Heritage Overlay (HO)	Wonthaggi State Coal Mine – Central Precinct	HO144

Kilcunda

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that there are no registered Aboriginal places within the Kilcunda study area, but there are seven Aboriginal place within 500 metres (Table 14). One Aboriginal place (VAHR 8020-0263), which is relevant to this study area, has been summarised below.

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Table 14 Aboriginal place types within 500 metres of the Kilcunda study area

Place type	Number
Artefact scatter	7
Total	7

VAHR 8020-0263 Carew Street Kilcunda 1 was recorded as part of CHMP 11278 which is summarised below. It consisted of 21lithic artefacts that were recovered during subsurface testing for the Complex Assessment at depths of between 150 and 400 millimetres. The material types consisted of quartz, crystal quartz and quartzite.

Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been 19 reports conducted within the 500 metres search radius (Table 15), including three CHMPs undertaken to a Complex Assessment level. The majority of these reports are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. One report of relevance has been summarised below.

Table 15 Archaeological reports within 500 metres of the Kilcunda study area

Report Type	Total
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	13
CHMP Complex Assessment	3
Survey	2
Salvage Excavation	1
Grand Total	19

Barker and Hislop (2010) prepared CHMP 11278 to a Complex Assessment level prior to a residential subdivision. The Standard Assessment was hampered by poor ground surface visibility, however, evidence of ground disturbance was noted. During the Complex Assessment, a combination of mechanical and manual excavation was employed. Five Aboriginal places were registered as a result of the Complex Assessment: VAHR 7920-0263 Carew St, Kilcunda 1, VAHR 7920-0264 Carew St, Kilcunda 2, VAHR 7920-0265 Carew St, Kilcunda 3, VAHR 7920-0266 Carew St, Kilcunda 4, VAHR 7920-0267 Carew St, Kilcunda 5, VAHR 7920-0268 Carew St, Kilcunda 6, VAHR 7920-0269 Carew St, Kilcunda 7.

Aerial imagery

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the Kilcunda study area between 2000 and 2020 (**Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). This shows that the study area has not undergone any significant changes within that time.

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Figure 15 Aerial image of the Kilcunda site 2000 (GeoVic 2021)



Figure 16 Aerial image of the Kilcunda site 2000 (GeoVic 2021)

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Figure 17 Aerial image of the Kilcunda site 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if they study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown that there are underground services (water pipes) in the vicinity of the study area. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 16.

Table 16 DBYD summary for the Kilcunda study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Ausnet	Underground cables in the vicinity but not in the study area	None
Bass Coast Shire	Underground water pipes in study area	Minor impact to ground surface
Multinet Gas	No assets present in study area	None
Telstra	Unclear from result	Unclear, but likely no impact
Westernport Water	Sewer and water pipes in vicinity	Unclear, but likely no impact

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VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the Kilcunda study area.

San Remo 1 and San Remo 2

Aboriginal Places

The ACHRIS search showed that one Aboriginal place has been registered within the San Remo 1 study area (VAHR 7920-0205 – an artefact distribution). Three Aboriginal places have been registered within the San Remo 2 study area (VAHR 7920-0207 –shell midden; VAHR 7920-0296 and VAHR 7920-0297 – artefact distributions). A further 29 Aboriginal places have been registered on the VAHR within the 1 kilometre search area from San Remo 1 and 2 (Table 17). Also of note are two recorded burials of Ancestral Remains in the surrounding area though none has been recorded from the immediate study areas. The records for VAHR 7920-0205 and VAHR 7920-0296 are summarised below.

Table 17 Archaeological reports within 1 kilometre of the San Remo 1 and 2 study areas

Place type	Number
Artefact scatter	19
Shell midden	11
Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)	2
LDAD	1
Total	33

7920-0205 Wurrack 6 is an artefact distribution in a deflated sand dune, comprising 27 stone artefacts, including flakes, flaked and angular fragments, and cores made from silcrete and crystal quartz. This Aboriginal place is located within a swampy gully considered to be in very poor condition with only a small number of these artefacts considered to have been *in situ* at the time of excavation. An *in situ* shell midden was recorded on the other side of the gully and in close proximity to the artefact scatter. This Aboriginal place was recorded on 18/04/2001 as a part of the investigations undertaken for CHMP 15130. The place lies within the study area for San Remo 1.

