

Final Report

Mt Atkinson Precinct Structure Plan (PSP No. 1082), Truganina and Mount Cottrell, Victoria: Post-Contact Heritage Assessment

HV Number: 4489

Client

Metropolitan Planning Authority

31 March 2015



Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

Author

Rick Bullers

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- Metropolitan Planning Authority for project and site information.
- Melton City Council for site information.
- Heritage Victoria.

Cover Photo: Trig Station atop Mt Atkinson, looking west towards Mount Cottrell.

(Photo by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

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Project manager	Rick Bullers
Report author(s)	Rick Bullers
Report reviewer	Oona Nicolson
Other EHP staff	N/A
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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
Act, the	<i>Heritage Act 1995</i>
CHA	Cultural Heritage Advisor
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
DEPI	Department of Environment and Primary Industries (Victoria)
DoE	Department of the Environment (Commonwealth)
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Victoria)
DTPLI	Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure (Victoria)
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
HHA	Historical Heritage Assessment
HO	Heritage Overlay
HV	Heritage Victoria
MCC	Melton City Council
MPA	Metropolitan Planning Authority
NES	National Environmental Significance
NHL	National Heritage List
NTR	National Trust Register (Victoria)
OAAV	Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
PCHA	Post-Contact Heritage Assessment
PMST	Protected Matters Search Tool
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SLV	State Library of Victoria
VGf	Victorian Geomorphological Framework
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VWHI	Victorian War Heritage Inventory
WHL	World Heritage List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Metropolitan Planning Authority (MPA) to prepare a Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) for the proposed Mt Atkinson Precinct Structure Plan (PSP No. 1082) in Truganina and Mount Cottrell, Victoria (Melton City Council) (Map 1).

The Activity

The MPA is preparing a Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) for the study area to provide a master plan for future development within the study area. This investigation is intended to identify issues relating to historical (non-Aboriginal) cultural issues that may form either opportunities or constraints to the overall master planning process.

The Study Area

The study area is approximately 1,049.3 ha and is bounded to the north by the Western Freeway, to the east by Hopkins Road, to the west by rural properties fronting Troups Road South and the future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) and to the south by rural landholdings (Map 2). The road reserve for Hopkins Road is included in the study area.

Methods

The assessments undertaken as part of this HHA were a background review and a field survey. The background review consisted of reviews of relevant heritage registers and databases, previous archaeological publications and unpublished reports, and a review of the environmental context of the study area, culminating in a predictive statement regarding the likelihood of historical heritage occurring in the study area.

The field survey consisted of a ground surface survey of the study area by qualified archaeologists to discover any historical cultural heritage visible on the ground surface and to identify any areas of historical cultural heritage likelihood (areas that are considered likely to contain subsurface historical archaeological deposits).

Subsurface testing did not form part of the scope of works for this assessment.

Results

Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment indicated that there have been three historical heritage sites previously recorded within the study area (Map 3). The desktop assessment concluded that the most likely site type to be present within the study area are dry stone walls, due to their known high distribution throughout the entire Melton area and recent citations for a dry stone wall precinct. Other site types that are likely to occur include domestic sites, tree plantings, farming sites, pastoral sites and road or rail infrastructure sites.

Field Survey

The study area was surveyed on 17, 18 and 20 June 2014 by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor Rick Bullers.

Historical Heritage

The field survey recorded four previously registered historical heritage sites, including one delisted dry stone wall. An additional 13 dry stone walls were also recorded (i.e. 14 in total), along with other landscape features such as peppercorn trees, dams, waterholes, tanks and windmills. A summary of all sites is presented in the table below.

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
Registered Sites and Features					
HO112 (Heritage Overlay)	House and Buildings	65-543 Greigs Road East, Truganina	Built – Domestic/ Pastoral	Local Planning Scheme	34 & 35
VHI D7822-0245 Delisted from Victorian Heritage Inventory	Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road	Meskos Road reserve, Truganina	Archaeological – Road	Nil (delisted)	R3
VHI D7822-0971 Delisted from Victorian Heritage Inventory	Stone Wall	2-50 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Landscape – DSW	State – Nil (Delisted)	8 & R2
VHI H7822-2334 Victorian Heritage Inventory	Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road	Meskos Road reserve, Truganina	Archaeological – Road	State (<i>Heritage Act 1995</i>)	R3
Non-Registered Sites and Features					
Did not meet thresholds	Greigs Road House Ruins	237-261 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Archaeological – Domestic	Nil	31
Note, Likely to be included in either Clause 52.37 or Schedule 1 to the Heritage Overlay for Melton Planning Scheme	DSW D1	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	25, 26, 27, 29 & 31
	DSW D77	Western Highway, Rockbank	DSW	Nil	1, 3, 5, 6 & 7
	DSW D81	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	12 & 13
	DSW D82	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	16
	DSW D83	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	17 & 18

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
Note, Likely to be included in either Clause 52.37 or Schedule 1 to the Heritage Overlay for Melton Planning Scheme	DSW E13	Meskos Road	DSW	Nil	R3
	DSW E14	Hopkins Road	DSW	Nil	R6
	DSW G84	Mt Atkinson Road	DSW	Nil	R5, 31, 40-42, 44 & 46
	DSW MA1	1891-1913 Western Highway, Rockbank	DSW	Nil	1
	DSW MA25	343-357 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	25
	DSW MA27	319-323 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	27
	DSW MA29A	289-309 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	29
	DSW MA29B	289-309 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	29, 32 & 40

Summary of Management Recommendations

This section provides a summary of the recommendations made in relation to the historical heritage values of the study area.

This assessment is intended to inform master planning for a precinct structure plan. Therefore at this stage potential impacts to the sites are unknown. Therefore the following management recommendations are generic. More detailed management recommendations should be developed as part of the approvals process once potential impacts become more apparent.

Recommendation 1: Consents Required from Heritage Victoria

The site extent of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) should be retained within Public Open Space to avoid development impacts. However, should impacts to the site be unavoidable, a Consent to Damage will be required from Heritage Victoria. If this is the case, then it is recommended that an archaeological test excavation be conducted as a condition of the consent to identify construction techniques to build the road.

Should impacts to D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) be unavoidable, then since there is no statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*, it is recommended that a courtesy letter be sent to Heritage Victoria advising that impacts will occur so that they can update their records. Notwithstanding this, refer to Recommendation 2.

Recommendation 2: Addition of Cobbled Roadway to Heritage Overlay

D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) forms a further section of an original part of Greigs Road, which is historically significant for its use as a major route to the goldfields at Ballarat and Ballan. It has been delisted from the VHI and currently has no statutory protection. Based on the site's significance to the Shire, it is recommended that Melton City Council consider listing the curtilage of D7822-0245 onto the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme. Should the site be listed on the Heritage Overlay, then the extent of the site should be retained within Public Open Space to avoid development impacts.

Recommendation 3: Addition to HO112

Melton City Council should consider incorporating the large farm shed into the curtilage of HO112 (House and Buildings) to retain the full character and significance of the place. As the main contemporaneous farm building, together with its relatively intact 19th century layout, construction and features, the additional farm shed contributes to the understanding of the heritage place as an historical farming complex. The recommended curtilage is shown in Figure 14.

Planning guidelines should seek to retain a sense of open space land use within 200 m east and west of the heritage place and to the skyline along the ridge to the south. This would assist in interpreting the associations of the heritage place with its pastoral/farming origins. Any future development within 200 m of the site should respond to the guidelines discussed below.

Guidelines should be developed for any development that abuts the Heritage Overlay polygon boundaries. Such guidelines should specify design requirements for appropriate height, setbacks and presentation of developments which face the heritage place that contribute to that sense of open space. Guidelines should consider options for defining and creating a distinct boundary of usage, e.g. incorporating a new road down one side of the curtilage, between the heritage site and adjoining properties. However it is not recommended that any new roads or other works bisect the separate features of the heritage place. All site features should, if possible, retain a common boundary to interpret their common heritage linkages.

Recommendation 4: Planning Permit Required from Melton City Council

Where proposed impacts to HO112 (House and Buildings) that are consistent with those listed in Clause 43.01-1 of the Melton Planning Scheme are unavoidable, a Planning Permit will be required from Melton City Council. If the proposed works are consistent with Clause 43.01-2 of the Planning Scheme, a Permit will not be required.

Recommendation 5: Dry Stone Walls

Dry stone walls are not considered archaeological features and are not listed on the VHI. However, dry stone walls in the City of Melton are considered by the Melton City Council to be important historical landscape features worth preserving. Council is pursuing planning controls under Clause 52.37 of the City of Melton Planning Scheme Particular Provisions, which may require a permit to disturb dry stone walls within the local Council area. These controls do not yet apply; however should these protective provisions come into force then the Council Heritage Advisor should be contacted for advice on permitting requirements regarding any dry stone walls in the study area. In that event it is likely that a Planning Permit will be required from Melton City Council.

Whilst it is preferable that all dry stone walls in the Mt Atkinson Dry Stone Wall Precinct be retained, it is acknowledged that planning and development constraints may preclude this. Where the planning and design requirements require the removal or partial removal of dry stone walls, then decision guidelines should be based on an assessment of the significance of the walls, with reference to guiding principles provided by the *Melton Dry Stone Walls Study* and this post-contact heritage assessment (refer to Section 6.5.5). Specifically, preference should be given to those walls ranked 'High', with retention of walls ranked 'Low' or 'Moderate' only where feasible.

Recommendation 6: No Requirement for Further Historical Heritage Investigation

There are no other known historical heritage sites (built heritage) or areas considered to have historical (archaeological) heritage likelihood; therefore there is no requirement for any further historical heritage investigations.

Recommendation 7: Contingency

There are no other known historical heritage issues in regard to the proposed development. If any historical heritage issues are encountered during the course of construction then works should cease within 20 m of the area of concern and a qualified Cultural Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Works

This Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (PCHA) has been prepared for the Metropolitan Planning Authority (MPA) to identify post-Contact (historical) heritage sites within the Mt Atkinson Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) (No 1082) area in Truganina and Mount Cottrell, Victoria (Melton City Council) (Map 1). The assessment will inform future land use and the future urban structure for the PSP, and to provide recommendations for how any significant places and sites should be managed. The significance assessment and management recommendations are supported by a brief thematic history, based on the principal Victorian Historic Themes and how these are expressed in the significant historical places and sites.

The project brief agreed upon by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd and the MPA is as follows:

- Review the relevant heritage databases (e.g. Local Government Heritage Overlays, the Victorian Heritage Register and Inventory at Heritage Victoria (HV), the National Trust Register and Commonwealth heritage databases);
- Review relevant available literature including the Melton Heritage Study, City of Melton Dry Stone Wall Study, relevant heritage strategies, and previous historical archaeological reports;
- Conduct searches of archival sources (e.g. historical maps and aerial photographs) and review local histories that are relevant for identification of heritage buildings, sites and places;
- Prepare thematic history of the land use of the study area, identifying places or events that are significant to the locality's history;
- Conduct a site assessment by qualified Cultural Heritage Advisors to identify any historical cultural heritage within the study area, including negotiation of access requirements with relevant landowners;
- Prepare a list of known buildings, sites and places of heritage significance within the PSP area and associated historical themes;
- Identification of significant historical archaeological sites;
- Assessment of significance of identified heritage elements and make recommendations regarding retention of those elements;
- Identify and provide a series of maps as required showing any historical heritage or areas likely to contain historical heritage;
- Provide information in relation to any implications of Commonwealth and State environmental legislation and Government policy associated with the proposed development;
- Discuss any opportunities and constraints associated with the study area;
- Liaise with any key stakeholders (e.g. Melton City Council and Heritage Victoria [HV]); and
- Production of a PCHA report.

1.2 Report Framework

The report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the ICOMOS Burra Charter and referencing relevant Heritage Victoria and Melton City Council guidelines including:

- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 1999);
- *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2009);
- *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* (Heritage Council of Victoria and Heritage Victoria 2008);
- *Ruined Places: A Guide to their Conservation and Management* (Heritage Victoria 2012); and
- *Landscape Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Victoria 2009); and
- *The Dry Stone Walls of Melton: Guidelines for the Assessment and Planning Applications, Conservation Works and Repair* (Shire of Melton 2010).

Places of cultural heritage significance were assessed using the Heritage Council Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance (HERCON).

1.3 Name of Cultural Heritage Advisor

This report was prepared by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologist/Senior Heritage Advisor Rick Bullers. The quality assurance review was undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Director/Principal Heritage Advisor Oona Nicolson. The field work was undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologist/Senior Heritage Advisor Rick Bullers. Mapping was provided by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd GIS Officer Monique Elsley.

1.4 Notice of Intention to Survey to Heritage Victoria

A Notice of Intention to Conduct an Archaeological Survey (NOI) was submitted to Heritage Victoria on 15 May 2014. A copy of this NOI is attached in Appendix 2. Heritage Victoria sent a written response to this NOI to Ecology and Heritage Partners on 26 May 2014. A copy of this response is attached in Appendix 2.

The HV reference number for this project is 4489.

1.5 Aboriginal Heritage

A separate report detailing the Aboriginal heritage has been prepared for this project (MacManus 2014).

1.6 Location of Study Area

The study area is located in Truganina and Mount Cottrell, Victoria (Melton City Council). The study area is approximately 1,049.35 ha in size and is bounded to the north by the Western Freeway, to the east by

Hopkins Road, to the west by rural properties fronting Troups Road South and the future Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) and to the south by rural landholdings (Map 2).

The most prominent geographical feature of the study area is Mt Atkinson, located approximately in the centre of the study area. Topographic relief in the study area comprises an elevation range of approximately 60 m, from a height of approximately 80 m above mean sea level (AMSL) at Skeleton Creek in the south east corner of the PSP, rising to approximately 140 m AMSL at the crest of Mt Atkinson.

Land use comprises a range of pastoral and agricultural uses. The majority of the PSP area is used for grazing and agistment. Smaller areas have been cropped and orchards planted, principally in the properties immediately south of Greigs Road.

The cadastral details of the study area are shown in Appendix 3.

1.7 Proposed Activity

The MPA is preparing a Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) for the study area to provide a master plan for future development within the study area. This investigation is intended to identify issues relating to historical (non-Aboriginal) cultural issues that may form either opportunities or constraints to the overall master planning process.

1.8 Name of Client

This report has been commissioned by the MPA (ABN: 77 803 352 468).

1.9 Report Review and Distribution

Copies of this HHA will be lodged with the following organisations:

- The MPA;
- Melton City Council; and
- Heritage Victoria.

1.10 Heritage Legislation

An overview of the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* is included in Appendix 4. This legislation is subordinate to the Victorian *Coroners Act 2008* in relation to the discovery of human remains.

1.11 Limitations

The assessment is limited to the requirements outlined in the brief provided by MPA (Appendix 1). Therefore it provides a brief analysis of the known heritage places within the PSP, together with a list of historical features that were identified in the study area through a targeted archaeological survey. Physical identification of historical features is limited to those areas where landowner access was granted, or was visible from public land (e.g. roadsides).

Analysis of the historical archaeological potential for the study area was based on analysis of known heritage listings, previous archaeological and heritage reports, anecdotal evidence from landowners in the area, and analysis of available historical mapping to identify potential archaeological features.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Environmental factors influence how land may have been used in the past. This section reviews the environmental context of the study area to gain an understanding of environmental factors relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.1 Geographic Region

The study area forms a part of the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion (VVP). The VVP is a wide-scale geological unit that stretches over most of western Victoria, from western Melbourne to the South Australian border. It is dominated by Cainozoic volcanic deposits which form extensive flat and undulating basaltic plains containing stony rises, old lava flows, volcanic cones and old eruption points. The VVP is also dotted with numerous lakes and river systems, both fresh and saline. Specifically, the study area occurs in a more discreet unit of the VVP, being the Werribee-Keilor Plains.

For the purposes of this report, the geographic region relating to the study area is defined as the geomorphological characteristics of the VVP within the boundaries of the study area. These geomorphological characteristics are defined by the Department of Environment and Primary Industries' (DEPI) Victorian Geomorphological Framework (VGF) as 'plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (Wingee)' (VGF 6.1.3) across the entire study area (DEPI 2014a).

2.2 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

The study area comprises the shallow plains characterised by the VGF 6.1.3 geomorphological unit. These plains developed from the lava flows across the area during the Late Pliocene and during the Pleistocene, during a geological time known as the 'Newer Volcanics' (between approximately 1 and 2 million years ago). They are characterised by a thin basaltic regolith which clearly displays lava flow boundaries and has led to frequent corestones ('floaters') extruding on the surface. The boundaries of these lava flows have led to shallow drainage lines throughout this geomorphological unit, which feed into ephemeral wetlands and swamps (DPI 2014b). These drainage systems can be seen within the study area itself, as it contains several ephemeral watercourses/drainage lines.

The most prominent geographical feature in the study area is Mt Atkinson, which is described by geologists as a 'lava hill', a source of extended flows of lava whose crater is now 'absent or ambiguous'. It is one of 400 inactive volcanic eruption points on the Victorian Volcanic Plain, stretching between Darebin Creek and the South Australian border (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 77). Lava flows were broad and thin, extending mainly north, east and south, and influencing the course of Kororoit Creek to the north. Today, Mt Atkinson is seen as a low hill. Towards the end of the vent's eruptive phase, the formerly fluid lava flow became more viscous and a ridge, extending 2 km east of the vent built up. The lava flows were effusive and slow cooling, producing relatively dense basalt, with smooth and round field stones. The longest tongue of lava flowed south east of Mt Atkinson as far as the Mt Atkinson Dry Stone Wall Precinct (see Bullers 2014).

The VVP, and the study area, is characterised by the ancient volcanic lava flows discussed above. These lava flows have led to the development of shallow sodic and non-sodic texture contrast soils such as sodosols and dermosols. Sodosols typically display a stark contrast between the A and B horizons, with both colour and texture markedly different in the weakly acidic soil and clay layers. Dermosols do not share this distinction between the A and B horizons, instead having gradational colours and textures between the two units, although they tend to have a more layered structure throughout the B horizon. Due to the shallow nature of the soils in the region, the clay B horizons tend to expand and contract with moisture, leading to cracking throughout the units (DPI 2014b).

2.3 Landforms and Hydrology

The most prominent landform in the study area is the lava cone of Mt Atkinson, located approximately in the centre of the study area. A low spur extends east of the cone forming a low ridge just to the south of Greigs Road. A second spur extends to the south of the cone forming another very low north-south ridge, but this is quite indistinct and flattens towards the south of the study area. The remainder of the study area comprises gently sloping to flat terrain with aspects trending all directions off the cone.

Hydrology in the study area is characterised by ephemeral watercourses/drainage lines influenced by the Western Plains geomorphological unit and the landform of Mt Atkinson itself. Within the study area, water courses are ephemeral 1st-order drainage lines that have not formed extensive or incised channels. The principal watercourse is the headwaters of Skeleton Creek which commences in the south east corner of the study area and continues southwards. To the west, the channel of Dry Creek winds adjacent to the western boundary but does not enter the study area itself.

2.4 Vegetation

According to DEPI's Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), the soils of the name bioregion would have historically supported vegetation classified as a large range of vegetation (DEPI 2014c). Within the current study area at the time of European settlement, the vegetation would have been predominantly representative of EVC 132_61: Heavier-soils Plains Grassland. This vegetation class consisted of low-lying treeless plants such as graminoids and herbs and included such species as *Pimelea humilis* (common rice-flower), *Leptorhynchos squamatus* (Scaly Buttons), *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) and *Convolvulus erubescens* (pink bindweed). A relatively small part of the study area appears to have held vegetation indicative of a different vegetation class; EVC 125: Plains Grassy Wetland. This EVC is listed as 'usually treeless', similar to EVC132_61, although it has been noted to include some instances of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) or *Eucalyptus ovata* (swamp gum). Primarily, EVC 125 historically supported herbs and graminoids similar to EVC 132_61 but also including species such as *Potamogeton tricarlinatus* s.l. (floating podweed), *Triglochin procerum* s.l. (Water Ribbons) and *Austrodanthonia duttoniana* (brown-back wallaby-grass) due to the slightly wetter conditions within the region this EVC is found. In addition to these EVCs, a third class of vegetation would have been present within the study area, closely following the passage of Kororoit Creek. This vegetation falls within the classification of EVC 68: Creekline Grassy Woodland, and would have historically consisted of a Eucalypt-dominated woodland, predominantly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) growing up to 15 m tall, with an associated shrub and grass layer

consisting of species such as *Rubus parvifolius* (small-leaf bramble), *Lemna disperma* (common duckweed) and *Glycine clandestina* (twining glycine) (DEPI 2014c).

2.5 Climate

The climate of Rockbank, Truganina and Mount Cottrell is characterised by warm summers and cool winters; temperatures range between an average maximum of 26.5°C and minimum of 12°C in summer to an average maximum 13.6°C and minimum 5.4°C in winter. Rainfall varies between a maximum of 63 mm in November and minimum of 35.4 mm in July, with annual average rainfalls of 539.2 mm (BOM 2014).

3 THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK

3.1 Thematic History

3.1.1 Introduction

The Mt Atkinson PSP area falls within the City of Melton municipal area, an area that is characterised by wide volcanic plains, which forms part of the Victorian Volcanic Plains bioregion, a province that stretches from western Melbourne to the South Australian border. The environmental and geological characteristics of the region encouraged the establishment of large pastoral enterprises: the abundance of basaltic field stone, timber (e.g. she-oak and thick box forests) and shallow clay deposits were all considered a readily available resource for building materials, whilst the extensive grassy plains provided a ready food source for the introduction of grazing animals (cattle and sheep).

Increased population expansion, resulting largely from the gold rush in the 1850s, together with the introduction of the Selection Acts in the 1860s and the Closer Settlement Scheme during the early 20th century, saw a marked change in use of the landscape from the vast sheep runs to smaller, mixed-use, small-scale freehold farming enterprises.

3.1.2 Pastoralism and Squatting

Hume and Hovell investigated the Melton area in the 1820s, giving favourable reviews of what they encountered throughout the Werribee Plains. They had passed by the study area, possibly between Mount Cottrell and Mt Atkinson (Moloney *et al.* 2008: 4-5), and the region was first officially mapped in 1837 by William Darke. From 1838, early settlers moved into the region, and pastoral advance proceeded rapidly with the establishment of large sheep runs on the plains between the Maribyrnong and Werribee Rivers. There was a considerable turnover of runs in the early years. Early squatters in the region included the transient squatter Desailly, and James Pinkerton who settled first on Kororoit Creek before moving onto the Werribee River (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 25).

The township of Melton was founded in 1852, when the village lots were first successfully sold, and within ten years the township boasted a post office, school, church, hotel and general stores, and supported a pastoral and agricultural district of approximately 1,000 people working as agriculturalists and pastoralists in the area.

According to Spreadborough and Anderson (1983: 261) the Mt Atkinson PSP area was once part of two principal squatting runs. West of Mt Atkinson Road the PSP area was part of W.C. Yuille's Rockbank run, whilst east of Mt Atkinson Road the PSP area was part of James Pinkerton's run (Figure 1).

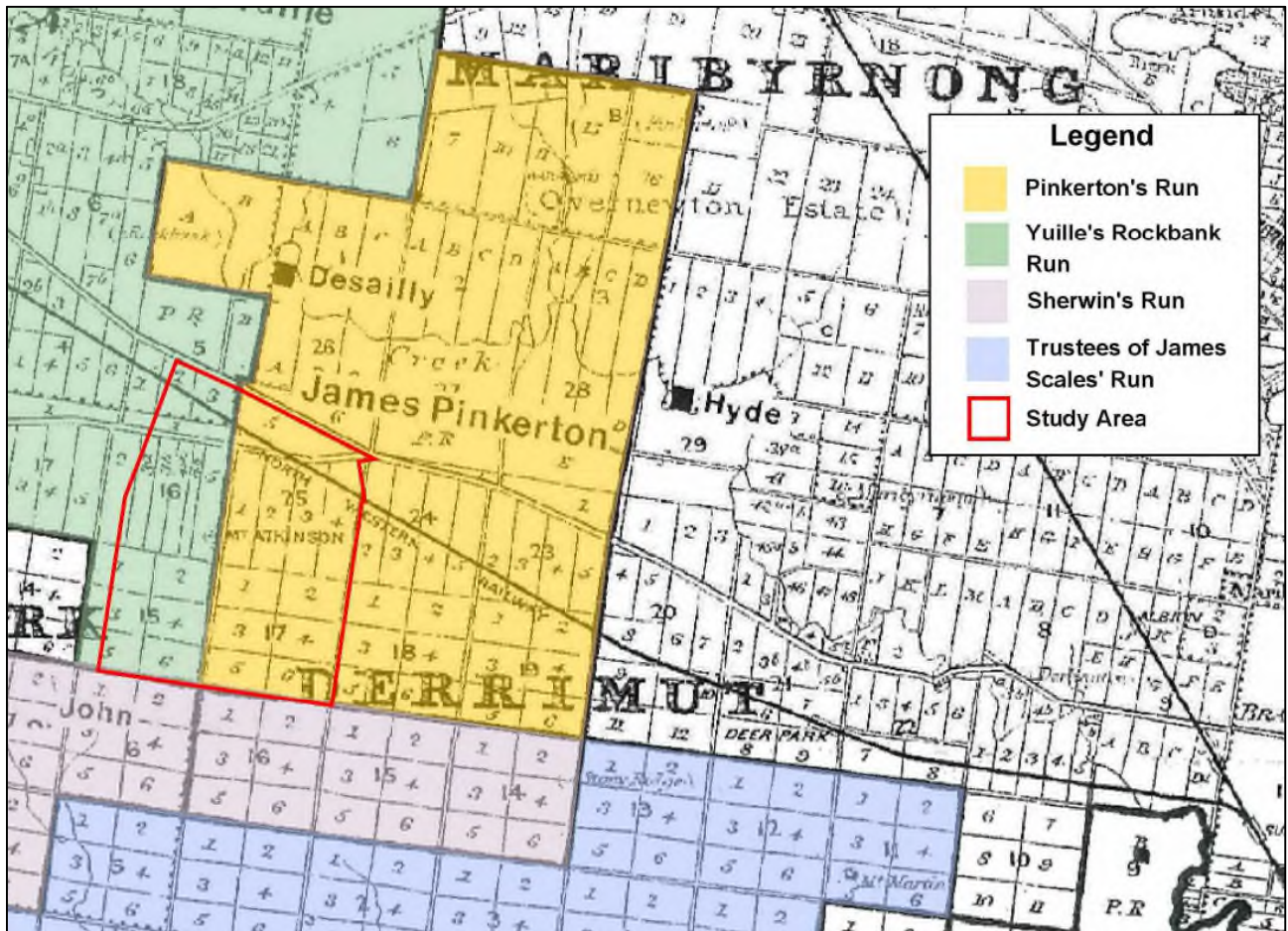


Figure 1: Squatting Runs North West of Melbourne showing the location of the Mt Atkinson PSP area superimposed on James Pinkerton's and Yuille's Runs (Source: Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: maps)

Rockbank Station (W. C. Yuille)

In the 1840s William Cross (W.C.) Yuille, after having held runs on the Barwon River (1836) and at Ballarat and Lake Wendouree, known as Yuille's Swamp (1838), took up the Rockbank run in the Werribee Plains, of which he became sole lessee in 1846 (ADB 2013). The Rockbank run was a very large pastoral lease covering some 11,361 acres (5,498 ha) of the Parishes of Kororoit, Maribyrnong and Pywheijorrk (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: 261; Figure 1). Yuille established Rockbank Station immediately south of the Beattys Road crossing on Kororoit Creek (Figure 3), just north west of the Kororoit PSP area (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 24), the site of which later became the Rockbank Inn (registered on the VHR as H1933 and the HO as HO10).

