

Limestone was deposited. With this Oligocene transgression, open marine conditions were quickly established in the Anglesea area. This does not appear to be the case for the Bass No. 1 sequence.

The calcareous sediments of the lower and middle Miocene are similar to those of both the Gippsland and Otway Basins of Victoria. The regression during the upper Miocene is expressed throughout the Tertiary basins.

There is no evidence of structural movements within the Bass No. 1 mid-Tertiary sequence. The only break in deposition is due to volcanic activity, and this occupied a very short time span. Deposition commenced before the marine influence reached the area (in the upper Eocene) and the depositional area must have been slowly sinking one, before and during marine sedimentation.

Within the Bass No. 1 sequence, the Oligocene is unusually thick (some 1500 feet) for Southern Australia. This anomalous thickness could well be due to rapid sedimentation keeping pace with the sinking in the central part of the Basin. This rapid sedimentation could have completely filled the "barred basin".

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