7920-0296 Mary Grove AS1 is an artefact scatter comprising 43 stone artefacts made of coastal flint and silcrete. These artefacts primarily consist of angular fragments, complete and broken flakes, a pebble, and a blade. It was located in a small grassed area at the northern end of the San Remo Holiday Park and is within an urban area. The place is described as being disturbed, and despite the possibility that the scatter may extend beyond what has been uncovered so far, it is unlikely that site integrity has been maintained. This Aboriginal place was recorded on 26/03/2021 during works completed for CHMP 17804. The place lies within the study area for San Remo 2.

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Archaeological reports

The ACHRIS search showed that there have been 24 reports conducted within the 1 kilometre search radius (Table 18), including eight CHMP to undertaken to a Complex Assessment level. The majority of these reports are large regional studies that have limited bearing on the study area. One report of relevance (CHMP 16085) has been summarised below.

Table 18 Archaeological reports within 1 kilometre of the San Remo 1 and 2 study areas

Report Type	Total
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	13
CHMP Complex Assessment	8
Survey	3
Grand Total	24

Orr and Butler (2019) prepared CHMP 16085 to a Complex Assessment level prior to a residential subdivision of seven lots, at a location 250 metres south of San Remo 2 and 750 metres to the north of San Remo 1. During the Standard Assessment, three landforms were noted to be present; a sand dune, a former swamp and a low rise. Ground surface visibility was noted to be poor and no Aboriginal material culture was located. The Complex Assessment consisted of the excavation of four 1x1 metre test pits and two 500x500 millimetres STPs. Eleven Aboriginal lithic artefacts were identified on the low rise that were registered as VAHR 7920-0292 (Mary Grove AS).

Aerial imagery

An aerial imagery review was conducted of the available images of the San Remo 1 and 2 study areas between 2000 and 2020 (**Error! Reference source not found.**, **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**). This shows that the study area has not undergone any significant changes within that time.

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Figure 18 Satelite image of the San Remo sites 2020 (GeoVic 2021)



Figure 19 Satelite image of the San Remo sites 2012 (GeoVic 2021)

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Figure 20 Satelite image of the San Remo sites 2020 (GeoVic 2021)

DBYD review

A DBYD review was conducted to assess if the study area has undergone any ground disturbance from underground service installation. The review has shown that there are no underground services present in the San Remo 1 study area but the San Remo 2 study area has undergone disturbance from the installation of underground assets. The asset owners and nature of the impact are shown in Table 19 and Table 20.

Table 19 DBYD summary for the San Remo 1 study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Ausnet	No assets in the study area	None
Bass Coast Shire	No assets in the study area	None
NBN	No assets in the study area	None
Westernport Water	No assets in the study area	None

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Table 20 DBYD summary for the San Remo 2 study area

Service provider	Services present	Impact to study area
Ausnet	Underground electricity cables on the south side of Marine Parade	None, depending on extent of proposed activity
Bass Coast Shire	Underground drainage pipes in study area	Some mechanical excavation has occurred
NBN	Underground NBN cables in study area	Some mechanical excavation has occurred
Westernport Water	Underground pipes in study area	Some mechanical excavation has occurred

VicPlan search – historical places and Heritage Overlay sites

A search of the VicPlan database has shown no sites on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) or Heritage Overlay sites within the San Remo 1 or San Remo 2 study areas.

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BLCAC meeting minutes

A meeting was held via Microsoft Teams at 1pm on the 1st September 2021. Present at this meeting were Adam Gardner (Hassell Studios), Daniel Carpenter (Heritage Advisor, Biosis Pty Ltd), Meg Haas (Heritage Advisor, BLCAC) and Brad Ward (Heritage Advisor, BLCAC). No Elders or BLCAC group members were present.

The purpose of the meeting was to gain BLCAC's feedback regarding the proposed masterplan. During the meeting Adam discussed each of the sites and presented what was proposed to be included in the creative brief. Daniel then followed this with a discussion of the results of the research relating to the archaeology and archaeological potential of each of the locations. The two BLCAC heritage advisors were then asked to give their thoughts on what was being proposed.

