



**ACHM**  
AUSTRALIAN CULTURAL  
HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

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# Historic Heritage Assessment

Water for a Growing West Project -  
Stage 2 (Heritage Victoria Ref. No. 4329)

Draft

**By:** Vicki Vaskos, Chris Kaskadanis and Laura Donati

**Date:** 11 October 2013

**ACHM - Adelaide**

- 446 South Road, Marleston SA 5033
- P : (08) 8340 9566 - F : (08) 8340 9577
- E : [email@achm.com.au](mailto:email@achm.com.au)
- W : [www.achm.com.au](http://www.achm.com.au)

**ACHM - Perth**

- Lvl 7, 524 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000
- P : (08) 6211 5300 - F : (08) 9221 5961
- E : [email@achm.com.au](mailto:email@achm.com.au)
- W : [www.achm.com.au](http://www.achm.com.au)

**ACHM - Melbourne**

- GPO Box 5112, Melbourne, VIC 3000
- P : 1300 724 913 - F : (03) 5781 0860
- E : [email@achm.com.au](mailto:email@achm.com.au)
- W : [www.achm.com.au](http://www.achm.com.au)

**Client Name:** Melbourne Water Corporation

**Client Contact:** Nick Macdonald

**Address:** PO Box 4342 Melbourne VIC 3001

**Phone:** 9679 7632

**Email:** [Nick.Macdonald@melbournewater.com.au](mailto:Nick.Macdonald@melbournewater.com.au)

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[www.achm.com.au](http://www.achm.com.au)

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• F : (08) 8340 9577 • E : email@achm.com.au

**ACHM • Perth**

• Lvl 7, 524 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000 • P : (08) 6211 5300  
• F : (08) 9221 5961 • E : email@achm.com.au

**ACHM • Melbourne**

• GPO Box 5112, Melbourne VIC 3000 • P : 1300 724 913  
• F : (03) 5781 0860 • E : email@achm.com.au

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*The professional advice and opinions contained in this report are those of the consultants, Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Victoria) Pty Ltd, and do not represent the opinions and policies of any third party.*

*The professional advice and opinions contained in this report do not constitute legal advice.*

## Spatial Data

*Spatial data captured by Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Victoria) Pty Ltd in this report for any newly recorded sites has been obtained by using hand held or differential GPS units using the GDA94 co-ordinate system.*

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## Document Control Information

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Prepared by:	Vicki Vaskos	Date: 11/10/2013
Reviewed by:	Chris Kaskadanis	Date: 11/10/2013
Approved by:	Matthew Wilson	Date: 11/10/2013

## Abbreviations

Term	Meaning
ACHM	Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Victoria) Pty Ltd
Activity Area	Investigation area, all three shortlisted options combined
AHD	Australian Heritage Database
Boon Wurrung	The Boon Wurrung Foundation
Bunurong	Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation
CHA	Cultural Heritage Assessment
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHM	Cultural Heritage Management
EES	Environment Effects Statement
HI	Heritage Inventory
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HO	Heritage Overlay
HV	Heritage Victoria
In Situ	In archaeology, in situ refers to an artefact or an item of material culture that has not been moved from its original place of use, construction or deposition
KWB	Kilmore Wallan Bypass
LGA	Local Government Area
MWC	Melbourne Water Corporation
NHL	National Heritage List
OBEM	Objective Based Evaluation Matrix
Previously Recorded Site	Site located as part of previous unrelated fieldwork
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SEWPaC	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
WHL	World Heritage List

# Acknowledgements

ACHM would like to acknowledge and thank the following people, in alphabetical order:

Daniela Padula (Brimbank City Council)  
Janelle McCallum (Melton City Council)  
Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria)  
Kristien Van den Bossche (Wyndham City Council)  
Maddison Miller (Heritage Victoria)  
Nick Macdonald (Melbourne Water Corporation)  
Sarah Jane Peters (City of Melton)  
Vanessa Williams (Melbourne Water Corporation)

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# Summary

## Description and Extent of the Project

This historic heritage assessment was commissioned by Melbourne Water (MWC) who intend to construct a water pipeline from St Albans to the Cowies Hill Reservoir in Tarneit.

The proposed pipeline is approximately 17 kilometres in length. The current investigation area of varying options, routes and set down areas, covers an area of approximately 193ha.

The current investigation area was provided to ACHM by Melbourne Water in July 2013.

The study area intersects with individual properties from St Albans to Tarneit, and is located within the Brimbank City Council, Melton City Council and Wyndham City Council areas (Map 1-1 and Map 1-2). The final route of the pipeline within the study area will be determined by MWC following the functional design phase.

The pipeline begins from the western side of Station Road opposite Gladstone Road and approximately follows the transmission easement in a south westerly direction until Ballarat Road. It then follows Robinsons Road with options of travelling north or south around the Metropolitan Remand Centre (north of Middle Road). The preferred route then follows Middle Road to the west, following the transmission easement to the corner of Dohertys Road and Tarneit Road. The route then travels generally south along Tarneit Road and ends the storage reservoir (Map 1-2).

An additional set-down area has also been included in the background assessment and survey, which is located directly north of the intersection of Marquands Road and Leakes Road.

## Survey

A survey of the study area and of the registered places within the study area was undertaken between 12 and 17 June 2013.

**Five** historic places have been previously recorded within the study area. These are:

- H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility);
- H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well);
- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls);
- D7822-0369 (Lady Gee Stone Walls); and
- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1).

In addition, the following historic places were located during the assessment:

- H7822-TBC (320 Leakes Road Well);
- Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass);
- Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road); and
- Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

## Recommendations

Historic Places H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility), H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well) and H7822-TBC01 (32 Leakes Road Well) are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and Consent from Heritage Victoria would be required to disturb them if the proposed activities will impact all or parts of these places (See Appendix 7.2).

The following dry stone walls are 'D' listed (de-registered) on the Heritage Inventory:

- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls);

- D7822-0369 (Lady Gee Stone Walls); and,
- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1).

The following newly recorded Dry Stone Walls will not be listed on the Heritage Inventory:

- Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass);
- Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road); and,
- Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

The newly recorded walls and the existing 'D' listed sites at Heritage Victoria do not afford any legislative protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*; consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. However, it is recommended that consultation with the City of Melton and the City of Wyndham takes place to determine the future management of these sites (See Section 5.2 below).

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# 1 Introduction

Cultural heritage sites or places represent a tangible or intangible record of human interactions within the landscape. The daily activities of humans throughout the millennia survive as the archaeological record across the continent.

Throughout most jurisdictions in Australia, cultural heritage sites or places are protected by either State or Commonwealth heritage legislation, or a combination of both. All the historical archaeological sites in Victoria older than 50 years are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*, and other relevant legislation and government policies (See Appendix 7.1), regardless of whether they are recorded by Heritage Victoria.

## 1.1 Project Background

This historic heritage assessment was commissioned by Melbourne Water (MWC) who intend to construct a water pipeline from St Albans to the Cowies Hill Reservoir in Tarneit.

The proposed pipeline is approximately 17 kilometres in length. The pipeline will increase the transfer capacity between St Albans Reservoir and Cowies Hill Reservoir by augmenting an existing water supply pipeline with a second supply line to the Cowies Hill Reservoir. This project is the second stage of the Wyndham transfer capacity augmentation as outlined in the Wyndham Growth Area Water Transfer Strategy, September 2006.

This project is currently in the pre-construction phase.

## 1.2 Commissioning Agency

The sponsor of this historic heritage assessment is:

Melbourne Water Corporation

Contact: Peter Clark

Address: PO Box 4342 Melbourne Vic 3001

## 1.3 Authorship

The field visit and writing components of this report were undertaken by Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Victoria) Pty Ltd.

The project supervisor of this historic heritage assessment is:

- **Dr Shaun Canning** is Principal Archaeologist and Anthropologist and a General Manager of the consulting firm Australian Cultural Heritage Management (Vic) Pty Ltd. (ACHM), which specializes in cultural heritage assessment, expert advice, management of complex and large-scale cultural heritage management projects (both primarily in relation to Australian Indigenous culture and heritage), native title research, Indigenous community development issues, geographic information systems, cartography and analysis. Dr. Canning holds a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Cultural Heritage Studies and Anthropology, a Bachelor of Applied Science (Hons) degree in Parks, Recreation and Heritage, and a PhD in Australian Indigenous Archaeology (La Trobe), specialising in predictive modelling and cultural heritage management in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Shaun has extensive experience in Indigenous cultural heritage management in the resources and public land management sectors, alongside considerable experience in community consultation and Aboriginal education. Shaun has particular expertise in the use of GIS and predictive modelling in archaeological, cultural and natural heritage management contexts. Shaun is active in many professional associations, and is currently National Webmaster of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. Shaun is a Fellow of the Australian Anthropological Society (FAAS) and a Full Member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc (MAACAI).

The primary authors of this CHMP are:

- **Vicki Vaskos** who is an archaeologist at ACHM. Vicki has completed a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours, majoring in Classical Studies and Archaeology, at The University of Melbourne (2005). Vicki has also completed a Bachelor of Laws with Honours at Monash University (2010), and was admitted to legal practice in March 2011. Since early 2011 she has worked on archaeological surveys and excavations throughout Victoria and Western Australia. Vicki has experience in project management, community liaison and the resolution of cultural heritage issues in varying situations. Vicki is a qualified cultural heritage advisor and archaeologist in accordance with the requirements of Section 189 (1) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.

- **Chris Kaskadanis** is a Senior Archaeologist and Team Leader - Cultural Heritage at ACHM. Chris completed his Bachelor of Archaeology with Honours degree at La Trobe University in 2005. Chris is a full member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists (M.AACAI) and a full member of the Australian Archaeological Association (M.AAA). Chris has accumulated over 11 years of archaeological and cultural heritage management experience (over eight years consulting and three years academic and government projects). Chris is experienced in both linear and broad scale assessments having worked on several Alliances as a key Cultural Heritage Advisor. Chris has successfully completed numerous cultural heritage assessments and management plans, archaeological survey, subsurface testing and salvage programs for a diverse range of clients. Chris specialises in all aspects of south-eastern Australian Aboriginal archaeology (Pleistocene and Holocene), Aboriginal flaked stone analysis and interpretation, raw material acquisition and distribution, site formation processes, spatial analysis and the development and implementation of large-scale research designs for survey and subsurface testing programs. Chris is a fully qualified 'Cultural Heritage Advisor' as specified in the requirements of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- **Laura Donati** is an historian employed by ACHM. She has completed both Honours and Master degrees in Arts, specialising in Australian history. Laura's extensive experience as a professional Historian has enabled her to work with a wide variety of communities and organisations and also publish a number of historical works.

## 1.4 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

This heritage assessment is specific to historic heritage only. A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP 12652), as specified under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, is currently being prepared.

## 1.5 Location of the Study area

The proposed pipeline is approximately 17 kilometres in length. The current investigation area of varying options, routes and set down areas, covers an area of approximately 193ha.

The current investigation area was provided to ACHM by Melbourne Water in July 2013.

The study area intersects with individual properties from St Albans to Tarneit, and is located within the Brimbank City Council, Melton City Council and Wyndham City Council areas (Map 1-1 and Map 1-2). The final route of the pipeline within the study area will be determined by MWC following the functional design phase.

The pipeline begins from the western side of Station Road opposite Gladstone Road and approximately follows the transmission easement in a south westerly direction until Ballarat Road. It then follows Robinsons Road with options of travelling north or south around the Metropolitan Remand Centre (north of Middle Road). The preferred route then follows Middle Road to the west, following the transmission easement to the corner of Dohertys Road and Tarneit Road. The route then travels generally south along Tarneit Road and ends the storage reservoir (Map 1-2).

