

Esso Pipeline Replacement Project

DRAFT Historical Archaeological Assessment



A report by Andrew Long + Associates on behalf of Esso Australia Resources Pty
Ltd

Melinda Albrecht, David Mathews & Alison O'Connor

Draft - 14 January 2014



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Photo Caption (Coverplate): Row of trees (Photograph taken on 15 November 2013 by Melinda Albrecht)

Esso Pipeline Replacement Project

Replacement pipeline to transport crude oil and condensate between Esso's facilities at
Longford and Long Island Point (Longford – Warragul Section)

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INTRODUCTION

Esso Australia Resources Pty Ltd intends to replace an existing 700mm gas pipeline which was constructed in 1969 (and underwent a partial replacement in 1980) but is approaching the end of its operational life. The replacement pipeline will allow for the continued delivery of crude and condensate and will also allow for natural gas from Esso's offshore Gippsland operations to continue to flow to Australian households and businesses. The new pipeline will be approximately 350mm in diameter and typically located 900-1200mm below the ground surface.

It is intended that the replacement pipeline will be constructed adjacent to the existing pipeline and within existing easements held by Esso, where possible minimising the need to acquire or disturb additional land.

Two historical archaeological survey notifications were lodged by Andrew Long + Associates to assess the impact of the pipeline on the local heritage values; one notification for the western section (#4400) and one for the eastern section (#4399). The notification forms were lodged on 1 November 2013 and notification and report numbers were received on 7 November 2013.

Authors

This report has been authored by qualified archaeologists and heritage consultants from Andrew Long + Associates Pty Ltd, a company experienced in professional heritage assessment and evaluation since 1991, in accordance with section 189 of the Act.

The authors of this report are:

- **Alison O'Connor**, Project Manager
- **Melinda Albrecht**, Senior Project Manager
- **David Mathews**, Senior Project Manager

The Location of the Study Area

The eastern section of the study area is approximately 111.7km long activity area is located between Warragul – Korumburra Road, Warragul and Longford Crude Stabilisation Plant in Longford. The eastern study area falls within the current municipal boundaries of Baw Baw Shire, Latrobe City and Wellington Shire.

The western section of the study area is approximately 74.8km long and is located between Warragul – Korumburra Road, Warragul and Long Island Point in Hastings. The western study area falls within the current municipal boundaries of Mornington Peninsula Shire, City of Casey, Cardinia Shire and Baw Baw Shire.

See Map 1 for the location of the entire study area.

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

In total, eight historical sites of varying archaeological significance are currently recorded within or close to the study area. One historical site was identified on the Heritage Register, two were identified on the Heritage Inventory, three were listed under the Heritage Overlay and two sites were recorded on the Hermes database as unlisted (Map 1).

Heritage Register

Monomeith Homestead (H0452). See Heritage Overlay HO77.

The Monomeith Homestead contains the same extent as HO77 and measures 179889.80m². The site is located at 405 Monomeith Road, Monomeith, within the Cardinia Shire. This site is of state level of significance. The Monomeith Homestead was constructed in 1850 and its architectural style is Pre-separation Colonial Vernacular 1836-50 (Map 5). Below is a photo and description of the homestead from the Heritage Inventory website.



Plate 1: Monomeith Homestead (H0452 & HO77)

Heritage Register Description:

A vast area of land on the northern side of Westernport Bay was, during the early nineteenth century, dominated by the partnership of Mickle, Bakewell and Lyall, operating under the name of Westernport Stations. In 1856, the land holdings were divided amongst the partners, with John Mickle taking, amongst other blocks, the Monomeith block. In 1857, John Mickle's younger brother Alexander arrived from Scotland with his wife Agnes and they went to Yallock to manage the Yallock and Monomeith properties. In 1860, Alexander and Agnes, with their infant son David, moved to a new home at Monomeith and their second