The BLCAC heritage advisors did not have any objections to the overall proposals but they noted the sensitivity of each of the areas that were proposed and the potential for impacts to any undetected cultural heritage which might be present. They considered that a CHMP would be the best way to properly assess and manage impacts to each of the individual locations. They also noted that the installations could provide an opportunity for interpretative information about the Bunurong people, as the Traditional Owners have been present in these locations for some tens of thousands of years. The BLCAC heritage advisors did not provide any specific information about the individual study areas.

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Summaries

The investigation into the eight study areas has shown a range of disturbances and a potential for the presence of Aboriginal material culture. All of the study areas lie within designated areas of cultural heritage sensitivity under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018. At the meeting between the client, the BLCAC and Biosis held on 1 September 2021, the BLCAC heritage advisors noted the sensitivity of the entire area and stated that a CHMP should be undertaken to assess and manage any impacts to potential cultural heritage. The BLCAC representatives also commented that the proposed installations would offer an opportunity to include information relating to the Bunurong people.

Inverloch

The Inverloch study area is located close to the mouth of Andersons Inlet and the mouth of the Tarwin River. The meeting of these bodies of water would have provided a diverse range of resources for Aboriginal people which increases the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage being present. This is supported by the presence of a recorded artefact distribution immediately to the west.

The study area has been shown to have undergone disturbances from the installation of underground services. Given that it is a public park, it is likely have to have undergone disturbances from landscaping and the installation public amenities. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the Bunurong Environment Centre which was noted by BLCAC heritage advisors during the meeting on the 1st of September.

The Caves

The Caves study area is located on the coastline at the mouth of a stream lying on the north side of a promontory off the Cape Paterson – Inverloch Road. Four Aboriginal places have been recorded in the vicinity including a midden and artefact scatters, A rare occurrence of grinding grooves (VAHR 8020-0145) has been recorded within the study area itself, in sandstone rock at the base of the cliff. Rhodes noted the potential for undetected burials to occur in the general area. The DBYD review and satellite review show no major disturbances, apart from the existing Cave Beach car park.

Eagles Nest

The Eagles Nest study area is located at the neck of a coastal promontory off the Cape Paterson – Inverloch Road. One Aboriginal place has been recorded within the study area (VAHR 8020-0146 - isolated artefact). No other Aboriginal places have been registered either within the study area itself or within the 500 metre search radius. No localised studies have been undertaken of the Eagles Nest promontory, and it is likely that the paucity of registered Aboriginal places reflects the lack of archaeological investigation. The DBYD review and satellite review show no major disturbances, apart from the existing car park.

Wonthaggi 1 and 2

The Wonthaggi 1 and 2 study areas on the west side of Wonthaggi town, inland from the coast, but within an area of designated cultural heritage sensitivity defined by sand dunes. Quite a number of archaeological

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reports have been conducted in the vicinity, mostly from the growing urban development in the area. The reviewed CHMP noted introduced fill and the study areas have likely been disturbed from historic and modern land modification and use. No Aboriginal places have been recorded within either study area, though a number of places have been recorded within 500 metres of these areas.

The Wonthaggi 2 study area lies entirely within three historic registrations (VHI, VHR and HO) related to historic mining. Disturbance to this area is likely and consultation with Heritage Victoria and Bass Coast Shire will be required prior to conducting works as permit, consents or exemption applications may be required.

The satellite review showed no major changes within the study area and the DBYD review showed some ground disturbing works to Wonthaggi 1, but none to Wonthaggi 2.

Kilcunda

The Kilcunda study area is located on the coastline off the Bass Highway, to south west of the town of Kilcunda, in the vicinity of a historic railway bridge. There are no historic registered places within the study area itself. No disturbance has been noted from the DBYD review or the satellite review.

No Aboriginal places have been recorded within the study area itself. Seven Aboriginal places have been recorded within the 500 metre search radius, mostly recorded in CHMP 11278 which noted ground disturbance.

San Remo

The San Remo 1 and 2 study areas are located on the coastline, to south and north of the town of San Remo One Aboriginal place has been registered within the San Remo 1 study area (VAHR 7920-0205 – an artefact distribution). Three Aboriginal places have been registered within the San Remo 2 study area (VAHR 7920-0207 –shell midden; VAHR 7920-0296 and VAHR 7920-0297 – artefact distributions). The ACHRIS search noted that there are also shell middens and two burials in the surrounding area. The reviewed CHMP noted that swamps, dunes and rises present within the vicinity.