Following the extensive Crown land sell-off in the early 1850s, Yuille was forced to sell his land to W.J.T. Clarke and Yuille's run became part of Clarke's vast Rockbank Estate (see Section 3.1.3.1).

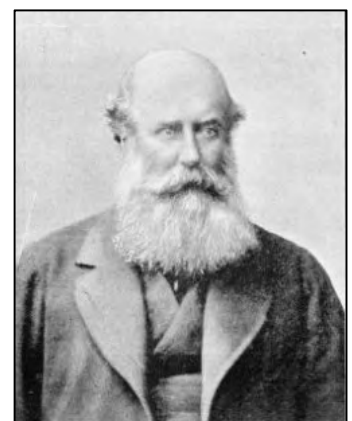


Figure 2: W.C. Yuille (1819-1894), unknown photographer (Source: SLV IAN28/01/74/8)

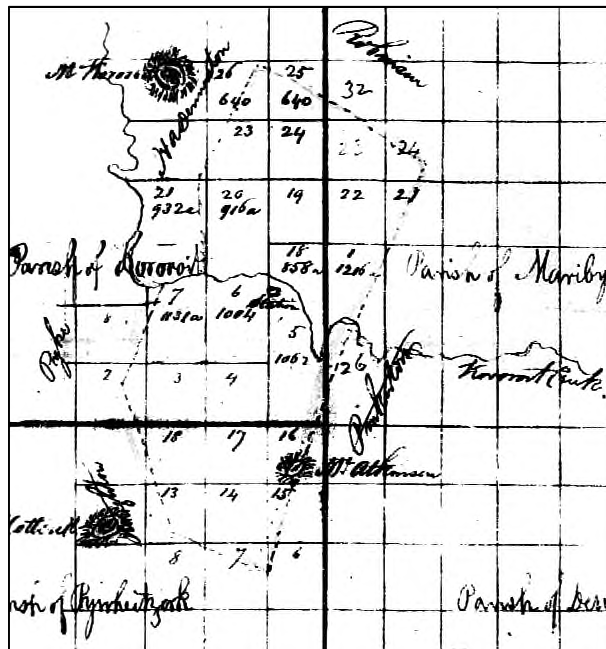


Figure 3: Yuille's Rockbank Station Lease (Source: Lands Victoria, in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 27)

Pinkerton's Run

James Pinkerton obtained the lease to 8,444 acres of the Maribyrnong and Derrimut Parishes in September 1845 (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: 261; Figure 1) and established a family home on Kororoit Creek between 1845 and 1848, which was 'made of wattle and daub with hessian. Some of the better rooms were lined with green baize'. A geological map of the Parish from 1856 shows Pinkerton's hut on the southern side of Kororoit Creek, just east of Clarke Road, Rockbank. Eventually, Pinkerton's run was swallowed up in Clarke's massive land purchases; the 'grass-right' to Clarke's freehold land (Section 3.1.3) absorbed much of his run. He did, however, manage to purchase the pre-emptive right to his 640 acre home station, located immediately adjacent to the north east corner of the study area (Figure 5). Pinkerton then leased grazing country from Clarke (likely to include the land parcels on the northern side of Kororoit Creek, opposite his home station), but following the outbreak of scab and falling wool prices following the easing of the 1850s boom, Pinkerton was unable to afford Clarke's high rent and he was eventually ruined (Peel 1974, in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 27, 29-30).

3.1.3 Freehold: Farming and Pastoralism in the Mid to Late Nineteenth Century

During the early years of the 1850s, the general area was divided into allotments of mostly 640 acres and auctioned by the Crown. This, together with the introduction of the Selection Acts of the 1860s, resulted in three influential people of the time – W.J.T. Clarke (Rockbank Estate), Thomas Chirnside (Werribee Park) and Simon Staughton (Exmoor) – buying up large swathes of land in the region (Cekalovic 2000; Moloney *et al.* 2007: 28). Staughton and Clarke were by far the biggest landowners in the Melton Shire, and soon dominated the Port Phillip district.

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3.1.3.1 Large Freehold Pastoral Estates

Rockbank Estate (Clarke Family)

In 1850 William John Turner (W.J.T.) Clarke, also known as 'Big' Clarke, arrived from Tasmania and, under the 'special survey' clause of the Waste Lands Act, purchased 31,317 acres of prime Crown land, which he established around Mt Cotterell and Rockbank, down to Truganina and which, under protest from the squatters, incorporated many of the previous squatting runs (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 28-29; ADB 2013a), including Yuille's Rockbank run and Pinkerton's run. He was also entitled to three times this land area in 'grass right'. The 'grass-right' entitlement didn't last long and most of that land was auctioned over the next few years. This allowed many of the smaller pastoralists to re-establish themselves, although many could not afford the purchase costs when they were offered for sale. James Pinkerton managed to purchase the pre-emptive right to his 640 acre home station, but the 'grass right' to Clarke's freehold land absorbed much of his run.

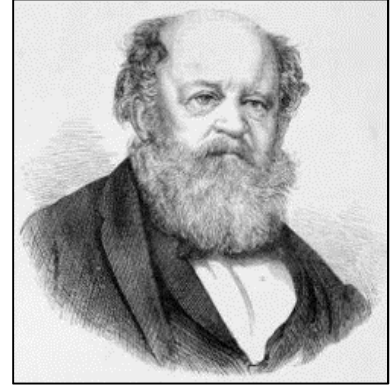


Figure 7: W.J.T. 'Big' Clarke (1805-1874), by Samuel Calvert, 1874 (Source: SLV IAN28/01/74/8)

As part of Clarke's major land purchases, he also purchased some (but not all) much smaller tracts of land along Kororoit Creek, including several in the northern half of the study area and one in the south western quadrant which, at the Crown land sales in 1854, was described as being 'chiefly rich, black soil...excellently adapted for farming' (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 30). With the exception of some land owned by Taylor (Overnewton Estate), Clarke held most of the land from Tarneit through Rockbank, Sunbury, Bolinda Vale and Merriang by 1892. After 'Big' Clarke's death in 1874, his Victorian estates (he also held vast land parcels in Tasmania, South Australia and New Zealand), worth about £1.5 million, were left to his eldest son Sir William John (W.J.) Clarke (ADB 2013a, b).

Clarke's (Rockbank head station), later renamed 'Deanside', was located north of the study area on the banks of Kororoit Creek.

W.J. Clarke lived a lavish lifestyle, and built a mansion 'Rupertswood' at Sunbury, and was famous for championing scientific farming. He charged his tenants moderate rents with long leases and encouraged improvements. He imported machinery for his farms and subdivided sheep runs in West Bourke (ADB 2013b).



Figure 8: Sir W.J. Clarke (1831-1897), by Johnstone, O'Shannessy & Co, c.1895 (Source: SLV H6257)

From at least the 1870s, Clarke leased some of his better land along Kororoit Creek to smaller farmers to increase their land holdings, sometimes with conditions attached on how the land was to be used. For example, Clarke leased land along Kororoit Creek to Mary Tarleton, for 'grazing purposes only', and not to 'keep any sheep' or 'break up or cultivate the premises' (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 31).

In 1882 Clarke was made a baronet for his role as a prominent colonist and for his services as president of the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81. As a governor of the Colonial Bank of Australia, a position he held for 20 years, he was involved in speculation and lost heavily in the bank crash of 1893.

Clarke died in 1895 and, although he lost much of his fortune in the bank crash, his estate still realized well over £1 million, and was distributed to his widow and ten surviving children (ADB 2013b). 'Rupertswood' and

much of the landholdings in western Melbourne, including lands south of Taylors Road (Land Title, volume 3211, folio 196), passed to his eldest son Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke (the second baronet).

In 1897 Sir Rupert Clarke received local pressure to make land available for farming and considered leasing 40,000 acres to dairy farmers after (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 37). However in the early years of the 20th century, Clarke began subdividing and selling off portions of the estate. In 1907 he sold off the portion of the estate south of the Western Highway, around Mt Atkinson Road, and the balance of the Rockbank Estate to the east and north of the Melton Shire (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 62-63).

3.1.3.2 Property Fencing and Stock Management

During the squatting era, fencing of properties was largely unknown because of the huge capital investment involved. However from the 1850s and 60s, once freehold was obtained, property fencing became far more prevalent particularly when the gold-rush resulted in a shortage of labour for shepherding (which was the primary form of stock management during the squatting era). According to Moloney *et al.* (2007: 35), the Clarkes (W.J.T Clarke and his heirs) were responsible for construction of nearly half the dry stone walls in the Melton Shire, with 74 km of extant walls built as part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate.

Availability of abundant basaltic fieldstone, which is thought to have covered 20-50% of the ground surface across the volcanic plains, is a major factor in the use of stone for building early farmsteads, dry stone walls or dry stone dams. On the larger pastoral properties, stock were often free to roam but the smaller farming properties required boundary definition as well as internal enclosures to exclude stock from crops and home gardens, resulting in a much denser pattern of walls in those area (Vines 1990: 33).

Historical mapping in the Mt Atkinson PSP area suggests that dry stone walls were constructed for both boundary definition and internal stock management. The military survey map from 1917 (Figure 9), shows an extensive DSW through the spine of the PSP along the alignment of Mt Atkinson Road. Another wall, in the south west quadrant, runs east to west and forms the boundary between Clarke's holdings and Sikes' property, and another north-south wall in the north west quadrant forms the boundary between

Bottomley's parcel and Clarke's Mt Atkinson parcel (cf. Figure 6). The general arrangement of these walls remained unchanged by 1930 (Figure 10), except for an additional wall down an access track to a farmhouse. Walls in the northern section of the PSP, along Greigs Road, were largely built following the collapse of the gold rush land boom in the 1850s. Speculators had bought the land at inflated prices, but after the crash, parcels were either absorbed into the Rockbank Estate or claimed by neighbours. It was these new owners that built the walls which, today, form part of the Greigs Road DSW Precinct (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 119).

3.1.3.3 Watering Stock

According to Peel (1974, cited in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 35) one of the first 'permanent improvements' that pastoralists instigated after achieving security of tenure was to erect fences and sink waterholes. Provision of water to stock was problematic in the area due to the low rainfall and possibly due to the abundance of basaltic rock at shallow depths. In the early years of pastoralism, Clarke's innovative solution was to construct a series of dry stone wall dams, one of which is still extant at the Rockbank head station (Deanside) about 2 km north of the study area. From the 1870s, large 'tanks' (dams across dry gullies) began to come into general use in Australia, but these were unlikely to have been used extensively in the Melton Shire. By the 1880s and 1890s, windmills pumping stock water were becoming widespread (Hughes *et al.* 1885, cited in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 36).

Early 20th century maps do not show any water holes in the Mt Atkinson PSP area, in either 1917 (Figure 9) or 1930 (Figure 10). The 1917 map shows a total of three windmills and this is unchanged by 1930.

3.1.4 Twentieth Century Farming Allotments and 'Closer Settlement'

In the early years of the 20th century, lands that were once part of the vast pastoral estates were progressively sold. The vast sheep-runs that dominated the region for more than half a century were considered by many in the region to have obstructed progress and, in the early 20th century gave way to small dairy and hay farms (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 36). From 1891 to 1911, the population of the Melton Shire increased by 60% as a direct result of the availability of smaller allotments for farming. Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1904*, land was acquired by the government and subdivided into small farm allotments. The government's 'Closer Settlement' Scheme was also designed to settle returning soldiers with their own land in the years following World War I.

During this period, major improvements in farming practices resulted in new grains, fertilizers, and cream separating and refining technology. Melton's chaff industry became one of the best in Australia (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 36).

The establishment of smaller farms also heralded the construction of a large number of weatherboard farm homesteads. Although the largest single type of heritage place in the Melton Shire, Moloney *et al.* (2007: 36) consider these to 'express a major and long-running theme in Australian history: the contest between pastoralists and farmers for "the land"'. Consequently, they 'symbolise a watershed in the history of the Shire, and a crucial part of its heritage'.

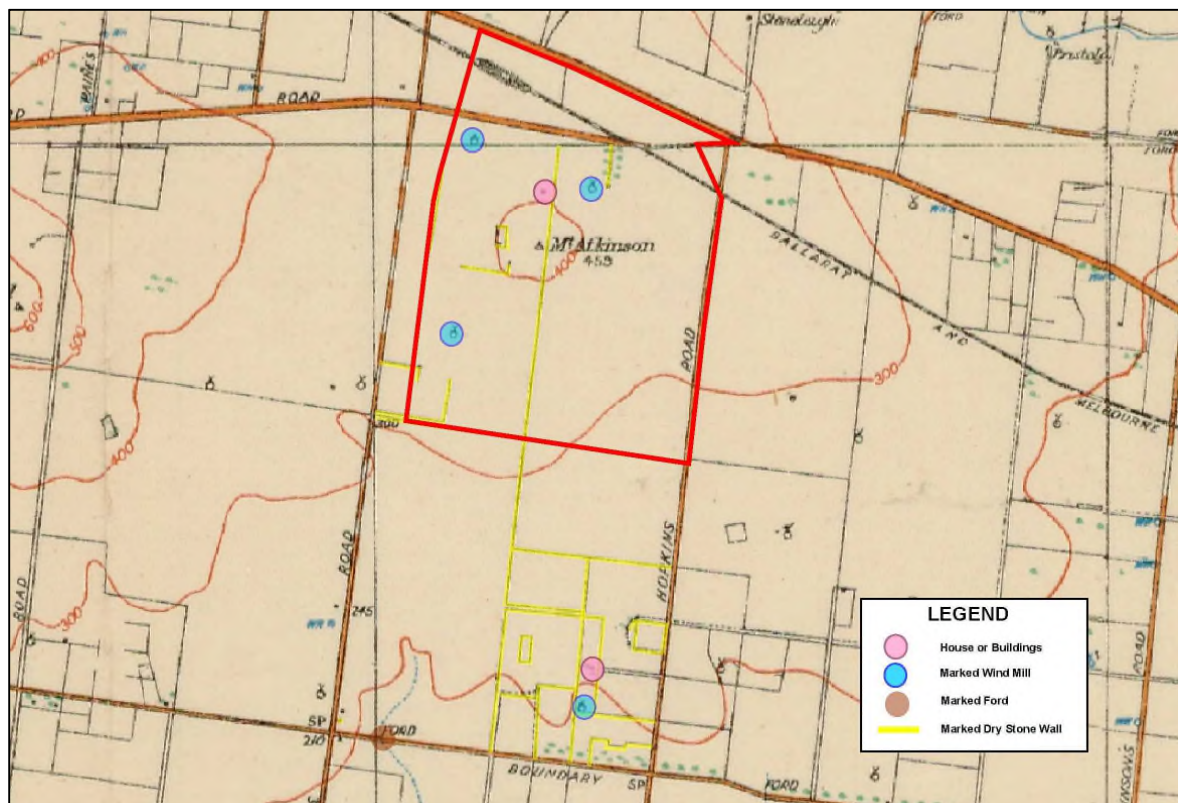


Figure 9: Excerpt from the military survey map from 1917 showing the locations of the homestead/station, dry stone walls, and three wind mills (Source: SLV vc001517-001)

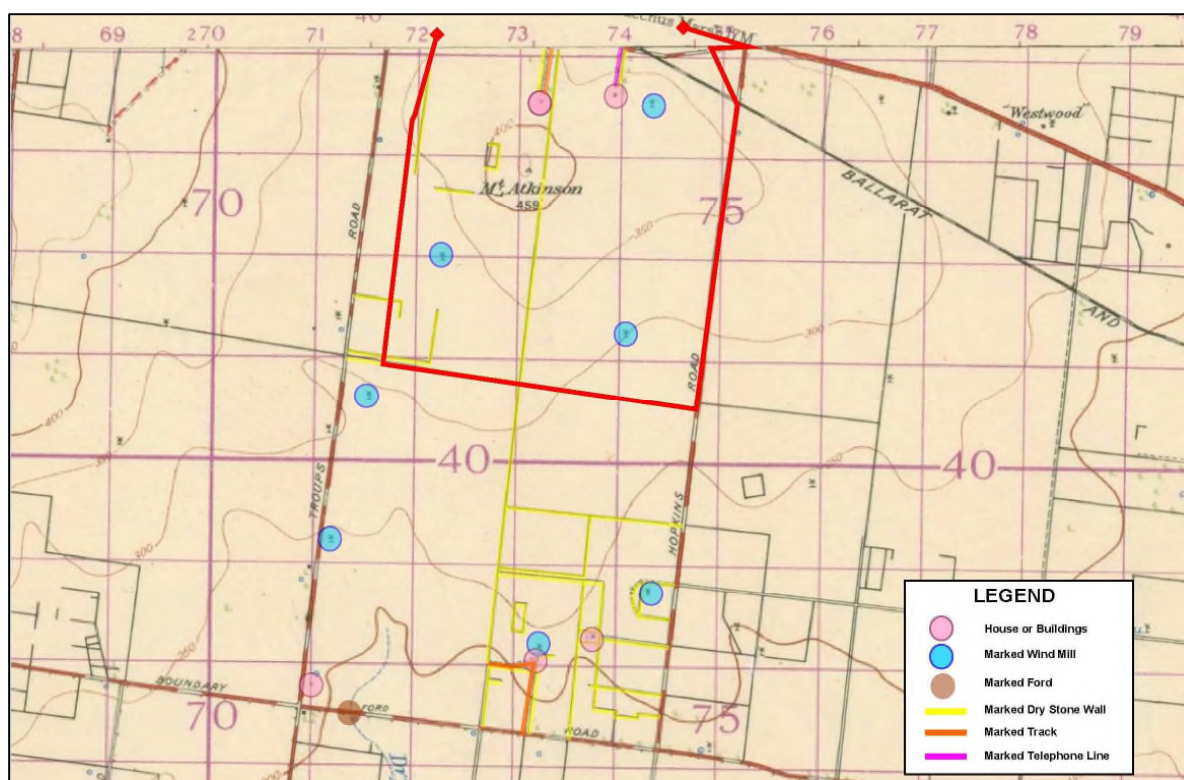


Figure 10: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey map from 1930 showing the two homesteads/stations, dry stone walls, and three wind mills, as well as some access roads (Source: SLV ey000237)

The Army Ordnance map from 1917 (Figure 9) shows one homestead in the PSP area immediately north of, and at the base of, Mt Atkinson. The house is located to the west of Mt Atkinson Road. This house is still present in 1930 (Figure 10) and a second house is also present by this time.

3.1.5 Transport

Roads

Within the PSP area, there are only two roads (Greigs Road and the unutilized Mt Atkinson Road reserve), both of which are depicted in the 1856 Derrimut and Pywhietjorrk Parish maps (Figures 6 and 7 respectively). The Main Ballarat Road (Western Freeway) is also depicted abutting the northern boundary of the PSP area (but not within).

Prior to the 1850s, inland travel was generally along cart tracks but, following the gold rushes, the road to Mount Macedon and Ballarat was a busy thoroughfare of diggers passing on their way to the goldfields. Greigs Road was one of the main early routes to the Ballarat and later Blackwood (Ballan) diggings Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 114) and, as such, this route was one of Victoria's most important inland roads. The route along the present Western Highway passed through swampy ground in the Rockbank area and difficult creek crossings at Bacchus Marsh, and was seldom used, especially in winter. The alternate (preferred) route followed the Greigs Road alignment and across Strathtulloh property to Toolern Creek, then south to the Werribee River crossing at Exford. From here it went along Exford Road to rejoin the main road at Ballan. Following the main gold rush period, the present Western Highway route was gradually improved until, by about 1870, it superseded both the present Melton Highway route and the Beattys Road route as the main road to Ballarat. Greigs Road was originally called Exford Road, as shown on the 1917 Ordnance Map (Figure 9), but was later changed to Greigs Road after a local resident and Melton Shire Councillor (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 115). With the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as nearby Rockbank, although no new major roads were developed in the PSP area. However, historical records do suggest that minor roads were planned and possibly constructed as part of failed subdivision attempts during the gold rush land-boom. Five new roads were created in Lots 5 and 6, Section 25, Parish of Derrimut, as part of an 88 lot subdivision, although none exist today (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 118).

Evidence of early road construction in the PSP area is likely to be confined to evidence of early culverts and/or fords across water-courses (two are shown on the 1917 map and three on the 1930 map), particularly where these occur on rural properties. Major road upgrades during the 20th century may have destroyed the majority of any of the original fabric, leaving only the alignments themselves as a visible link in the early settlement of the region. However, some fabric may still be visible on 'unimproved' roads (e.g. Clarke Road). There may also be some vestigial remnants of roads created during the early 'township' subdivisions.

Railway

Within just 25 years of Melbourne's official settlement in 1835, construction of railway lines and stations at commenced through metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. Passing through the northern section of the study area, north of Greigs Road, is the corridor of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway line. The first line

linking Melbourne to Ballarat went via Geelong. The Geelong to Ballarat line commenced construction in 1858 and opened in 1862 (Context 2005).

By July 1870 the railway line from Melbourne through North Melbourne and Footscray had been constructed (Waugh 1999a). The railway reached Melton in 1884, increasing transport options for people and goods and likely contributing in a population boom in the area at this time (Edmonds and Long 2006). Stations were constructed at Footscray West by 1890 (Waugh 1999b), Tottenham by 1900 (Waugh 1999c) and Sunshine Station sometime in the following decade (Waugh 1999d). With the opening of the line to Melton, a new station was opened at Rockbank for passengers only in April 1884. This station was original named 'Mt Atkinson', but renamed 'Rockbank' in 1889 (Waugh 2005).

3.1.6 Community

Continuing settlement in the area over the century following the gold rush saw the growth of smaller rural settlements in the nearby region, such as Rockbank immediately to the north of the PSP area. However, within the PSP, community development was unsuccessful, despite a number of attempted subdivisions.

Early Subdivision Attempts

One of the earliest attempts was a subdivision of the 136 acre Lot 1, Section 25, Parish of Derrimut, at the south west corner of Greigs and Mt Atkinson Roads, by John Fox in May 1854 (Figure 5). Records show that the Trustees of the 'Colonial Freehold Land Society' were selling subdivided allotments of 5-10 acres at about £43 each. It appears that all known purchasers later on-sold the parcels to W.J. Clarke in the 1870s and 1880s at much reduced prices (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 118).

One of the largest subdivision attempts was in the strategically placed intersection of Greigs Road, Hopkins Road and the Western Highway. Here, the 172 acre Lot 5, Section 25, Parish of Derrimut (along with the 129 acre Lot 6 on the northern side of the Highway), was purchased from the Crown in May 1854 by John O'Grady and W. Craig. The parcels were notionally subdivided into a total of 88 one and two acre blocks as well as a few larger civic or commercial blocks (Figure 11).

Another small township, comprising 120 suburban-sized allotments, was created on Lot 6, Section 15, Parish of Pywheijorrk, on the southern boundary of the study area (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 115-116). This 104 acre parcel on the eastern side of Mt Atkinson Road, about halfway between Greigs and Boundary Roads, was purchased by speculator T.H. Jones in 1854 (Figure 6).

However, few allotments in these subdivisions sold, and the subdivisions were largely abandoned following the collapse of the gold rush and associated land boom. Many of the parcels were absorbed into Clarke's Rockbank Estate or were claimed by neighbours under the law of adverse possession. These attempts have had little lasting effect and the utilisation of the land has changed little since the early days of pastoralism and 'closer settlement' farming. Up to the present day the area is still predominantly used for agriculture and pastoral activities. Recent residential development east and north east of the PSP area (e.g. Caroline Springs) has encroached into the farming tradition of the area.