child, Margaret, was born there soon after. This was the Monomeith homestead of this report. Alexander Mickle died at the homestead in November 1861 and his second son was born four weeks later. Agnes Mickle subsequently married her late husband's cousin, Andrew Hudson, and they continued to live at Monomeith, managing the property in conjunction with William Lyall. In 1868, the family shifted out of Monomeith to their new homestead at "Protector Park". There is no evidence of anyone living at the property until 1873, when Patrick and James Gill are leasing the property. In 1880, the Gills entered into a financing arrangement with the Hon. JG. Francis MLA, and purchased the property. Following Patrick Gill's death in 1886, the property was broken up into 18 farming blocks and 47 building blocks for the railway township of Monomeith. The homestead was acquired by James Murphy, who subsequently sold to Herbert Thomas Glasscock. His sons have held the property until the present day. The building is an important element of the history of the area, being the earliest surviving residence in this district. As such, it demonstrates the style of settlement in the area and is closely associated with early Victorian pioneers. The building is architecturally elegant and demonstrates an interesting exercise in early timber construction.

Heritage Inventory

Old Darnum Park Homestead (H8121-0023)

The extent of Old Darnum Park Homestead (H8121-0023) has recently been updated in January 2014. The site is now significantly smaller and no longer intersects the study area. The homestead is located at Darnum Park Road, Darnum, within the Baw Baw Shire and measures 9997.66m². The site features historic trees and an artefact dump. This site may potentially contain archaeological relics and deposits (Map 3). Below is a description of the homestead from the Heritage Inventory website.

Heritage Inventory Description:

Nothing is left of the original house structure. This has been ploughed up within the past 4 years and the artefacts/debris unearthed were removed and buried in a pit to the north of the pine tree. The pine, pear and elm trees were planted pre-1913. An oak tree and eucalyptus tree located near the house site were planted shortly after 1913. A shed and stockyard were also constructed on the site pre-1913 but no structural remains of these are left.

Heritage Inventory Significance: Local historical - probably one of the earliest homestead sites in the area. Low scientific significance - very little is left of the structures of the homestead, a scatter of artefacts (ploughed up and pushed under a tree) and pine, elm and pear trees mark the site.

Heritage Overlay

Monomeith/Cardinia (HO78)

The Heritage Overlay HO78 is located at 490 Monomeith Road, Monomeith. Tree controls apply and the Heritage Overlay measures 1156483.12m² (Map 4).

Monomeith/Cardinia (HO77) See Monomeith Homestead (HO452).

This Heritage Overlay encompasses HO452 and measures 179889.80m²(Map 5).

Pearcedale/Casey (HO21)

The Heritage Overlay HO21 is within the extent of 3958 and measures 6319.44m² (Map 6). The site is named 'Quilly Park' or other names include 'Craig's Selection' or 'Jatoki Farm'. The site dates to the Victorian Period (1851-1901). The below site information is sourced from a heritage study conducted by the City of Casey in 2004:

Statement of Significance:

'Quilly Park' (also known as Jatoki Farm and Craig's Selection), comprising the wattle and daub cottage constructed c.1870 (and excluding the 1916 cottage), at 55 Craig's Lane, Pearcedale. 'Quilly Park' is of local historic and technical significance to the City of Casey. Historically, 'Quilly Park' is significant as the oldest known farm house in the former Cranbourne Shire and among the earliest in the West Gippsland region. It demonstrates the earliest period of pastoral settlement and the detailed documentation of its long association with the Craig family adds to the understanding of the property although the house is currently stripped of most of its historic context. (AHC criteria A4, D2 and H1). Technically, 'Quilly Park' is significant as a rare surviving example of an early type of house construction, which provides valuable evidence of how early settlers created shelter using local materials.

History:

This site was owned by David Craig from 1880 after Fred and Eliza Sparks attempted to select it in 1871 under Sections 19 & 20 of the 1869 land Act. (1) Fred Sparks' selection was disallowed because he had already selected elsewhere such that Eliza then sought to select the same block but she too was disallowed because she was under 18 years. (2) Sparks complained of the expense he had already incurred, having paid out £90 for building materials and requested that the selection stand over until his daughter was of age. He was refused. Craig was next to select (October 1870), taking over Sparks' pegged and surveyed plan which had been laid out by T.S. Parrot, a contract surveyor. (3) The plan showed a site with a line of marshlands running north - south through its centre, swamp and mangroves on the east and south and Dr. Adams' pre-emptive right on the north. Adams was also on the local land board and had pointed out the irregularities in the original Sparks selection. Craig wrote that he was ready to occupy and commence improvements late November 1880. (4) Instead of going through the usual leasehold stage after being licensed to occupy, Craig applied for a grant in late 1873, stating his improvements to the site. These included 6 chain of post and rail fence, 120 chain of post rail and wire fencing, 25 chain of log fence, and 80 of chock and log. In three years he had ring-barked 260 acres, cleared 43 acres, ploughed 23 acres and planted potatoes, mangolds, cabbage etc. There were also 1 three dams, each 12' wide by 30' long, and a well 26' deep. (5) He had also built a four-room house of 'wattle and daub', measuring 24x26' (it had an iron roof), a 'wattle and daub' dairy (24x12'), a cowshed, pigsties and a fowl house. (6) He claimed that he had lived there continuously.

Craig's other interests also included leasing out a blacksmith's shop in Cranbourne township on his own ½ acre block. Understandably, Craig was not listed at this property in the Shire's earliest rate book of 1863 but appears in 1864 (gap in books, 1871-3) with 294 acres and 'a house etc.'. (7) In 1889 he has the same block (CA 95A) but the annual value is twice that of the 1870's. (8) Craig was born in 1840 in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, one of 10 children, and died in Gippsland c1914. He came to Australia in the gold era of the 1850's and later worked as a stockman on Balla Balla. The money gained there allowed him to select this property. (9) He built a two-room wattle and daub hut soon after selecting, adding it to 1873, 1875 and 1878. The present (altered) timber house was added to the hut in 1916, soon after his death. He called the property 'Quilly Park', reputedly descriptive of the plentiful quail there. (10) Craig married Anne Wilson but their marriage, although long, bore no children. She died in 1898 and Craig remarried c1901, at the age of 61. His wife was Agnes Brodie, aged about 27 and the daughter of a sea captain. She died in 1937 aged 63. Children born on the property include Robert John Craig (1900) and William (Bob and Bill). They stayed with their grandmother in Clyde during the week to attend school. Craig was active in the local cricket team, a member for the Cranbourne Shire Council 1887-1900, representing the Yallock Riding, and was president 1896-7. The property was damaged by the 1898 and 1939 fires, taking mature trees and avenues. An orchard (plum, pear and Quince) stood to the north of the hut and the paddocks and drive were sprinkled with gum and wattle. The stables, hay shed, cow and machinery sheds are gone but the present Monterey cypress date from after the 1939 fires and the concrete block milking shed from around the same era (1920s-30s). This was when Bill and Bob worked the farm. (11) Bill lived in the hut and Bob in the 1916 house. The story is told that the hut had an earth floor originally (now boards) and there was a well at the rear (Coolgardie safe gone). The family found many Aboriginal artefacts on the property.

Description:

Residential, as part of farm. This simply hipped roof former two-room wattle and daub hut (with new fireplace) has a rear service skillion section (with kitchen, chimney, bathroom, new fittings) and added side store room which is accessible off the verandah (ceiling lined with beaded edge boards). This roof is clad with corrugated iron (over shingles?) and the walls rendered with a textured mud finish (much patched, with cement). The wall structure is not readily visible. The front verandah has been rebuilt (although the chamfered posts may be early), and the brick chimneys altered (west, extended).

Ceiling boarding inside has the fine beading associated with great age. The external architrave mouldings are about 50mm, also appearing early, but the internal mouldings are one-piece compound moulded of a later era. Six-pane window sashes are used in the front and four-panel doors internally and the doors are low in height.

Skirtings are plain and around 150mm and there are mainly pressed metal rimlocks internally (20th century?) with one old fabricated rimlock (Carpenter?) on the door into the skillion (former outside door?). The adjoining timber house has been altered externally and extended with new wall and roof cladding. However the interior retains some of the original room subdivision. Victorian era architraves, 4-panel doors and beaded edge T&G softwood



wall boarding. Some of the plaster ceilings are from the 1930's. Fair to Good Peopling the continent, Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement

Hermes Unlisted

Wattle & Daub House (3958)

This unlisted site recorded on the Hermes database contains HO21 (Quilly's Park, Pearcedale/Casey) and measures 201118.29m² (Map 6).