Both study areas are surrounded by urban San Remo with large amounts of underground and underwater infrastructure connecting to Phillip Island at the San Remo 2 study area.

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Legislative Requirements

Aboriginal cultural heritage

Is a mandatory cultural heritage management plan required?

Under Section 46 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, a mandatory cultural heritage management plan is required if the regulations require the preparation of the plan for the activity. Under Regulation 7 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, a cultural heritage management plan is required for an activity if all or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity AND all or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

As the intention of this document is to inform the masterplan and there is neither defined activity nor Activity Area, it is not possible to make a determination regarding the obligations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006. However, review of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 identified the following regulations relevant to the project.

This report considers that all eight study areas reviewed form part of the same proposed development activity, and the research has shown that the study areas extend into the following areas of designated cultural heritage sensitivity:

- Regulation 25(1) a registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and (2) land within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- Regulation 26(1) a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- Regulation 29(1) a declared Ramsar wetland or land within 200 metres of a declared Ramsar wetland is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity
- Regulation 30(1) coastal Crown land is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity
- Regulation 31(1) land within 200 metres of the high water mark of the coastal waters of Victoria or any sea within the limits of Victoria is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity
- Regulation 40(1) a dune or a source bordering dune is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

As there is no defined activity, it is not possible to determine if the proposed works would constitute a high impact activity under the Regulations.

Therefore, it is not possible to determine if the proposed works meet the two trigger threshold to prepare a mandatory cultural heritage management plan.

Is there evidence of significant ground disturbance?

Under Regulations 25(3), 26(2), 29(2), 30(2), 31(2) and 40(2) if part of the area of the area of cultural heritage sensitivity has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. Please note that Regulation 25(3) only applies to the area of sensitivity around an Aboriginal place. The impacts of significant ground disturbance have no bearing on an Aboriginal place itself, which continues to be a sensitive area under the Regulations.

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Significance ground disturbance is defined as:

> **5 Definitions**
>
> ...
>
> ***significant ground disturbance*** means disturbance of—
>
> a) the topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground; or
>
> b) a waterway—
>
> by machinery in the course of grading, excavating, digging, dredging or deep ripping, but does not include ploughing other than deep ripping.

It is important to note that significant ground disturbance is not chiefly defined by the extent or depth of any disturbance, but rather by the mechanical means through which it has been caused. The application of the significant ground disturbance exemption is also unaffected by the relative likelihood of archaeological material being preserved in the activity area. Such likelihood of preservation may affect the advisability of a voluntary cultural heritage management plan, but does not bear on the criteria for a mandatory cultural heritage management plan.

The majority of the study areas have some kind of infrastructure already present, with some of them having underground services. The satellite imagery review has shown that there have been no major changes to any of the study areas since 2000. However, without clearly defined Activity Areas, it is not possible to fully assess for significant ground disturbance.

Therefore there it is not possible to make a definitive determination if any of the study areas have been subject to significant ground disturbance, and it is not possible to determine if there is an exemption from preparing a mandatory cultural heritage management plan.

Is a voluntary cultural heritage management plan advised?

See Figure 2 for location of nearby Aboriginal places.

Under Section 28 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 doing an act likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage is unlawful. Therefore regardless of the requirement to prepare a mandatory cultural heritage management plan, an assessment of the activity area must be made to determine the likelihood that Aboriginal cultural heritage may be present.

During the meeting with BLCAC undertaken on the 1st September 2021, the heritage advisors noted the sensitivity of all areas under review and indicated their preference for a CHMP to be undertaken.

Under Section 29 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* a person who does an act that harms or is likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage does not commit an offence if -

> (a) the person is acting-
>
> (i) in accordance with a cultural heritage permit or approved cultural heritage management plan that applies to the Aboriginal cultural heritage
>
> ...

There is a provision under Section 45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* which allows for voluntary cultural heritage management plans to be prepared even if one is not required. Therefore to fulfil BLCAC wishes, to

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adequately assess the activity area and eliminate the potential to cause harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage a voluntary cultural heritage management plan is advised.

Historic cultural heritage

Are historic permits or consents required?

Under Section 93 of the *Heritage Act* 2017 the Executive Director may issue a permit authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Register site and under Section 124 issue a consent authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Inventory site. While under Bass Coast Shire Council Heritage Overlay a permit under the *Planning and Environment Act* 1997 is required for heritage places specified on their schedule to the overlay.