Figure 11: Plan of allotments on O'Grady's and Craig's Lots 5 and 6, Parish of Derrimut, dated 1850 (Source: SLV va000484)

3.2 Thematic Framework

Within *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2010) there are nine main themes with a variety of sub-themes addressing natural, historical and Aboriginal cultural heritage. The aim of the thematic framework is to provide a holistic and strategic approach to heritage understanding and management.

The relevant historical themes and sub-themes for the study area are shown in Table 1 and discussed in the following sections.

3.2.1 The Natural Environment

The natural environment helped to shape the character of the local area and the way it developed. The naturally grassy plains of the district were favourable for pastoral activities, providing ample fodder for grazing stock (sheep and cattle). Early in the region's history, the rich volcanic soils were recognized for their potential for agricultural development, such as cereal and vegetable farming. Abundant basaltic field stone

(surficial and subsurface), together with shallow clays and timber resources provided readily available building materials for the construction of homes and farm complexes.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 1.6 Living with natural processes (e.g. responding to and experiencing drought; utilizing natural and seasonal resources);
- 2.3 Adapting to diverse environments.

3.2.2 Squatting and Early Settlement

Following favourable reports from early explorers regarding the Western District's suitability for pastoral activities, large tracts of land were taken up in squatting runs. The increased settlement during the 1850s as a result of the gold rush, together with the opening up of the land to smallholders as a result of the Selection Acts of the 1860s, allowed the establishment of small farming operations.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 2.6 Promoting settlement (e.g. Crown survey and sales of country and town lands; Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming);
- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock;
- 4.4 Farming.

3.2.3 Transforming the Land

Land in the Rockbank district was slowly transformed from the early Contact period of the 1830s through the clearing of land (both stone and timber), the introduction of grazing livestock, and the establishment of agricultural industries.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 2.6 Promoting settlement (e.g. selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming);
- 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources (exploiting natural resources for building materials);
- 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways (e.g. clearing the land and 'civilising' the landscape).

3.2.4 Farming

Following the sell-off of Crown land during the 1850s and the introduction of the Selection Acts in the 1860s, the large pastoral estates gave way to small-scale, mixed farming enterprises in the form of freehold farming on subdivided land or with tenant farming on larger pastoral properties.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock;
- 4.4 Farming.

3.2.5 Migrating and Making a Home

With favourable reports regarding the pastoral potential of the district, migrants from English and Scottish backgrounds began to establish in the district during the 1830s and 40s. The region was a busy thoroughfare during the gold rushes of the 1850s and small communities began to establish in the region to cater for travellers. In the 1860s, freehold land became more widely available and the population increased with the establishment of small farms and communities. Closer settlement also encouraged further migration from English people. In the post-war period, immigration of people from other European nations began to increase.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 2.4 Arriving in a new land;
- 2.5 Migrating and making a home;
- 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures;
- 8.6 Marking the phases of life.

3.2.6 Connecting People by Transport

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was rudimentary but, following the gold rushes, the road to Mount Macedon and Ballarat (variously known as Ballarat Road, Main Ballarat Road, and now Western Freeway) was thronged with traffic and was one of Victoria's most important inland roads. As the district grew, Cobb and Co began to use the Ballarat Road as a stopover between Melbourne and Ballarat, and the railway was extended to the Melton township in 1884, increasing transport options for people and goods and likely contributing in a population boom in the area at this time (Edmonds and Long 2006).

With the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as nearby Rockbank. However, there has been little in the way of road development within the PSP area; the road layout existing today is little changed from the layout from the middle of the 19th century, with the current alignment of Griegs Road and the Mt Atkinson Road reserve both present by 1856.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 3.1 Establishing pathways;
- 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century.

By 1884, the railway line had reached Melbourne and a station opened at 'Mt Atkinson' the same year, opening the local area for passenger transport directly to Melbourne. The railway corridor passes through the northern half of the PSP area, north of Griegs Road. The railways have undergone major upgrades in the 130 years since it was opened and much of the original fabric is likely to have been removed. Evidence of early railway construction may include stone or brick culverts or minor bridges; however, with the lack of watercourses in this section of the PSP area, they are considered unlikely.

Relevant historical themes include:

- 3.1 Establishing pathways;

3.3 Linking Victorians by rail.

3.2.7 Developing Industry

Early industries in the Melton Shire included dairying, chaff milling, quarrying and saw milling. There is no known archaeological evidence of any of these industries in the Mt Atkinson PSP area.

Relevant historical themes include:

5.1 Processing raw materials.

3.2.8 Developing Sport and Recreation

The Melton region helped establish the horse, hound and hare sporting pastimes. Foxes were introduced into Victoria in 1845. Pykes Hunt (1844 to 1854) at Pyle's Run, near Melton, was one of the earliest foxhounds established in Victoria (Gardiner 2010). Greyhound racing was established at Diggers Rest, with the first coursing built at Plumpton in 1882. Archaeological remains associated with foxhound sports include dry stone wall/timber fence coursings, circuits and enclosures (Moloney et al. 2007: 131-132).

Relevant historical themes include:

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation.

Table 1: Summary of the Thematic Framework for the Mt Atkinson PSP Area and Example of Potential Evidence

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
1.0 Shaping Victoria's environment	1.5 Living with natural processes	Responding to and experiencing drought, bushfire and floods	Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes
2.0 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes	2.3 Adapting to diverse environments	Responding to dryer climates	Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes
	2.5 Migrating and making a home	Migrating to seek opportunity	
	2.7 Promoting settlement	Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming	Former property boundaries (treelines, fencing)
3.0 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications	3.1 Establishing pathways	Providing stream crossings	Fords, bridges, culverts, avenue plantings
	3.3 Linking Victorians by rail	Expanding the Victorian railway network	Bridges and culverts
	3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20 th century	Formalising early routes	milestones

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
4.0 Transforming and managing land and natural resources	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock	Squatting and the wool industry	Pastoral landscapes; Homesteads and outbuildings (shearing sheds, shepherd's huts, wool stores, sheep washes);
		Dealing with failure and hardship	Abandoned pastoral stations;
		Marking property boundaries	Boundary markers; Fencing (inc. dry stone walls)
	4.4 Farming	Protecting and containing crops and stock	Fences (inc. dry stone walls); Windrows and hedges;
		Dealing with hardship and failure	Abandoned farm houses
		Stock management	Stock yards; Stock watering (troughs, pipes, dams)
	4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources	Exploiting natural resources for building materials	Quarries and clay pits; Timber industry places (e.g. saw pits); Stone building ruins.
		Using and managing water for irrigation and industry	Irrigation channels
	4.7 Transforming the land and 'civilising' the landscape	Farming cultural landscapes	Dry stone walls
5.0 Building Victoria's industry and workforce	5.1 Processing raw materials	Processing primary produce for local and export markets	Deanside woolshed complex
6.0 Building towns, cities and the garden state	6.1 Establishing settlements in the Port Phillip district	Places of first settlement	Squatting sites (e.g. Deanside)
8.0 Building community life	8.6 Marking the phases of life	Birth, life, death	Isolated graves; cemeteries
9.0 Shaping cultural and creative life	9.1 Participating in sport and recreation	Horse, hound and hare sporting industry	Dry stone wall/timber fence coursings; Circuits and enclosures.

4 KNOWN HERITAGE PLACES AND PREVIOUS HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

This section reviews previously recorded historical heritage site types and locations, and previous archaeological studies undertaken within the study area. These sources of information, together with a review of contemporary historical maps and plans (Section 3), can be used to formulate a predictive site statement concerning what types of sites are most likely to occur in the study area, and where these are most likely to occur.

4.1 Database Searches

A review of the various relevant databases was conducted and, as a result, a total of **three (3) heritage places** were identified within the study area. The database review is discussed below in relation to the study area and surrounding region.

4.1.1 Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the highest level of statutory protection for historical sites in Victoria. Only the State's most significant historical sites are listed on the VHR.

A search of the VHR was conducted for the study area. There are no VHR sites within the study area (Map 3).

4.1.2 Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the statutory protection for all historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and private collections of relics, in Victoria. Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance.

A search of the VHI was conducted for the study area. There are two (2) VHI sites located within the study area (Map 3). These sites are:

- D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road). This delisted site comprises a section of original cobble roadway, approximately 120 m long by 4 m wide. It was constructed with a base of large basalt boulders with an overlying layer of crushed rock; and
- D7822-0971 (Stone Wall). This delisted site comprises a dry stone wall running from north to south between the Western Freeway and the railway corridor. The wall is approximately 300 m long and runs along the western boundary of an unformed government road known as Hilton Road. The wall is up to 1 m high, has a hedge and post and wire fencing along its length. The wall is located within Melton Shire's Western Highway Dry Stone Wall Precinct.

Both these sites have been delisted. D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) was originally recorded in 1993 and reassessed under the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project* (Gardiner 2010). A large

number of VHI sites in the western region of Melbourne were delisted as a result of this project. The site card for this site indicates that “[t]his site could not be assessed as the track to the site has been blocked by large boulders and piled earth.” This indicates that the site was not visually inspected (i.e. properly assessed) but was delisted as a result of advice in the report.

D7822-0971 (Stone Wall) is a dry stone wall. Under Heritage Victoria policy, dry stone walls are no longer considered to be ‘archaeological features’ and virtually all stand-alone walls were delisted. In the majority of cases, dry stone walls protected under the *Heritage Act 1995* are only those that form part of a broader archaeological site, e.g. a farm complex.

4.1.3 Victorian War Heritage Inventory

The Victorian War Heritage Inventory (VWHI) was established in 2011 as a means to catalogue Victoria’s war history such as war memorials, avenues of honour, memorial buildings, former defence sites and places of commemoration. Places listed on the VWHI do not currently have discrete statutory protection, however many are concurrently listed on the VHR, VHI, or local planning schemes.

A search of the VHR was conducted for the study area. There are no VWHI sites within the study area.

4.1.4 Local Council

The study area is located within the Melton City Council and is governed by the Melton Planning Scheme. Planning schemes set out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land.

The Heritage Overlay (HO) of the Melton Planning Scheme was examined for the study area (DTPLI 2014).

One (1) heritage place listed on the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme is located within the study area (Map 3). This site is:

- HO112 (House and Buildings) located at 65-543 Greigs Road East, Truganina. This site comprises the house and gambrel roofed outbuilding, mature eucalypts and peppercorn trees flanking the long driveway, and peppercorn trees in the house yard.

One additional HO place is located in close proximity, approximately 600 m west of the north west corner of the study area. This place is: HO120, which is a house at 1957-1963 Western Highway. However the site is within the boundary of the OMR and won’t be impacted as part of this PSP process.

4.1.5 National Trust Register

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that classifies a number of heritage places. Listing on the National Trust Register (NTR) does not impose any statutory protection, however often National Trust listings are supported by the local council Planning Scheme.

A search of the NTR was conducted for the study area. There are no NTR sites within the study area (Map 3).

4.1.6 Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) maintains the National Heritage List (NHL), a register of exceptional natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places which contribute to Australia’s

national identity. DoE also maintains the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), a register of natural, Aboriginal or historical heritage places located on Commonwealth land which have Commonwealth heritage values.

A place can be listed on one or both lists, and placement on either list gives the place statutory protection under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The World Heritage List (WHL) lists cultural and natural heritage places which are considered by the World Heritage Council to have outstanding universal value.

DoE also maintains the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, and no new places have been added or removed since then. The RNE ceased as a statutory register in February 2012, although items listed on the RNE may continue to be considered during approvals processes. Many items on the RNE have been listed on the NHL or CHL. They may also be registered on State or local heritage registers. In these cases, those items are protected under the relevant Commonwealth or State heritage legislation. However, items that are only listed on the RNE no longer have statutory heritage protection.

Listings on the NHL, CHL, WHL and RNE are accessed via the Australian Heritage Database (AHD), managed by DoE.

A search of the AHD was conducted the study area. There are no WHL, NHL, CHL or RNE sites within the study area (Map 3).

4.1.6.1 Summary

A review of the relevant historical heritage registers and databases identified **three (3) heritage places** within the study area. A summary of these sites appears in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Previously Identified Historical Heritage Sites within the Study Area

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
VHI D7822-0245	Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road	Greigs Road reserve, Truganina	Archaeological – Road	Nil (delisted)	R3
VHI D7822-0971	Stone Wall	2-50 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Landscape – DSW	State – Nil (Delisted)	8 & R2
HO112	House and Buildings	65-543 Greigs Road East, Truganina	Built Domestic/Pastoral –	Local Planning Scheme	34 & 35

4.2 Previous Historical Archaeological Investigations

Regional and localised archaeological investigations have established the general character of historical archaeological sites located within the same geographic region as the study area and heritage studies have been conducted for the Melton City Council Local Government Area. These studies often define the

historical character of the LGA or for a specific township, predominantly for built heritage but also for archaeological heritage. This information, together with the information gathered in Section 4.1, was used to form the basis for a site prediction statement (Section 4.3).

The Shire of Melton Heritage Study (Moloney *et al.* 2007) was adopted in 2008, and provides a large-scale thematic history of the Melton area, in addition to listing all known historical cultural heritage present within the Shire (at time of publication). This study was completed in two stages, with Stage One being dedicated to developing the history of the Shire and reviewing areas where historical cultural heritage may be present. Stage One identified a total of 475 places of 'potential heritage significance', including places with state or national significance (n=8), places recorded on the Shire Council's Heritage Overlay (n=113), places listed as "Conservation Desirable" (n=57), places recommended for conservation following future heritage studies (n=22) and places listed as "historical and potential archaeological places" (n=61). Stage Two of the heritage study listed the details of these places, as well as summarising the results and implications of Stage One of the report. The Heritage Study indicated that the most prevalent historical places in the Shire of Melton were those associated with farming activities and rural settlement, such as dry stone walls, homesteads, wells, and farming complexes.

Schedules 1 to 5 of the Melton Heritage Study lists places of heritage value on a decreasing order of conservation priority. Table 3 provides a summary of these schedules in relation to the Mt Atkinson PSP area.

Table 3: Schedules to the Melton Heritage Study (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 52-82)

Schedule	Places in PSP	Location	Recommendation
1. Places recommended for inclusion on the VHR	Nil	-	-
2. Places Recommended for inclusion on the Melton HO	Nil	-	-
3. 'Conservation Desirable' Places	Nil	-	-
4. Historical Sites and Potential Archaeological Sites	Nil	-	-
5. Places Recommended for Further Investigation or Works	Nil	-	-

The City of Melton also undertook a study of dry stone walls within the council area (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011a). This large scale study was one of the first of its kind to be attempted in Victoria, and aimed to provide a condition and significance assessment for all the dry stone walls present in the Shire. The study involved both the assessment of the known dry stone walls within the study area, and targeted surveys within the shire in order to identify previously unrecorded dry stone wall sites. These surveys included part of the current study area although, whilst the study did identify dry stone walls within and surrounding the current study area, parts of the current study area were not extensively surveyed. The report also identified the particular prevalence of dry stone walls within the Melton Shire region and highlighted the likelihood for many more stone walls to be present in the Shire that were not identified in the study. The report therefore indicated areas where future studies should be undertaken in order to assess the potential presence of dry stone walls – these areas included sections of the current study area.

Figure 12: Greigs Road Dry Stone Wall Precinct (Source: Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 106)

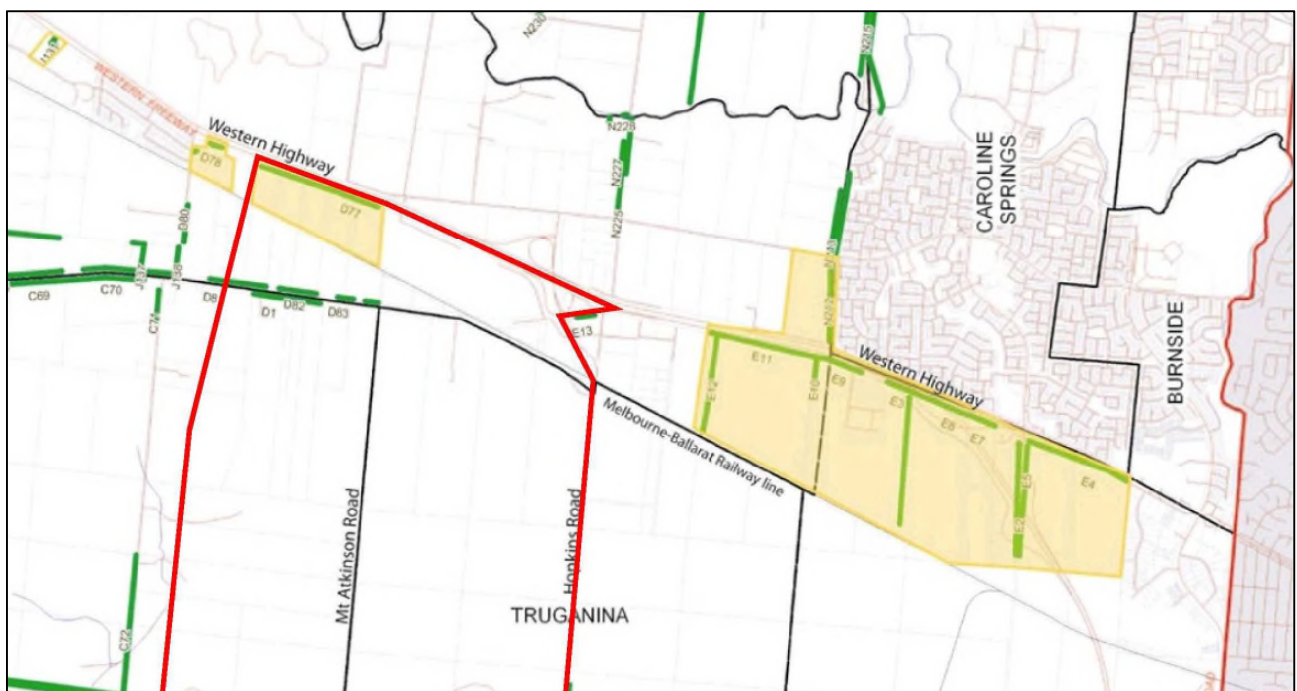


Figure 13: Western Highway Dry Stone Wall Precinct (Source: Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 106)

The dry stone wall study identified two complexes of dry stone walls, which is partially within the Mt Atkinson PSP area (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 104-126). These are:

- The Greigs Road Dry Stone Wall Precinct, which was assessed as being locally significant. Within the PSP area there are four separate walls listed: D1, D81, D82 and D83, on both sides of Greigs Road as far east as Mt Atkinson Road (Figure 12; Map 3); and

- The Western Highway Dry Stone Wall Precinct, which was also assessed as being locally significant. Within the PSP area there is one wall listed: D77, on the southern side of the Western Highway. It should also be noted that the delisted VHI wall (D7822-0971) also falls within this precinct, although does not appear in the Precinct map (Figure 13; Map 3).

There are also three additional stand-alone dry stone wall identified in the study that does not form part of the precincts. These are walls E13, located on the southern side of the Hopkins Road off-ramp, E14, located on the eastern side of Hopkins Road, and G84, located along the eastern side of Mt Atkinson Road to the south of Greigs Road (Figure 13; Map 3).

Several smaller-scale studies have also been focused around the study area. Of these, the most relevant include the studies undertaken by Vines (1990; 1993; 2012), Gardiner (2010) and Bullers *et al.* (2013; 2014), Bullers (2014) and Bullers *et al.* (2014). However, none of these archaeological assessments were conducted within the study area itself. A summary of archaeological reports and heritage studies relevant to the study area appears below (Table 4).

Table 4: Historical Archaeological Reports Relevant to the Study Area

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Vines, G. 1990. #246	An archaeological survey was undertaken for the Melton East Structure plan, the location of which intersects with part of the current study area, in the easternmost section.	Ten historical archaeological sites were identified within the Melton East Structure Plan area. The report makes note of the dry stone walls associated with the site, and also mentions anecdotal evidence of a stone hut that once stood within the site. Vines states that the area was said to be intended as a 'stopping point' for drovers bringing sheep to the Melbourne markets, and that 'until recently' there had been a stone shelter surviving at the site. In Vines' (1993) investigation of a parcel of land around the intersection of the Western Highway and Hopkins Road (within the Kororoit PSP area), four historical archaeological sites were identified, three of which lie within the current study area; Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0246), Copley Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0247) and Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0248). Of these sites, Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0248) was considered to be of particular significance, as it represents a still-standing homestead believed to date back as early as the 1850s (in parts), and represents one of the earliest homesteads in the region.
Vines, G. 1993. #617	An archaeological survey was undertaken for a parcel of land at the intersection of the Western Highway and Hopkins Road, immediately north of the current study area	The survey identified four sites, three of which are located within the current study area; Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0246), Copley Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0247) and Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0248). These sites are all located in relative geographic proximity, and were discussed as being of considerable significance within Vines' report.
Clarke, N. 1995. #792 (VAHR)	An archaeological survey was undertaken along the proposed alignment of a sub-surface telecom cable.	Although one area of basalt extraction was identified during the survey, it was not determined to be historical (instead determined to be only 5-10 years old). No other features were identified within the surveyed area that might hold historical heritage significance.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Cochrane, W. 1999. #803	An archaeological survey was undertaken along the drainage channels associated with Kororoit Creek, and along the alignment of Stony Creek.	Two previously recorded historical archaeological sites were identified within Cochrane's study area and although several additional features were added to the listing of one of these sites, there were no new historical archaeological sites identified during the survey. These two sites consisted of a 1920's homestead and associated dry stone wall ("Westlands"; H7822-0156), and a 'Closer Settlement'-era farmhouse with associated dry stone wall and cypress plantings (unnamed in report).
Cekalovic, H. 2000. #1098	An archaeological survey was undertaken across a parcel of land south of Taylor's Road, Plumpton.	One new historical archaeological feature was identified during the survey – a series of dry stone walls present throughout the property which were reported as a single site; Plumpton Dry Stone Walls. The walls were recorded as being in poor or deteriorated condition, and were determined to be of local significance, although they do not appear to have been recorded with Heritage Victoria.
Vines, <i>et al.</i> 2004 #2083	A large-scale cultural heritage study was undertaken for the Melton East growth corridor, inclusive of the entire current study area.	Eight previously recorded historical archaeological sites were identified within Vines <i>et al.</i> 's study area including farms, homesteads, stone walls, infrastructural sites and historical dams. No new sites were identified during Vines <i>et al.</i> 's investigation.
Moloney, D. <i>et al.</i> 2010 N/A	A municipality-wide study was undertaken of all historical cultural heritage within the Melton Shire Local Government Area.	This report was produced in two stages: in Stage One, a thematic history of the Melton Shire was produced, detailing the settlement and development of the region, particularly in relation to identifying areas with historical significance to the Shire. Stage one also identified. In Stage Two, a systematic listing and analysis was presented for all known historical site listings within the City of Melton, and areas that Stage One identified as potentially significant were also investigated, leading to a number of new listings on the Heritage Overlay and Heritage Inventory. The condition and significance of each place were assessed, and recommendations for future management of the sites were also detailed.
Gardiner, R. 2010. #3915	A large-scale reassessment of known historical archaeological sites was undertaken throughout the Melton and Wyndham regions, including through the entirety of the current study area.	The re-assessment of the recorded historical archaeological sites in the region (and the assessment of areas with the potential of containing new sites) resulted in the review of the five VHI and single VHR sites located within the current study area. As a result of this investigation, each of the sites within the current study area listed on the VHI were Delisted, although the VHR site (VHR H0810) was upheld. The reason given for the Delisting of the various sites was their condition (being either 'destroyed' or 'mostly destroyed').
Holdsworth, J. <i>et al.</i> 2011a, b N/A	A municipality-wide study of Dry Stone Walls was undertaken within the Melton Shire Local Government Area.	A systematic listing and condition analysis was presented for all known dry stone wall sites within the City of Melton, as well as several new dry stone wall sites identified by the assessment related to this report. The study detailed the types of dry stone walls present in the shire, their condition, and proposed management recommendations regarding their protection (where warranted) and interpretation. As part of the study, the land encompassing the current study area was surveyed, although not exhaustively.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Kurpiel, R. 2011. #3897	An archaeological survey and excavation program was undertaken along the proposed alignment of a gas pipeline that runs approximately north-south through the Plumpton and Kororoit areas (north east of the current study area).	A letter submitted to Heritage Victoria regarding the historical heritage values in the area. No historical heritage values of state significance were identified within the activity area of the CHMP, therefore no report was prepared for Heritage Victoria. A letter to Heritage Victoria (HV report #3897) notes that a dry stone wall was identified during the survey, and recommends it be placed on the Heritage Overlay of the local government planning scheme. No location or details are given for this dry stone wall, although taken in association with the report by Bullers (2013) it seems likely this was the Taylors Road dry stone wall.
Harbour, M. <i>et al</i> 2011. #3975	An archaeological survey was undertaken for a proposed road extension to Talyor's Road, part of which lies along the northern boundary of the current study area.	The survey identified one new historical site that was subsequently listed on the Heritage Inventory ("Beattys Road Bluestone Cottage and Cistern"; H7822-2301). A dry stone wall was also identified during the survey which was not listed on the Inventory or Melton Heritage Overlay, but that was mentioned in the Melton Shire Dry Stone Wall Study and which had approval for the Heritage Overlay pending at the time of investigation (the 'Gidney Wall'). Neither of these sites are located within the current study area.
Kaskadanis, C., Szydzik, S. and Nicolson, O. 2011	An Aboriginal and historical heritage assessment of the Rockbank North PSP area, immediately north west of the current study area.	The assessment included both Aboriginal and historical heritage values of the PSP area. The assessment identified five previously recorded heritage places as well as various dry stone walls.
Green, M. 2012. #12235 (VAHR)	An archaeological survey was undertaken across a parcel of land south of Taylors Road, in the centre of the northern boundary of the current study area.	This survey was conducted as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management plan; no historical archaeological features or sites were mentioned within the studied area in this report.
Vines, G. 2012 N/A	A post contact heritage assessment of the Rockbank PSP area, immediately west of the current study area.	The survey of an area bounded by the Western Freeway, Paynes Road, Greigs Road and the OMR, and area of approximately 760 ha. The study identified eight historical places within the study area, plus an additional six registered places within 1 km of the study area, and an additional seven places that were not listed on a heritage instrument. The study also addressed issues regarding dry stone walls both within and without the study area but was largely limited to a more generalised discussion, rather than a description of each wall. However, the recommendations did provide a scaled retention policy to identify walls that should be retained on a sliding scale. This was inserted to provide guidance to heritage conservation in the PSP on the understanding that it was unlikely that all walls in the PSP would be retained once development commenced. The scale was based on criteria provided in the <i>Melton Dry Stone Wall Study</i> .
Bullers, R., Sydzik, S. and MacManus, T. 2013 #4309	A post contact heritage assessment of the Plumpton PSP area, approximately 3 km north of the current study area.	The survey of 1,031 ha area identified one previously registered built heritage site, one archaeological site that was registered on the VHI, two archaeological sites that were not deemed to have sufficient significance for listing on the VHI and a total of 14 dry stone walls.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Bullers, R. 2013. N/A	A condition assessment of a known dry stone wall site (unregistered) along Taylor's Road was undertaken to inform future development of the area.	The condition of the Taylor's Road dry stone wall was assessed along its length, and found to be in a variety of conditions throughout, ranging from good (one small section) to very poor (the majority). The wall's construction was identified as fairly crude, indicating it was created by people inexperienced with dry stone wall construction, and there is evidence of numerous inexperienced repairs, some dating to within the past 25-35 years. The Taylor's Road dry stone wall is present within the current study area, along parts of the northern boundary.
Bullers, R., Szydzik, S. and MacManus, T. 2014 #4308	A post contact heritage assessment of the Kororoit PSP area, immediately north of the current study area.	The survey of 1,181 ha area identified one previously registered built heritage site, three archaeological sites that were registered on the VHI, two areas archaeological likelihood and a total of 17 dry stone walls.
Bullers, R. 2014 #4487	A post contact heritage assessment of the Tarneit Plains PSP area, immediately south of the current study area.	The survey of a 485 ha area reinspected two registered heritage places (both of which are primarily outside the study area, with DSW featured forming a boundary with the study area), as well as eight additional dry stone walls identified in the <i>Melton Dry Stone Wall Study</i> (one of which is also part of the two registered heritage places above). All these walls are part of the Mt Atkinson Dry Stone Wall Precinct designated in the <i>Melton Dry Stone Wall Study</i> . Two other potential archaeological features were identified, but these are considered to be in a secondary context and do not meet the thresholds for listing on the VHI.