Koo Wee Rup Swamp Rail Bridges Nos 1-6 (185945)

This unlisted site recorded on the Hermes database measures 164307.84m² (Map 2).

SURVEY

Method of Assessment

The aims of the current field survey were twofold:

- to inspect all areas with ground surface visibility for historical archaeological sites within the study area; and
- to undertake a general assessment of the overall archaeological potential of the study area

The field survey was conducted over 17 days during November and December 2013. The field survey was undertaken by a combined vehicular and pedestrian survey; pedestrian transects were generally walked east to west across the study area. Where land access was available the entire study area was surveyed in this fashion, with each member of the field team spaced approximately 2-5m apart. This spacing enabled each individual to examine all surface exposures within the study area in accordance with archaeological practice outlined in Burke and Smith (2004, 65-69). Pedestrian spacing was sufficient to identify any areas of significant ground exposure.

Results

The majority of the study area had very poor ground surface visibility, with dense surface grass, market garden vegetation and introduced weed species present (Plate 2). There were occasional soil exposures within the study area, generally focusing around vehicular tracks and underneath trees and other vegetation within the activity area. These soil exposures were carefully inspected during the survey.

Site Name	HistID	Results	Impact of Proposed works
Wattle & Daub House	3958	Low ground surface visibility. No historical archaeological features or artefacts were identified.	The proposed works impacts the northern end of the Hermes unlisted area. The house itself will not be impacted by the proposed works.
Koo Wee Rup Swamp Rail Bridges Nos 1-6	185945	Low ground surface visibility. No historical archaeological features or artefacts were identified.	The Hermes area runs parallel to and along the study area. The rail bridges will not be impacted by the proposed works.
Monomeith Homestead	H0452	Low ground surface visibility. No historical archaeological features or artefacts were identified.	The homestead and associated buildings are not impacted by the proposed works. The grounds will be impacted by the proposed works.
Monomeith/Cardinia	H078	Low ground surface visibility. No historical archaeological features or artefacts were identified.	The northern tip of the study area will be impacted by the proposed works. The remaining area will not be impacted.

Site Name	HistID	Results	Impact of Proposed works
Monomeith/Cardinia	HO77	Low ground surface visibility. No historical archaeological features or artefacts were identified.	The homestead and associated buildings will not be impacted by the proposed works. The grounds will be impacted by the proposed works.
Pearcedale/Casey	HO21	Not surveyed. Site is outside study area.	HO21 will not be impacted by the proposed works.
Old Darnum Park Homestead - Updated	H8121-0023	Not surveyed. Site is outside study area.	The homestead will not be impacted by the proposed works.

Table 1: Results of historical archaeological survey within study area



Plate 2: Typical ground surface visibility at the time of the survey

RECOMMENDATIONS

Heritage Register

One site within the study area is currently listed on the Heritage Register:

- Monomeith Homestead (H0452)

The homestead and associated buildings will not be impacted by the proposed works. The grounds will be impacted by the proposed construction. No specific recommendations are made regarding this Heritage Register site. However, should any archaeological features or deposits be located in relation to this site listed on the Heritage Register, Heritage Victoria will need to be notified, and a Consent may then need to be sought from Heritage Victoria in order to disturb or destroy Heritage Registered sites:

If suspected/unknown sites of historical heritage are found during construction or operation of the project, management actions similar to those detailed in the 'chance finds' procedure should be applied:

1. The person who identified the find will immediately notify the person in charge.
2. The person in charge must then suspend any relevant works within a specified buffer of the location of the discovery. Action should be taken to isolate the find via the installation of safety webbing, or other suitable barriers and the material should remain *in situ*.
3. The person in charge of works should notify a CHA of the find within a specified time of the discovery.
4. Relevant management actions will be determined by the CHA in relation to the *Heritage Act 1995*. A typical recommendation process is outlined below in Figure 1.