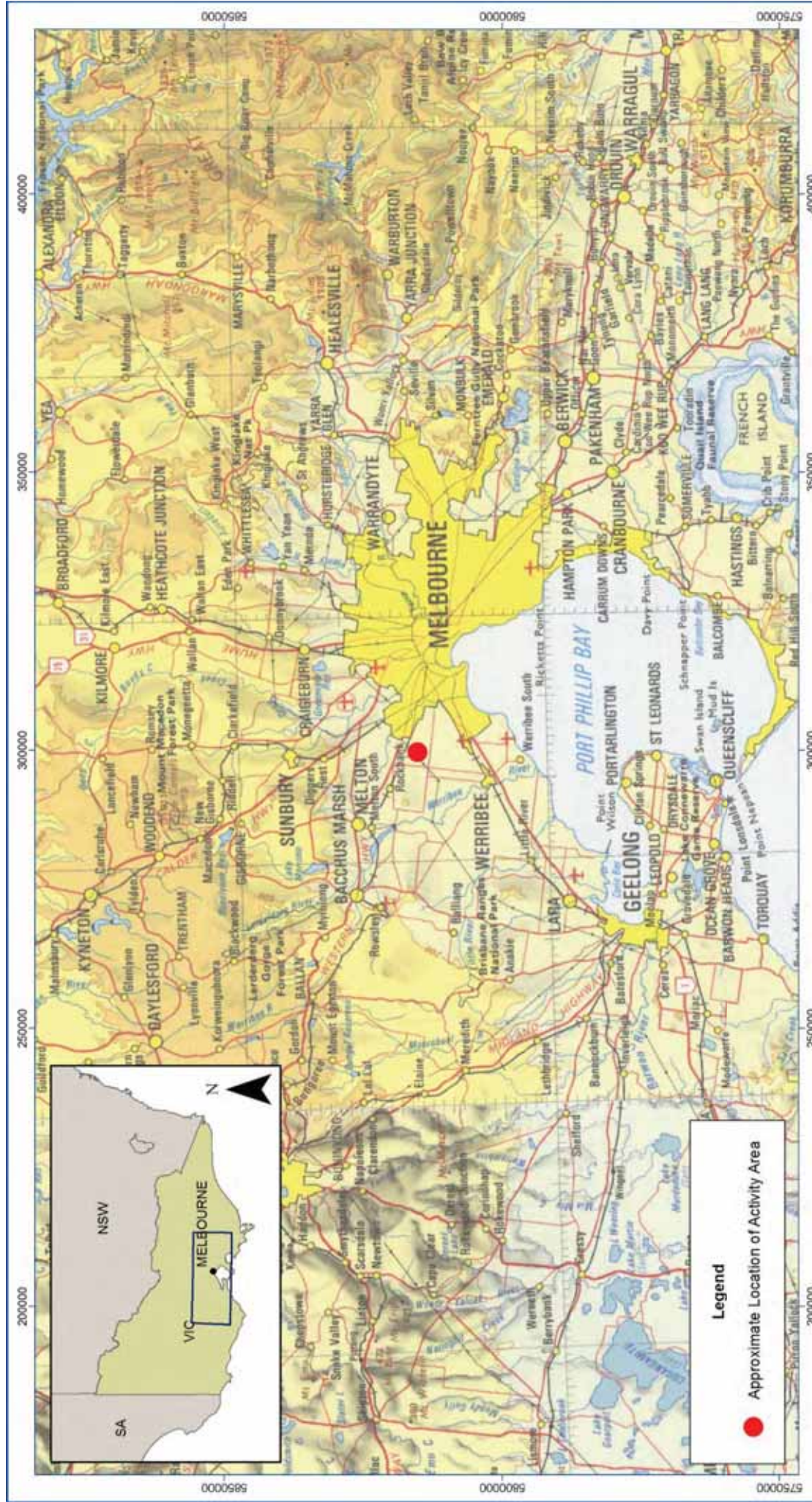
An additional set-down area has also been included in the background assessment and survey, which is located directly north of the intersection of Marquands Road and Leakes Road.

The study area intersects with individual properties from St Albans to Tarneit. The final route of the pipeline will be determined by MWC following the functional design phase. The following table details the properties that are to be impacted by the proposed pipeline (Table 1-1).

**Table 1-1: Property and Landowner Details**

Property Address	Property Identifier	Landowner Details





**Legend**

- Approximate Location of Activity Area



Horizontal Datum : GDA94  
 Map Projection : MGA94  
 Map Units : Metres  
 Scale : 1 = 1,000,000



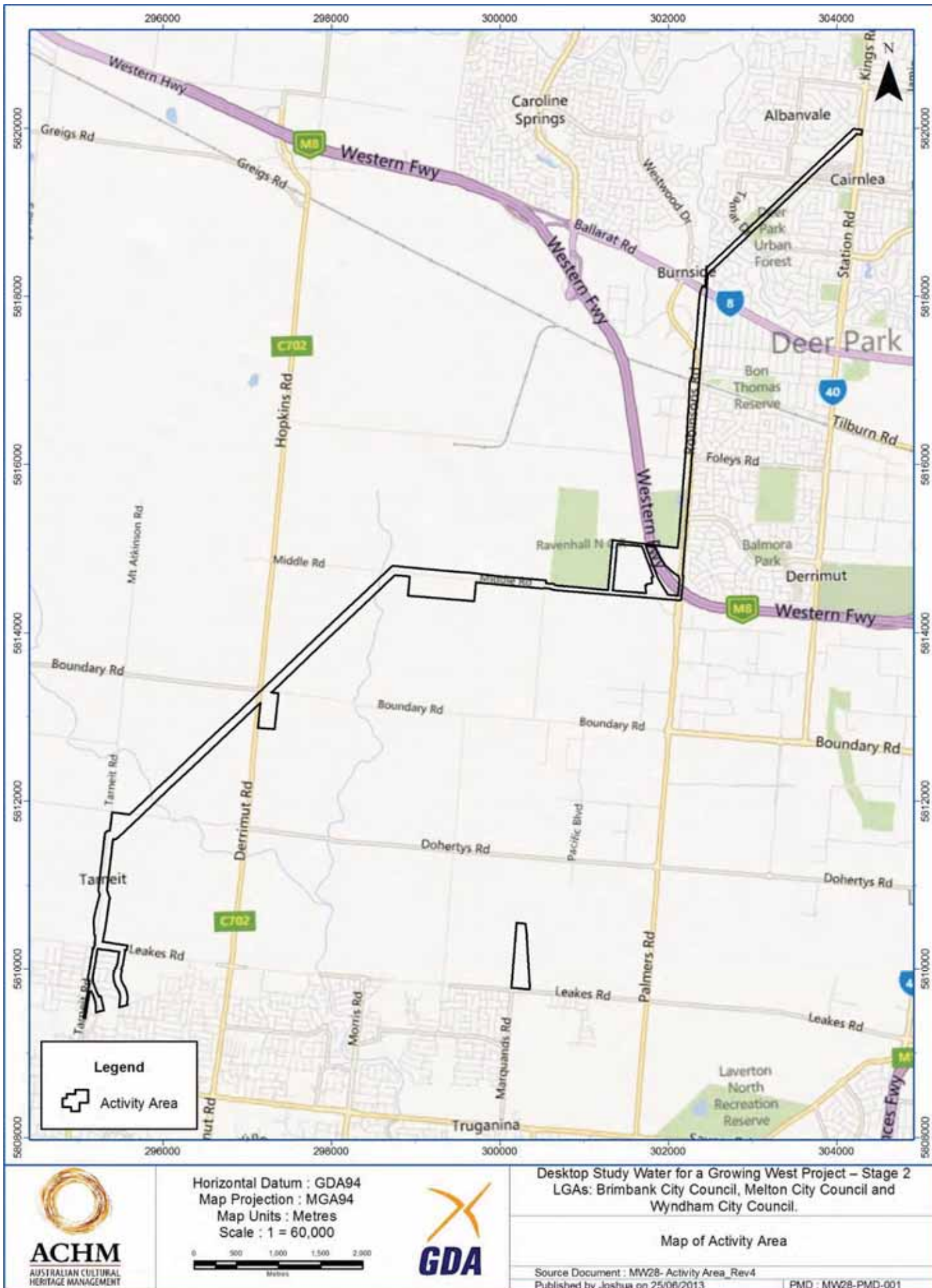
Desktop Study Water for a Growing West Project – Stage 2  
 LGAs: Brimbank City Council, Melton City Council and Wyndham City Council.

General Location Map

Source Document : MW28 - General Location  
 Published : Joshua on 10/12/2012  
 PMD - MW28-PMID-003

Map 1-1: General Location Map.





Map 1-2: Map detailing the study area.

## 1.6 Survey

A pedestrian survey of the study area and of the registered places within the study area was undertaken between 12 and 17 June 2013.

The percentage of ground surface visibility was recorded throughout the survey. Evidence of prior ground disturbance as well as any areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were closely inspected and recorded during the survey. A photo log was kept in order to record the conditions encountered of the study area (i.e. areas of prior disturbance and/or areas of potential archaeological sensitivity).

## 1.7 Documentation of Consultation

ACHM has undertaken consultation with the following relevant stakeholders:

- Jeremy Smith, Heritage Victoria;
- Maddison Miller, Heritage Victoria;
- Sarah Jane Peters, City of Melton;
- Daniela Padula, Brimbank City Council;
- Kristien Van den Bossche, Wyndham City Council; and
- Janelle McCallum, Melton City Council.

The following table details the contents of those discussions.

Table 1-2: Documentation of Consultation

**DRAFT**

From: Name and/or Organisation	To: Name and/or Organisation	Date	Type of Correspondence	Discussion
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Janelle McCallum (Melton City Council)	24/08/2013	Phone Call	Council proposes to put the Dry Stone Walls onto the HO schedule. They are in the process of creating two sets of guidelines for Dry Stone Walls. One for DSW in farming areas and one for DSW in urban areas.
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Daniela Padula (Brimbank City Council)	24/08/2013	Phone Call	Daniela advised that the appropriate person to speak with is their Heritage person, who is not in until Thursday 4 October 2013. Daniela has confirmed that the Heritage specialist will contact me when she is back in the office next week.
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Kristien Van den Bossche (Wyndham City Council)	24/08/2013	Phone Call	Council have a Heritage Strategy which has been adopted by Council but is not listed in the PSP's. PSP's have not included Council's Heritage Strategy in the PSP documentation. Council would prefer that both the requirements in the Heritage Strategy and PSPs are met. They would like a best practice approach. Neither the PSP's nor the Heritage Strategy have been tabled in the local Council's Scheme.
Sarah Jane Peters (Melton City Council) Contact: serajanep@melton.vic.gov.au	Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	26/08/2013	Phone Call	Sarah Jane Peters (Melton City Council) noted that once the final alignment of the pipeline is determined a planning permit application must be made to the Council. This planning permit application must include the location of the dry stone walls located as a result of this assessment. It is then likely that permit conditions will be placed on the permit. As part of those permit conditions, it is likely that a conditions assessment will have to be undertaken on the DSW prior to the approval of the permit.
Daniela Padula (Brimbank City Council)	Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	3/10/2013	Email	Update from Daniela who spoke to Natica Schmeder from Contour who is their heritage advisor regarding the matter of dry stone walls. The Heritage Advisor advised that some of the individual property HO's do cover dry stone walls on the property depending on the citation. To provide specific advice the



				<p>Council requires the exact address.</p> <p>Advised that there have been some recent changes to Heritage Victoria's regulations on dry stone walls with an amendment made to the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP's) to the effect that local governments can 'switch on' blanket controls across a municipality to protect dry stone wall without requiring individual property overlays.</p> <p>Brimbank City Council plans to utilise this mechanism however this will require a planning scheme amendment process.</p>
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria)	7/10/2013	Email	<p>Query regarding whether consent from Heritage Victoria is required for the newly recorded Dry Stone Walls that intersect the study area. Requesting information on timelines for consent for the two Heritage Inventory listed placed.</p>
Jeremy Smith (Heritage Victoria)	Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	7/10/2013	Email	<p>Email response to the above email. The following was noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HV no longer lists dry stone walls, or adds them to the Inventory (as they are not considered to have significant historical archaeological values). Increasingly some local councils are now protecting DSWs using a new 'particular provision' of the planning scheme.</li> </ul> <p>Valid Consent application take approx. 3 weeks to be processed and issued. The Consent application must address the new requirements detailed in the Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites (December 2012)</p>
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Maddison Miller (Heritage Victoria)	10/10/2013	Phone Call	<p>Called to query whether the previously unrecorded dry stone walls need to be registered with Heritage Victoria. Maddison noted that they did not need to be registered with Heritage Victoria and that protection would only be afforded under the local Council Planning Scheme.</p>
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Janelle McCallum	11/10/2013	Email	<p>Confirming that our</p>

	and Sarah Jane Peters Melton City Council			understanding of the consultation process for dry stone walls is correct and providing details as to the location of the newly located dry stone walls
Vicki Vaskos (ACHM)	Kristien Van den Bossche (Wyndham City Council)	11/10/2013	Email	Confirming that our understanding of the consultation process for dry stone walls is correct and providing details as to the location of the newly located dry stone walls