4.3 Historical Archaeological Site Prediction Statement

The following site prediction statement has been formulated from the review of previous assessments. The statement presented is based on a site type approach. The review of the previously recorded historical archaeological sites and previous archaeological investigations indicates that the most likely site type to be present within the study area are dry stone walls, due to their known high distribution throughout the entire Melton area and recent citations for a dry stone wall precinct. Other site types that are likely to occur include domestic sites, tree plantings, farming sites, pastoral sites and road or rail infrastructure sites. (*Likely* is an assessment of site types with a 50% or more chance of occurring; *Unlikely* is an assessment of site types with 50% or less chance of occurring).

- **Domestic Sites** are likely to occur in the study area. Background review indicates that at least two homestead sites were present in the study area prior to 1930. Evidence of domestic occupation may include structural remains or ruins of homesteads and/or outbuildings, domestic rubbish dumps or bottle dumps, wells or underground storage tanks.
- **Dry Stone Walls** are known to occur in the study area. A review of the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* indicates that two dry stone wall precincts are present and there may also be additional unrecorded walls present. Dry stone walls may line internal property divisions or external property boundaries.

- **Tree Plantings** are likely to occur in the study area. At least one site (HO112) has tree plantings included as part of the site's significant features. Historical tree plantings may be evidenced by large introduced trees planted along original driveways, paddock boundaries or close to homestead sites.
- **Farming Sites** are likely to occur in the study area. The study area was once part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate, and much of the study area was later sold and subdivided for closer settlement. Evidence of farming may include fence lines, dams, water channels, plantings or terracing.
- **Pastoral Sites** are likely to occur in the study area. The study area was once part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate and prior to that part of Yuille's Rockbank run. With little development in the study area there is potential that evidence of pastoral activities is present. Breeding of livestock and dairying may be evidenced by the remains of stockyards, stables, barns and holding pens.
- **Road and Rail Infrastructure Sites** may occur in the study area, although modern road and rail upgrades are likely to have either highly impacted if not destroyed early fabric. Old road or railway routes may be evidenced by bridges, railway tracks or road or railway embankments.

5 FIELD ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

A ground survey of the study area was conducted to detect the presence of historical cultural heritage, or areas of archaeological likelihood, in or associated with the study area.

5.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the survey was to:

- To identify and record any surface indications of historical heritage sites and/or areas of historical archaeological likelihood;
- To verify the results of the background review and site predictive statement; and
- To assess the cultural heritage significance of any historical sites identified in the survey.

5.2 Assessment Methodology

5.2.1 Field Methodology

The study area was surveyed on 17, 18 and 20 June 2014 by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor Rick Bullers.

The survey took the form of a targeted pedestrian and vehicle-based survey in areas that background research identified as having potential historical heritage values (Map 5).

The survey used the following equipment and materials: 4WD vehicle, ranging pole, photographic equipment, Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), maps, and notebooks.

The protocols used to define a site depended on the nature of the site. For individual places, the extent of historical fabric was recorded using DGPS and a buffer of 5 m was established as the site's curtilage. For built heritage structures, the curtilage was identified as either the title boundary (where this contributes to the heritage values of the place) or a defined area around the structure that was deemed likely to have archaeological potential. For dry stone walls, the site extent consisted of either the extent of an individual wall plus a 5 m buffer either side of the wall or, for wall complexes, the entire area of the complex plus a 5 m buffer around the extent of the historical fabric.

Once locations of potential historical fabric or heritage potential were identified in the background research, a list of properties for access was provided to the MPA. A letter was sent to each landowner requesting access approval to survey. Follow up telephone calls to landowners were made prior to and during the survey to confirm access approvals and requirements. Where additional land parcels were identified as having potential heritage values during the course of the survey, the appropriate landowners were contacted by telephone or by direct approach to the house (if present) to arrange access approvals. It should be noted that some land parcels were not surveyed due to either access restrictions or landowner contact details being unavailable. A list of all land parcels in the PSP area is provided in Appendix 3, with details on which properties were accessed or, if not, the reason why.

Site designation numbers used in this report are the same as those used on the heritage registers. For dry stone walls the identifier numbers from the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* were used. For walls without a previous identifier, a new identifier was used consisting of the PSP area abbreviation (MA) and the range of Property Ref Nos associated with the wall (e.g. MA29 is the identifier for a wall that is located on Property Ref #29). If a wall was previously registered on the VHI, the VHI number is provided as a subset. DSW attributes are presented as per the methodology used in Holdsworth et al. (2011a).

5.2.2 Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance

5.2.2.1 Assessment of Significance

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment criteria used to assess the scientific significance of historical sites in Victoria are presented in Appendix 6. The same three main categories apply to historical sites: *site contents* (cultural material, organic remains and site structure), *site condition* (degree of disturbance of a site), and *'representativeness'* (the regional distribution of a particular site type).

Each site is given a score or rating on the basis of these criteria – the overall scientific significance is determined by the cumulative score. The results of each site are in tables for each site in Section 6.

5.2.2.2 Historical Cultural Significance

Heritage Victoria administers the *Heritage Act 1995*, and has provided formal criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance. Applying these criteria will determine if a heritage place should be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register or other statutory lists.

On the basis of these criteria, heritage places are generally given a significance ranking of State, Local or none. Historical archaeological sites, as with other heritage places, can be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register if they have State significance.

However, all historical archaeological sites are included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and are given statutory protection, irrespective of their level of significance. Sites that are considered to be of local historical interest, but are not considered to be of specific archaeological significance are allocated 'D'-list numbers (e.g. D7822-0099). 'D'-listed sites are not protected by legislation.

The historical sites identified within the study area have been assessed using the Heritage Victoria criteria (outlined in Appendix 6). The significance assessments are summarised in the tables for each site in Section 6.

5.2.2.3 Statements of Significance

A Statement of Significance describes what is important about a site and is an evaluation of its cultural heritage significance. The Statement of Significance was prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Heritage Council of Victoria's Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance as required

by the HV Technical Guides *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* and *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Sites*.

The cultural heritage significance was assessed against the following six categories:

- Aesthetic significance;
- Archaeological significance;
- Architectural significance
- Historical significance;
- Scientific significance; and
- Social or spiritual significance.

A full description on the methodology used for the significance assessment is provided in Appendix 6.

5.3 Limitations of the Survey

The survey was a targeted investigation based on background research (including review of aerial photographs and Google Earth imagery), and opportunistic inspections based on visual sightings of potential historical features during the course of the survey. Ground-truthing of the study area was also carried out during the survey to confirm that the majority of the land parcels were not sensitive for historical heritage.

Some land parcels that demonstrated some potential historical heritage value were not accessed due to either:

- Where visual inspections from the road or neighbouring properties indicated that survey was not required; and/or
- Where potential historical heritage items identified in background research were subsequently found to occur on neighbouring properties instead. In these cases the original properties were not surveyed but the landowners of the parcels with the heritage items were contacted in the field for access permission. In most cases this was given.

Whilst not all properties in the study area were formally surveyed, all properties in the study area were, however, visually inspected either from the road/s and/or from neighbouring properties.

A list of all properties surveyed or inspected is provided in Map 5 and Appendix 3.

5.4 Results of the Survey

The majority of the study area comprises unimproved pasture/grazing land with very little archaeological evidence of past use other than the open landscape being demonstrative of the pastoral reaches of Clarke's Rockbank Estate. Even following the breakup of the Rockbank Estate and subdivision into smaller landholdings, the extent of historical evidence is limited and mainly concentrated along the margins of Greigs Road. South of the Mount Atkinson summit, there is very little historical evidence other than an

extensive dry stone wall along Mt Atkinson and Hopkins Roads and isolated occurrences of peppercorn trees, windmills, water tanks or water holes and what may be the remains of smaller, internal dry stone walls.

Most of the dwellings are located along Greigs Road and only one is considered to have historical heritage significance:

- HO112 (House and Buildings; “Peppercorn Rise”), for its built and potential archaeological heritage values.

An additional site at 311-317 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell (Greigs Road House Ruin) has some archaeological potential but is not considered to meet the significance thresholds for listing on the VHI.

All other dwellings and outbuildings date from the 1960s to the 1980s and are not considered to have any heritage significance.

5.4.1 Historical Heritage Places and Features

The survey confirmed the presence of existing registered/listed heritage places and identified several previously unknown heritage places (Map 6). The sites identified can be classified under following site types:

- Built-heritage (farmhouse/farm complex);
- Archaeological sites (former farmhouse or farm complex; former roads/access tracks);
- Areas of Historical Archaeological Likelihood (e.g. agricultural outbuildings); and
- Landscape features (dry stone walls).

Other features include dams, waterholes and windmills, but these are not considered to have any heritage significance.

A summary of sites is provided in Table 5. More detailed descriptions of these sites and features are presented in Section 6.

Table 5: Heritage Places and Features identified in the Study Area

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
Registered Sites and Features					
HO112 (Heritage Overlay)	House and Buildings	65-543 Greigs Road East, Truganina	Built – Domestic/Pastoral	Local Planning Scheme	34 & 35
VHI D7822-0245 Delisted from Victorian Heritage Inventory	Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road	Meskos Road reserve, Truganina	Archaeological – Road	Nil (delisted)	R3

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
VHI D7822-0971 Delisted from Victorian Heritage Inventory	Stone Wall	2-50 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Landscape – DSW	State – Nil (Delisted)	8 & R2
VHI H7822-2334 Victorian Heritage Inventory	Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road	Meskos Road reserve, Truganina	Archaeological – Road	State (<i>Heritage Act 1995</i>)	R3
Non-Registered Sites and Features					
Did not meet thresholds	Greigs Road House Ruins	237-261 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Archaeological – Domestic	Nil	31
Note, Likely to be included in either Clause 52.37 or Schedule 1 to the Heritage Overlay for Melton Planning Scheme	DSW D1	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	25, 26, 27, 29 & 31
	DSW D77	Western Highway, Rockbank	DSW	Nil	1, 3, 5, 6 & 7
	DSW D81	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	12 & 13
	DSW D82	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	16
	DSW D83	Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	17 & 18
	DSW E13	Meskos Road	DSW	Nil	R3
	DSW E14	Hopkins Road	DSW	Nil	R6
	DSW G84	Mt Atkinson Road	DSW	Nil	R5, 31, 40-42, 44 & 46
	DSW MA1	1891-1913 Western Highway, Rockbank	DSW	Nil	1
	DSW MA25	343-357 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	25
	DSW MA27	319-323 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	27
	DSW MA29A	289-309 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	29
	DSW MA29B	289-309 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	DSW	Nil	29, 32 & 40

6 DETAILS OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE IN THE STUDY AREA

Four historical heritage places were identified within the study area (Map 6):

- HO112 (House and Buildings);
- VHI D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road);
- VHI D7822-0971 (Stone Wall); and
- VHI H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road).

Three of these sites were recorded previously; the latter site was identified during this survey. The site gazetteer in Appendix 5 presents a summary of the sites. A description and significance assessment of each identified place is provided below.

In addition to the delisted VHI site above, a further 14 dry stone walls area present (14 in total). Some of these were recorded in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* (either as part of a DSW Precinct or as stand-alone walls), one was previously listed on the VHI (subsequently delisted) and five have not previously been recorded.

6.1 HO112 (House and Buildings)

This place is also known as ‘Peppercorn Rise’.

6.1.1 Location of HO112 (House and Buildings)

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55, E 296641.13, N 5819222.73.

MPA (PSP) Property Ref: 33

Cadastral details are:

- Lot: 2, Title Plan: TP747009, Parish: Derrimut and County: Bourke (121-179 Greigs Road East, Truganina)

6.1.2 Extent of HO112 (House and Buildings)

This site currently comprises the house, fenced garden, one small outbuilding and the tree-lined driveway (avenue) on the southern side of Greigs Road (Map 6).

6.1.3 Nature of HO112 (House and Buildings)

Brief History

The property was originally purchased in 1865 by W.J.T. Clarke’s for inclusion in the Rockbank Estate. Following the breakup of the Rockbank Estate by Sir Rupert Clark, the property was purchased in 1906 by

well known real estate agent W.S. Keast. The house was constructed c.1910 (between 1907 and 1916). The property was occupied for most of the late twentieth century by former Werribee Mayer and local grazier Baden Powell (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 239-240).

Features

The house is a symmetrical Federation style homestead set back approximately 400 m from the road (Plate 1). Features of the house include a gambrel roof with two small gables at the front overlying the main timber casement windows, a broken back circling verandah, brick chimneys with rendered bands and corbelled tops, and timber fretwork, valances and truss decoration in the gables (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 238). The house appears to be largely in original condition, although the large kitchen at the rear has been upgraded.

The site also consists of a small weatherboard outbuilding near the south west corner of the house. The building is styled similarly to the house and is probably contemporaneous (Plate 2). The building comprises two small rooms at each end with a larger central bay with double timber doors.

A long unsealed driveway leads from the road to the house and is lined both sides by mature gum trees and peppercorns.

A second, larger weatherboard agricultural building is located south west of the house, outside the fenced garden. It comprises several sections, some enclosed, with the middle section open on one side for carts/vehicles. The enclosed section at the northern end appears to be a kitchen/accommodation with a fireplace and substantial brick corbelled chimney.

Condition

The property was previously assessed as part of the *Melton Heritage Study* and it is evident that the house has suffered deterioration since that time. The planted garden beds have gone, the paint is peeling, the timber decorative gable trusses are damaged and largely missing, and the verandah balustrade has been removed.

6.1.4 Significance of HO112 (House and Buildings)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of HO112 (House and Buildings).

6.1.4.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 6).

Table 6: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of HO112 (House and Buildings)

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	1
Site condition	2
Representativeness	1
Overall scientific significance (score)	4
Overall scientific significance (rating)	Moderate

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.1.4.2 Historical Cultural Significance

HO112 (House and Buildings) is significant to the City of Melton, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the study area is provided below (Table 7).

Table 7: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of HO112 (House and Buildings)

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is of historical significance as it is originally associated with the Clarke family's massive Rockbank pastoral estate having been acquired by W.J.T. ('Big') Clarke in 1865; it is also representative of a farming homestead built as a consequence of the breakup of the Rockbank estate by Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke in 1906 and the twentieth century break-up of the pastoral estates in general. It is associated with well-known real estate agent W.S. Keast later with well-known local grazier and former Werribee Mayor Baden Powell.	Local
B	Does not apply	None
C	The site is mainly significant for its architectural qualities and its historical associations. The scientific significance is mainly related to the limited potential for archaeological investigation. The large farm shed offers the main opportunity for archaeological investigation, where subsurface deposits representing early 20 th century farming practices may be present. Despite achieving a score rating of moderate scientific significance, discussions with Heritage Victoria (Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, pers. comm., 21 July 2014) indicates that the site does not meet the thresholds for listing on the VHI.	Moderate/Local
D	Does not apply	None
E	The farm shed has some potential to inform early 20 th century farming practices.	Local
F	Does not apply	None
G	Does not apply	None
H	The site is a local representative example of a federation style farm homestead built soon after the break up of the pastoral estates.	Local
Overall Significance Rating:		Local

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.1.4.3 Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance is derived from the *Melton Heritage Study* (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 237-238) and is supported in this assessment.

What is Significant?

HO112 (House and Buildings) contains an intact Federation style homestead with one/two outbuildings, tree-lined driveway and the rural, open farmland setting.

The adjacent farm shed (not included in the site curtilage) is contemporaneous with the homestead and is the major indicator of the site's use in farming. Inclusion of this building into the site curtilage of HO112 would provide a greater understanding of the current heritage buildings in their wider context as a historical

farming complex. The adjacent building (as well as the existing registered site features) also has the potential to contain archaeological remains of early 20th century farming practices.

How is it Significant?

The site is of architectural, historical and archaeological significance to the City of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

HO112 (House and Buildings) is of architectural significance to the City of Melton because it:

...demonstrates original design qualities of a Federation homestead style. These qualities include the gambrel roof form, together with the broken back encircling verandah and two minor gables within the main roof that project at the front and comprise rectangular bay windows below the verandah. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the single storey height, symmetrical composition, deep red painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding, horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding, three face brick chimneys with rendered bands and multi-corbelled tops, turned timber verandah posts with projecting capitals, decorative brackets and timber fretwork valances, timber framed casement windows, timber framed door openings, stuccoed gable infill and the timber truss decoration in the projecting gables at the front. One similarly-designed timber and galvanised corrugated steel outbuilding, with gambrel roof forms, together with the long drive flanked by mature eucalypts and peppercorn trees, also contribute to the significance of the place (Moloney et al. 2007: 237-238).

HO112 (House and Buildings) is of historical significance to the City of Melton because:

...it was built as a consequence of the early twentieth century break-up of the pastoral estates, a turning-point in the history of Melton Shire. It is one of the more substantial and intact farm houses and complexes that were built on the Clarke family's massive Rockbank pastoral estate at the time. Its original acquisition by WJT ('Big') Clarke in 1865 is indicative of the unsuitability of much of the stoney and dry land for farming, and the particularly difficult seasons of the early 1860s; its incorporation into the Clarke pastoral empire at this time was common throughout the Shire. It was purchased by well-known real estate agent WS Keast when the Rockbank estate was broken up and sold by Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke in 1906. It was occupied for most of the late twentieth century by well-known local grazier and former Werribee Mayor Baden Powell (Moloney et al. 2007: 237-238).

HO112 (House and Buildings) is also of local archaeological significance to the City of Melton because has the potential to provide information about early 20th century farming practices relating to smaller-scale farming associated with closer settlement after the break up of the pastoral estates. However, this potential is not considered by Heritage Victoria to meet the thresholds for listing on the VHI (Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, pers. comm., 21 July 2014).

The adjacent (non-listed) farm building is significant to the City of Melton for its contemporaneity with the listed heritage buildings and its ability to show the heritage place in its wider context as a historical farming complex.



Plate 1: HO112 (House and Buildings)



Plate 2: Weatherboard outbuilding near the house



Plate 3: Large weatherboard and corrugated iron agricultural building showing central bays and brick chimney

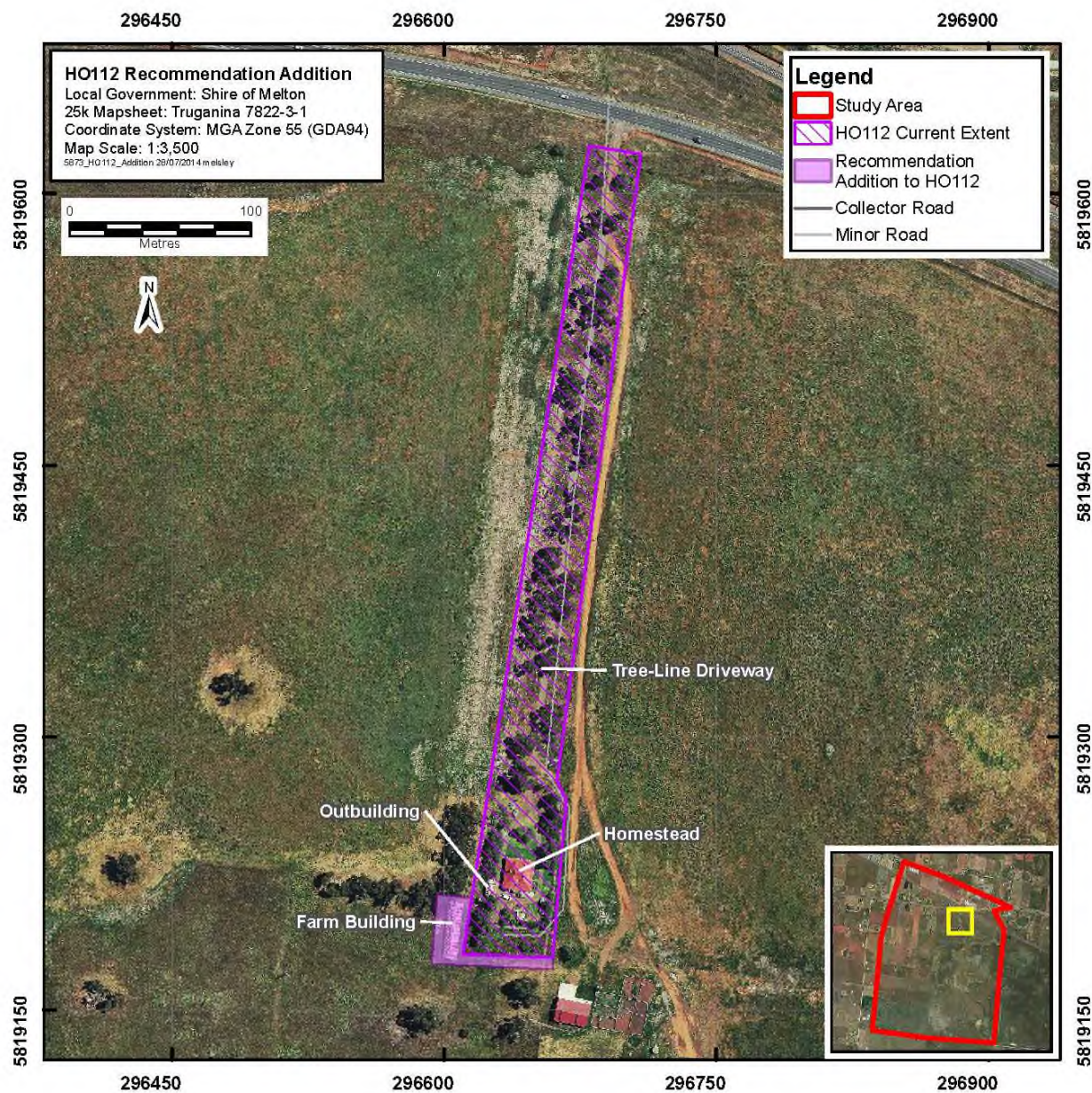


Figure 14: Site Extent and Recommended Site Extension of HO112 (House and Buildings)

6.2 D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Griegs Road)

6.2.1 Location of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Griegs Road)

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55, E 297040.1, N 5819620.9

MPA (PSP) Property Ref: R3

Cadastral details are:

- Meskos Road reserve, Truganina, Parish of Derrimut and County of Bourke.

6.2.2 Extent of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Griegs Road)

This site measures 120 x 20.5 m (refer Figure 15; Map 6).