A review of historical places identified historical mining places within the Wonthaggi 2 study area recorded on the Victorian Heritage Register, the Victorian Heritage Inventory, and the Bass Coast Shire Heritage Overlay. Depending on the nature of the proposed activity there may be a requirement for permits, consents or exemptions for Heritage Victoria, or permits or exemptions for Bass Coast Shire Council. Consultation with these agencies is recommended.

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Conclusions

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

Requirements

There may be a requirement under the Act for a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan or for permits to disturb previously registered cultural heritage places, depending on the nature of the development activity and the extent of the Activity Area.

The BLCAC heritage advisors note the archaeological sensitivity of each of the eight study areas and advise that a CHMP should be undertaken for the proposed works, either as a mandatory CHMP or as a voluntary CHMP, in order to manage risk to known and potential cultural heritage at these locations.

Recommendations

In accordance with the advice of the BLCAC heritage advisors, it is recommended that a Cultural Heritage Management Plan should be undertaken for the proposed installations. The CHMP may be carried out either as a mandatory or voluntary CHMP, depending on the details of the proposed works and their locations. There is no difference in the form of the CHMP, whether it is mandatory or voluntary. The CHMP would be evaluated and approved by the BLCAC, which is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the region. The CHMP would investigate and assess each location and provide authorisation for the project with contingency provisions and mitigation measures if required. The CHMP would be undertaken with the participation of the RAP.

Heritage Act 2017

Requirements

The Wonthaggi 2 study area lies within the site extent of places recorded on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Victorian Heritage Inventory. Therefore there may be a requirement for permits or for a historical heritage assessment depending on the nature of what is proposed at this site. There are no VHR or VHI registrations at the other seven locations.

Recommendations

As the exact nature and extent of the activity has not yet been defined, consultation with Heritage Victoria is recommended to determine if a permit, consent or exemption is required.

Planning and Environment Act 1997

Requirements

A review of the Bass Coast Shire Heritage Overlay indicate that there is a heritage overlays within the Wonthaggi 2 study area. Therefore, there may be a requirement for a permit from Bass Coast Shire.

Recommendations

As the exact nature and extent of the activity has not yet been defined, consultation with Bass Coast Shire is recommended to determine if a permit is required.

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C. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT REPORT

BASS COAST DINOSAURS TRAIL

Masterplan

Community Engagement 2021

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders as the first Australians and recognize they have a unique relationship with the land. We also recognize and that this site is situated on the traditional lands of the Bunurong, members of the Kulin Nation who have lived here for thousands of years. We offer our respect to their elders past and present and through them, all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people



During the community engagement phase, we spoke to...

Bass Coast Shire Council undertook consultation during 2020 and 2021 with focused community engagement during August 2021. People could learn about the project through online and in-person community engagement sessions, provide feedback through an online survey and email feedback. There was a good level of interest from the community in relation to the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail Masterplan project.

The information provided below summarises the key areas of feedback from community consultation. Bass Coast Shire Council reviewed all submissions and comments made during consultation. The information outlined below is provided as a high level summary only.



Over 60 community members attended drop in sessions

100 people shared their feedback through online consultation sessions

Three targeted consultation sessions were run, with over 30 community members across history, arts & culture environment

Science and research – the Dino Hunters – have been part of the project development from the beginning and have extended analysis and input on the Masterplan document.

Meetings with partners from Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, Parks Victoria and DELWP



Project Governance Groups

Project Control Group met four times over six months;

Project Working Group met four times over of six months;

Internal Reference Group met four times over six months, with additional smaller catch ups as per area of contributing expertise.



Out in the community...

Workshops

Digging for Meaning

Workshop held on 30 April 2021 discussed social context and history. Members invited were previously on the 'Museum Redevelopment Group' that was established in the early stages of masterplanning in 2020.

Organisations in attendance: Dinosaurs Dreaming; Inverloch Shell Museum; Amazon Shipwreck 1863 Incorporated.

BCSC presented the opportunities that lie within the project. In collaboration with Lesley Kool, the values arising from the social context and the people involved in the digging sites were reported. The group was positive about the project and noted the interest in 'international significance' and the project setting out a legacy for the region.