## 2 Background Information

### 2.1 Environmental Background

#### 2.1.1 The Geographic Region

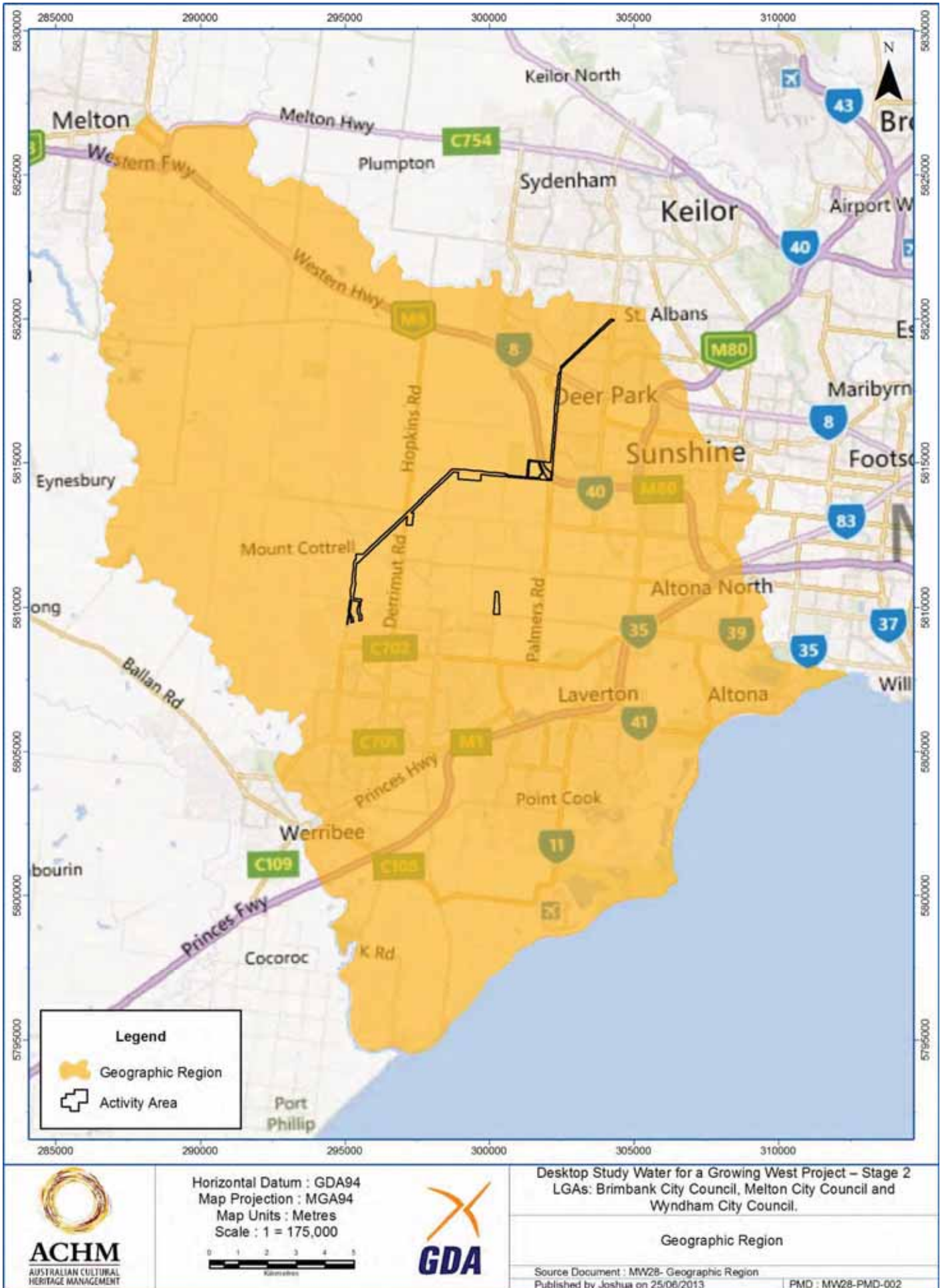
The geographic region is defined on the basis of topography and drainage, and encompasses Werribee River as well as the surrounding landscape north east/ east to Kororoit Creek, Toolern Creek to the northwest and Port Phillip Bay to the south (Map 2-1).

This geographic region thereby includes the main hydrological resources in the vicinity of the study area: Port Phillip Bay, Kororoit Creek, Dry Creek, Skeleton Creek, Werribee River, Toolern Creek, Jones Creek, Laverton Creek, Dohertys Creek and Stony Creek.

The creeks which dissect the landscape would have afforded a source of fresh water and a means of navigation throughout the landscape. In the south, the geographic boundary is represented by Port Phillip Bay.

The geographic region of the study area is shown in (Map 2-1).

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Map 2-1: Map detailing the geographic region.

### 2.1.2 Geology and Geomorphology

The study area forms part of the Werribee Plains catchment region.

The vast majority of the geology is characterised by unnamed sheet flow basalt (Qno1) of Neogene (Miocene) age, and forms part of the Newer Volcanic Group. A small section of the study area in the south (in Tarneit), is unnamed alluvium (Qa1) and is of Quaternary (Holocene) age.

The study area forms part of the Victorian Western Plains geomorphological region, which is made up of low-lying undulating plains formed on both volcanic and sedimentary lithologies.

The plains developed on the older Newer Volcanic lavas that formed in the Late Pliocene and during the Pleistocene, from about two million years ago and up to one million years ago, are generally characterised by thin regolith development and poorly developed drainage (VRO Website, 2013).

Much of the plains were formed from lobes of lava which flowed from eruption points, overlapping to form a veneer of basalt lava flows. The flow varied in thickness according to both the underlying topography and the present-day surface (VRO Website, 2013). The flows are interleaved in places with pyroclastic deposits (scoria and tuff) and discontinuous buried palaeosoils of variable thickness (VRO website, 2013). The meandering channel of Kororoit Creek includes several deep pools developed below undercut basalt banks. Alluvial terraces have been deposited on the inner bank of the meander bends (VRO Website, 2013). The valley course of Skeleton Creek is determined by drainage developed around the margins of lava flows and the stream channel is only weakly incised. The stream gradient is low and the channel is filled by swampy alluvium (VRO Website, 2013).

Of state significance within the geographic region is Mount Cottrell. Mt Cottrell has had a significant impact on the geomorphology of the geographic region as it is the most massive of the Werribee Plains volcanoes and one of the largest shield volcanoes in Victoria (VRO Website, 2013).

#### Topography

A major influence on the topography in the study area, and more generally, the geographic region has been the Rowsley fault. The most recent major movements of this fault took place in the Early Pleistocene about one to two million years ago (VRO Website, 2013). This uplift caused the streams to be rejuvenated and the Werribee River, Parwan Creek and the tributaries of the Little River cut deep valleys into the uplifted plateau and the scarp of the fault (VRO Website, 2013). Some of the eroded material was deposited in areas adjoining the scarp; however, much of this material was transported directly down the Werribee River and the Little River and redeposited in the Werribee Delta (VRO Website, 2013).

Rejuvenation of stream valleys has also taken place during the several periods of sea level fall during the Pleistocene. As recently as 20 000 years ago the sea level was over 100 m lower than today and this caused the major streams (Werribee River, Little River and Skeleton Creek) to cut into the landscape (VRO Website, 2013).

The topography of the region comprises gently undulating to level lava plain with a drainage system influenced by the edges of old lava flows.

#### Hydrology

The study area is intersected by Dry Creek, Skeleton Creek and Kororoit Creek and by a number of small drains (Dohertys Drain, Whiteside Drain, Clarkes Drain and Billingham Road Drain). These creeks were southerly flowing consequent streams crossing a coastal plain, until the extensive early sheet flows of the Newer Volcanics completely obliterated them (Bell, Bowen et al. 1967). The surface of these earlier lava flows still reflected the slope of the buried coastal plain and on this surface the early Werribee River, Skeleton Creek, Water Holes Creek and Kororoit Creek developed as subsequent streams (Bell, Bowen et al. 1967). Then a later phase of vulcanism, in which smaller tongue like flows were outpoured, modified the courses of these streams and gave them their present positions (Bell, Bowen et al. 1967).

Most of the stony lava area north-east and around Werribee has been stone-picked to improve its agriculture versatility and some of the swampy areas have been drained. Only a few channels such as the Werribee River, Little River and Skeleton Creek have succeeded in deeply incising into the lava plain (VRO Website, 2013).

#### Climate

The nearest weather station is Werribee.

Werribee has a temperate climate with warm summers and cool mild winters. The mean temperatures in Werribee vary between 25.6°C in January and 13.4°C in July (Bureau of Meteorology, 2013). Modern day records show that the average rainfall per year is 546.9 millimetres (Bureau of Meteorology, 2013).



## Land Use

The proposed pipeline generally intersects through existing easements, including road reserves and transmission line easements. The pipeline impacts industrial, residential and rural areas.

## 2.2 Historic Background

### 2.2.1 History and Development of the Surrounding Area

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, water reservoirs and channels dotted the landscape. With fresh water imperative for drinking, crop production, transportation and some industries, they were fundamental for any self-sustaining community or town. This was especially pertinent when water cartage on poorly constructed roads was often difficult, expensive and time consuming or simply not practical as it was from St Albans to Tarneit. Water bodies and pathways were also a necessity in areas slow to be connected to Melbourne's water supply, like in St Albans which had to wait until 1940 to be on mains water (Lack 2005:630). Initially, waterways were open channels, sometimes sewers or drains. In 1857 the new colony of Victoria embarked on its first public works project, an ambitious and forward thinking scheme to pipe water from the Yan Yean dam to Melbourne (Dingle 2005:763). In 1891 the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works took over responsibility for the city's water supply from local trustees.

By the early 1920s, pressure on Melbourne's water supply was reaching breaking point as drought, increased population and greater industry demand all required more and more fresh water. To meet such needs, the Maroondah dam (1927), O'Shannassy dam (1928) and Silvan dam (1932) were constructed. While these reservoirs went some way in resolving Melbourne's inadequate water supply problem, it was still not enough. The commencement of World War II halted further works and it was not until 1957 that the Upper Yarra dam was completed (Dingle 2005:763-4).

Yet from the 1950s, water needs again escalated. The construction of houses with two or more bathrooms and large gardens, together with time saving water appliances, like washing machines and dishwashers, increased water requirements as did Melbourne's booming population and drought. The Greenvale (opened in 1973 with a capacity of 27,000ML) and Cardinia reservoirs were erected to improve the situation while another project, the lower Yarra dam at Yarra Brae was abandoned due to public backlash (Dingle 2005:764).

The section of pipeline in question commences at St Albans. In 1910, the suburb, initially known as Keilor Plains, was little more than a small town some sixteen kilometres from Melbourne, and comprised of a state school, church, post office and telephone exchange. A decade later, two shops were added to the slowly developing landscape. Located in the shire of Keilor, county of Bourke, its population was 120 in 1920 (Arnall & Jackson 1910; Ribarrow 2004). In the late 1920s, St Albans consisted largely of crop farmers, a small number of sheep and cattle graziers, rail employees and some factory workers and "there was still no electricity, no roads, no water supply, no sewerage ... there was nothing" (Ribarrow 2004:17). It was such a distant and unremarkable place that "nobody knew where St Albans was" (Ribarrow 2004:17).

By 1907 the St Albans reservoir had been constructed and was under the control of trustees. In that year, it was this administrative body that attempted to reconcile the ongoing debate of just who had access to the water supply. Residents within the St Albans Estate believed they had sole rights yet people in neighbouring Overnewton used the dam to water their cattle and sheep (Argus 1907:6). Following heavy rains a few months later, one reporter wrote "this timely [rain] settles, for one thing, the trouble over the St Albans Reservoir, as every farmer has his own dam full to overflowing now and isn't troubling any longer over the one big one" (Independent 1908:2).

By 1928, the proposal to ban bathing at the St Albans reservoir was quite a contentious issue. Some locals believed that bathers would detrimentally effect its water equality, which was especially important since it was for domestic consumption, yet others contended swimming would have little, if any, effect. At a council meeting, one councillor argued that, when under the control of the trustees, swimming was prohibited and so the current overseers should follow suit. The ensuing motion to ban swimming was unanimously carried (Sunshine Advocate, 1928: 3).

In a 1968 street directory of Melbourne, there was no reference to either the St Albans reservoir or its pipeline (Gregory's Guides and Maps Pty Ltd 1968). Yet in 1980, Melway Street Directory of Greater Melbourne inadvertently illustrated part of the route that is from approximately Gladstone Street to just beyond the Western Highway, St Albans, as it followed the course of Melbourne's electricity transmission line. Today, that particular stretch is marked simply as a green corridor in current street directories.

Once it crossed the Kororoit Creek, the pipeline moved from the old Maribyrnong parish into the parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke, both of which are today incorporated into the City of Brimbank and the City of Wyndham. It is interesting to note that the parish maps of Maribyrnong, Derrimut, Truganina and Tarneit (incorporating today's suburbs of St Albans/Albanval, Deer Park/Ravenhall, Derrimut/Truganina and Tarneit respectively) make no mention of the St Albans reservoir or its pipeline (Victoria. Division of Survey & Mapping, 1977, 1976, 1982, 1959).

The section of pipeline in question concludes at Tarneit. Tarneit was originally an agricultural area and in the late 1800s many of its residents supplied hay to the markets of Melbourne. Although first surveyed in 1839-40, the suburb was slow to develop and it was not until the late twentieth century that development became more widespread (Barnard 2005). In the 1968 edition of Gregory's Melbourne Street Directory Tarneit is not even included in the maps (Gregory's Guides and Maps Pty Ltd 1968).

Being previously agricultural in nature and slow to build up, the area in question has experienced a number of extreme weather phenomena, from droughts to fires. Droughts affected the area many times, such as 1865 and 1993-2010. A fire swept through much of the area during the Black Thursday fires of 1851 and in Truganina in 1868 with the Lara bushfire (Deer Park Primary School 1974).

## 2.3 Historic Archaeological Background

### 2.3.1 Previous Archaeological and Heritage Studies within or Adjacent to the Study area

Murphy and du Cros (1994) completed a desktop assessment of Kororoit Creek between Deans Drive Rockbank and Princess Highway Laverton. Ten historic places had been previously recorded with their study area which belonged to either the early pastoral or industrial period (1840-1880's). The historical archaeological sites which have been previously recorded along Kororoit Creek reflect the importance of a water source during the nineteenth century to development of both farming and industry. It was concluded that site types that were most likely to be located in their study area were those which have received limited disturbance such as dry stone walls and structures and features associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century pastoral activities (Murphy and Du Cross 1994:10).