6.2.3 Nature of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Griegs Road)

Brief History

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was generally along cart tracks but, following the gold rushes, the road to Mount Macedon and Ballarat was a busy thoroughfare of diggers passing on their way to the goldfields and was one of Victoria's most important inland roads. Swamp land around Rockbank made the route along Greigs Road the most practical early route to the Ballarat and later Blackwood (Ballan) diggings.

The route followed the Greigs Road alignment (at that time known as Exford Road) and across Strathtulloh property to Toolern Creek, then south to the Werribee River crossing at Exford. From here it went along Exford Road to rejoin the main road at Ballan.

This section of road was once part of the Greigs Road alignment but, following realignment of Greigs Road, is now part of the Meskos Road reserve. The site was recorded on the VHI in 1993 but delisted in 2010 as part of the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project*. However, it should be noted that the site was not physically assessed during the delisting process. Heritage Victoria have advise that the site was delisted as part of a broader project to delist isolated sites such as roads, culverts, dry stone walls, fences, etc. (Brandi Bugh, Heritage Officer [Archaeology], Heritage Victoria, pers. comm., 29 September 2014).

Features

The site comprises a 120 x 4 m wide section of cobbled road. The original assessment in 1993 (HV site card) states that the road was constructed with a base of large basalt boulders and an overlying layer of crushed rock. This section of the road appears to be covered in a thick black cover of bitumen, probably laid during 20th century road improvements. The tar coating post-dates 1916 when the Country Roads Board purchased its first tar sprayer (Anderson *et al.* 2013: 74).

Condition

The physical extent of the former roadway stretches further than the mapped extent of the VHI site. It commences at the end of the current Meskos Road and continues south westerly through the registered site extent. The road appears to be largely intact with the original cobbling and crushed rock still extant beneath the coating of bitumen. At the north eastern end, the underlying cobbling is less visible (Plate 5).

6.2.4 Significance of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Griegs Road)

The significance of D7822-0245 is the same as for H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)(see below). However, it was not considered by Heritage Victoria to reach the thresholds for listing on the VHI. However it is still likely to retain much of the original construction features and is considered to be of local significance.



Plate 4: Section of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) at the western extremity of the site looking north eastwards towards the Hopkins Road / Western Freeway interchange.



Plate 5: Section of roadway at the end of Meskos Road looking south west along alignment towards listed site.

6.3 H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

6.3.1 Location of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55, E 596398.8, N 5819616.7

MPA (PSP) Property Ref: R3

Cadastral details are:

- Meskos Road reserve, Truganina, Parish of Derrimut and County of Bourke

6.3.2 Extent of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

This site currently comprises an 80 x 4 m section of former road surface (Figure 15; Map 6). The site is immediately adjacent to the western end of D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road).

6.3.3 Nature of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

Brief History

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was generally along cart tracks but, following the gold rushes, the road to Mount Macedon and Ballarat was a busy thoroughfare of diggers passing on their way to the goldfields and was one of Victoria's most important inland roads. Swamp land around Rockbank made the route along Greigs Road the most practical early route to the Ballarat and later Blackwood (Ballan) diggings.

The route followed the Greigs Road alignment (at that time known as Exford Road) and across Strathtulloh property to Toolern Creek, then south to the Werribee River crossing at Exford. From here it went along Exford Road to rejoin the main road at Ballan.

This section of road was once part of the Greigs Road alignment but, following realignment of Greigs Road, is now part of the Meskos Road reserve.

Features

This section abuts the western extent of D7822-0245, and continues on to a point near where it joins the current Greigs Road alignment. The site comprises a 4 m wide section of original cobbled road that does not appear to have been covered in bitumen. The cobbled road edging is clearly visible and small sections of cobbled surface show through the pasture cover (Plate 18).

Condition

This section of the former roadway appears to be in very good condition with the road surface raised slightly above the surrounding land surface. The cobbled edging appears to be intact and though only small sections of the cobbled surface are visible, it is likely that the remainder of the surface is still intact. This section of Meskos Road has been cordoned off with barriers providing a measure of protection.

6.3.4 Significance of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

6.3.4.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 8). The scientific significance reflects that the site exhibits surface spatial patterning that still reflects the way in which the road was original constructed, is in excellent condition with little or no disturbance, and is a relatively rare representative sample of its type.

Table 8: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	4
Site condition	3
Representativeness	3
Overall scientific significance (score)	10
Overall scientific significance (rating)	High

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.3.4.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The study area is significant to the State of Victoria and Melton City Council, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the study area is provided below (Table 9).

Table 9: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is of historical importance to the State of Victoria as one of the last remaining intact sections of the original alignment of Greigs Road, which was the main through-route to the Ballarat and Ballan goldfields prior to the improvement of the Western highway around the 1870s.	State
B	Does not apply	None
C	The site contains fabric that may offer clues as to the nature and techniques used in mid-19 th century road construction. In addition, the adjacent delisted section of road may also demonstrate an early use of sprayed bitumen, which appears to have been sprayed directly over the original cobbled surface.	High
D	Does not apply	None
E	The site contains fabric that could inform the nature and techniques used in mid-19 th century road construction.	Local
F	Does not apply	None
G	The site is one of the few remaining examples of intact cobbled road remaining in the City of Melton. The site is one of the only remaining sections of the early route to the Victorian goldfields.	Local
H	The site is a good representative example of a cobbled road that was once common in the City of Melton.	Local

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
Overall Significance Rating:		Local

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.3.4.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) in Truganina contains the archaeological remains of a mid-19th century cobbled road, which was once the major route to the Victorian goldfields.

Archaeological features include the slightly raised road embankment, cobbled road surface with cobbled edging present.

How is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological and historical to the State of Victoria and the City of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

The site is significant to the State of Victoria and the City of Melton for the following reasons:

H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) is of archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide information about road construction techniques used in mid-19th century rural Victoria.

H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) is of historical significance because it forms one of the only remaining intact sections of the original route to the Ballarat and Ballan goldfields.



Plate 6: Section of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) at the western extremity of the site looking eastwards towards the delisted site and the Hopkins Road / Western Freeway interchange.

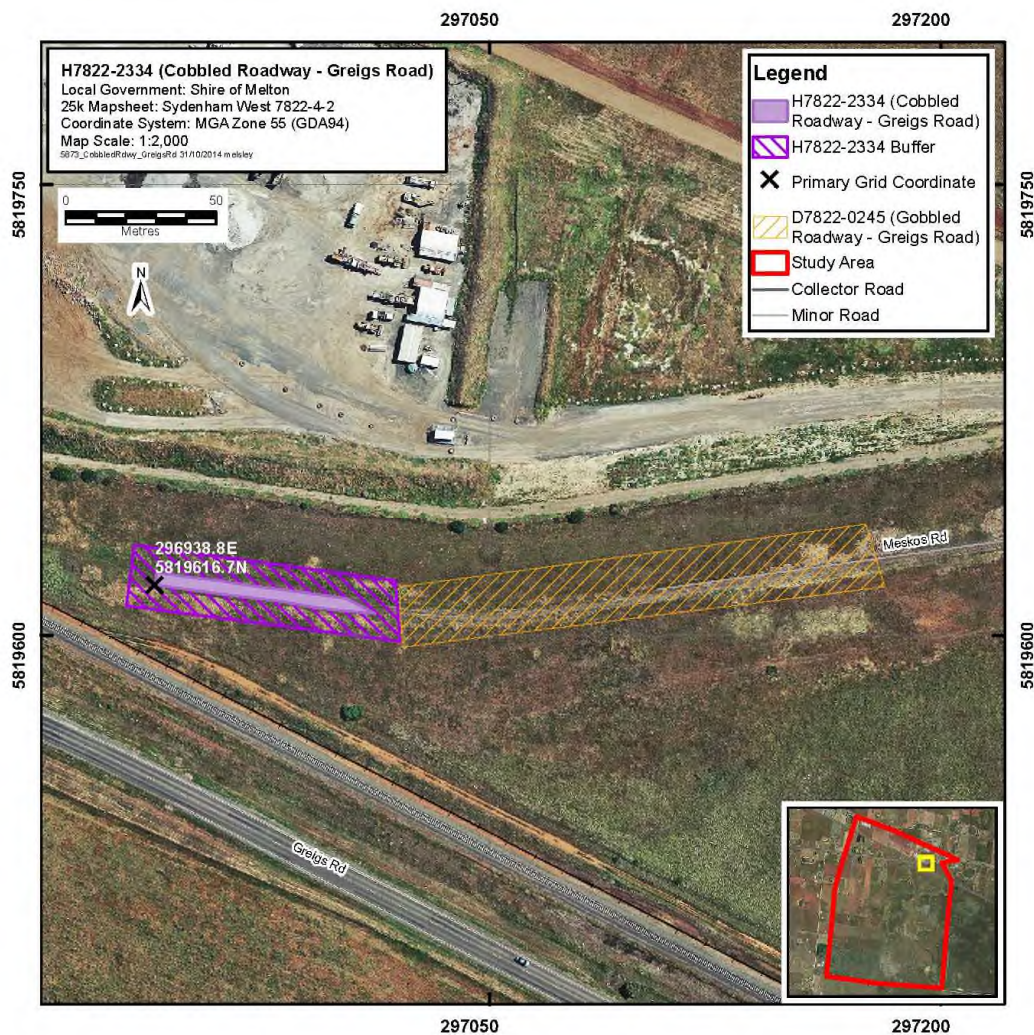


Figure 15: Site Extent of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)

6.4 Greigs Road House Ruins

6.4.1 Location of Greigs Road House Ruins

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55, E 295978.86, N 5819532.54.

MPA (PSP) Property Ref: 29

Cadastral details are:

- Lot: 3, Title Plan: PS515937, Parish: Pywheitjorrk and County: Bourke (311-317 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell)

6.4.2 Extent of Greigs Road House Ruins

This site comprises a 15 x 12 m area on the northern side of an existing shed complex (Map 6).

6.4.3 Nature of Greigs Road House Ruins

Brief History

The 1856 Derrimut Parish plan (Figure 5) shows that the property was originally in the possession of C.C. Pain. The property was then acquired by W.J.T. Clarke's for inclusion in the Rockbank Estate and passed on to his son Sir Rupert Havelock Turner Clarke. Following the breakup of the Rockbank Estate by Sir Rupert Clark, the property was purchased in 1907 by Andrew Smith Chisholm, a grazier. The construction date for the house is unknown, but its bichromate brickwork suggests a late Victorian/Edwardian construction period, probably between 1907, when Chisholm acquired the land, and 1917, when it is shown on ordnance maps of the time (Figure 9). The property was occupied by the Harrison family for the next 75 years until it was purchased by the current owners in 1981 (Table 10).

Table 10: Summary of Historical Land Ownership, 311-317 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell (Source: Certificate of Title, Dept. of Lands)

Owner/s	Year Title Transferred	Volume	Folio	Comment
Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke	12.10.1907	03211	200	Total area in title is 8,150 acres
Andrew Smith Chisholm	8.04.1908	03269	781	Chisholm took initial mortgage from RTH Clarke
John Robert Ashworth Harrison	23.05.1947			Harrison died 9.12.1979
Isabel Mary Harrison & Neville John Harrison	3.12.1981	09443	892	
Isabel Mary Harrison	5.06.1980			Widow of Neville Harrison
Jack Flouri Korkou & Elizabeth Korkou	21.11.1994			

Features

The site comprises the remains of a former homestead. The remains comprise the 15 x 7 m brick footings that may form the upper walls of a cellar (to be determined). The extant walls stand approximately 1.2 m above the ground surface and denotes the level of the original ground floor; this is evidenced by the timber skirting still attached to the bottom edges of the fireplace. The extent dichromate chimney comprises mirrored fireplaces on two sides, narrowing to a single chimney stack with simple corbelling (). The fireplace is offset slightly to the northern side of the extant building structure. The roofline is evident in the extant flashing on the chimney stack.

The walls of the 'cellar' comprise a single skin of red brick, with buttressing on both sides (some of which is missing but evidenced by marks on the outer wall face). The entire structure is filled with building rubble (including bricks, timber, ceramic, etc.).

Additional brick footings at ground level are evident on the southern side of the building, extending and additional 5 m

Condition

The site is in ruinous condition.

6.4.4 Significance of Greigs Road House Ruins

6.4.4.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 11).

Table 11: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of Greigs Road House Ruins

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	1
Site condition	2
Representativeness	1
Overall scientific significance (score)	4
Overall scientific significance (rating)	Moderate

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.4.4.2 Historical Cultural Significance

Greigs Road House Ruins is potentially significant to the City of Melton, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the study area is provided below (Table 12). The scientific (archaeological) significance reflects that the site exhibits surface spatial patterning that still reflects the way in which the road was original constructed, is in excellent condition with little or no disturbance, and is a relatively rare representative sample of its type

Table 12: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of Greigs Road House Ruins

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is of local historical significance as it is originally associated with the Clarke family's massive Rockbank pastoral estate having been acquired by W.J.T. ('Big') Clarke; it is also representative of a farming homestead built as a consequence of the breakup of the Rockbank estate by Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke in 1907 and the twentieth century break-up of the pastoral estates in general.	Local
B	Does not apply	None
C	The scientific significance is mainly related to the limited potential for archaeological investigation, primarily in the sub-floor (cellar?). Despite achieving a score rating of moderate scientific significance, discussions with Heritage Victoria (Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, pers. comm., 21 July 2014) indicates that the site does not meet the thresholds for listing on the VHI.	Moderate/Local
D	Does not apply	None
E	The ruins have some (limited) potential to inform continuous use of a closer settlement homestead throughout the 20 th century.	Local
F	Does not apply	None
G	The site is not considered to be rare in the local or State context	None
H	The site is not considered to be a good representative example of its type.	None
Overall Significance Rating:		Local

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 6.

6.4.4.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Greigs Road House Ruins contains the ruinous remains of an early 20th century homestead building.

How is it Significant?

The site is of limited archaeological significance to the City of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

Greigs Road House Ruins is of local archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide information about early 20th century farming practices relating to smaller-scale farming associated with closer settlement after the break up of the pastoral estates. However, this potential is not considered to meet the thresholds for listing on the VHI (Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, pers. comm., 21 July 2014).



Plate 7: Greigs Road House Ruin from the north eastern side.



Plate 8: Chimney showing flashing from original roofline and joists at the base showing original floor level.

6.5 Dry Stone Walls

A number of dry stone walls are present in the study area, most of which are included within one of two dry stone wall precincts identified in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* (Holdsworth et al. 2011a, b):

- Greigs Road Dry Stone Wall Precinct; and
- Western Highway Precinct.

Several stand-alone walls (and potential remains of walls) are also present and are discussed separately below. The *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* identified six types of walls in the municipality:

1. Post and Wire Double / Composite Construction;
2. All Stone Double / Conventional (all stone) Construction;
3. Post and Wire Single / Composite Construction;
4. Post and Rail Double Conventional (all stone) Construction;
5. Post and Wire Single; and
6. All Stone Galloway / Composite Construction.

Dry stone walls in the study area comprise only (1) Post Wire Double, (2) All Stone Double and (5) Post and Wire Single. The walls are shown in Map 6 and the attributes recorded in the Melton DSW Study, and confirmed after survey, are listed in the following tables.

6.5.1 Greigs Road Dry Stone Wall Precinct

The Greigs Road Precinct extends along Griegs Road (both sides) from Mt Atkinson Road in the east to Mount Cottrell Road in the west, with offshoots along Troups Road North, Troups Road South, Leakes Road and Paynes Road. The Greigs Road Precinct contains a total of 27 walls (Holdsworth et al. 2011b: 105), only four of which are within the study area: D1, D81, D82 and D83. A description of each wall is provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Greigs Road Dry Stone Wall Precinct walls within the study area (Holdsworth et al. 2011a: 38-41, 2011b:104-127)

Attributes	Wall ID			
	D1	D81	D82	D83
Other ID	-	-	-	-
House No	(25) 343-357; (26) 325-341; (27) 319-323; (29) 289-309; (30) 263-287; (31) 237-261	(12) 196-216; (13) 172-194	(16) 120-144	(17) 94-118; (18) 64-92
Road Name	Greigs Road	Greigs Road	Greigs Road	Greigs Road
Side of Road	South	North	North	North
Wall Owner	Shared	Shared	Single	Shared
Historical Map	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Attributes	Wall ID			
	D1	D81	D82	D83
Original Purpose	Road Boundary	Road Boundary	Road Boundary	Road Boundary
Wall Type	Post and Wire Double	All Stone Double	All Stone Double	All Stone Double
Length	175 + 120 + 100	450	450	670
Base Width	700-800	1000	1000	1000
Height	751-1000	1001-1300	1001-1300	751-1000
Courses	3-5	4-6	4-5	7-9
Preservation	Fair-Poor	Good	Good	Good
Construction	Coarse	Traditional	Traditional	Traditional
Quality/Repair	Unskilled	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse
Coping Stone	No	No	No	No
Through Stone	No	No	No	No
Plugging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trenching	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lichen/Moss	Limited	Yes	Yes	No
Stone Size	Varied	Varied	Varied	Varied
Plantation	Eucalypt	No	Cypress	Cypress/Eucalypts
Photo	Plate 9	Plate 10	Plate 11	Plate 12



Plate 9: Greigs Road DSW Precinct – Wall D1.



Plate 10: Greigs Road DSW Precinct – Wall D81.



Plate 11: Greigs Road DSW Precinct – Wall D82.



Plate 12: Greigs Road DSW Precinct – Wall D83.

6.5.2 Western Highway Dry Stone Wall Precinct

The Western Highway Precinct extends along the Western Highway (primarily on the southern side) from about Robinsons Road in the east to Troups Road North in the west, with offshoots along Christies Road, Clarkes Road, and along property boundaries to the south. The Precinct contains a total of 13 walls (Holdsworth et al. 2011b: 105), only one of which is within the study area: D77. A description of the wall is provided in Table 14. The wall has been divided into two sections by the recent construction of the BP Service centre. Another wall, which was formerly listed on the VHI but has been delisted (D7822-0971), is associated with is wall but was not included in the precinct (see below).

Table 14: Western Highway Dry Stone Wall Precinct walls within the study area (Holdsworth et al. 2011a: 38-41, 2011b: 104-127)


Attributes	Wall ID	Photo
	D77	
Other ID	-	
House No + MPA Property Ref #	(1) 1891-1913; (3) 1867-1899, (5) 1841-1865, (6) 1813-1839; (7) 1789-1811	
Road Name	Western Highway	
Side of Road	South	
Wall Owner	Shared	
Historical Map	Unknown	
Original Purpose	Road Boundary	
Wall Type	Post and Wire Single	
Length	475 + 200 m	
Base Width	700-800	

Plate 13: Western Highway DSW Precinct – Wall D77 (East)


Attributes	Wall ID	Photo
	D77	
Height	300-600	
Courses	1-2	
Preservation	Poor	
Construction	Coarse	
Quality/Repair	Coarse	
Coping Stone	No	
Through Stone	No	
Plugging	No	
Trenching	No	
Lichen/Moss	Limited	
Stone Size	Varied	
Plantation	No	

Plate 14: Western Highway DSW Precinct – Wall D77 (West)

6.5.3 Stand-Alone Walls

Five relatively substantial stand-alone dry stone walls are present. A description of each wall is provided below and summarised in Table 15.

6.5.3.1 D7822-0971 (Stone Wall)

This site comprises a 440 m long composite dry stone wall (post and wire double) along the eastern side of an unnamed road reserve and the eastern boundary of property ref #7 (Map 6). It runs in a north-south direction commencing at the eastern end of D77, between the Western freeway and the railway corridor. It is associated with D77 but was not included in the Wester Highway Precinct.

6.5.3.2 D75 (Troups Road South)

This site comprises a 780 m long composite dry stone wall (post and wire double) along the southern side of property ref #45 (Map 6), although only 460 m is within the study area. It runs in a east-west direction.

6.5.3.3 G84 (Mt Atkinson Road)

This wall is an extensive composite (post and wire double) wall extending from Greigs Road southwards along the western side of the Mt Atkinson Road reserve to the southern boundary of the study area and beyond (Map 6). The wall forms a link between two DSW precincts: Greigs Road to the north (in the study area) and Mount Atkinson DSW Precinct in Tarneit Plains PSP area to the south.

6.5.3.4 E13 (Meskos Road/Melton Highway Off Ramp)

This wall is an impressive all-stone wall in two sections: one along the southern side of the off-ramp and one between Hopkins Road and Meskos Road (Map 6). The two sections were once part of the same wall but was breached by the Hopkins Road roundabout.

6.5.3.5 E14 (Hopkins Road)

This wall is an extensive composite (post and wire double) wall extending from a point near Greigs Road southwards along the eastern side of the Hopkins Road reserve to the southern boundary of the study area at Riding Boundary Road. It is now in poor condition with the northern and southern ends little more than an occasional fieldstone and/or a low pile of loose stones. Some timber posts are still extant in the central section, which is the most intact portion. The wall is barely visible from the road in places and is overgrown by long grass.

Table 15: Stand-alone dry stone walls within the study area (Holdsworth et al. 2011a: 38-41, 2011b: 104-127)

Attributes	Wall ID				
	D7822-0971	D75	G84	E13	E14
Other ID	-	-	-	-	-
House No	1789-1811	431-533	Various	N/A	
Road Name	Western Highway (unnamed road reserve)	Troups Road south	Mt Atkinson Road Reserve	Meskos Road	Hopkins Road
Side of Road	West	East	West	South & North	East
Wall Owner	Single	Shared	Shared	Shared	Shared
Historical Map	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Original Purpose	Property Boundary	Property Boundary	Road Boundary	Road Boundary	Road Boundary
Wall Type	Post and Wire Double	Post and Wire Double	Post and Wire Double	All Stone Double	Post and Wire Double
Length	440	780 (460 in study area)	3000 (in study area)	150 + 30	2280
Base Width	700	700	900	1100	700
Height	301-750	<300	1001-1300	751-1000	<300
Courses	1-5	1-2	4-6	5-6	1-2
Preservation	Fair-Poor	Fair-Poor	Good	Excellent	Poor
Construction	Coarse	Coarse	Traditional	Traditional	Coarse
Quality/Repair	Coarse	Coarse	Unskilled	Coarse	Coarse
Coping Stone	No	No	No	No	No
Through Stone	No	No	No	No	No
Plugging	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Attributes	Wall ID				
	D7822-0971	D75	G84	E13	E14
Trenching	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Lichen/Moss	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Stone Size	Varied	Varied	Varied	Varied	Varied
Plantation	No	No	No	No	No
Photo	Plate 15	Plate 16	Plate 17	Plate 18	Plate 19



Plate 15: D7822-0971 (Stone Wall) looking south east across the unnamed road reserve into Property #8.



Plate 16: Wall D75, looking east along the south western boundary of the PSP area



Plate 17: Wall G84 looking south towards the crest of the Mt Atkinson ridge



Plate 18: Wall E13, looking north east towards the Wester Highway



Plate 19: Wall E14, looking south along Hopkins Road

6.5.3.6 Other Potential Wall Remnants

A further four possible wall remnants were identified in the north west quadrant of the study area in Property Ref #s 25, 27 and 29. These are either the remnants of former walls (sometimes represented by just a single row of stones) or may be more recent constructs. Only one of these walls (DSW MA27) appears to correspond with a wall shown on the ordnance maps of 1917 or 1930. A description of each wall is provided below and in Table 16.

DSW MA1 (Western Highway)

This wall was identified in Vines (2012). Survey at the northern end indicates the remains of former wall extending from the Western Highway (from wall D77) southwards property ref 1 (not along a boundary). It is associated with D77 but was not included in the Western Highway Precinct. It is largely destroyed and overgrown with boxthorn with only sections of hearting and an occasional fieldstone visible at the surface.

DSW MA25

This wall appears to form an internal boundary fence and is oriented north west to south east. It is in very poor condition and is likely to be largely destroyed (much of the wall was overgrown and or covered in debris dumped at this location). The wall was not depicted on historical maps. The ordnance maps show a wall along the southern boundary of this property but there was no evidence identified.

DSW MA27

This wall generally corresponds with a wall shown on both the 1917 and 1930 ordnance maps. It comprises a post and wire double wall of one or two courses in better condition at the eastern end. At the western end it is little more than a pile of loose field stones, probably added to throughout its life.

DSW MA29A

This wall is oriented north east to south west and extends south westerly from a relatively modern steel stock ramp. The wall is little more than a single row of stones approximately 90 m long. It appears to correspond with walls shown on the 1917 and 1930 ordnance maps (Maps 5 and 6).

DSW MA29B

This wall is located in the south east corner of the property and shares ownership with property refs 31 to the east and 40 to the south. The wall comprises a 3 m section on the eastern boundary comprising one course of loose small field stones. The section on the southern boundary is 3 m long and comprises three courses of large rounded fieldstones with a row of vertical cope stones. The wall corresponds with the corner of a wall depicted on the 1917 ordnance map (Maps 5 and 6).