Heritage Inventory

One site within the study area is currently listed on the Heritage Inventory:

- Old Darnum Park Homestead (H8121-0023)

The homestead will not be impacted by the proposed works. No specific recommendations are made regarding this Heritage Inventory site. However, should any archaeological features or deposits be located in relation to this site listed on the Heritage Inventory, Heritage Victoria will need to be notified, and a Consent may then need to be sought from Heritage Victoria in order to disturb or destroy Heritage Inventory sites:

If suspected/unknown sites of historical heritage are found during construction or operation of the project, management actions similar to those detailed in the 'chance finds' procedure should be applied:

1. The person who identified the find will immediately notify the person in charge.
2. The person in charge must then suspend any relevant works within a specified buffer of the location of the discovery. Action should be taken to isolate the find via the



installation of safety webbing, or other suitable barriers and the material should remain *in situ*.

3. The person in charge of works should notify a CHA of the find within a specified time of the discovery.
4. Relevant management actions will be determined by the CHA in relation to the *Heritage Act 1995*. A typical recommendation process is outlined below in Figure 1.

Heritage Overlay

Three sites are currently listed on the Heritage Overlay scheme:

- Monomeith/Cardinia (HO78)
- Monomeith/Cardinia (HO77)
- Pearcedale/Casey (HO21)

The study area intersects with the northern tips of HO78 and this portion will be impacted by the proposed works. The remaining area of HO78 will not be impacted. HO77 including the homestead and associated buildings will not be impacted by the proposed works. Part of the grounds of HO77 will be impacted by the proposed construction. HO21 will not be impacted by the proposed works. No specific recommendations are made regarding these Heritage Overlay sites. However, should any archaeological features or deposits be located in relation to the sites listed on a Heritage Overlay, Heritage Victoria will need to be notified, and a Consent may then need to be sought from Heritage Victoria in order to disturb or destroy Heritage Overlay sites:

If suspected/unknown sites of historical heritage are found during construction or operation of the project, management actions similar to those detailed in the 'chance finds' procedure should be applied:

1. The person who identified the find will immediately notify the person in charge.
2. The person in charge must then suspend any relevant works within a specified buffer of the location of the discovery. Action should be taken to isolate the find via the installation of safety webbing, or other suitable barriers and the material should remain *in situ*.
3. The person in charge of works should notify a CHA of the find within a specified time of the discovery.
4. Relevant management actions will be determined by the CHA in relation to the *Heritage Act 1995*. A typical recommendation process is outlined below in Figure 1.

Hermes Unlisted

Two sites are currently recorded as unlisted on the Hermes database:

- Wattle & Daub House (3958)
- Koo Wee Rup Swamp Rail Bridges Nos 1-6 (185945)

The proposed works impact on the northern end of the Wattle & Daub House (3958). The house itself will not be impacted by the proposed works. The Koo Wee Rup Swamp Rail Bridges Nos 1-6 (185945) site runs parallel to and along the study area. The rail bridges will not be impacted by the proposed works. No specific recommendations are made regarding these unlisted Hermes sites. However, should any archaeological features or deposits be located in relation to the sites recorded

as unlisted on the Hermes database, Heritage Victoria will need to be notified, and a Consent may then need to be sought from Heritage Victoria in order to disturb or destroy unlisted Hermes sites:

If suspected/unknown sites of historical heritage are found during construction or operation of the project, management actions similar to those detailed in the 'chance finds' procedure should be applied:

1. The person who identified the find will immediately notify the person in charge.
2. The person in charge must then suspend any relevant works within a specified buffer of the location of the discovery. Action should be taken to isolate the find via the installation of safety webbing, or other suitable barriers and the material should remain *in situ*.
3. The person in charge of works should notify a CHA of the find within a specified time of the discovery.
4. Relevant management actions will be determined by the CHA in relation to the *Heritage Act 1995*. A typical recommendation process is outlined below in Figure 1.