Ecology Partners (Burch 2010) undertook a survey for the proposed upgrade of the intersection of Dohertys Road and Tarneit Road in Tarneit, Victoria which intersects with the current study area. The survey identified three sections of dry stone wall in very poor condition which did not meet the criteria required for listing on the Heritage Inventory. In addition, the report recommended that there were no areas of historical archaeological sensitivity. No further investigation in relation to historical heritage was recommended.

Terra Culture (Chamberlain 2003) undertook a survey for a proposed developments of 450 residential lots at 160-170 Robinsons Road Deer Park. This report abuts immediately east with the current study area on Robinsons Road. A dry stone wall (Robinsons Deer Park Wall (D7822-0590) was located during the survey. The wall is a stone, post and wire fence running the entire western boundary of the survey area - approximately 800 metres. The fence was constructed with 2-3 courses of basalt stones at the base - forming a dyke - topped with timber posts every 3-4 metres. It was noted that Heritage Victoria allocated a 'D' classification to the site, meaning that there was not requirements to obtain consent from Heritage Victoria to allow for its removal. No further investigation into the historical archaeology of the subject land was recommended.

du Cros and Associates (du Cros and Murphy 1994) completed a survey at the then proposed women's prison at Ravenhall. The current study areas encircles the women's prison. The survey located dry stone walls (H7822-0173) and the Ravenhall Magazine Site (7822-0174). Both the dry stone walls and the magazine storage facility were noted to be of local significance. The Ravenhall Magazine facility was noted as having low local and cultural significance, as the Truganina magazine facility (further to the east and not within the current study area) has more buildings and associated structures from the WWII phase. It was recommended that the site features of Ravenhall Magazine Storage need to be retained and a permit to disturb the site be acquired from the Director of Heritage Victoria.

Vines (1990) undertook an archaeological study of dry stone walls in Melbourne's western region. As part of a selective field survey, 29 walls or groups of walls were recorded. Generally, stone walls were built as the most economic form of fencing in areas with abundant stone and distant from sources of timber (Vines: 35). Walls were often predominantly built by professional wallers who were often immigrants from Great Britain. However, some walls were built by farmers and others unskilled in the specialist techniques required (Vines: 35). Most of the walls in the region were built between the 1850s and 1880s.

**Tardis Enterprises (2002)** undertook a cultural heritage survey of 43 hectares at Middle Road, Deer Park in 2002. The current study area passes through the southern section of the 2002 survey area. The survey located one historic site (Pioneer DSW 1 (H7822-0355). This site is comprised of a series of dry stone walls – one perimeter boundary wall around the allotment and a rectangular internal wall with two associated small dams. This site is located within the current study area. The site was described as being in a collapsed and deteriorated state and, as such, was assessed as being culturally significant at a local level only and of low scientific significance.

In 1996, du Cros and Associates (Lane 1996) conducted an archaeological survey for the proposed Western Ring Road Connection in Deer Park, Victoria which intersects the current study area around Robinsons Road. Six historic archaeological sites were recorded during the survey (H7822-0211 – H7822-0216), two previously recorded sites were briefly inspected (H7822-0173 and H7822-0174). One site (DH 1 – Stone Walls (H7822-0215) is located within the current study area. With the exception of two sites – the previously recorded Ravenhall Magazine Site (7822-0174) and a newly recorded wind pump and dam (H7822-0216) – the sites are all dry stone walls. The site within the

current study area was described as being in a fair condition with some disturbance and damage. It was given a low scientific significance rating due to its condition and common representativeness within the region.

Ecology Partners (Sydzyk, Hobbs et al. 2011) undertook an archaeological survey and assessment for a proposed business park on Leakes Road, Truganina. This assessment includes a small portion of the current study area located at 320 Leakes Road, Truganina. The survey located one historic site (Leakes Road House Ruins (H7822-2284). This site is located approximately 750m south east of the current study area. The site comprises the ruins of a blue stone four roomed house, estimated to be mid-19th century in age. A historical scatter of glass, bricks and ceramics is also associated with this site. The ruins were described as being in poor condition, with only one section of the southern wall remaining upright. As this site type is only an occasional occurrence in the region and there is a potential for subsurface archaeological deposits, the ruins were regarded as holding moderate scientific significance.

## 2.4 Registers of Cultural Heritage Places

The following Commonwealth and local registers were searched for any known heritage sites or places in the study area on 6 September 2013. These included:

- Victorian Heritage Register;
- Victorian Heritage Inventory;
- National Heritage List;
- Commonwealth Heritage List;
- Local Government Authority Planning Schemes;
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register; and,
- World Heritage List.

### 2.4.1 Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (HI), established by the *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 local or regional significance.

Two Victorian Heritage Inventory places are listed within the study area. A further eight Victorian Heritage Inventory places are located within one km of the study area.

Map 2-2 and Map 2-3 (below) show the locations of the places listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

Table 2-1: A total of two historic sites were located within the study area. A further five are located within five kilometres of the study area.

Site Number	Site Listing	Site Name	Site type	Site within study area?
H7822-0174	Victorian Heritage Inventory	RAVENHALL MAGAZINE AND STORAGE FACILITY	Structure	Yes
H7822-2294	Victorian Heritage Inventory	830 LEAKES ROAD WELL	Well	Yes
H7822-0843	Victorian Heritage Inventory	MIDDLE ROAD	Feature	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-2298	Victorian Heritage Inventory	GRIMA BLUESTONE RUIN	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-0833	Victorian Heritage Inventory	DOHERTYS ROAD HOUSE RUIN COMPLEX	Complex	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-0136	Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA ESTATE	Complex	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-0077	Victorian Heritage Inventory	MOOROOKYLE 2	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-2284	Victorian Heritage Inventory	LEAKES ROAD HOUSE RUINS	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-0207	Victorian Heritage Inventory	PALMERS ROAD BLUESTONE FOUNDATIONS	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
H7822-0329	Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA TIP SITE	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre

#### 2.4.2 'D' listed Victorian Heritage Inventory

'D' listed sites at Heritage Victoria do not afford any legislative protection under the Heritage Act 1995; consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. Despite this, Heritage Victoria will require notification if these places are to be disturbed as part of the proposed activity.

In addition, 'D' listed sites are often afforded protection under the local Council's Planning Scheme.

There are three 'D' listed sites located within the study area. A further fourteen 'D' listed heritage places are located within the one kilometre of the study area.

Map 2-4, Map 2-5 and Map 2-6 (below) detail the locations of the three 'D' listed sites within the study area.

Table 2-2: Three 'D' listed sites within the study area and further thirteen within one kilometre of the study area.



Site Number	Site Listing	Site Name	Site type	Site within study area?
D7822-0215	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	DH1 STONE WALLS	Dry Stone Walls	Yes
D7822-0360	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	LADY GEE STONE WALLS	Dry Stone Walls	Yes
D7822-0355	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	PIONEER DSW 1	Dry Stone Wall	Yes
D7822-0590	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	Robinsons Deer Park Wall	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0796	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	RAVENHALL FEATURE 3 - DRY STONE WALL	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0801	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	RAVENHALL FEATURE 8 - DRY STONE WALL REMNANT	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0802	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	RAVENHALL FEATURE 9 - DAM FENCE	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0804	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	RAVENHALL FEATURE II - DUMP / STOCKPILE	Feature	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0153	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	STRATHLEA	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0225	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	WESTERN RING ROAD/HIGHWAY STONE WALLS (H1)	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0211	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	BH1 - STONE WALLS	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0216	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	BH3 WINDPUMP & DAM	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0877	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	GBL DRY STONE WALL 1	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre

D7822-0878	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	GBL DRY STONE WALL 2	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0078	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	MOOROOKYLE 3	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-2266	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	MOOROOKYLE DRYSTONE WALL	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0076	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	MOOROOKYLE 1	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0336	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	LEAKES ROAD COBBLED SECTION	Road	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0332	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA DRY STONE WALL H7	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0327	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA DRY STONE WALL H1	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0335	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA DRY STONE WALL H2	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0753	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	MARQUANDS ROAD BLUESTONE FEATURE	Structure	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0328	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA DRY STONE WALL H3	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0351	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	WESTMEADOWS LANE DRYSTONE WALL	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre
D7822-0330	Delisted Victorian Heritage Inventory	TRUGANINA DRY STONE WALL H6	Dry Stone Wall	No, within 1 kilometre

### 2.4.3 Victorian Heritage Register

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

No sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register are located within the study area.

### 2.4.4 Local Council Heritage Overlays

The study area is located within three Council areas: Melton City Council, Brimbank City Council and Wyndham City Council. Each Council Planning Scheme has set out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land.

No sites listed on the local Council Heritage Overlays are recorded within the study area. Two historic places are recorded within one kilometre of the study area.

Table 2-3: No Council registered historic places are listed within the study area. Two historic places are located within one kilometre of the study area.

Site Number	Site Listing	Site Name	Site Type	Site within study area?
HO114	MELTON Heritage Overlay	'Rocklands' Homestead & Farm 619-653 Hopkins Road	Homestead and Farm	No
HO36	WYNDHAM Heritage Overlay	Doherty House Lot 1 LP97350, 1103 Dohertys Road, Truganina	House and Stone Walls	No

### 2.4.5 National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that classifies heritage places. Heritage places listed on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) register are not afforded any statutory protection; however, National Trust listings may be supported by local council/shire Planning Schemes.

No sites listed on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register are located within the study area.

### 2.4.6 National, Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists

The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) maintains the National Heritage List (NHL), a register of outstanding natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places which contribute to Australia's nationwide character. This department also retains the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), a Register of natural, Aboriginal or historical heritage places located on Commonwealth land which have Commonwealth heritage values.

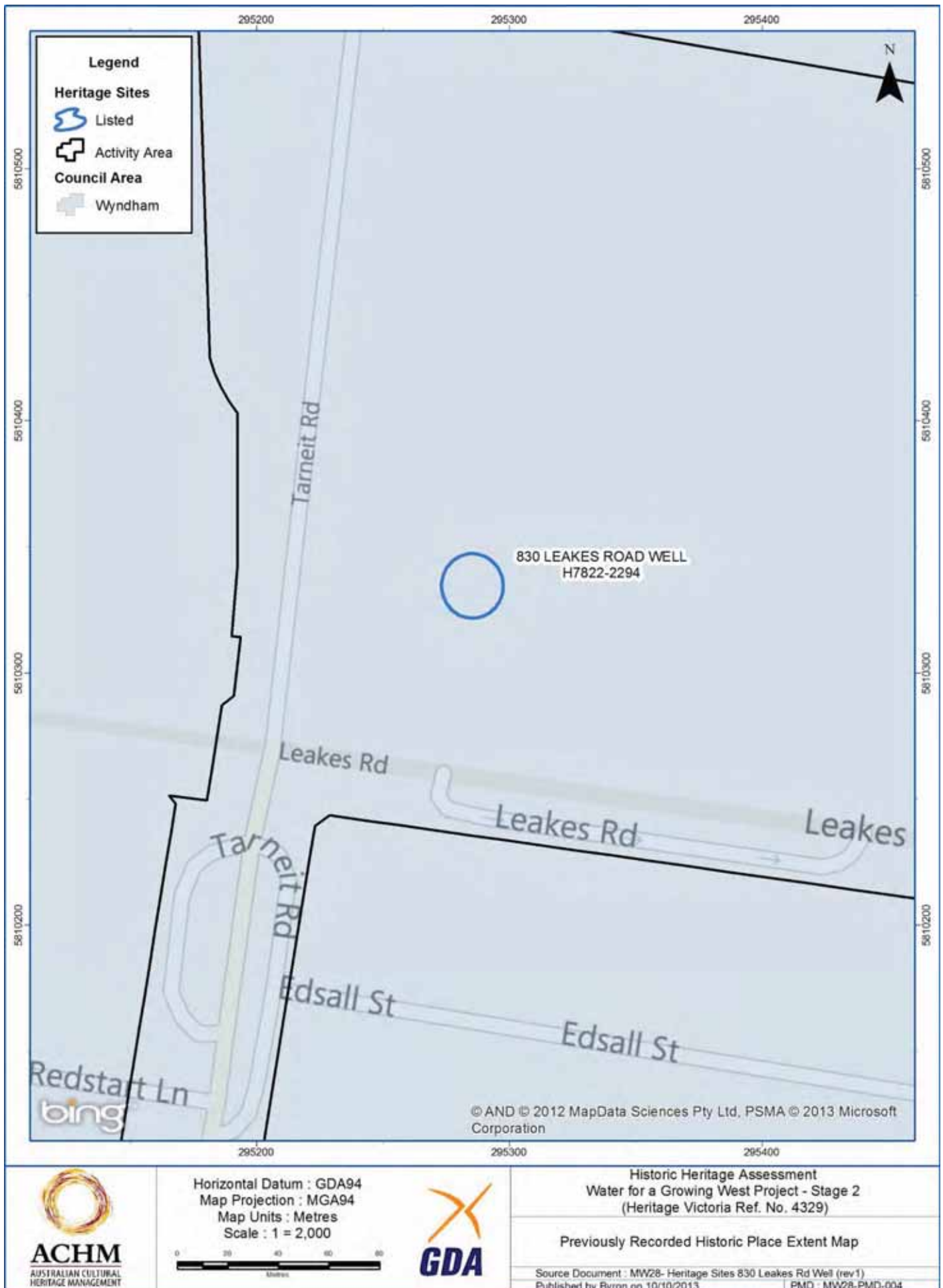
A place can be listed on one or both lists, and placement on either list gives the place statutory protection under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act 1999).