Table 16: Stand-alone dry stone walls within the study area (Holdsworth et al. 2011: 38-41, 104-127, after Vines 2012)

Attributes	Wall ID				
	DSW MA1	DSW MA25	DSW MA27	DSW MA29A	DSW MA29B
Other ID	-	-	-	-	-
House No	(1) 1891-1913	(25) 343-347	(27) 319-323	(29) 289-309	(29) 289-309
Road Name	Western Hwy	Greigs Road	Greigs Road	Greigs Road	Greigs Road
Side of Road	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wall Owner	Single	Single	Single	Single	Shared
Historical Map	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Original Purpose	Internal Paddock	Internal Paddock	Internal Paddock	Internal Paddock	Internal Paddock
Wall Type	Post and Wire Double	Post and Wire Double	Post and Wire Double	Post and Wire Double	Mixed (Single-Double)
Length	270	210	120	90	3 + 3
Base Width	500	800	900	300	400
Height	<300	<300	<300	<300	<300 + 751-1000
Courses	0-1	1	1-2	1	1-3
Preservation	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Construction	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse
Quality/Repair	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse
Coping Stone	No	No	No	No	Yes
Through Stone	No	No	No	No	No
Plugging	No	No	No	No	No
Trenching	No	No	No	No	No
Lichen/Moss	No	Limited	Yes	Yes	No
Stone Size	Small	Varied	Varied	Varied	Varied
Plantation	No	No	No	No	No
Photo	Plate 20	Plate 21	Plate 22	Plate 23	Plate 24



Plate 20: The remains of wall MA1, looking south into property ref #1



Plate 21: Remnant stone wall on property ref #25, looking south east.



Plate 22: DSW MA27, looking east towards Mt Atkinson



Plate 23: DSW MA29A - possible remnant wall on Property #29, looking north east towards a stock ramp.



Plate 24: DSW MA29B showing southern boundary (right) and eastern boundary (left), looking south.

6.5.4 Discussion of Dry Stone Walls

Dry Stone Walls are by far the most prominent historical features of the PSP area. Whilst possibly not as extensive as they once were, they none-the-less provide a snapshot of some of the boundaries or internal paddock divisions of former pastoral holdings or small-scale farms.

Dry stone walls in the study area are categorised by three construction types:

- All Stone Double walls, which consist of stone walls with double thickness of stone to heights greater than 1 m, without any form of post and wire or post and rail fence attached;
- Post and Wire Double walls, which are composite structures consisting of very low stone walls (usually less than 700 mm), with a post and wire fence incorporated into the structure to give it height; and
- Post and Wire Single walls: as above, except these are little more than post and wire fences with stones stacked between them.

The most distinctive and well-formed walls are those along the northern side of Greigs Road; these walls are all-stone construction although they are discontinuous. However the majority of dry stone walls in the Mt Atkinson PSP area are composite walls with post and wire fences (usually 2-3 wire), with evidence of stones having been either robbed by passing motorists or dislodged naturally. In some cases they have been inexpertly repaired. The exception to this is D83 along Greigs Road, which appears to have been recently repaired to at least the same standard as the rest of the wall. The Greigs Road walls (D81-83) show original construction techniques such as double wall, hearting and plugging, through stones but there are few examples of coping stones present.

Few examples of composite walls survive intact and retain the as-built form except in short sections, usually less than 10% of any given section of wall.

6.5.5 Significance of Dry Stone Walls

The dry stone walls of the Greigs Road Precinct were described in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* as being a group of characteristic City of Melton walls, built c.late 1850s to 1870s. They were assessed of local significance for their aesthetically dense concentration along historic roads, their historical associations with the major route to the Victorian goldfields, their scientific value for informing wall construction techniques, settlement patterns and farm management and social values regarding way of life on Melbourne's western plans (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011b: 104-105).

A significance assessment for the Western Highway Precinct, or for other stand-alone walls in the study area, was not presented in the DSW Study. However, dry stone walls in the Mt Atkinson PSP area are generally representative of dry stone walls in the City of Melton and warrant conservation where possible. They are considered to be of local significance reflecting the early settlement and land use patterns by squatters and selectors in the period 1850-1880, and subsequent legacy of the closer settlement and farming. The walls are a distinctive feature of the landscape. They demonstrate both the underlying volcanic origins of the natural landscape, and manipulation of the cultural landscape.

As discussed above the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* assessed all the walls in the Western Highway and Greigs Road DSW Precincts (i.e. most of the walls in the study area) as being of local heritage significance. Retaining all the walls in the PSP would be the most ideal outcome. However, it is acknowledged that this may not be a practical outcome and may not be achievable in under the precinct planning process. Therefore, a method of re-evaluating and categorising the walls to determine the most significant walls suitable for retention is presented below.

Re-Evaluation of Significance

The principal walls in the study area were re-evaluated for their significance. The assessment uses five of the descriptive criteria used in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study*: historical use (original purpose), the wall type, their preservation (current condition), the quality of construction and the quality of repair. The criteria used to evaluate their significance are shown In Appendix 6 (A6.4). The results of the evaluation are shown in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Dry Stone Wall Significance Score

Wall	A Historical Use	B Wall Type	C Preservation	D Construction	E Repairs	Score	Significance
D1	3	3	2†	1	1	10	Moderate
D75	2	2	2†	1	1	8	Low
D77	3	1	0	1	1	6	Low
D81	3	4	4	3	2	16	High
D82	3	4	4	3	2	16	High
D83	3	4	4	3	4	18	High
E13	3	4	5	3	1	16	High
E14	3	2	0	1	1	7	Low
G84	3	3	3*	3	2	14	High
D7822-0971	2	2	2	1	1	8	Low
DSW MA1	1	2	0	1	1	5	Low
DSW MA25	1	2	0	1	1	5	Low
DSW MA27	1	2	0	1	1	5	Low
DSW MA29A	1	2	0	1	1	5	Low
DSW MA29B	1	1	0	1	1	4	Low

* Wall G84 is part of a much longer wall that extends south of the study area.

† Applies only to portion of these walls; the remainder is poor.

Dry stone walls are not considered archaeological features and are not listed on the VHI (or have been 'delisted'). However, dry stone walls in the City of Melton are considered by the Melton City Council to be important historical landscape features worth preserving. The purpose of the re-evaluation was to identify the most significant walls that are most appropriate for retention, reconstruction and restoration. Those that

are ranked 'High' should be retained in the PSP; those that are ranked 'Moderate' or 'Low' may be retained if feasible.

6.6 Other Features

6.6.1 Wind Mills

Several wind mills are present in the study area (Plates 24 and 25; Map 6), some of which correspond with wind mills marked on the 1917 and/or 1930 ordnance maps (Maps 5 and 6). These items are not considered to have any specific heritage significance other than their associative value as part of a former pastoral estate and later closer settlement small-scale farming.



Plate 25: Windmill (MA33) south west of HO112 on Property Ref #33, looking west.



Plate 26: Windmill (MA47) in south eastern section of the study area on Property Ref #47, looking east.

6.6.2 Tanks, Waterholes and Dams

A number of tanks and dams are also present in the study area (Plates 26 to 28; Map 6). At least one dam corresponds with a waterhole marked on the 1917 and/or 1838 ordnance maps. These items are not considered to have any specific heritage significance other than their associative value as part of a former pastoral estate and later closer settlement small-scale farming.



Plate 27: Concrete water tank (MA33) on a rise to the south west of HO122 on Property Ref #33, looking south.



Plate 28: Waterhole MA27 in the south west corner of Property Ref #27, corresponding to a waterhole shown in the 1930 ordnance map.



Plate 29: Iron tank (MA52) on the banks of a large dam at the headwaters of Skeleton Creek.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a summary of the recommendations made in relation to the historical heritage values of the study area.

This assessment is intended to inform master planning for a precinct structure plan. Therefore at this stage potential impacts to the sites are unknown. Therefore the following management recommendations are generic. More detailed management recommendations should be developed as part of the approvals process once potential impacts become more apparent.

Recommendation 1: Consents Required from Heritage Victoria

The site extent of H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) should be retained within Public Open Space to avoid development impacts. However, should impacts to the site be unavoidable, a Consent to Damage will be required from Heritage Victoria. If this is the case, then it is recommended that an archaeological test excavation be conducted as a condition of the consent to identify construction techniques to build the road.

Should impacts to D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) be unavoidable, then since there is no statutory protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*, it is recommended that a courtesy letter be sent to Heritage Victoria advising that impacts will occur so that they can update their records. Notwithstanding this, refer to Recommendation 2.

Recommendation 2: Addition of Cobbled Roadway to Heritage Overlay

D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road) forms a further section of an original part of Greigs Road, which is historically significant for its use as a major route to the goldfields at Ballarat and Ballan. It has been delisted from the VHI and currently has no statutory protection. Based on the site's significance to the Shire, it is recommended that Melton City Council consider listing the curtilage of D7822-0245 onto the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme. Should the site be listed on the Heritage Overlay, then the extent of the site should be retained within Public Open Space to avoid development impacts.

Recommendation 3: Addition to HO112

Melton City Council should consider incorporating the large farm shed into the curtilage of HO112 (House and Buildings) to retain the full character and significance of the place. As the main contemporaneous farm building, together with its relatively intact 19th century layout, construction and features, the additional farm shed contributes to the understanding of the heritage place as an historical farming complex. The recommended curtilage is shown in Figure 14.

Planning guidelines should seek to retain a sense of open space land use within 200 m east and west of the heritage place and to the skyline along the ridge to the south. This would assist in interpreting the associations of the heritage place with its pastoral/farming origins. Any future development within 200 m of the site should respond to the guidelines discussed below.

Guidelines should be developed for any development that abuts the Heritage Overlay polygon boundaries. Such guidelines should specify design requirements for appropriate height, setbacks and presentation of

developments which face the heritage place that contribute to that sense of open space. Guidelines should consider options for defining and creating a distinct boundary of usage, e.g. incorporating a new road down one side of the curtilage, between the heritage site and adjoining properties. However it is not recommended that any new roads or other works bisect the separate features of the heritage place. All site features should, if possible, retain a common boundary to interpret their common heritage linkages.

Recommendation 4: Planning Permit Required from Melton City Council

Where proposed impacts to HO112 (House and Buildings) that are consistent with those listed in Clause 43.01-1 of the Melton Planning Scheme are unavoidable, a Planning Permit will be required from Melton City Council. If the proposed works are consistent with Clause 43.01-2 of the Planning Scheme, a Permit will not be required.

Recommendation 5: Dry Stone Walls

Dry stone walls are not considered archaeological features and are not listed on the VHI. However, dry stone walls in the City of Melton are considered by the Melton City Council to be important historical landscape features worth preserving. Council is pursuing planning controls under Clause 52.37 of the City of Melton Planning Scheme Particular Provisions, which may require a permit to disturb dry stone walls within the local Council area. These controls do not yet apply; however should these protective provisions come into force then the Council Heritage Advisor should be contacted for advice on permitting requirements regarding any dry stone walls in the study area. In that event it is likely that a Planning Permit will be required from Melton City Council.

Whilst it is preferable that all dry stone walls in the Mt Atkinson Dry Stone Wall Precinct be retained, it is acknowledged that planning and development constraints may preclude this. Where the planning and design requirements require the removal or partial removal of dry stone walls, then decision guidelines should be based on an assessment of the significance of the walls, with reference to guiding principles provided by the *Melton Dry Stone Walls Study* and this post-contact heritage assessment (refer to Section 6.5.5). Specifically, preference should be given to those walls ranked 'High', with retention of walls ranked 'Low' or 'Moderate' only where feasible.

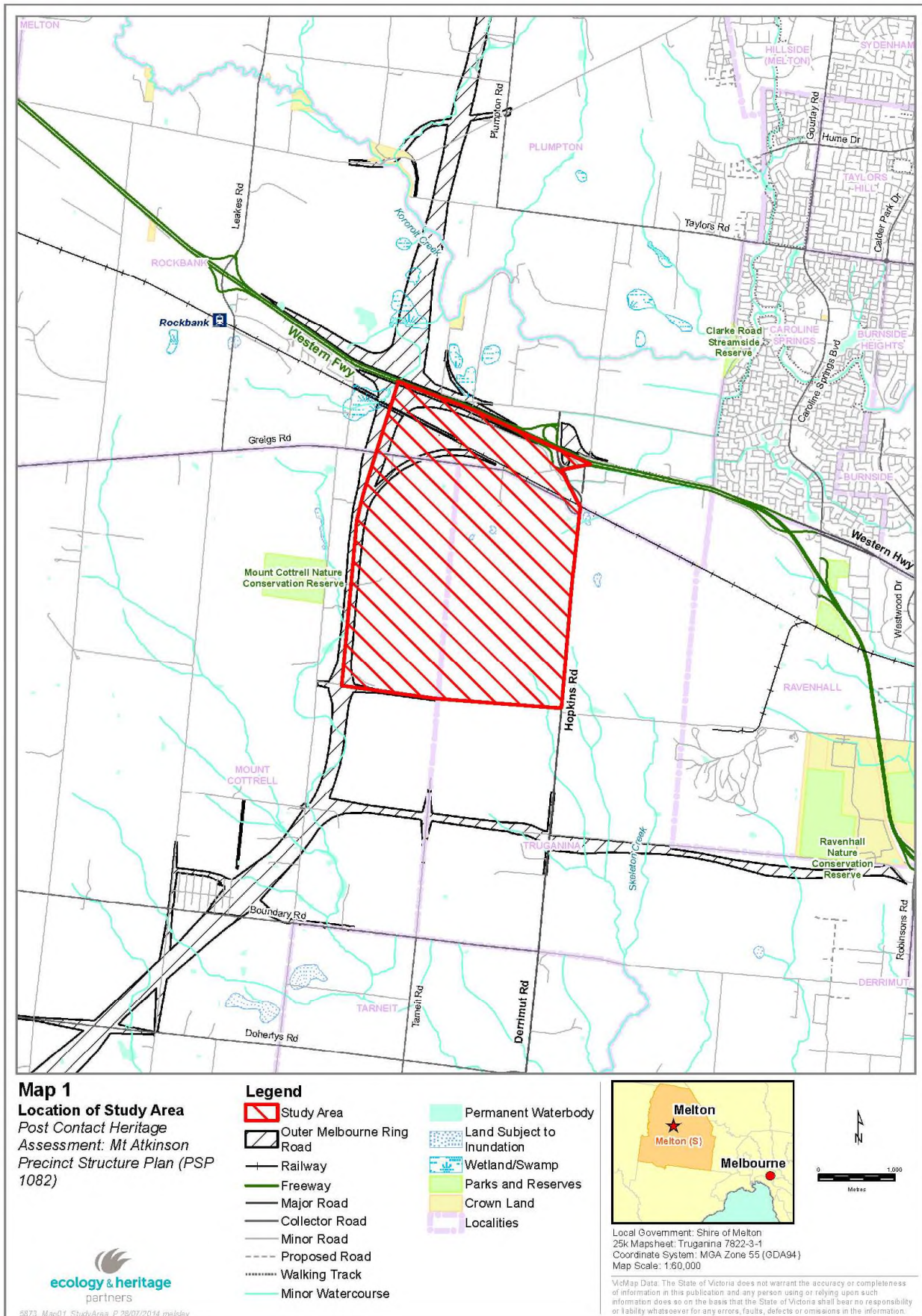
Recommendation 6: No Requirement for Further Historical Heritage Investigation

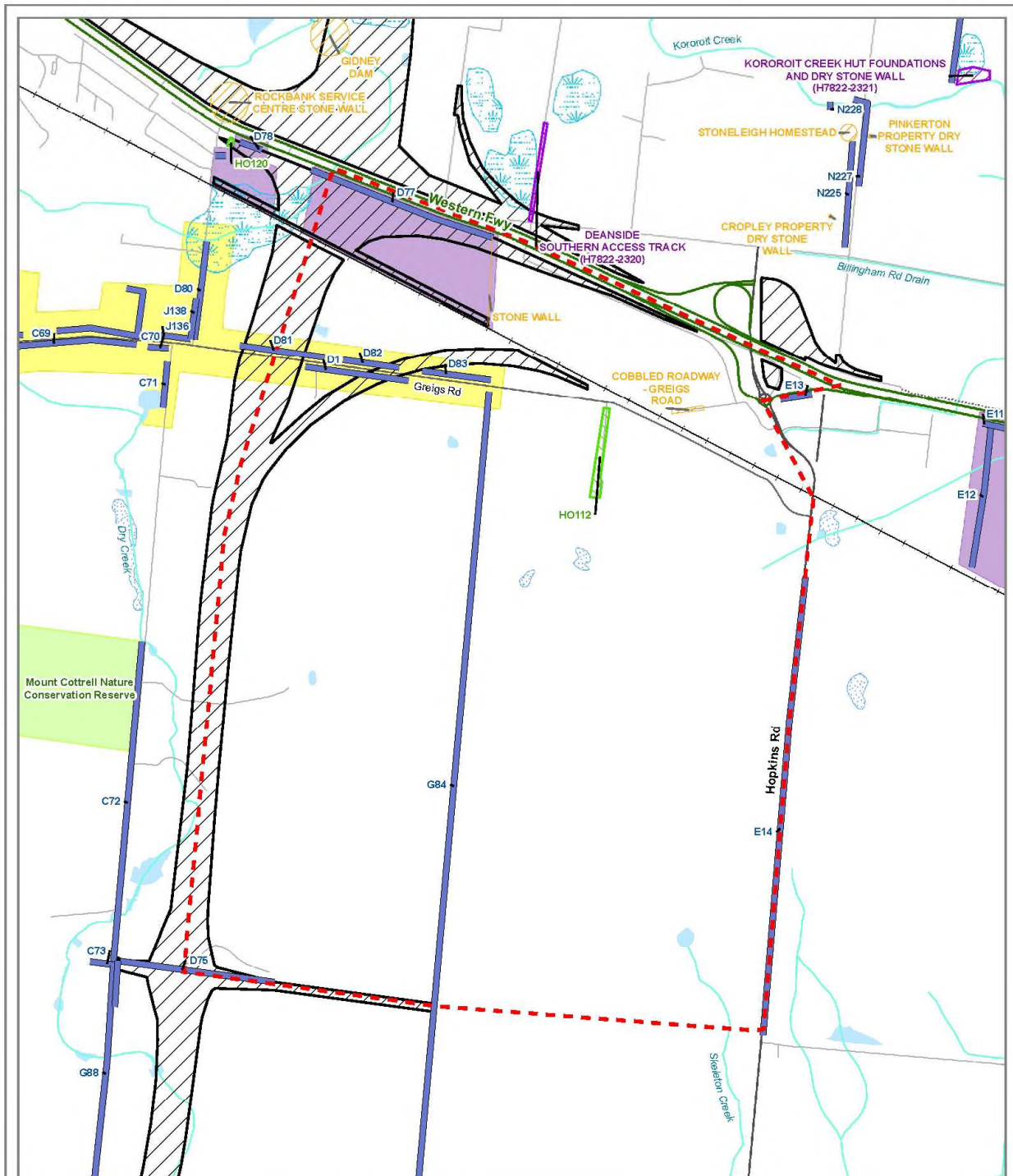
There are no other known historical heritage sites (built heritage) or areas considered to have historical (archaeological) heritage likelihood; therefore there is no requirement for any further historical heritage investigations.

Recommendation 7: Contingency

There are no other known historical heritage issues in regard to the proposed development. If any historical heritage issues are encountered during the course of construction then works should cease within 20 m of the area of concern and a qualified Cultural Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

MAPS





Map 3
Previously Registered
Historical Heritage Places in
the Study Area
Post Contact Heritage
Assessment: Mt Atkinson
Precinct Structure Plan (PSP
1082)

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Heritage Sites
 - Heritage Overlay
 - Heritage Inventory
 - Heritage Inventory (delisted)
 - Melton DSW Study**
 - Known Dry Stone Walls
 - Greigs Road DSW Precinct
 - Western Highway DSW Precinct



Local Government: Shire of Melton
25k Mapsheet: Truganina 7822-3-1
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:25,000

VidMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.



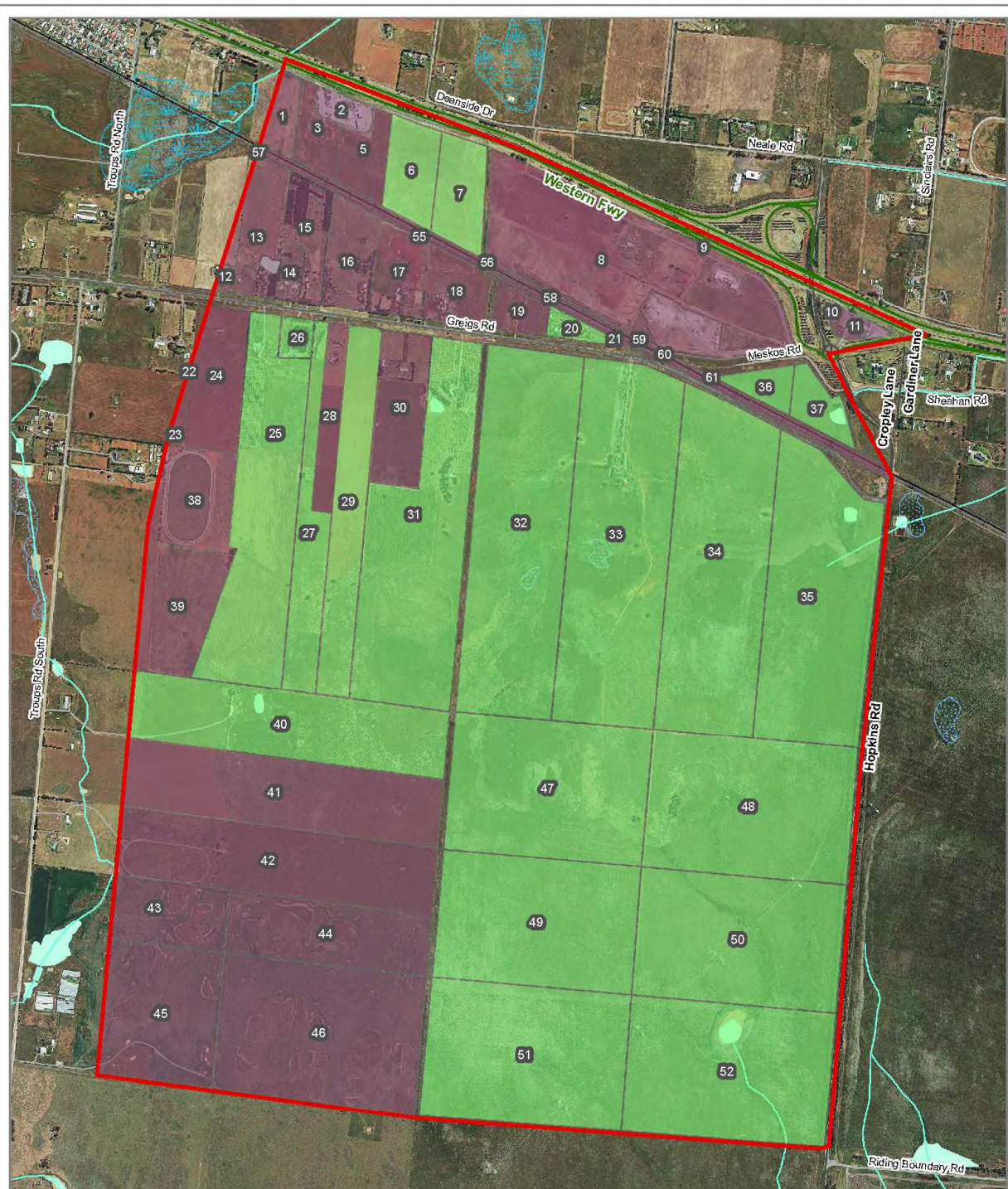
ecology & heritage
and trees

Study Area
Heritage Sites
Heritage Overlay
Heritage Inventory
Heritage Inventory
(delisted)
Known Dry Stone Walls
(Melton DSW Study)

▲ House or Buildings (1917 MOS)
 ▲ House or Buildings (1930 MOS)
 ● Wind Mill (1917 MOS)
 ● Wind Mill (1930 MOS)
 — Marked DSW (1917 MOS)
 — Marked DSW (1930 MOS)
 44 = MPA property number



Local Government: Shire of Melton
25k Mapsheet: Truganina 7822-3-1
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:20,000



Map 5

Land Parcels Surveyed or Visually Inspected during the Fieldwork

Post Contact Heritage Assessment: Mt Atkinson Precinct Structure Plan (PSP 1082)

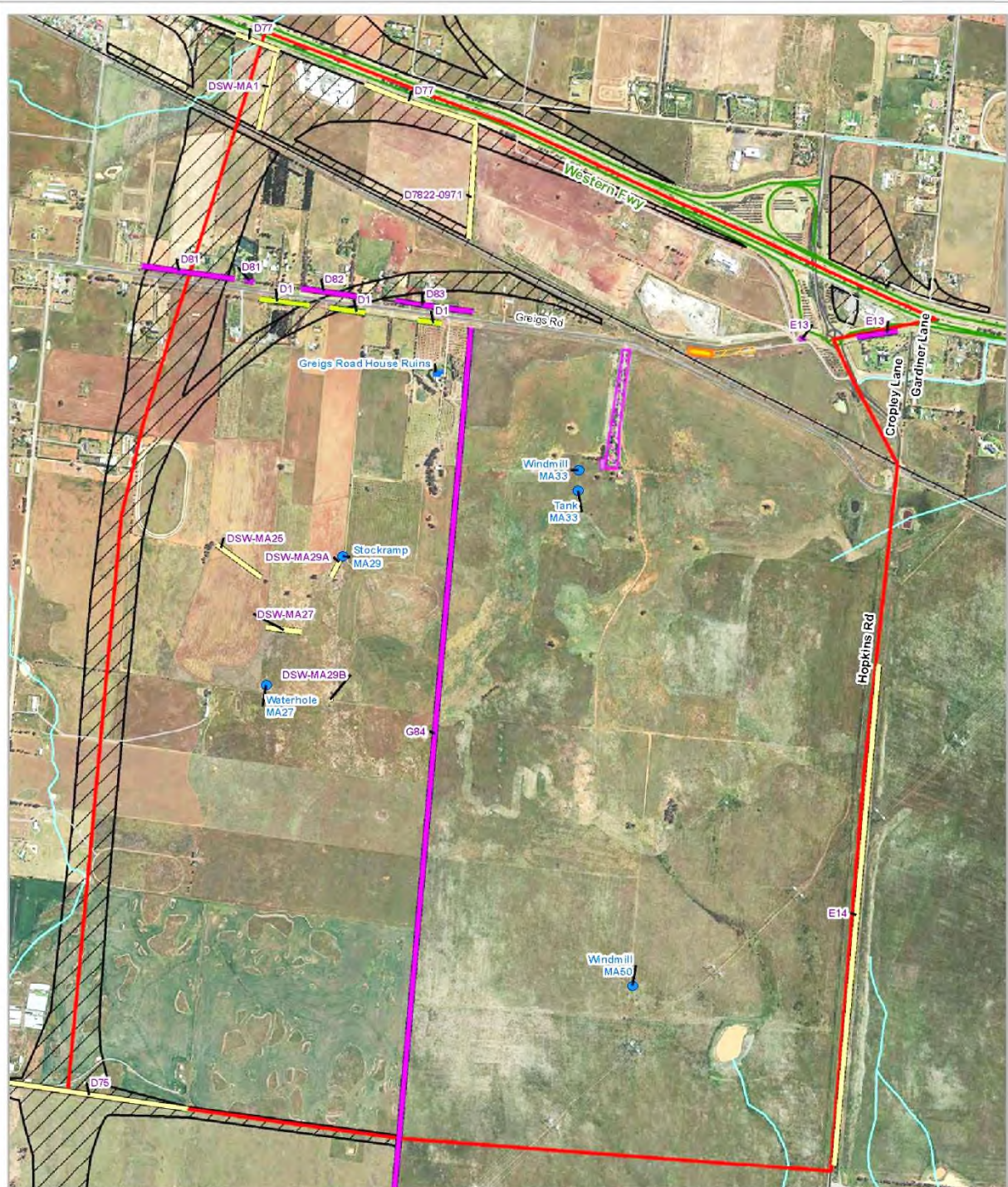
Legend

- Study Area
- Property boundaries (with MPA property number)
- Visually Inspected
- Surveyed



Local Government: Shire of Melton
25k Mapsheet: Truganina 7822-3-1
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:20,000

VidMap Data. The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.