Tread Lightly

Workshop held on 21 May 2021 discussed environmental impact and considerations for the proposed sites.

Organisations in attendance: Friends of Wonthaggi Heathland and Coastal Reserve; Bass Coast Landcare Network; Wonthaggi Seedbank and Nursery.

BCSC presented the project's concept, background, context, and key milestones. Discussed the project's significance with regard to polar dinosaurs, and how scientists and researchers envisage the project as an opportunity to share a message on sustainability and good practice for safeguarding the natural environment. The conversations were extensive and included discussion on vegetation and habitat, benefits and constraints of use of boardwalks vs pathway.



Let's Imagine

Workshop held as an activity part of Bass Coast Arts & Culture Committee monthly meeting; primary brief and project presentation on 3 May 2021 and project update with concise Masterplan document presentation along with narrative development on 24 August 2021.

At initial workshop, BCSC presented the project and how it seeks to provide a journey of knowledge and creativity. Amongst the conversations, ideas included sensory responses, the unique experience of the project, a treasure hunt with simulated fossil finding. Discussion around addressing each of the sites by risk and later on in developing EOI mechanism for artists, that will envisage creativity for ensuring education, environmental and cultural purposes. At second consultation, BCSC presented the draft Masterplan document and conversations included pressure from potential excessive development and how to seek to disperse/ use the opportunities that arise from the project. Supportive of integration and joint engagement for collaboration within this project and playground re-developments. This group would like to continue to be involved in next stages of project development.

Online Drop in Session

Held on 18 August 2021 for public consultation to hear the community feedback on the Masterplan document.

Attendance was low but provided positive outcome through generated conversation. Member of the South Gippsland Conservation Society had a shared interest in the natural environment and a local artist was present who has a background in working through similar projects.

Enquiry as to the sensitivity of coastal constrained locations (in particular with expected increased visitation arising from YBMCP). Dino Team ensured the team share the same concerns and are/will continue to look for the best practice for conservation management, the idea of disperse and pointed to the opportunity of electric bus shuttle. Raised that distance between sites is something that can emphasise the dispersal of visitors and really supports the electric bus shuttle.

Also pointing to the Inverloch site as a great location and definitely shares the interest in the museum/discovery centre. BCSC discussed that this is something that will be continued and unpacked in the next phase.

Inverloch Drop in Session

Held on 21 August 2021 for public consultation 9am to 11am. BCSC to listen to the community feedback on the draft Masterplan document.

BCSC talked to **26 people**.

In general, the discussions were **extremely supportive and enthusiastic** about the project proposal. Questions centred around the social context and dinosaur significance (even though most were familiar with the Dinosaurs Dreaming activities, so it came to explaining how they fit together). South Gippsland Conservation Society new admin member and member of the Amazon Committee attended and noted their support, as well as eager interest in the museum/discovery centre re-development. Overall, everyone said the project is a great idea!

Kilcunda Drop in Session

Held on 21 August 2021 for public consultation from 11.45am to 1pm (cut short due to COVID restrictions enforced on this day). BCSC to listen to the community feedback on the draft Masterplan document.

BCSC talked to **36 people**.

Community members who attended the Kilcunda sessions expressed their concerns with proposed examples of the installation for the site in the draft Masterplan document; they do not support vertical style art, but would be happy with **wayfinding and interpretation** and a creative art response that are not dismissive of the environment. We discussed the use of the project as an opportunity to advocate for infrastructure that the community has been seeking – such as improve carpark and decrease impact from increased visitation over the past year; possibility of implementing a civic green area where the current carpark is.