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

In addition, the SEWPaC 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, which means that no new places can be added, or removed. This Register continued as a statutory register until February 2012.

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

No sites listed on National, Commonwealth of International Heritage Lists are located within the study area.



Map 2-2: Location of H7822-2294 830 Leakes Road Well.

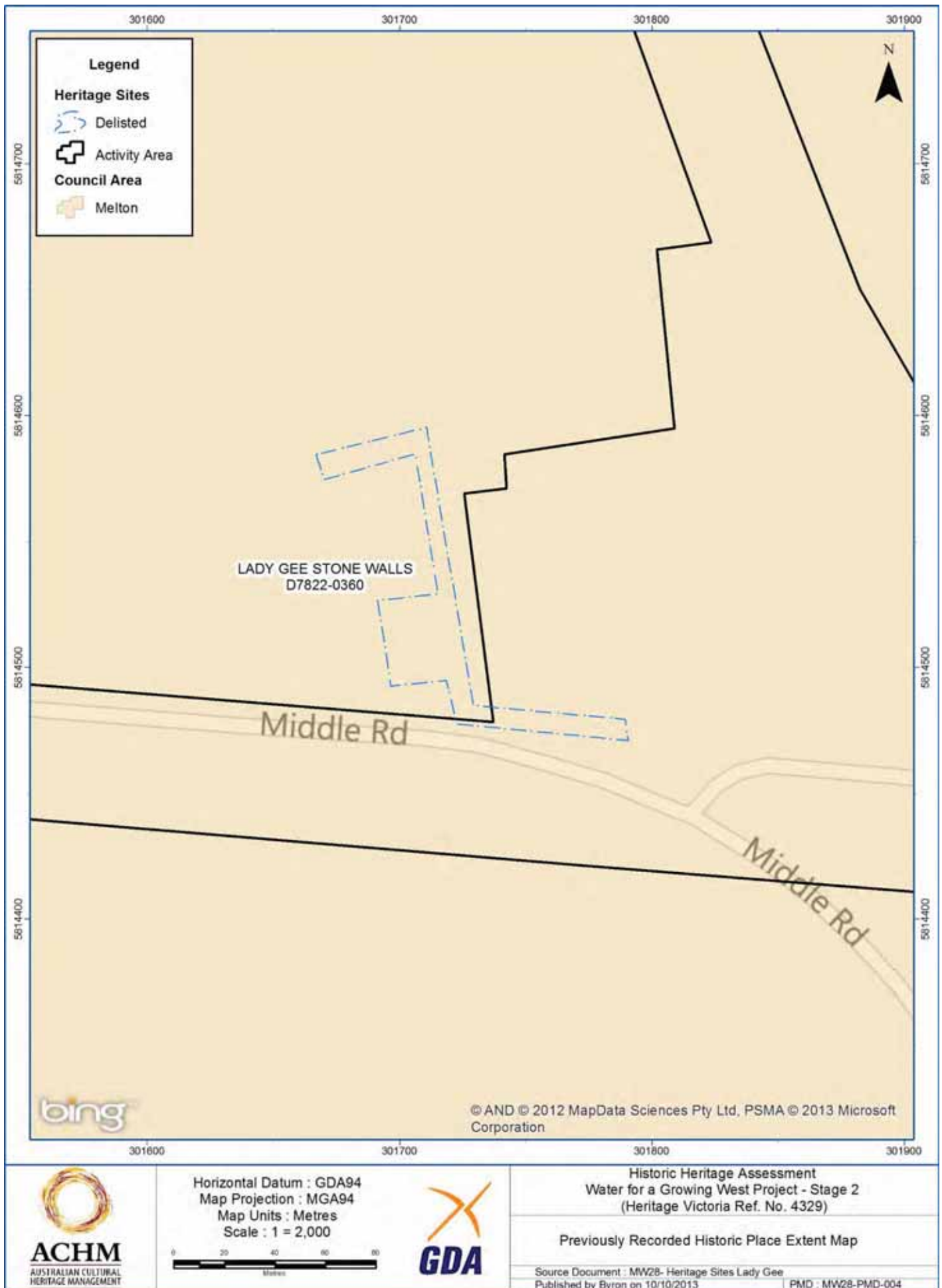


Map 2-3: Location of H7822-0174 Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility.

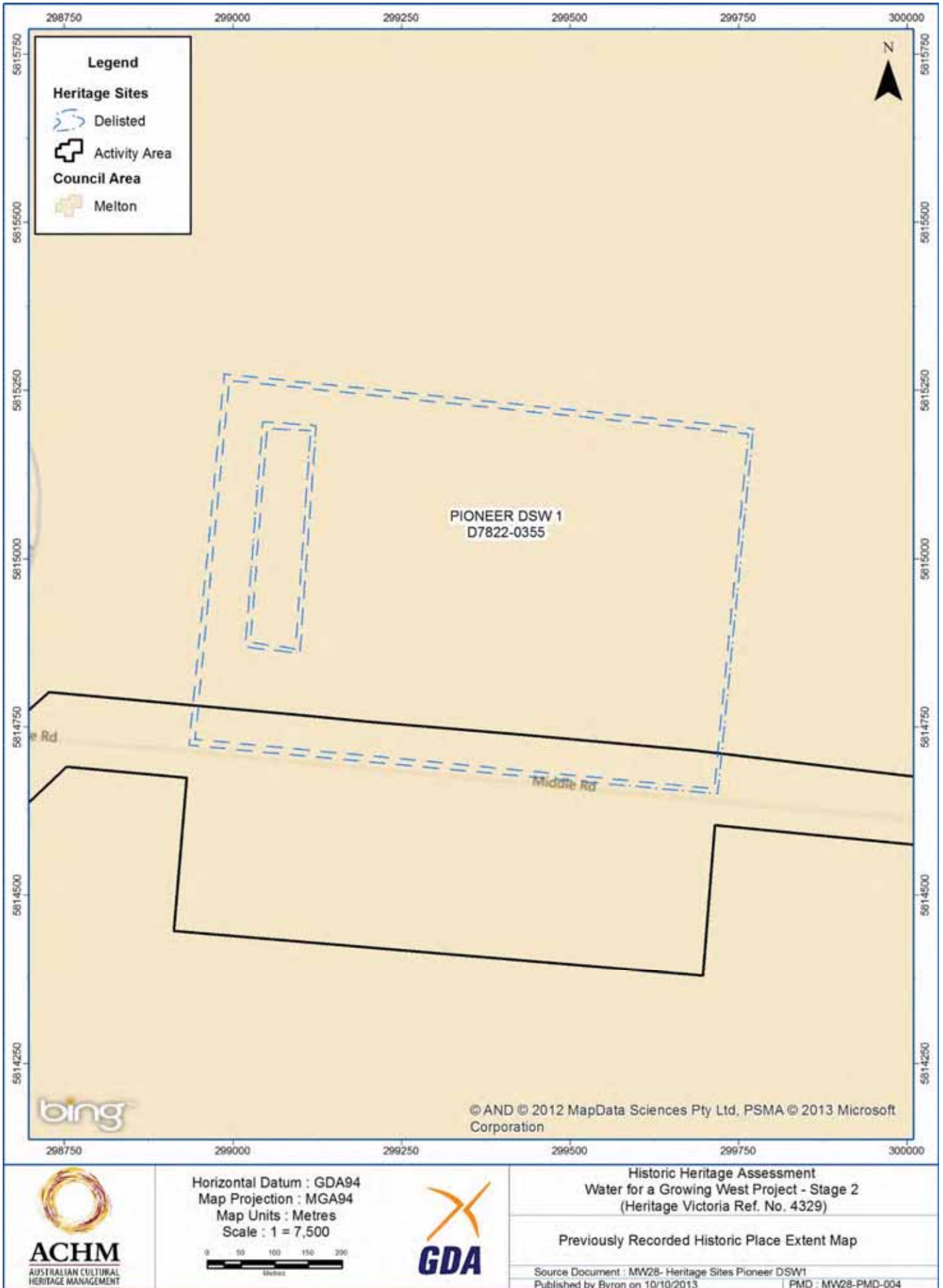




Map 2-4: Location of D7822-0215 DH1 Stone Walls.



Map 2-5: Location of D7822-0360 Lady Gee Stone Walls.



Map 2-6: Location of D7822-0355 Pioneer DSW 1.



### 2.4.7 Further information listed within the site card on the historic places located within the study area

*Ravenhall Magazine And Storage Facility and Ravenhall 1; cnr Riding Boundary Road And Robinson Road Ravenhall:*

A consent to damage was issued for the Ravenhall and Magazine Storage Facility in June 2005, and is listed on the site card (C498 -Consent to damage June 2005).

### 2.4.8 Historic Place Predictive Statement

There are five historic places located within the study area. The vast majority of places identified both within the study area, and within one kilometre of the study area, are dry stone walls. In Australia, dry stone walls appear to have been constructed, in most cases, by immigrants familiar with the type of fencing in their own countries (Vines 1990:17). Stone walls in the western region of Melbourne date from shortly after the first land sales in the district. By the 1850s certain parts of the region had been sold in small lots, particularly near the townships of Rockbank, Kororoit Creek and Truganina. The first tasks of these property owners were defining their boundaries, clearing their fields of the basalt boulders scatters by volcanic eruptions, and fencing their properties to keep their stock in (Vines 1990:17).

In addition to dry stone walls, historic house complexes and wells also form part of the lists of registered sites within one kilometre of the study area.

The parts of the study area that have been subject to modern urban and industrial development, are likely to have been subject to various amounts of disturbance. In these areas it is considered that there is a lower of likelihood of locating previously unrecorded historic sites. Areas that have not been subject to this type of disturbance have a moderate likelihood that previously unrecorded historical sites may have been preserved.

## 3 Archaeological Survey

### 3.1 Aims

A surface archaeological survey was conducted for this historic assessment.

The specific aims of the historical archaeological survey were as follows:

1. To relocate and assess previously recorded historic archaeological sites within the study area; and
2. To determine if any additional historic archaeological sites are located within the study area.

### 3.2 Methodology

The methodology for the survey was informed by the results of the background research (Section 2), as well as the archaeological predictive statement (Section 2.4.8).

A systematic surface survey was employed across the study area using a pedestrian transect methodology.

The field survey was carried out by a team of four people over four days: the 12th of June 2013 to the 17th of June 2013. The historic archaeological survey was conducted concurrently as the standard assessment as part of the preparation of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP No. 12652). Representatives from Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, Boon Wurrung Foundation Limited and the Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Incorporated assisted ACHM during the field assessment.

One property could not be accessed during the survey (Map 3-1). Notes and photographs were taken throughout the survey.

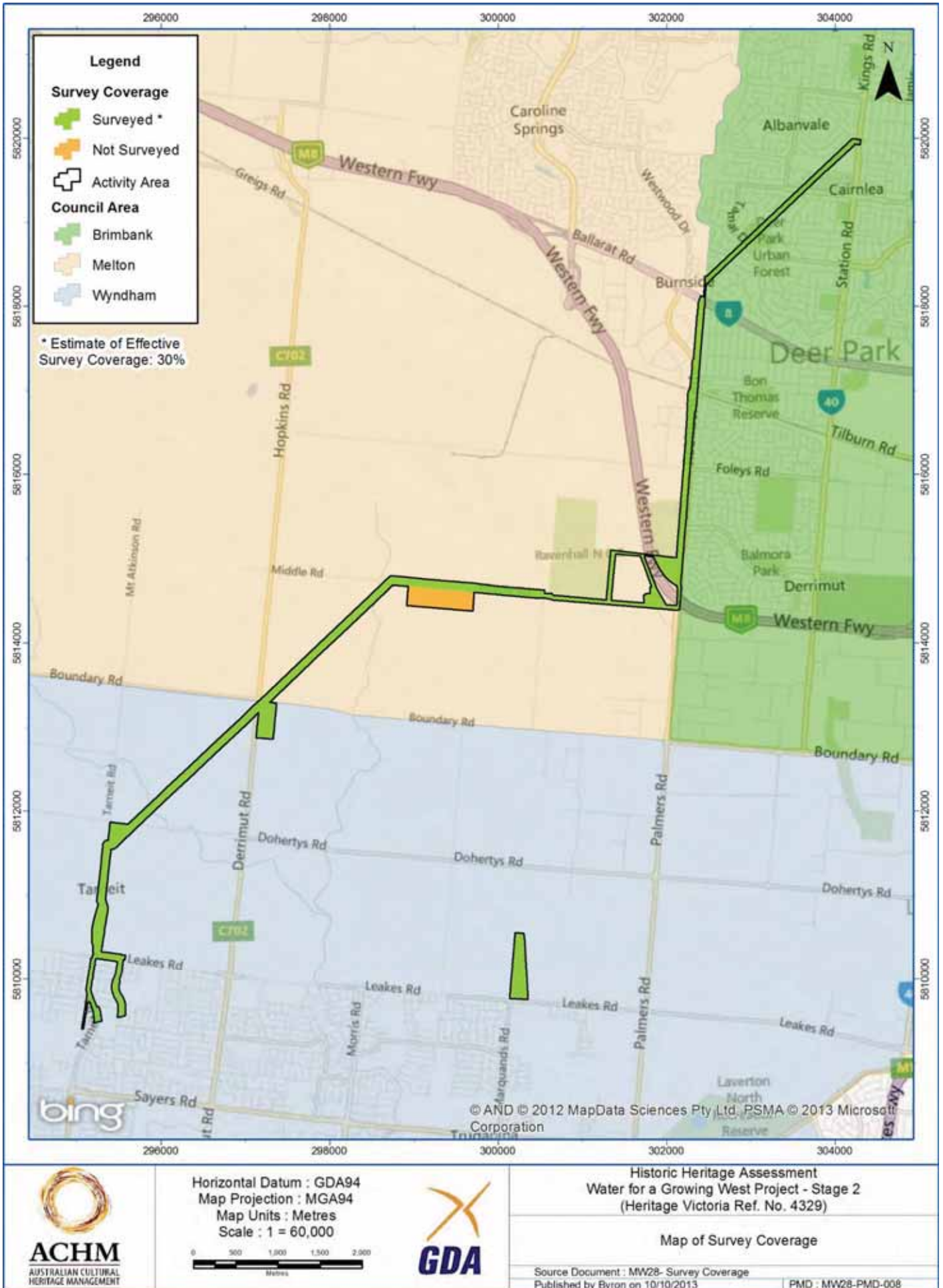
### 3.3 Results

#### 3.3.1 Survey Coverage

Approximately 95% of the study area was surveyed. Effective survey coverage was approximately 30%.