Map 6 Overview Survey Results - Sites Located

Post Contact Heritage
Assessment: Mt Atkinson
Precinct Structure Plan (PSP
1082)

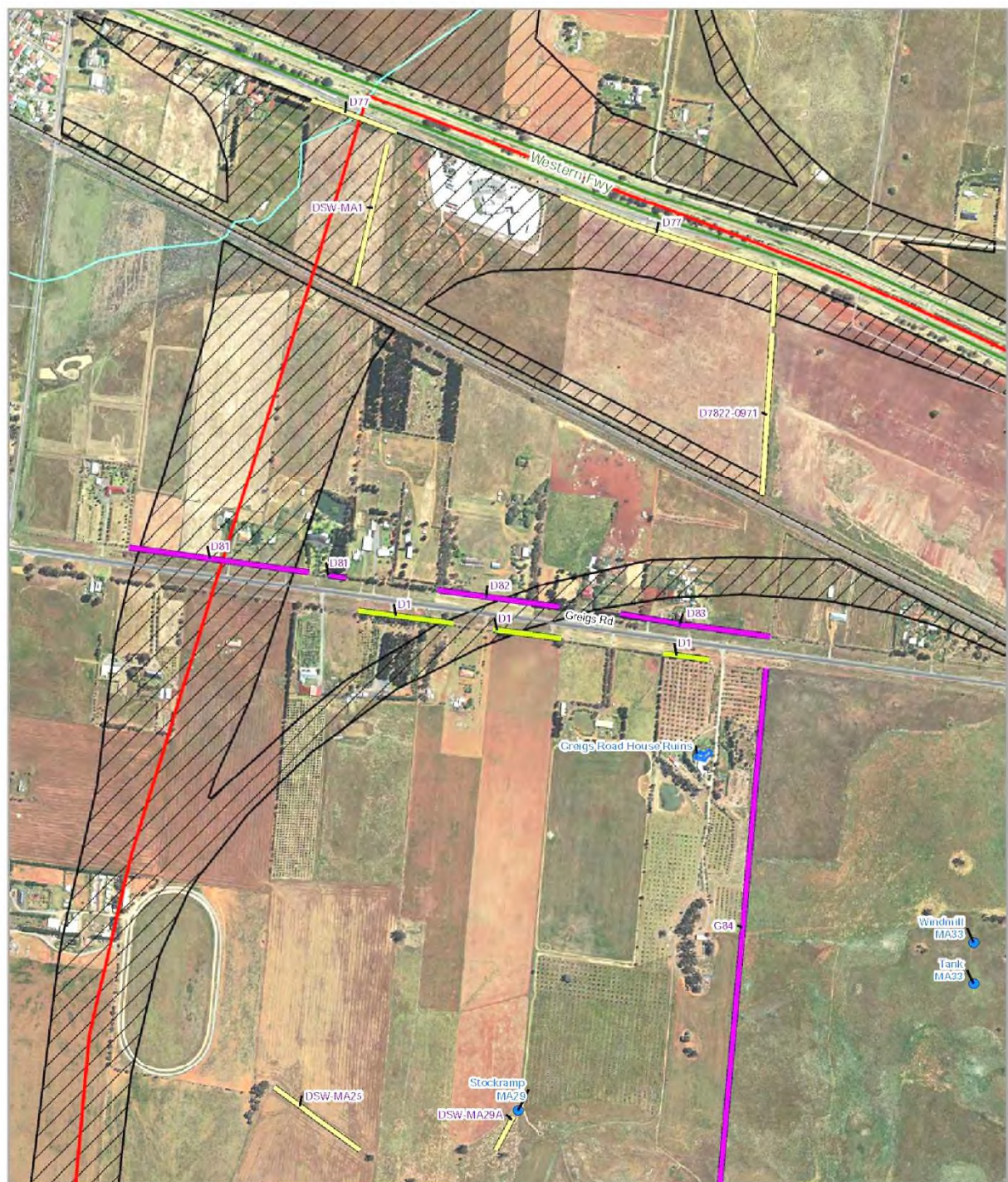
Legend

- Study Area
- H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway - Greigs Road)
- retain in POS, or seek HV Consent to Damage
- H7822-2334 Buffer - retain in POS, or seek HV Consent to Damage
- D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway - Greigs Road)
- retain in POS or send courtesy letter to HV if damage unavoidable
- HO112 Current Extent - retain or seek Council Heritage Permit if impacts unavoidable
- Recommended for Addition to HO112

- Historical Features (No Heritage Significance - No Action Required)
- DSW Significance**
- High Significance
- Moderate Significance
- Low Significance

Local Government: Shire of Malton
25k Mapsheet: Truganina 7822-3-1
Coordinate System: MOA Zone 55 (DDA94)
Map Scale: 1:19,150





Map 6a
Survey Results - Sites
Located
Post Contact Heritage
Assessment: Mt Atkinson
Precinct Structure Plan (PSP
1082)

Legend

- Study Area
- Historical Features (No Heritage Significance - No Action Required)
- DSW Significance
 - High Significance
 - Moderate Significance
 - Low Significance



Map 6b
Survey Results - Sites
Located
*Post Contact Heritage
Assessment: Mt Atkinson
Precinct Structure Plan (PSP
1082)*

Legend

- Study Area
- H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway - Greigs Road)
- retain in POS, or seek HV Consent to Damage
- H7822-2334 Buffer - retain in POS, or seek HV Consent to Damage
- D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway - Greigs Road)
- retain in POS or send courtesy letter to HV if damage unavoidable
- HO112 Current Extent - retain or seek Council Heritage Permit if impacts unavoidable
- Recommended for Addition to HO112

- Historical Features (No Heritage Significance - No Action Required)
- DSW Significance**
- High Significance
- Low Significance

Local Government: Shire of Melton
25k Mapsheet: Truganina 7822-3-1
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:9,900



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Brief

PART A – PROJECT BRIEF

Services
1. Project Overview
<p>The Metropolitan Planning Authority (MPA) requires a contractor to prepare a Post Contact Heritage Assessment for the Mt Atkinson and Tarneit Plains Precinct Structure Plans.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to identify Post Contact sites within the precinct. This information will be used to determine the future land use and help inform the future urban structure for the PSP areas.</p> <p>Mt Atkinson and Tarneit Plains PSP areas are bounded by the Western Freeway to the north; Hopkins/ Derrimut Road to the east; Middle Road to the south; and the Outer Metropolitan Ring road (just east of Troups Road South) to the west.</p>
2. Background
<p>The West Growth Corridor Plan identifies Mt Atkinson and Tarneit Plains as providing local and regional employment opportunities with significant areas proposed for industrial uses as well as for business/ residential uses. The area will have excellent accessibility to surrounding areas via the existing Western Freeway and Outer Metropolitan Ring road, and via Hopkins/ Derrimut Road to the east. Public transport access will be by bus in the first instance, with potential for rail access at a new train station along the Melbourne - Ballarat line.</p> <p>Mt Atkinson and Tarneit Plains PSP areas are bounded by the Western Freeway to the north; Hopkins/ Derrimut Road to the east; Middle Road to the south; and the future Outer Metropolitan Ring road (just east of Troups Road South) to the west.</p> <p>A powerlines transmission easement runs through the PSP area, which includes an SP Ausnet substation. Mt Atkinson provides elevation for the precinct and offers views to the city. Two areas of biodiversity values have been identified in the PSP area, and the Skeleton Creek waterway in the east. An Activity Centre has been earmarked for Hopkins Road in close proximity to the rail line. The Boral quarry to the east and some associated landfill uses (with possible future expansion) require careful consideration in the planning for this PSP.</p>
3. Scope
<p>3.1 Access to Land</p> <p>The Post Contact Heritage Assessment must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An initial consultation meeting with MPA and Melton City Council; • A search of the Victorian Heritage Register, the Victorian Heritage Inventory and local council's heritage overlay and relevant strategies to identify buildings, places or sites of heritage significance within the precincts; • Review of any previous heritage assessments which are relevant to the PSP area, including Melton City Council's Dry Stone Wall Study and the Melton Heritage Study; • Review of local histories and conduct a search of archival sources (e.g. historic maps and aerial

- photos), which are relevant to the identification of heritage buildings, sites and places;
- Site visits to private properties within the PSP area as needed to assess heritage places / elements;
- Contact landowners to arrange access to their property, if required;
- A thematic history of the study area, from the earliest period of non-indigenous settlement to the present, identifying places or events that are significant to the locality's history;
- A list of known buildings, sites and places of heritage significance within the PSP area and associated historic themes;
- Identification of areas which may contain significant archaeological sites associated with non-indigenous heritage;
- Assessment of the significance of identified heritage elements and make recommendations for important elements to be retained;
- Management recommendations for those heritage elements recommended to be retained; and

Register new sites on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Victorian Heritage Inventory, if required.

3.2 Access to Land

The MPA will provide a map and table highlighting the properties that have granted in principle access for the purpose of the PSP. If there are landowners that have not provided access and access is required, then the consultant is required to contact them. It is expected that the consultant will contact land owners a minimum three times to arrange for access where required.

Making contact with property owners and making arrangement for property access is the responsibility of the successful consultant (even for those landowners who have provided in-principle agreement to the MPA). While the MPA will make every effort to provide current ownership information and contact details for each parcel, the successful consultant will be required to make reasonable efforts to contact the landowner to gain access, where required.

If access to a property is not available this needs to be reported back to the MPA as soon as possible, and it will determine how this will be dealt with.

The successful consultant must take due care and responsibility when entering and conducting surveys on private or public land.

4. Deliverables

4.1 Deliverables

Deliverables for this project shall include:

- 1 x Draft Report
- 1 x Final Report

The Report will be used to inform the preparation of the PSP. The Report should be in an easy to read format and capable of being used to support the outcomes of the PSPs for broad agency and community consultation and for possible referral to a Planning Panel.

All deliverables shall be provided in both hard and soft format. For each PSP, three hard copies should be provided (3 bound, 1 unbound). Electronic copies should be provided in both MS Word and Adobe PDF format. Schematics and maps should be provided additionally in AutoCad (.dwg) and in GIS compatible format MapInfo.

4.2 Meetings and Timings

- Inception Meeting
- Consultation with agencies
- Consultant presentation following production of draft report; to the MPA, Council, State Agencies and land owners .
- Discussion of draft (final) report with the MPA prior to finalisation.
- Please provide a per hour quote for any additional meetings required above and beyond the meetings listed above.

Deliverable		Delivery Date
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake evaluation of existing historic heritage studies; • Review information received from the MPA, Council, Heritage Victoria etc • Review all relevant data, registers, historical evidence and environmental data to determine Places of significance; • Undertake project meeting with the MPA and Melton City Council to discuss the results assessment. 	8 weeks from date of engagement
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit draft report (MPA will circulate to Heritage Victoria, Council and other stakeholders/ agencies and provide consultant with a single set of comments). 	9 weeks from date of engagement
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit final report 	*1 week after feedback is received.

*Comments will be in the form of consolidated comments. Allow for two sets of comments on the draft report.

5. Completion Date

Refer to the deliverables table above.

6. Important Dates

Refer to the deliverables table above.

7. Service Hours

The hours during which the Contractor shall normally provide the services to the Department are:
8.30am to 5:00pm Melbourne local time - Monday to Friday (Public Holidays excluded)

8. Relationship Management

Management Administration:

MPA Project Officer(s):	Stephanie Harder (Precinct Structure Planner)
Address:	Level 29, 35 Collins Street. Melbourne 3000
Telephone:	9651 9600
Email:	stephanie.harder@mpa.vic.gov.au

9. Reporting Requirements

The Contractor shall provide the Project Manager with brief reports on progress at the end of each stage. Any matters which arise that may be deemed to materially affect the development of the project should be communicated to the Metropolitan Planning Authority Project Manager within twenty-four hours of the matter being known to the Contractor.

Vision Accessibility

The Contractor shall ensure all reports and diagrams, maps or other presentation material are accessible for those with vision of colour impairment. To this end:

- All documents shall be provided in MS Word or Adobe PDF (not scanned) formats, which are machine readable or can readily be converted; and
- All graphic material shall be developed to be legible by those with colour impairment. This could involve the use of special colour palettes, including monochrome, labelling or the use of layered PDF's.

Further information relating to accessibility for those with vision or colour impairment can be found at: <http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/planning/planningtoolkit/communicating-data-with-colour>

Where historic or externally sourced material is used that cannot be made colour accessible, the report should include a note to this effect.

Report Format

All deliverables shall be provided in both hard and soft formats. Three hard copies should be provided (2 bound, 1 unbound). Electronic copies should be provided in both MS Word and Adobe PDF format. Schematics and maps should be provided additionally in AutoCad (.dwg) and in a GIS compatible format (preferably MapInfo or ArcGIS).

10. Performance Measures

Performance measures will be measured against the deliverables outlined in 'Section 3'. The Contractor is required to complete the required deliverables in a timely fashion and to the standard required under the contract conditions.

11. Special Conditions Applicable to the Services

The successful Contractor must notify the MPA prior to contacting landowners.

The minimum insurance cover required for this work is:

- Professional Indemnity Insurance - \$5 million
- Public Liability Insurance - \$10 million

12. Allowable Expenses

Provide details and estimates of all expenses (such as travel, accommodation, printing, and other disbursements) you propose to claim from MPA, in Part B in the Travel and Other Expenses Table.

If subcontractors are required to meet the scope of the brief, this must be factored into the budget.

During the contract term, if the contractor determines a task to be outside the original project scope, they must notify the MPA prior to commencing work. All variations must be agreed upon in writing by the MPA prior to commencement.

ATTACHMENT 1 – EXTENT OF MT ATKINSON AND TARNEIT PLAINS PSP AREA



Appendix 2: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Archaeological Survey

NOI Form



Notice of intention to carry out an Historical Archaeological Survey

All sections must be completed

1. Details of notifier

Name: ...Rick Bullers.....
 E-mail address:rbullers@ehpartners.com.au.....
 Company:Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd.....
 Postal address:PO Box 8048, Newtown Vic Postcode: ...3220.....
 Telephone (business hours):0400 990 887..... Fax:
 Commissioning agent:Metropolitan Planning Authority.....

2. Survey location

Notice is given that the above-named person intends to undertake a survey of historical archaeological sites in the area delineated on the attached map.

Name (of location):Mt Atkinson Precinct Structure Plan.....

Address of location:Truganina and Mount Cottrell, Victoria.....

The survey area is located on the following 1:100,000 map sheet/s:

Map number:7822-S..... Map name:Melbourne.....

3. Dates of survey

It is intended that the survey will be conducted between the following dates:

From: ...20.05.2014..... To: ...20.08.2014.....

Signature:  Date: ...15.05.2014.....

This form must be lodged to:

Heritage Victoria
 GPO Box 2392
 Melbourne VIC 3001
 Fax: (03) 8644 8811

If you require assistance to complete this form, please telephone (03) 8644 8800.

Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be collected, held, managed, used, disclosed or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic) and applicable laws. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Privacy Officer, Department of Planning and Community Development, PO Box 2392, Melbourne, VIC 3001.

Notwithstanding the above, please note that information provided to enable the administration of the Heritage Act 1995 may be disclosed to persons with an interest in the heritage place or object particularly, and information provided as part of a permit application may be made available on-line where the application has been publicly advertised under section 68 of the Heritage Act 1995.



Figure 1: Study area boundary (only 1082 Mt Atkinson).

Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be collected, held, managed, used, disclosed or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic) and applicable laws. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Privacy Officer, Department of Planning and Community Development, PO Box 2392, Melbourne, VIC 3001.

Notwithstanding the above, please note that information provided to enable the administration of the Heritage Act 1995 may be disclosed to persons with an interest in the heritage place or object particularly, and information provided as part of a permit application may be made available on-line where the application has been publicly advertised under section 68 of the Heritage Act 1995.

HV Response Email

Rick Bullers

From: maddison.miller@dtpli.vic.gov.au on behalf of Archaeology.Admin@dtpli.vic.gov.au
Sent: Monday, 26 May 2014 11:59 AM
To: Rick Bullers
Subject: Archaeological Survey Notification #4489 Mount Atkinson Precinct Structure Received with Thanks
Attachments: pic06334.jpg; pic26500.jpg

Dear Rick,

Thank you for forwarding the completed Archaeological Survey Notification form regarding the above location. Archaeology Report number 4489 has been allocated for this project. This report is required within 1 year of the date of completion of the survey. Please ensure that the Archaeology Report number is referenced in the report.

In accordance with Section 131(1)(b) of the Heritage Act 1995, all site documentation collected during an archaeological survey, including those commissioned for Aboriginal cultural heritage investigations, must be provided to this office. Site documentation includes any required Heritage Inventory Site Cards, and an Archaeology Report. This information is essential in the appropriate management of Victoria's historical archaeological resource.

A report must be submitted even in cases where no historical archaeological sites or relics have been located during the course of the survey.

Heritage Victoria's Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys provides details on the statutory processes and required documentation. Any incomplete or inaccurate documentation will be returned for appropriate completion.

Please note that letters will no longer be provided in response to the submission of Archaeological Survey Notifications and Archaeological Reports to Heritage Victoria. This email may be used as confirmation of the receipt of the above Archaeological Survey Notification.

Kind regards
Maddi

Maddison Miller | Heritage Officer (Archaeology) Heritage Victoria Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure
1 Spring Street, Melbourne, VIC 3000

www.dtpli.vic.gov.au | www.heritage.vic.gov.au
T: 03 9208 3409 | Email: maddison.miller@dtpli.vic.gov.au

(Embedded image moved to file: pic06334.jpg) This office is located on the land of the Kulin Nations

Appendix 3: Cadastral Details of the Study Area

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
1	LOT: 1 TP: 82908U	1891-1913 Western Highway, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes, partially	Yes, visual from R1 & #2	DSW recorded in Melton DSW Study along road frontage	Yes, DSWs D77 and MA1
2	LOT: 1 TP: 82900M	1867-1899 Western Highway, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No	No access required. Land highly impacted by service centre development	No
3	LOT: 1 TP: 82900M	1867-1899 Western Highway, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R1 and 2	No access required. Land highly impacted by service centre development	Yes, DSW S77
4	PTL: 1 TP: 82886C	1841-1865 Western Highway, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	No	No access required. Land highly impacted by service centre development	No
5	PTL: 1 TP: 82886C	1841-1865 Western Highway, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R1 & 17	DSW recorded in Melton DSW Study along road frontage	Yes, DSW D77
6	LOT: 1 TP: 108817K	1813-1839 Western Highway, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R1, 7 & 17	DSW recorded in Melton DSW Study along road frontage	Yes, DSW D77
7	LOT: 1 TP: 82885	1789-1811 Western Highway, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded on VHI along eastern boundary; DSW recorded in Melton DSW Study along road frontage	Yes, DSWs D77 and D7822-0971
8	LOT: 3 PS: 448579N	2-50 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes, partially	Yes, visual from R1, R2 & R3	No access required. No historical potential identified in background research.	No
9	LOT: 1 TP: 843601	1603-1609 Western Highway, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R1	No access required. No historical potential identified in background research.	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
10	LOT: 3 PS: 448579N	2-50 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Easy access. Public service station.	No
11	LOT: 4 PS: 448579N	1593-1601 Western Highway, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Easy access. Public service station.	No
12	LOT: 2 PS: 517414Q	196-216 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No access required. Background research indicates DSW only along road boundary	Yes, DSW along road boundary (D81)
13	LOT: 1 TP: 750365K	172-194 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No access required. Background research indicates DSW only along road boundary	Yes, partial DSW along road boundary (D81)
14	PTL: 1 PS: 502576V	160-170 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No access required. No historical potential identified in background research	No
15	LOT: 2 PS: 502576V	146-158 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No access required. No historical potential identified in background research	No
16	LOT: 1 TP: 170142P	120-144 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 7 and 17	No access required. Background research indicates DSW only along road boundary	Yes, DSW along road boundary (D82)
17	LOT: 1 TP: 170143M	94-118 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	Yes		No access required. Background research indicates DSW only along road boundary	Yes, DSW partially along road boundary (D83)
18	LOT: 1 TP: 177835S	64-92 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 7 and 17	No access required. Background research indicates DSW only along road boundary	Yes, DSW along road boundary (D83)
19	TP: 3215A	34-62 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Kororoit & Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4 and 7	No historical potential identified in background research	No
20	PCA: 5 SEC: 25	2-32 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
21	LOT: 1 TP: 571382	Leakes Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4	No historical potential identified in background research	No
22	LOT: 2 LP: 136728	387 Greigs Road, Rockbank	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 25 and Troups Road South	No historical potential identified in background research	No
23	LOT: 3 LP: 136728	171-205 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 25 and Troups Road South	No historical potential identified in background research	No
24	LOT: 1 LP: 136728	359-385 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 25 and Troups Road South	No historical potential identified in background research.	No
25	LOT: 2 LP: 140116	343-357 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps suggested DSWs may be present.	Yes. DSW MA25
26	LOT: 1 LP: 140116	325-341 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 25 & 27	No access required. No historical potential identified in background research, except DSW along road boundary in Melton DSW Study.	Yes, D1 along road boundary
27	LOT: 2 PS: 515937R	319-323 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps suggested DSWs may be present.	Yes, DSW MA27
28	LOT: 1 PS: 515937R	311-317 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	Yes		No historical potential identified in background research	No
29	LOT: 3 PS: 515937R	289-309 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps suggested DSWs may be present	Yes, DSWs MA29A and MA29B
30	LOT: 1 LP: 138528	263-287 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from R4, 29 and 31	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
31	LOT: 2 LP: 138528	237-261 Greigs Road, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps suggested early homestead, and DSW may be present on western boundary.	No, ruins of early 20th C. homestead not considered significant for listing on VHI. DSW present along Greigs Road (D1).
32	LOT: 1 TP: 747009C	181-235 Greigs Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1917 map suggested windmill may be present	No, windmill is on #34
33	LOT: 2 TP: 747009C	121-179 Greigs Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps suggested DSW may be present. Site recorded on HO	Yes, HO112. Also large contemporary farm building. Other non-significant features include windmill and tank
34	LOT: 3 TP: 747009C	61-119 Greigs Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1930 map suggested windmill may be present	No, windmill is on #34
35	LOT: 4 TP: 747009C	1-59 Greigs Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1930 map suggested windmill may be present.	No
36	LOT: 1 TP: 840607L	27-55 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from properties R3 and R4	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp	No
37	LOT: 2 PS: 448581C	1-25 Meskos Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from properties R3 and R4	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp.	No
38	LOT: 1 PS: 518408E	207-279 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	No	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp.	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
39	LOT: 2 PS: 518408E	281-325 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	No	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp.	No
40	LOT: 3 LP: 138528	327-351 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	Yes		1930 map suggested DSW may be present. No features identified in air photo interp.	Yes, DSW MA29B is shared
41	LOT: 4 LP: 138528	361-395 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property 40	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp.	No
42	LOT: 5 LP: 138528	397-429 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R5	No historical potential identified in background research. No features identified in air photo interp.	No
43	LOT: 3 TP:442514	431-533 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	No, aerial interp only	1930 map suggested DSW may be present. No features identified in air photo interp. Visual inspection from properties to the east showed no DSWs present	No
44	LOT: 4 TP:442514	431-533 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R5	1930 map suggested DSW may be present. No features identified in air photo interp. Visual inspection from R5 showed no DSWs present.	No
45	LOT: 1 TP:442514	431-533 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	No, aerial interp only	1917 map suggested DSW may be present. No historical potential identified in background research. Visual inspection from properties to the east showed no DSWs present	No
46	LOT: 2 TP:442514	431-533 Troups Road South, Mount Cottrell	Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R5	1930 map suggested DSW may be present. No features identified in air photo interp. Visual inspection from R5 showed no DSWs present	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
47	LOT: 4 TP: 828625D	65A-159 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study along adjacent unused road reserve (Mt Atkinson Road).	No
48	LOT: 5 TP: 828625D	65-159 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Access available	No
49	LOT: 6 TP: 828625D	161A-257 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study along adjacent unused road reserve (Mt Atkinson Road).	No
50	LOT: 7 TP: 828625D	161-257 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Access available	No
51	LOT: 8 TP: 828625D	259A-355 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study along adjacent unused road reserve (Mt Atkinson Road).	No
52	LOT: 9 TP: 828625D	259-355 Hopkins Road, Truganina	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Access available. Dam located in parcel. Inspection identified cultural items.	No
53	Lot: 2 TP: 612291	Troups Road North, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
54	Lot: 3 TP: 612291	Troups Road North, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property 7	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
55	Allot. 2025 Parish of Derrimut	Greigs Road East, Rockbank	Kororoit & Pywheittjorrk	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property 7	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
56	PCA: 5 SEC: 25	Greigs Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R2	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
57	PCA: 5 SEC: 25	Leakes Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
58	Lot: 1 RP: 558439	Leakes Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
59	Lot: 1 RP: 558439	Leakes Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R4	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
60	Allot. 2024 Parish of Derrimut	Greigs Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from properties R3 and R4	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
61	Lot: 1 TP: 946747	Greigs Road, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from property R4	No historical potential identified in background research; access restrictions in railway corridor	No
R1		Western Freeway (Road Reserve)	Kororoit & Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study	Yes, DSW along southern boundary (D77)
R2		Unknown (Road Reserve)	Kororoit	Bourke	Yes		Recorded VHI site (D7822-0971)	Yes, DSW along western boundary (D7822-0971)
R3		Meskos Road (Road Reserve)	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Recorded VHI site (D7822-0245)	Yes, historical delisted road surface (D7822-0245) and registered VHI site (H7822-2334).