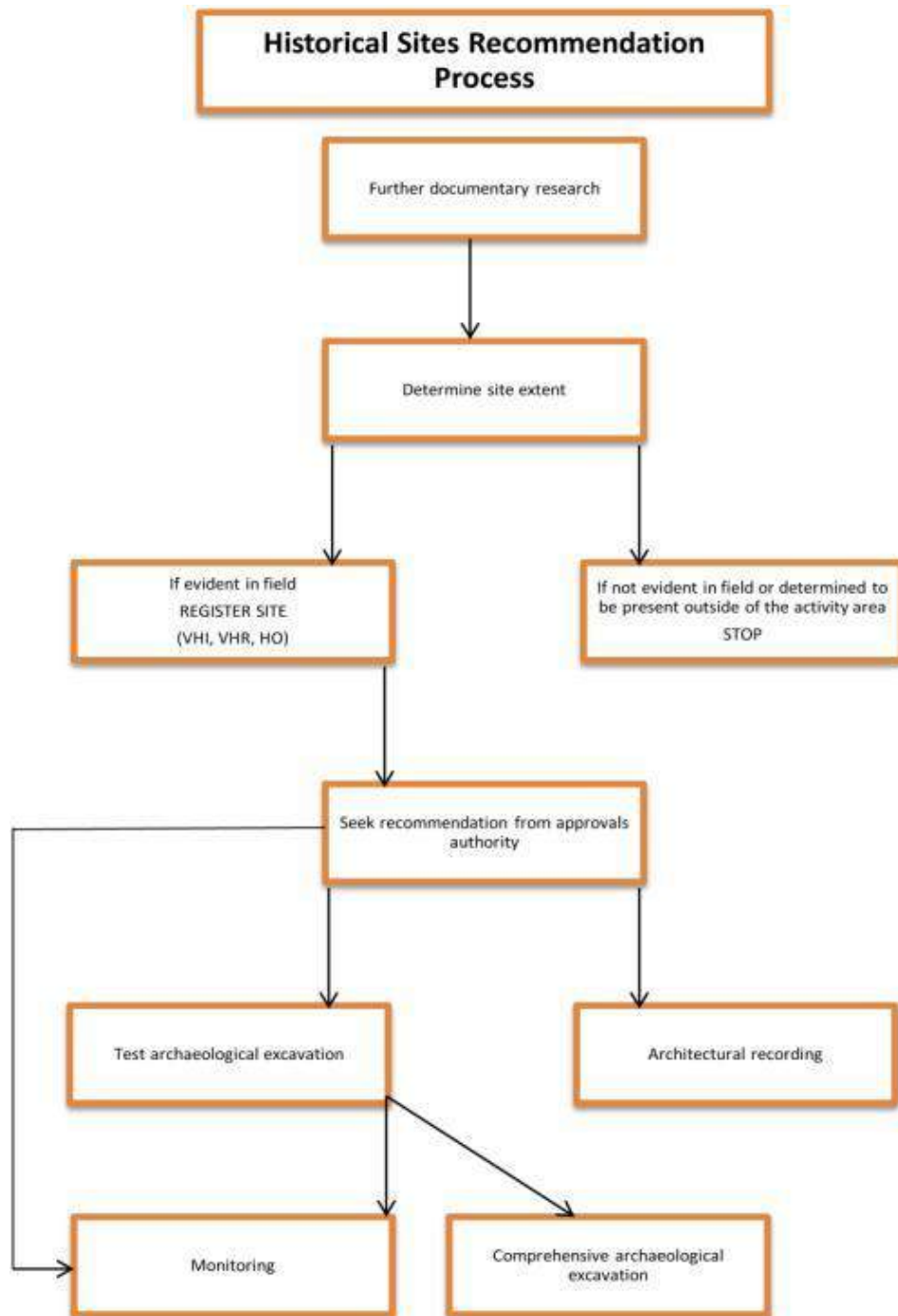


Figure 1: Historical Heritage Sites recommendation process

REFERENCES

LEGISLATION:

Heritage Act 1995.

WEBSITES:

Heritage Victoria

http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places/result_detail/10716?print=true

http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/places/result_detail/321?print=true

City of Casey - Heritage Study- Online PDF

Victorian Heritage Database place details 9/1/2014

'Quilly Park'.