The percentage of ground surface visibility was recorded throughout the survey. Evidence of prior ground disturbance as well as any areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were closely inspected and recorded during the survey. A photo log was kept in order to record the conditions encountered of the study area (i.e. areas of prior disturbance and/or areas of potential archaeological sensitivity).

**Five** historic places have been previously recorded within the study area. Therefore, the survey would attempt to relocate known and locate unknown historic places.



Map 3-1: Map of survey coverage.

### 3.3.2 Summary of H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility)

As noted in the Heritage Inventory Site Card, a consent to damage the historic place was issued in June 2005 (C498 - Consent to Damage). As a result of the consent issued, it is considered likely that the extant buildings were demolished as part of this consent. The eastern boundary of the historic place was surveyed as part of this assessment. The removal of the buildings in this section of the historic place was confirmed during the survey.

The extant structures nor the 20th century artefact scatter were relocated during the survey undertaken as part of this assessment. The trees and the Dry Stone Wall associated with the complex were relocated during the survey.

#### Heritage Inventory Description:

The site comprises of a complex of extant buildings constructed of timber, corrugated iron and asbestos; mature sugar gum border plantings; 2 dykes; earthworks; drainage channels; 2 dams - 1 with partial bluestone walling; stone walls; stockyards; and a low density artefact scatter.

Previous description: Ravenhall magazine/storage facility. Erected between 1943 and 1946. Remaining features include: 1. Timber/corrugated iron building near old gate; 2. timber/corrugated iron building at end of siding; 3. brick and fibro building in SW corner; 4. pines along the internal road; 5. old gateway and road; 6. disused railway siding and culverts.

#### History

The facility was erected between 1943 and 1946. Prior to the 1940s it was part of the pastoral land holding in the area.



Figure 3-1: Facing south in the Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility. No extant buildings were noted during the survey of the eastern portions of this historic place. A series of trees were noted on the internal road within the historic place.



Figure 3-2: Facing northwest immediately south of the boundary of the historic place. Ground visibility was significantly hindered by the grass cover.

### 3.3.3 Summary of H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well)

The site consists of a collapsed (filled in) well towards to the corner of a large paddock. The well is approximately 90 metres northeast from the intersection of Tarneit and Leakes Road. There is no evidence of associated structures.

#### Heritage Inventory Description

Site consists of a collapsed, filled in, well towards the corner of a large paddock.

#### History

The wider plot has been continually cropped by the land owner for the past 30 years, although the immediate location of the well has been avoided. The land owner reports that the well has been filled throughout his tenancy (30 years) and that the previous tenants followed similar land use practices. It is known that one of the earliest owners of the place was John Aitken, who is listed in Spreadborough and Anderson's Victorian Squatters as the title holder.



Figure 3-3: Facing south. Image of 830 Leakes Road Well (H7822-2294).





Figure 3-4: Image facing north. Image of 830 Leakes Road Well (H7822-2294).

### 3.3.4 Summary of H7822-TBC (320 Leakes Road Well)

A historic well was located 10 metres west of the northernmost dam in the paddock at 320 Leakes Road. The well consists of a conical depression approximately 1 metre deep x 6 metres in diameter. Surrounding the well was a large number of basalt stones of varying sizes, with an estimated maximum dimension of 400mm x 250mm x 250mm (only some of the stones were fully visible). There are no historic structures or buildings in the immediate vicinity of the well. However, the ruins of a blue stone four-roomed house are located approximately 740m south east of the well (H7822-2284). These two sites would have been on the same property.

#### Heritage Inventory Description

Site consists of a collapsed, filled in, well towards the corner of a large paddock.

#### History

The Truganina area was settled by European squatters by 1836. They used the land mainly for grazing and cropping. 320 Leakes Road once formed Section 16, Parish of Truganina, which was further divided up into four lots, all owned by the Cropley family. In 1858, a parish plan of Truganina describes the area as well grassed and free from stone. This suggests that clearing of the area had taken place. Stones from paddocks were often stockpiled and used to build dry stone walls and wells, among other things.



Figure 3-5: Facing north. Image showing the H7822-TBC 320 Leakes Road Well.

### 3.3.5 Summary of Historic Dry Stone Walls

The following statement summarises the characteristics of the historic dry stone walls identified within the boundaries of the study area, these are:

- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls);
- D7822-0369 (Lady Gee Stone Walls);
- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1);
- And the following newly recorded Dry Stone Walls:
  - Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road);
  - Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek);
  - Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek);
  - Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek);
  - Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road);
  - Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road);
  - Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass);
  - Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road); and
  - Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).



Figure 3-6: Facing south. Image showing the Dry Stone Walls that form part of H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility).



Figure 3-7: Facing south. Image showing the Dry Stone Walls that form part of the newly located dry stone wall Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

The following previously recorded Dry Stone Walls were not relocated. It is considered likely that they have been destroyed by the installation of services (gas pipeline), industrial and residential development that has occurred throughout the study area.

Previously recorded Dry Stone Walls not relocated:

- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls); and

- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1).



Figure 3-8: Image facing east. The quarry is located to the right of this photo. The Pioneer DSW 1 (D7822-0355) is registered between the quarry and the road.

In summary, the dry stone walls within the study area display the following characteristics:

- Although the walls are in poor condition, the remains of the walls (namely foundation and building stones) displayed careful placement of rocks without using any cementing or other binding substances. This was a common wall building practice in the region;
- Consistently erected from local sources of stone, either quarried or unquarried;
- Unquarried sources of stone are generally located in the surrounding area as basalt floaters on the surfaces of paddocks;
- Walls commonly taper in shape and have wide bases (foundations);
- Walls can vary in terms of style, structure and technique of construction; and,
- Walls can include a combination of other materials or additions which can either be added on after the construction of the wall or be contemporaneous to the time of construction (e.g. wire fencing and wire posts).

The construction of dry stone walls incorporating basalt has been commonplace on the volcanic plains of Victoria since the 1860s, when extensive boundary fencing became the rule ((McLellan 1989; Long 2003). The use of basalt to construct fences and walls became common throughout the state, especially in throughout the western region where dry stone walls are widespread. These areas were the focus of the early pastoral expansion and where farming occupation intensified through the sale and acquisition of land.

The dry stone walls documented in this assessment may be representative of the original boundary of the properties and may have been constructed during the late 1800s when the land passed through the hands of various owners who used the land for farming and grazing.

Several other dry stone walls have been recorded in the region. Dry stone walls are common to many countries and were used in many areas of Australia until the advent of cheaper wire alternatives. For some areas to the north and west of Melbourne, dry stone walls are common components of the historic landscape and are often incorporated into local planning schemes and heritage studies.

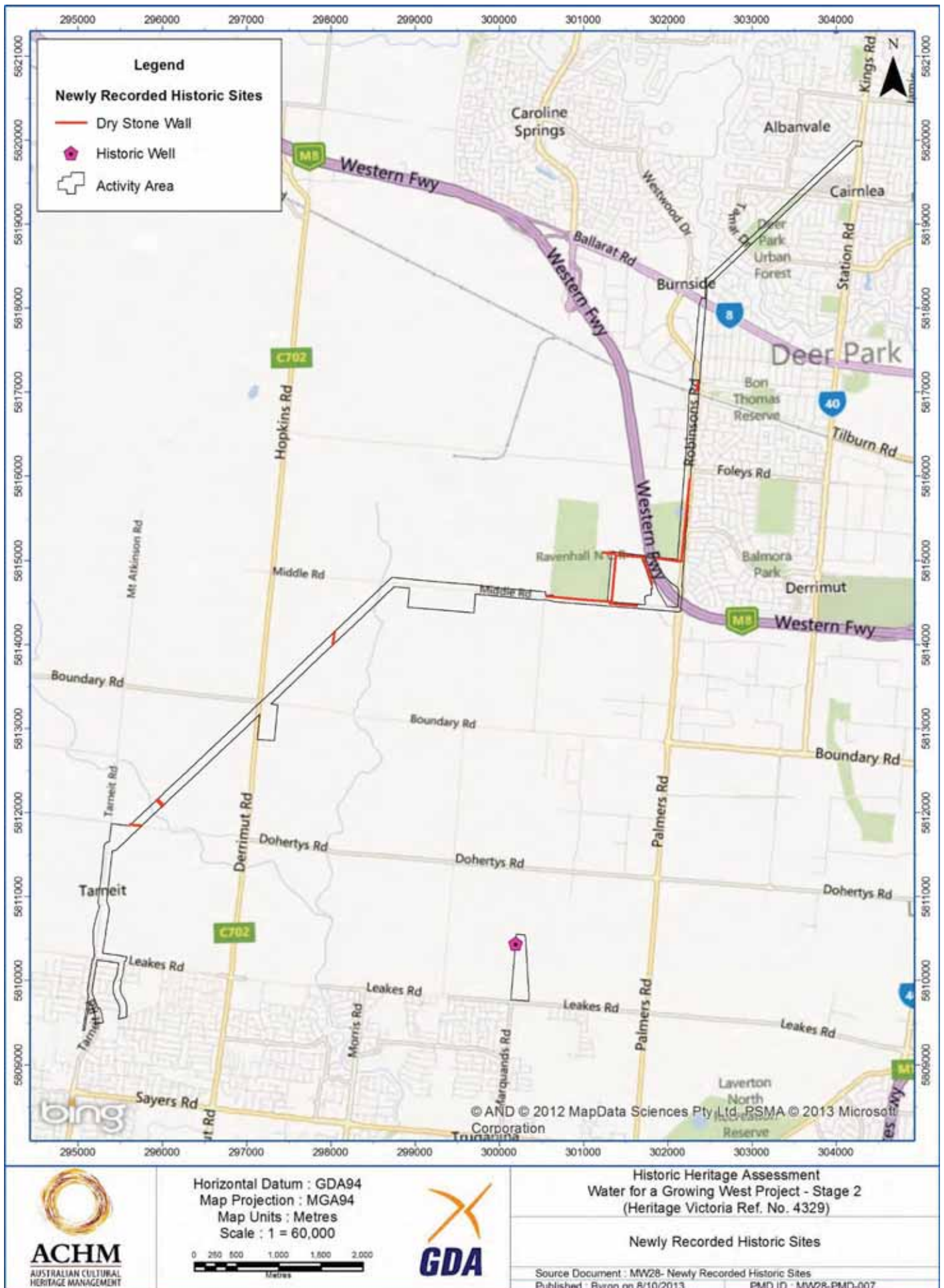
### 3.4 Conclusion

The results of the archaeological survey and background research indicate that there are risks to previously registered, and newly-recorded historic heritage places within the study area. The most common historic site types present within the study area are dry stone walls, however, historic wells and structures related to the past pastoral, economic development and ammunitions are also present within the study area.



Management strategies are required to mitigate the risks to these sites. An Environmental Management Plan should be prepared by Melbourne Water Corporation which will set out procedures to manage the known historic sites and mitigate any potential sites that may be discovered during the construction activities.

**DRAFT**



Map 3-2: Map detailing the location of the newly recorded sites.