Ref #	Lot/Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
R4		Greigs Road (Road Reserve)	Derrimut & Pywheitjorrk	Bourke	Yes		DSWs recorded during Melton DSW Study	Yes, DSWs along northern (D82,D83 & D83) and southern (D1) boundaries.
R5		Mt Atkinson Road (Road Reserve)	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1917 and 1930 maps shows DSWs along western and northern boundaries. DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study.	Yes, extensive DSW (G84) along western boundary.
R6		Hopkins Road (Road Reserve)	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		DSW recorded during Melton DSW Study	Yes, DSW E14 along eastern boundary.
R7		Unknown (Road Reserve)						

Appendix 4: Heritage Legislation

A4.1 *Heritage Act 1995 (State)*

The Victorian *Heritage Act 1995* (the Act) is administered by Heritage Victoria (HV) and is the Victorian Government's key piece of historical heritage legislation.

The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to the State of Victoria including:

- Historic archaeological sites and artefacts;
- Historic buildings, structures and precincts;
- Gardens, trees and cemeteries;
- Cultural landscapes;
- Shipwrecks and relics; and
- Significant objects.

The Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) lists the State's most significant heritage places and objects. These can be searched on the Victorian Heritage Database.

The Heritage Council determines what places and objects are included and only those places and objects of outstanding significance are added. The process for adding a place or object is a considered one.

A place or object cannot be added to the Register before the Heritage Council seeks the views of the owner. If a heritage place or object is recommended to the Register, then owners are given a report that includes a statement of cultural heritage significance, a proposed extent of registration, and any proposed activities that may not require a permit.

A heritage object can include furniture, shipwreck relics, archaeological artefacts, equipment, transport vehicles, and articles of everyday use that contribute to an understanding of Victoria's history. Objects can be registered in association with heritage places, or in their own right.

The Victorian Heritage Inventory

Under Section 121 of the *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) records all places or objects identified as historic archaeological sites, areas or relics, all known areas where archaeological relics are located, all known occurrences of archaeological relics and all persons known to be holding private collections of artefacts.

Under Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 1995* it is an offence to damage or disturb an archaeological site or relic, irrespective of whether it is listed on the Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.

Under Section 129 of the *Heritage Act 1995* a Consent from Heritage Victoria is required if a person wishes to:

- a) Uncover or expose an archaeological relic;

- b) Excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological relic; or
- c) Deface or damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic; or
- d) Possess an archaeological relic for the purposes of sale; or
- e) To buy or sell an archaeological relic.

Any application for a consent to the Executive Director must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Various classes of works apply to the application fees. The Heritage Council may waive the fees if it is satisfied that the activities to which the application relates:

- a) Are for the purposes of conservation or protection of the archaeological relic; or
- b) Are to assist in relevant anthropological, archaeological, ethnographic; historical or scientific research; or
- c) Are to educate the public as to the cultural heritage significance of the archaeological relic in its context; or
- d) Are for the safety of the public; or
- e) Are the same, or primarily the same, as those for which a consent has previously been issued to an applicant in relation to that registered place or registered object.

Up until late 2009, Heritage Victoria had a 'D' classification for places that are considered to have low historical or scientific significance. These sites are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory but are not subject to statutory protection, therefore there is no requirement to obtain a Consent to Disturb or destroy these sites. Heritage Victoria has requested that a letter be sent to them informing them if 'D' listed sites or places are destroyed to maintain records of these destroyed sites.

A4.2 *Planning and Environment Act 1987 (State)*

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by State and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Places of significance to a locality can be listed on a local planning scheme and protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate). Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are not often included on local government planning schemes.

A4.3 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection of heritage and the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC). The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated place is appropriate for listing on either the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis. The Minister for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts makes the final decision on listing. DSEWPaC also administers the Register of the National Estate.

The objectives of the EPBC Act are:

- To provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance;
- To promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources;
- To promote the conservation of biodiversity;
- To provide for the protection and conservation of heritage;
- To promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples;
- To assist in the cooperative implementation of australia's international environmental responsibilities;
- To recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of australia's biodiversity; and
- To promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.

A4.4 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (State)*

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* protects Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. A key part of the legislation is that Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) are required to be prepared by Sponsors (the developer) and qualified Cultural Heritage Advisors in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and the accompanying *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. A CHMP is the assessment of an area (known as an 'activity area') for Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the results of which form a report (the CHMP) which details the methodology of the assessment and sets out management recommendations and contingency measures to be undertaken before, during and after an activity (development) to manage and protect any Aboriginal cultural heritage present within the area examined.

The preparation of a CHMP is mandatory under the following circumstances:

- If the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* require a CHMP to be prepared (s. 47);
- If the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria requires a CHMP to be prepared (s. 48); or
- If an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (s. 49).

The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* require a CHMP to be prepared:

- If all or part of the proposed activity is a 'high impact activity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area is an area of 'cultural heritage sensitivity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area has not been subject to 'significant ground disturbance'.

The preparation of a CHMP can also be undertaken voluntarily. Having an approved CHMP in place can reduce risk for a project during the construction phase by ensuring there are no substantial delays if sites happen to be found. Monitoring construction works is also rarely required if an approved CHMP is in place.

Approval of a CHMP is the responsibility of the Registered Aboriginal Party who evaluates the CHMP and then it is lodged with the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) to take effect or, the Secretary of the DPCD (OAAV). They will be examining the CHMPs in detail with key points including:

- Addressing whether harm to heritage can be avoided or minimised;
- All assessments (including test excavations) must be completed before management decisions are formulated; and
- Survey and excavation must be in accordance with proper archaeological practice and supervised by a person appropriately qualified in archaeology.

There are three types of CHMPs that may be prepared (*The Guide to preparing a CHMP* 2010). These are:

- Desktop;
- Standard; and
- Complex.

A desktop CHMP is a literature review. If the results of the desktop show it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage could be present in the activity area, a standard assessment will be required.

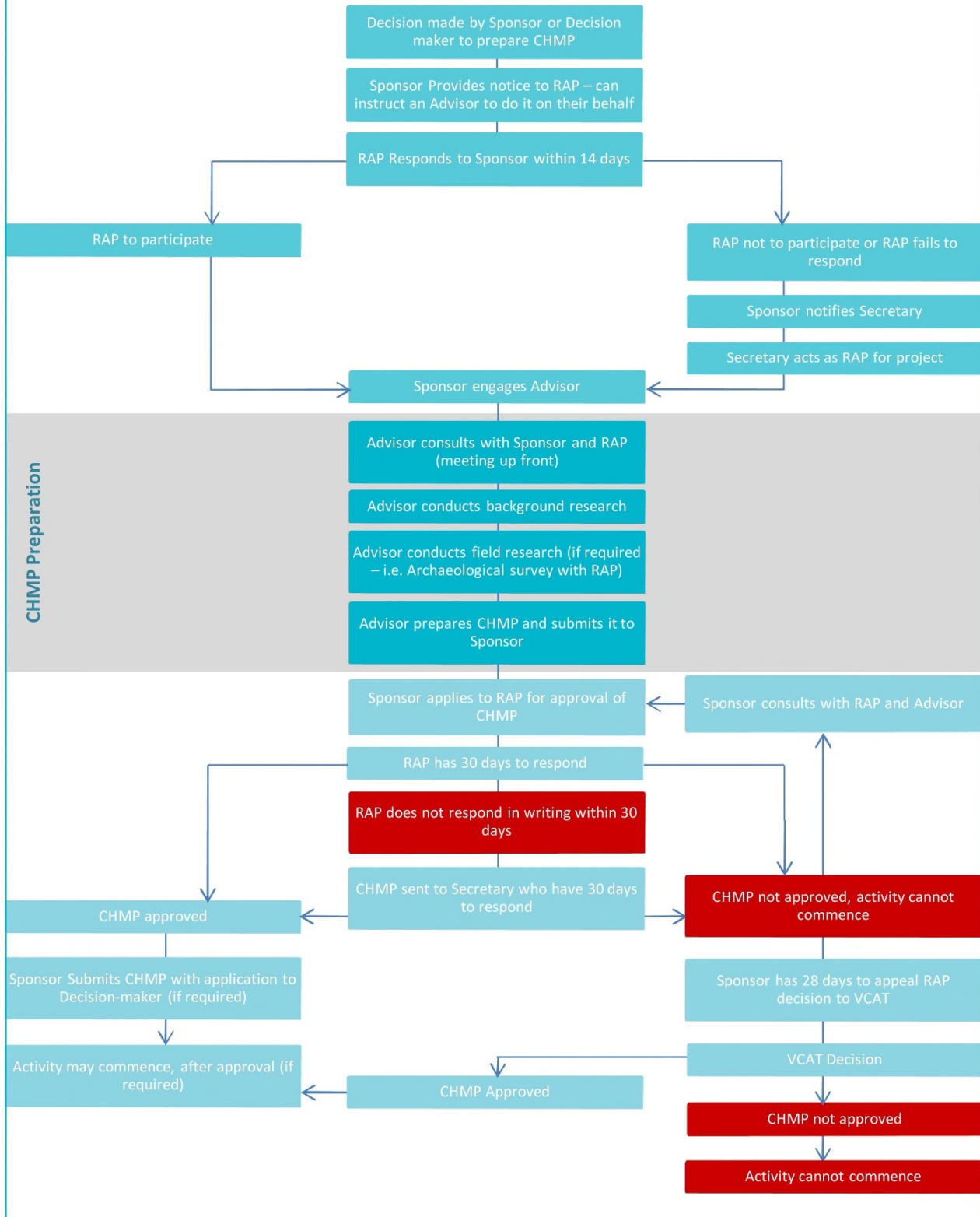
A standard assessment involves a literature review and a ground survey of the activity area. Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area, soil and sediment testing, using an auger no larger than 12 cm in diameter, may be used to assist in defining the nature and extent of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 59[4]).

Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area or areas which have the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage subsurface, a complex assessment will be required. A complex assessment involves a literature review, a ground survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing is the disturbance of all or part of the activity area or excavation of all or part of the activity area to uncover or discover evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 62[1]).

It is strongly advised that for further information relating to heritage management (e.g. audits, stop orders, inspectors, forms, evaluation fees, status of RAPs and penalties for breaching the Act) Sponsors should access the OAAV website (<http://www.aboriginalaffairs.vic.gov.au/>).

The flow chart below also assists in explaining the process relating to CHMPs.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan Process



A4.5 *Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)*

Native Title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights and interests in land were recognised in 1992 when the High Court delivered its historic judgment in the case of *Mabo v the State of Queensland*. This decision overturned the legal fiction that Australia upon colonisation was *terra nullius* (land belonging to no-one). It recognised for the first time that Indigenous Australians may continue to hold native title.

Native Title rights may include the possession, use and occupation of traditional country. In some areas, native title may be a right of access to the area. It can also be the right for native title holders to participate in decisions about how others use their traditional land and waters. Although the content of native title is to be determined according to the traditional laws and customs of the title holders, there are some common characteristics. It may be possessed by a community, group, or individual depending on the content of the traditional laws and customs. It is inalienable (that is, it cannot be sold or transferred) other than by surrender to the Crown or pursuant to traditional laws and customs. Native Title is a legal right that can be protected, where appropriate, by legal action.

Native Title may exist in areas where it has not been extinguished (removed) by an act of government. It will apply to Crown land but not to freehold land. It may exist in areas such as:

- Vacant (or unallocated) Crown land;
- Forests and beaches;
- National parks and public reserves;
- Some types of pastoral leases;
- Land held by government agencies;
- Land held for Aboriginal communities;
- Any other public or Crown lands; and/or
- Oceans, seas, reefs, lakes, rivers, creeks, swamps and other waters that are not privately owned.

Native Title cannot take away anyone else's valid rights, including owning a home, holding a pastoral lease or having a mining lease. Where native title rights and the rights of another person conflict the rights of the other person always prevail. When the public has the right to access places such as parks, recreation reserves and beaches, this right cannot be taken away by Native Title. Native Title does not give Indigenous Australians the right to veto any project. It does mean, however, that everyone's rights and interests in land and waters have to be taken into account.

Indigenous people can apply to have their native title rights recognised by Australian law by filing a native title application (native title claim) with the Federal Court. Applications are required to pass a test to gain certain rights over the area covered in the application. The Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) was established to administer application processes. Once applications are registered, the NNTT will notify other people about the application and will invite them to become involved so all parties can try to reach an agreement that

respects everyone's rights and interests. If the parties cannot agree, the NNTT refers the application to the Federal Court and the parties argue their cases before the Court.

As a common law right, native title may exist over areas of Crown land or waters, irrespective of whether there are any native title claims or determinations in the area. Native Title will therefore be a necessary consideration when Government is proposing or permitting any activity on or relating to Crown land that may affect native title¹.

A4.5 *Coroners Act 2008* (State)

The Victorian *Coroners Act 2008* requires the reporting of certain deaths and the investigation of certain deaths and fires in Victoria by coroners to contribute to the reduction of preventable deaths. Of most relevance to heritage is the requirement for any "reportable death" to be reported to the police (s. 12[1]). The *Coroners Act 2008* requires that the discovery of human remains in Victoria (s. 4[1]) of a person whose identity is unknown (s. 4[g]) must be reported to the police.

¹ The information in this section was taken from the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Fact Sheet on Native Title, 2008

Appendix 5: Site Gazetteer

Table A5.1: Historical Site Gazetteer

Site Name & Number	Primary Grid Coordinate (GDA 94, Zone 55)	Site Type	Cultural Heritage Significance
H7822-2334 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)	926928.8E, 5819616.7N	Archaeological: Road	State
D7822-0245 (Cobbled Roadway – Greigs Road)	297040.1E, 5819620.9N	Archaeological: Road	Local (Delisted)
HO112 (House and Buildings)	296643.0E, 5891224.2N	Built: Domestic/Farming	Local

Appendix 6: Significance Assessment

A6.1. The ICOMOS Burra Charter

The standard for determining significance of places is derived from an international formula developed by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). In Australia, the Burra Charter has been developed by ICOMOS which is a Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (Australia ICOMOS 1999: Section 1.2). Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The Burra Charter Cultural Significance Guidelines definitions of the values implicit in assessing cultural significance are as follows (Australia ICOMOS 1999):

Aesthetic value: Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with its place and use.

Historic value: historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

Scientific value: The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

Social value: Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

National Historic Themes

It is noted that when assessing historic values that the use of historic themes is of benefit. Historic themes are used by heritage professionals to assist in understanding the meanings and connections that historic places may have in addition to the physical fabric of a place. Themes can help explain how particular elements of a place are significant because of their ability to illustrate important aspects of its history (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The nine theme groups that are most commonly used nationally are:

Theme 1	Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment
Theme 2	Peopling Australia
Theme 3	Developing Local, Regional and National economies

Theme 4	Building settlements, towns and cities
Theme 5	Working
Theme 6	Educating
Theme 7	Governing
Theme 8	Developing Australia's cultural life
Theme 9	Marking the phases of life

These theme groups are further expanded into more focussed sub-themes which will not be expanded on here. The themes are intended to be non-hierarchical and a historic place may have a number of themes, which reflects how we look at the past, allowing for an integrated, diverse and complex human experience (Australian Heritage Commission 2001).

A6.2. The *Heritage Act* 1995 Criteria

The *Heritage Act* 1995 defines eight criteria against which cultural heritage significance can be assessed. These criteria are used to assist in determining whether places of potential State significance should be included in the Heritage Register. They are as follows:

Criterion A	The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history;
Criterion B	Good design or aesthetic characteristics;
Criterion C	Scientific or technical innovations or achievements;
Criterion D	Social or cultural associations
Criterion E	Potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage;
Criterion F	Importance in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;
Criterion G	Rarity or uniqueness of a place or object; and
Criterion H	The representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects.

In addition it is appropriate when assessing the significance of a site in Victoria to consider whether it is of Local, Regional or State (or potentially National) significance.

A6.3. Scientific Significance

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment uses three criteria; site contents, site condition and representativeness.

Site Contents Rating

- 1 No cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.
- 3 Site contains:
 - a. A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
 - b. Some intact stratified deposit.
- 4 Site contains:
 - a. A large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or
 - b. Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
 - c. Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Site Condition Rating

- 0 Site destroyed.
- 1 Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance but with some cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
- 3 Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural material still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid.

Representativeness

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a site type. It is assessed on whether the site type is common, occasional or rare within a given region. Current knowledge on the number of and distribution of archaeological sites in a region can change according depending on the extent of previous archaeological investigation.

The assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a particular site. An example is that in any region, there may be a limited number of sites of a particular type, which have been subject to minimal disturbance. These sorts of undisturbed sites (containing in situ deposits) would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness.

The **representativeness ratings** used for archaeological sites are:

- 1 Common occurrence
- 2 Occasional occurrence

3 Rare occurrence

Overall Scientific Significance Rating

An overall scientific significance rating is assigned to the site based on a cumulative score from the assessment. This results in one of the following ratings being assigned for scientific significance:

1-3 Low

4-6 Moderate

7-9 High

A6.4. Significance Ranking for Dry Stone Walls

For the purposes of this report a similar system of significance assessment has been established to re-evaluate dry stone walls in the study area to establish a relative ranking for each wall so as to identify priority walls for retention. The assessment uses five of the descriptive criteria used in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study*: historical use (original purpose), the wall type, their preservation (current condition), the quality of construction and the quality of repair.

A – Historical use (original purpose)

These are defined using the criteria in Holdsworth et al. (2011a: 38), shown in the wall descriptions in Tables 13 to 16:

Internal paddock / unspecified use	1
Property boundary	2
Road boundary	3
Homestead / front wall	4

B – Wall Type

These are defined using modified criteria in Holdsworth et al. (2011a: 38), shown in the wall descriptions in Tables 13 to 16:

Post and wire single	1
Post and wire double – <750 mm high	2
Post and wire double – 751-1000 mm high	3
All stone	4

C – Preservation (current condition)

These are defined using the criteria in Holdsworth et al. (2011a: 39), being walls that are minimally intact (little fabric <c.20%), of relatively short length, or presence only of foundations. These are shown in the wall descriptions in Tables 13 to 16:

Poor	0
Fair	2
Good	4
Excellent	5

D – Quality of Construction

These are defined using the criteria in Holdsworth et al. (2011a: 39), shown in the wall descriptions in Tables 13 to 16:

Coarse (poorly built, possibly by farmers)	1
Traditional / Competent (built professionally)	3
Refined (built professionally to best standard)	5

E – Quality of Repairs

These are defined using the criteria in Holdsworth et al. (2011a: 39), being walls that are minimally intact (little fabric <c.20%), of relatively short length, or presence only of foundations. These are shown in the wall descriptions in Tables 13 to 16:

Coarse	1
Unskilled	2
Skilled	4

Overall Significance Rating

An overall scientific significance rating is assigned to the site based on a cumulative score from the assessment. This results in one of the following ratings being assigned for scientific significance:

Low	4-9
Moderate	10-14
High	14-22

Appendix 7: Glossary

Items highlighted in ***bold italics*** in the definition are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

Acronym	Description
Assemblage	The name given to encompass the entire collection of artefacts recovered by archaeologists, invariably classified into diagnostic items used to describe the material culture.
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, on Commonwealth land or managed by the Commonwealth.
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan . A plan prepared under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
DoE	Department of the Environment . The Commonwealth Government department responsible for management of heritage places on Commonwealth land or listed on the <i>WHL, NHL or CHL</i> .
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet . The Victorian State Government department, of which <i>OAAV</i> is a part, responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
DTPLI	Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure . The Victorian State Government department, of which <i>HV</i> is a part, responsible for management of historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage in Victoria.
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth).
Fabric (Heritage)	Any physical element, feature, material or finish that is associated with the heritage values in all or part of a structure, place, object, feature or site. The original heritage fabric is any such physical element that was an integral part of the original heritage site.
Feature (Archaeological)	A collection of one or more contexts representing some human non-portable activity that generally has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.
Heritage Place	A <i>registered</i> historical site listed on a heritage planning instrument that affords statutory protection to the site.
Heritage Values	The values of a heritage site that relate to its historical, social, cultural, spiritual, architectural, archaeological or technological significance.
Historical Heritage Likelihood	An area assessed by a Heritage Advisor as having potential for containing either surface or subsurface historical archaeological deposits or fabric.
Historical Site	An historical site, whether or not recorded in the <i>VHR, VHI</i> or other historical site database (cf. <i>Heritage Place</i>).
HHA	Historical Heritage Assessment . An assessment of the historical values of a defined study area by a qualified heritage consultant.
HO	Heritage Overlay . A list of Heritage Places of local significance with statutory protection under a local government planning scheme.
HV	Heritage Victoria . A division of <i>DTPLI</i> responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.
MPA	Metropolitan Planning Authority . Agency responsible for planning and coordinating infrastructure development in Melbourne's growth areas: Casey, Cardinia, Hume, Melton, Mitchell, Whittlesea and Wyndham.
NHL	National Heritage List . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of national significance.
OAAV	Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria . A division of <i>DPC</i> responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
PCHA	Post-Contact Heritage Assessment . Same as <i>HHA</i> .

Acronym	Description
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan. A master plan to guide development in a specified section of one of Melbourne's growth areas (cf. <i>MPA</i>).
RNE	Register of the National Estate. A commonwealth-managed register of heritage assets; as of 2012 the RNE no longer provides statutory protection to heritage places.
Taphonomy	The study of the processes (both natural and cultural) which affect the deposition and preservation of both the artefacts and the site itself.
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. A register of Aboriginal places and Aboriginal historic Places maintained by <i>OAAV</i> .
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory. A register of places and objects in Victoria identified as historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and all private collections of artefacts, maintained by <i>HV</i> . Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance. Listing on the <i>VHR</i> provides statutory protection for that a site, except in the case where a site has been "D-listed".
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register. A register of the State's most significant heritage places and objects, maintained by <i>HV</i> . Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site.
WHL	World Heritage List. A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of international significance.

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Maps and Plans

- SLV, Parish of Maribyrnong [cartographic material], copd by G. Woods, June 3rd/56, Surveyor General's Office, image no. vc000470-001.tif
- SLV, Portions marked in the Parishes of Kororoit & Maribyrnong, County of Bourke, lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office, 15 May 1854 by J. Jones, image no. dq001260.tif
- SLV, Plan of the Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke, G.A.W., Surveyor General's Office, 1856, image no. vc000467-001.tif
- SLV, Kororoit, County of Bourke / photo-lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne by W.J. Butson, 1916, image no dq004399.tif
- SLV, Pywheitjorrk / A.H., Surveyor General's Office, 1856, image no. vc000466-001.tif

SLV, Ordnance Map, Victoria, Sunbury / Prepared by Australian Section, Imperial General Staff, Map 1, 1938, image no. ey000237.tif

SLV, Ordnance Map, Military Survey of Australia: Ballan, Sunbury, Meredith and Melbourne (Victoria) / Prepared by Commonwealth Section, Imperial General Staff, 1917, image no. vc001517-001.tif

SLV, Plan of the allotments on the three chain wide roads leading from Melbourne to Ballaarat (Ballarat) and Buninyong, near Kororoit Creek / W. Craig Surveyor, Melbourne ; H. M'Coll, Printer, Banner Office, Melbourne, 1850, image no. va000484.tif