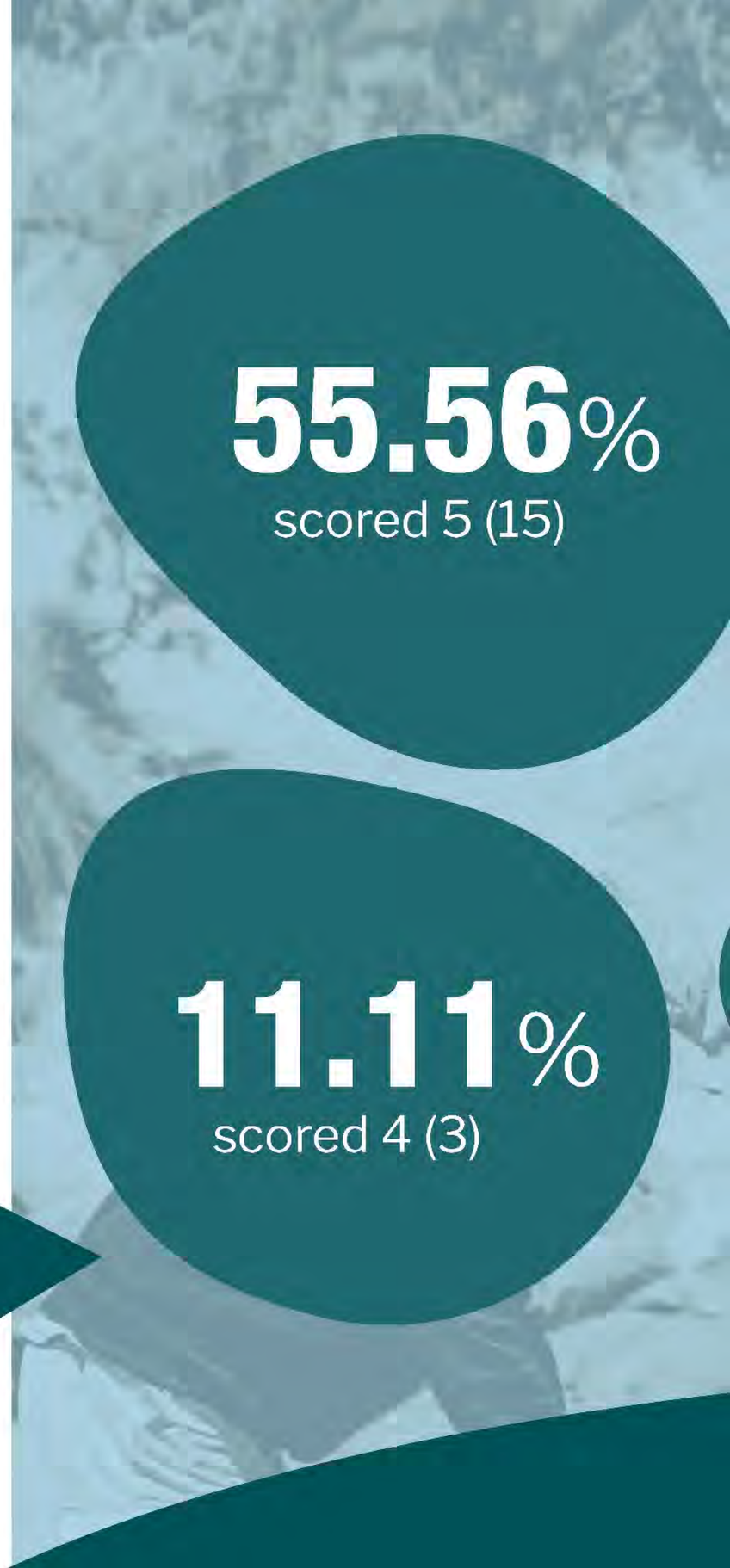
Additionally, **integration** with the skate and play is fundamental – and opportunities for creative response may lie within those components. Further integration should be envisaged with YMAIP (community at this instance may see 'too much' happening in the area that does not address their main concerns with infrastructure for example). There is a passion for the natural environment. Although the site narrative proposes messages that lie with the environment, sustainable environ messaging should be further explored and proposal would benefit from a clear interpretation and education focus on preserving nature.

Survey

Online survey open from 5 August 2021 – 31 August 2021 (total four weeks).

30 responses were collected.

The average rating for the Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail masterplan was 3.9 out of a total high score of 5.



14.81%
scored 1 (4)



7.41%
scored 2 (2)

11.11%
scored 3 (3)

BASS COAST
DINOSAURS
TRAIL

Summary

Bass Coast Dinosaurs Trail - Masterplan Consultation and Engagement 2021

Monthly meetings with stakeholders and community partners

Three workshops with community groups for insight

18 August - Online drop in session

Over **30** online surveys completed

Over **1,000** website page viewers

50+ conversations at 2 events:

21 August:
Inverloch drop in session,
Wyeth Mc-Namara Park,
Farmers Market

21 August:
Kilcunda drop in session,
Foreshore carpark