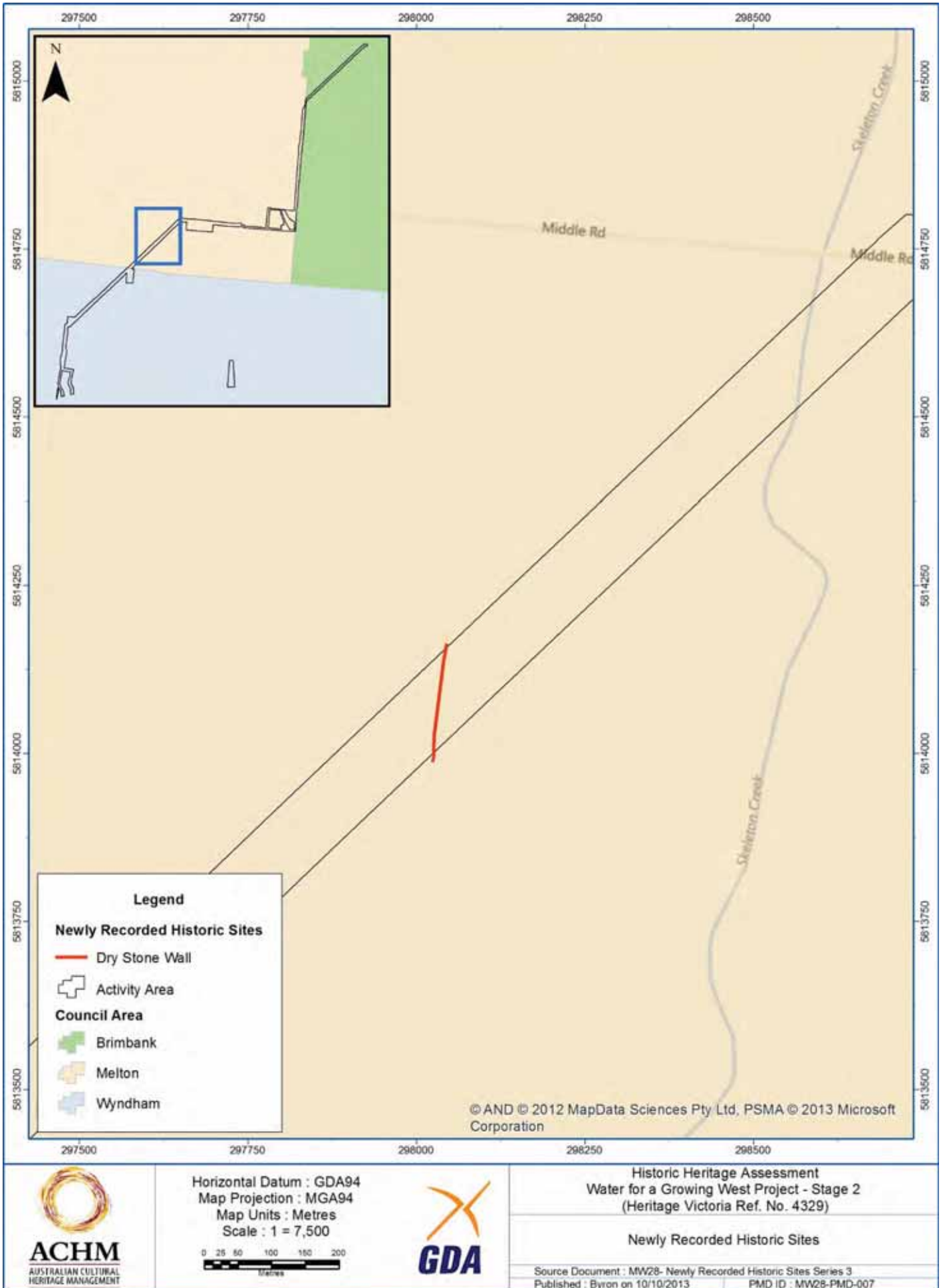


Map 3-3: Map detailing the location of H7822-TBC 320 Leakes Road Well.



Map 3-4: Map detailing the location of Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road); Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek) and Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek).





Map 3-5: Map detailing the location of Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek).





Map 3-6: Map detailing Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road); Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road), Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass) and Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road).



Map 3-7: Map detailing the location of Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

## 4 Historic Heritage Significance Assessment

### 4.1 The Burra Charter

The standard for determining the significance of historical cultural heritage places is derived from international principles developed by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). 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; and,*

*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.*

(Australia ICOMOS 1999)

When assessing the historic values of a place, the use of ‘historic themes’ are used by heritage specialists to contribute in the knowledge of the meanings and connections that historic places may have, in addition to the physical fabric of a heritage place. Themes can aid in the explanation in how particular components of a heritage 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; and,
- Theme 9: Marking the phases of life.

These theme groups are further expanded into more specific sub-themes which will not be discussed in this section. 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)

#### **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.

It is standard practice when assessing the significance of a heritage place in Victoria to consider whether it is of Local, Regional or State (or potentially National) significance.

## 4.2 Significance Assessment

Adapting the Burra Charter criteria to this heritage assessment the following significance statements are provided:

### 4.2.1 Significance of the Dry Stone Walls (both previously recorded and newly recorded)

Given the current database on dry stone walls within the region, the dry stone walls located within the study area are typical of those found locally and they conform to a general style with no embellishments. Dry stone walls of similar structures have been recorded throughout the region and are assigned 'D' Classifications by Heritage Victoria. This is because Heritage Victoria no longer list dry stone walls, or add them to the Heritage Inventory (as they are not considered to have significant historical archaeological values). Increasingly, Brimbank City Council, City of Melton and Wyndham City Councils are now protecting dry stone walls using specific provisions of their respective planning schemes (*pers. comm.* Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria, Monday 7 October 2013).

In summary, the archaeological significance of the network of dry stone walls within the study area is considered to be low. The walls are mostly in dilapidated condition and have been modified through time (e.g. modern star-picket fencing and stone removal), display minimal aesthetic qualities, and have minimal research value.

### 4.2.2 Significance of H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility)

The following has been derived from the Heritage Inventory site card for the place:

The site maintains a high level of intactness and integrity and has been subject to little disturbance. The majority of the site comprise of extant structures, however there are some land modification works including the construction of a tramway, the embankment of which remains; dams and channels and a dry stone wall. Overall the site has low archaeological potential.

The site is of local historical significance for its association with government policy and the protection of explosives in the Western Region during World War II. Together with the Truganina Munitions Reserve the site forms part of the historical landscape of the area and represents a layer in the Western Regions history. The site also has link to pastoral activities reflecting the development of the local industry. The site is of scientific significance for its potential to provide further information about government policy and the practice of safe guarding explosives during WWII through the application of archaeological techniques. The site comprise of mainly extant structures, landscape works and planting. A 20th century low density artefact scatter is located in the NE portion of this site. There is potential for subsurface deposits to remain relating to the construction and use of the site.

Despite this, neither the extant structures nor 20th century artefact scatter were relocated during the survey undertaken as part of this assessment. The trees and the Dry Stone Wall were relocated during the survey.

### 4.2.3 Significance of H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well)

The following has been derived from the Heritage Inventory site card for the place:

According to the Victorian Heritage Inventory site card for this historic site, the site is considered to be of low to moderate archaeological significance. The site has no known historical significance. The site has no visible artefacts within the shaft of the well, however since the well have been filled the potential remains for artefact to be present underneath the surface. The condition and representativeness of the site are both poor. There, this site holds a low to moderate scientific significance. As this site is filled in, and the visible remains are in an advanced state of disrepair, this site is regarded to have no aesthetic significance. This site has no social or spiritual significance.



#### 4.2.4 Significance of H7822-TBC01 (320 Leakes Road Well)

It is unknown if the construction of this well was ever completed. It is likely that the stone that is present here was stockpiled for the construction of the well, which was not completed. The sizeable depression/shaft of the well has the potential to contain archaeological material. The archaeological significance is unknown. Historical archaeological material may be present with depth.

### 4.3 Implications for the Proposed Activities

#### 4.3.1 Protection of Heritage Places

The *Heritage Act 1995* protects all historic (non-Indigenous) heritage sites older than 50 years. If a site is of State Significance it is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and a Permit from Heritage Victoria is required to disturb it. If an archaeological site is not of State significance it is usually listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and Consent from Heritage Victoria would be required to disturb it.

If a historical archaeological site is uncovered in the course of the activity, under s.127 of the Heritage Act 1995, it is an offence to knowingly damage, disturb or excavate without obtaining the appropriate consent from the Executive Director of the Heritage Victoria.

Historic places H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility), H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well) and H7822-TBC01 (320 Leakes Road Well) are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and Consent from Heritage Victoria would be required to disturb if the proposed activities will impact all or parts of these places.

The Dry Stone Walls are 'D' listed sites at Heritage Victoria and do not afford any legislative protection under the Heritage Act 1995; consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. However, it is recommended that consultation with the City of Melton and the City of Wyndham take place to determine the future management of this site (See Section 5.2).

#### 4.3.2 The Importance of Heritage Protection

Heritage places are significant for educating communities. Buildings, areas, landscapes and other places of heritage value provide insights into the origins of the Truganina, Tarneit Deer Park. Heritage places can also add character, appeal and interests to Truganina, Tarneit and Deer Park and in turn neighbouring regions and thus are irreplaceable and valuable.

Respect for cultural heritage includes the retention and management of places that are important to the local community. One of the objectives of planning in Victoria is to conserve and enhance buildings, landscapes or other heritage places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of specific cultural value. The Melton City Council, Wyndham City Council and Brimbank City Council has a significant role in protecting heritage places of value to the local community.

#### 4.3.3 Local Council Planning Schemes

##### City of Melton

A Ministerial Advisory Committee was formed in 2006 to provide advice on heritage provisions in planning schemes. As a direct result of their report, Amendment VC50 was adopted on the 15th December 2008. Among other things, VC50 introduces a new provision in Clause 52.37 to require a planning permit to demolish or alter a dry stone wall constructed before 1940, and introduces decision guidelines for the demolition or removal of post boxes and dry stone walls.

Council will sign on to Clause 52.37 prior to the exhibition of the amendment as a form of interim heritage controls. The schedule to the clause will nominate the 144 walls proposed for the heritage overlay schedule and Council will later remove itself from the schedule, after gazettal of the amendment.

In 2011, the Council produced the document, *The Dry Stone Walls of Melton: Guidelines for the Assessment of Planning Applications, Conservation Works and Repair*, to assist in the preparation and assessment of planning applications which involve dry stone walls. The document will be exhibited as part of the proposed amendment.

The document aims to assist owners, developers, utility companies, planners and government agencies in the preparation of planning permit applications and precinct structure plans. The guidelines are to be a reference document within the Shire of Melton Planning Scheme, and are to be read in conjunction with local and state planning policies and guidelines.

Sarah Jane Peters (Melton City Council) noted that once the final alignment of the pipeline is determined a planning permit application must be made to the Council. This planning permit application must include the location of the dry stone walls located as a result of this assessment. It is then likely that permit conditions will



be placed on the permit. As part of those permit conditions, it is likely that a conditions assessment will have to be undertaken on the DSW prior to the approval of the permit.

### Wyndham City Council

Wyndham City Council have noted that the installation of services across the alignment of retained dry stone walls is to be undertaken by boring rather than open trenching. If open trenching or disturbance to the wall is unavoidable, a minimum section of wall may be temporarily removed and then reinstated to original condition.

Any reinstatement or repair of walls is to be undertaken by a professional craftsperson and is to be consistent with the construction style of the original wall and reinstated to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Reinstatement is to use stone from (in order of priority):

- The original wall in that location (including fallen stone adjacent to the wall);
- A nearby section of the wall approved to be removed;
- From the adjacent paddock;
- From walls approved to be removed in the nearby area (including stone stockpiled by Council); and,
- A list of professional craftspeople can be obtained by Council and the Dry Stone Walls Association of Australia.

A recent assessment for the Growth Areas Authority (GAA) refers to dry stone walls 'pre-dating 1940', in the western part of Wyndham. In this assessment, dry stone walls are noted particularly in Greens Road, Wyndham Vale (Precinct Structure Plan No. 42 North), Black Forest Road (Precinct Structure Plan No. 42 North), and Ballan Road (Precinct Structure Plan No. 40 East), with additional isolated examples elsewhere. In accordance with the recent GAA assessment, it is recommended that 'where possible, dry stone walls should be retained' and form part of the new urban form. This can be achieved in estate entrance features, fencing, and open space areas. If a dry stone wall cannot be saved, the stones from the removed wall should be salvaged and re-used to augment walls that will be retained.

Dry stone walls constructed by early pastoralists are common throughout this area and characterise western and northern areas of Melbourne where basalt plains and outcrops predominate.

## 4.4 Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

The greatest risk to historic heritage identified within the Water for a Growing West Project are works associated with the construction phase as earthmoving and clearing activities can and will damage or destroy historic heritage sites within the impact zones. The results of the historic archaeological survey and background investigations indicate that there are risks to identified historic heritage places within the study area. An Environmental Management Plan may be required to be prepared which would include management recommendations for the mitigation of identified historic sites before, during and after the proposed activities. Contingency measures will also manage the unexpected discovery of previously unregistered and unassessed historic heritage sites and features during construction (see Section 5).

## 5 Historic Heritage Management Recommendations

### 5.1 Heritage Act 1995

#### 5.1.1 Victorian Heritage Register

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

There are no historic heritage places listed on the VHR within the study area.

#### 5.1.2 Victorian Heritage Inventory

Historic Places H7822-0174 (Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility), H7822-2294 (830 Leakes Road Well) and H7822-TBC01 (32 Leakes Road Well) are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and Consent from Heritage Victoria would be required to disturb them if the proposed activities will impact all or parts of these places (See Appendix 7.2).

Presently, valid Consent application normally take approximately three weeks to be processed and issued by Heritage Victoria to the proponent. The Consent application must address the new requirements specified in the *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites (December 2012)*.

It is necessary to obtain an approval from the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria, in accordance with the *Heritage Act 1995*, for any works which may affect the historical archaeological values of a place.

A Consent is required even if a Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been approved to authorise archaeological investigations, or other subsurface works, under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

#### 5.1.3 De-Registered Sites (Inventory)

The following dry stone walls are 'D' listed (de-registered) on the Heritage Inventory:

- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls);
- D7822-0369 (Lady Gee Stone Walls); and,
- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1).

The following newly recorded Dry Stone Walls will not be listed on the Heritage Inventory:

- Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass);
- Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road); and,
- Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

The newly recorded walls and the existing 'D' listed sites at Heritage Victoria do not afford any legislative protection under the *Heritage Act 1995*; consequently, no Consent is required from Heritage Victoria. However, it is recommended that consultation with the City of Melton and the City of Wyndham takes place to determine the future management of these sites (See Section 5.2 below).

#### 5.1.4 General Recommendations - Discovery of Suspected Historic Heritage during Construction Activities

As it is an offence under s.127 of the *Heritage Act 1995* to excavate, damage or disturb relics and sites whether or not they are included on the Victorian Heritage Register or Victorian Heritage Inventory. The procedures below must be undertaken in the event that historic archaeological sites, features or remains are found (or suspected to be found) during the construction activities. This procedure would typically include the following:

- The person identifying the find(s) must notify the project supervisor within 24 hours;

- All relevant works must be suspended within 10m of the location of the discovery;
- The location of the find(s) are to be barricaded off using suitable materials (i.e. safety webbing, flagging tape) to a minimum distance of 10m;
- The discovery must be left undisturbed until assessed by a qualified archaeologist;
- Work(s) can continue outside of the barricaded area;
- The project supervisor must contact a qualified historical archaeologist who will notify Heritage Victoria once the discovery has been assessed and recorded; and,
- If the discovery is assessed as being of State Significance and Heritage Victoria advises that it must be listed on the Victorian Heritage Register then a Permit from Heritage Victoria is required to disturb it. If the discovery is not of State Significance and is recommended to be placed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory then Consent from Heritage Victoria would be required to disturb it.

## 5.2 Planning and Environment Act 1987

### 5.2.1 Dry Stone Wall Management

None of the dry stone walls identified within the study area are included on the Heritage Victoria Inventory and do not afford any legislative protection under the Heritage Act 1995. However, it should be noted that dry stone walls are afforded protection pursuant to the Wyndham City Council C86 Planning Scheme Amendment, and the Melton City Council Planning Scheme Amendment.

#### Wyndham City Council

Further consultation with Wyndham City Council is required to establish whether the following newly recorded Dry Stone Walls will be included and protected on their Planning Scheme:

- Dry Stone Wall 1 (north of Dohertys Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 2 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 3 (north of Dry Creek);
- Dry Stone Wall 5 (north of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 6 (south of Middle Road);
- Dry Stone Wall 7 (west of the Deer Park Bypass);
- Dry Stone Wall 8 (west of Robinsons Road); and,
- Dry Stone Wall 9 (west of Robinsons Road).

Wyndham City Council Amendment No. C86 of the Planning Scheme came into operation from 3 October 2013, notes that the amendment applies permanent heritage controls to the areas, buildings, places and precincts identified as locally significant in the *City of Wyndham Heritage Study 1997*, and the *Wyndham City Council Review of Heritage Sites of Local Interest 2004*."

#### Melton City Council

Further consultation with Melton City Council is required to establish whether the following Dry Stone Walls will be included and protected on their Planning Schemes:

- D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls);
- D7822-0369 (Lady Gee Stone Walls); and,
- D7822-0355 (Pioneer DSW 1).
- The following newly located Dry Stone Walls are located within Melton City Council:
  - Dry Stone Wall 4 (west of Skeleton Creek);

#### City of Melton Planning Scheme - Clause 52.37 'POST BOXES AND DRY STONE WALLS'

**Purpose:** To conserve historic post boxes and dry stone walls.

**Permit requirement:** A permit is required to demolish or remove a post box constructed before 1930.

A permit is required to demolish, remove or alter a dry stone wall constructed before 1940 on land specified in the schedule to this provision. This does not apply to:

- Dry stone structures other than walls and fences;
- The demolition or removal of a section of a dry stone wall to install a gate; and,
- The reconstruction of damaged or collapsing walls which are undertaken to the same specifications and using the same materials as the existing walls.

**Decision guidelines:** Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The significance of the post box or dry stone wall;
- Any applicable heritage study, statement of significance and conservation policy;
- Whether the proposal will adversely affect the significance of the post box or dry stone wall; and,
- Whether the proposal will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the area.

### 5.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a nationwide structure for the protection of heritage and environmental values and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC).

The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated places is appropriate for listing on either the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis.

Based on the results of the background research and the historic archaeological survey, there are no historic heritage places of national or commonwealth significance located within the study area. Therefore, a Referral is not required under the EPBC Act in relation to historic heritage matters.

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## 7 Appendices

### 7.1 Historic Cultural Heritage Legislation and Policy

Throughout most jurisdictions in Australia, cultural heritage sites or places are protected by either State or Commonwealth heritage legislation, or a combination of both. All the historical archaeological sites in Victoria older than 50 years are protected under the Heritage Act 1995 (Vic), and other relevant legislation, regardless of whether they are recorded by Heritage Victoria. The below table details the applicable historical cultural heritage legislation and policy relevant to this project.

Legislation/Policy	Description
International	
Burra Charter	<p>In 1977 the Australian International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) reviewed the Venice Charter, adopted in 1964, in relation to Australian practice. In 1979 the Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was adopted at a meeting in the historic mining town of Burra, South Australia. This is now commonly known as the 'Burra Charter'.</p> <p>The Burra Charter and its accompanying guidelines define the basic principles, processes and practices upon which statutory assessments of heritage significance in Australia are based. In most cases the wording of the various sets of criteria will differ slightly: for example, the criteria used by the Victorian Heritage Council are worded differently from those used by the Australian Heritage Council. All, however, are based on the same principles and incorporate general criteria such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- association with special events, developments or phases;</li> <li>- rarity due to association with a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practiced;</li> <li>- importance for demonstrating principal characteristics of a particular type or class of human activities);</li> <li>- aesthetic value to the local community;</li> <li>- value for demonstrating a particular technical or creative process; and</li> <li>- strong or special association with a particular community or ethnic group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</li> </ul> <p>Generally, these criteria can be grouped into three main categories: social (I), scientific (II) and historical (III), depending on the nature of a given place or item.</p>
National	
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	<p>Amendments introduced in January 2004 to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPSC Act), introduced a new national cultural heritage management regime. The Regulations defined a suite of Commonwealth Heritage Values   Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles and National Heritage Values/ National Heritage Management Principles. The Heritage Values derive from aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community. The Heritage Management Principles are broad principles which provide a guiding framework for excellence in managing heritage properties, and address aspects of the management of heritage properties including objectives, standards, processes and practices.</p> <p>The amended legislation also established two new lists or registers for heritage places at Commonwealth/National level, the National Heritage List (for places of outstanding cultural heritage significance to Australia) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (for significant heritage places owned or controlled by Commonwealth Government organisations).</p> <p>In addition, the EPSC Act establishes a Commonwealth process for assessment of proposed actions that are likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance (NES) including: National and World Heritage properties and places.</p>
State	
Heritage Act 1995	<p>The purpose of the Heritage Act 1995 is to "provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects" (s.1). There are two levels of protection for cultural heritage places:</p> <p>Victorian Heritage Register: The Victorian Heritage Register lists the State's most significant heritage places and objects. These can be searched on the Victorian Heritage Database.</p> <p>Heritage Inventory: The Heritage Inventory (HI) lists all known historical archaeological sites in Victoria. It includes information about sites and artefacts, including a description and assessment of significance.</p> <p>Under the Act, it is an offence to damage or disturb unregistered archaeological places or objects (s.127) of registered places or objects without consent (s. 129) and the discovery of archaeological places or objects must be reported (s.132).</p> <p>An archaeological object (see relic in the Act) is any archaeological deposit or artefacts which are 50 or more years old (s.3). An archaeological site (or place) under the Act is any area in which archaeological objects are situated (5.3).</p>
Planning and Environment Act 1987	<p>In the Planning and Environment Act 1987 places of heritage significance are able to be protected under Planning Schemes, according to Objective 15 of State Planning Policy Framework. Places of heritage significance to a locality can be protected by a Heritage Overlay (HO). HOs are contained within Planning schemes and assist in protecting the heritage of a local government area. HOs include places of local significance as well as places included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). There is one Planning Scheme affecting the study area; the Wyndham City Council, City of Melton and Brimbank City Council.</p>

## 7.2 Heritage Victoria Consent Form and Prescribed Fees



### Application for Consent

to carry out works or activities to a place or object on the Victorian Heritage Inventory  
(pursuant to Section 129 of the *Heritage Act 1995*)

Please complete all sections of the form to assist in processing your application.

If adequate details are not provided, the application will be returned to the applicant.

#### 1. Archaeological place or object

Name of place or object: .....

Address/location: .....

Heritage Inventory number: ..... AMG coordinates (AGD66 (only)) .....

Local government authority: .....

Is an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan required? Yes No

Status of plan: Completed Underway Not yet started

#### 2. Supervising archaeologist

Name: .....

E-mail address: .....

Company name: .....

Postal address: .....

Postcode: .....

Telephone (business hours): ..... Fax: .....

Please attach archaeological qualifications. In the case of an excavation, provide evidence of the archaeologist's ability to undertake all required archaeological processes.

#### 3. Applicant details

Name of contact person: .....

E-mail address: .....

Company name (if applicable): .....

Postal address: .....

Postcode: .....

Telephone (business hours): ..... Fax: .....

#### 4. Proposed works

Tick appropriate category/categories:

uncover or expose an archaeological site or object

excavate land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological site or object

deface or damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological site or object or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological site or object

other (specify in *Description of works* overleaf)

See fee schedule.

**5. Description of works**

Please provide a summary of the proposed works/activities. For excavation proposals, a detailed excavation methodology, including a site plan, trench details and other information, must be attached. For site disturbance/damage proposals, details of watching brief/monitoring methodologies must be attached.

.....  
 ..... Estimated cost of works \$ .....

**6. Owner/land manager must complete this section**

I am the owner/land manager of the place or object described in the consent application, and I approve the lodgement of this application. If property is unoccupied, I authorise officers appointed by the Executive Director to inspect this place/object to assess the application and carry out any further inspections required during the time approved works are undertaken, and within 6 months of notification of their completion.

Name: .....

Company name: .....

E-mail address: .....

Postal address: .....

Postcode: .....

Signature: ..... Date: / /

**7. Occupier must complete this section (if applicable)**

I authorise officers appointed by the Executive Director to inspect this place/object to assess the application and carry out any further inspections required during the time approved works are undertaken, and within 6 months of notification of their completion.

Occupier's name: .....

Telephone (business hours): ..... Fax: .....

Signature: ..... Date: / /

**8. Applicant must complete this section**

I undertake that the works/activities will be carried out strictly in conformity with consents granted by the Executive Director.

Signature: ..... Date: / /

**9. Additional information**

If the owner or occupier is unavailable to sign this form, attachments should be made or separate letters forwarded to Heritage Victoria.

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

This form must be lodged to Heritage Victoria, GPO Box 2392, Melbourne, VIC 3001, or by fax to (03) 8644 8811.

Office use only		
Date received: / /	Copies sent: .....	Log on: .....
Date expires: / /	Fee received? Yes No	Cash: .....
Money order .....	Cheque: .....	Credit card: .....
Number: .....	Number: .....	Number: .....

*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.*





ABN NO. 87 967 501 331

## CONSENT APPLICATION FEES FOR WORKS AND ACTIVITIES TO PLACES AND OBJECTS

*As per the Heritage (General) Regulations 2005 effective from the 15 April 2005*

*(NOTE: GST IS NOT APPLICABLE ON APPLICATION FEES)*

CLASS OF APPLICATION	DESCRIPTION	FEE \$
Class 1	An application for consent to uncover or expose an archaeological relic or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological relic	\$225
Class 2	An application for consent to deface, damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic, or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic, where the damage will affect less than 50% of the relic	\$420
Class 3	An application for consent to deface, damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic, or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic, where the damage will affect 50% or more of the relic	\$635
Class 4	An application for consent to possess an archaeological relic for the purposes of sale or to buy or sell an archaeological relic	\$100

### *Waiver Of Fees For Consents*

The Heritage Council may waive the fee for an application for a permit under section 129(1) of the Act 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 the applicant in relation to that registered place or registered object.