

FINAL REPORT:

Kororoit Precinct Structure Plan (PSP No. 1080), Victoria: Post-Contact Heritage Assessment

HV Report No: 4308

CLIENT

Metropolitan Planning Authority

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (PCHA) has been prepared for the proposed Kororoit Precinct Structure Plan (PSP No 1078) in Plumpton, Victoria (Melton City Council) (Map 1). The purpose of the assessment is to identify post-Contact (historical) heritage sites within the precinct to inform future land use and the future urban structure for the PSP. The study area is approximately 1,181 ha in size and is bounded by Taylors Road to the north, the Western Freeway to the south, Clarke Road and Monaghans Lane to the east, and the Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) and the Rockbank North PSP area to the west (Map 2).

Methods

The assessments undertaken as part of this PCHA were a desktop review and a field survey/inspection program over a period of four days by two archaeologists/heritage advisors.

Desktop Review

The desktop review included a review of all relevant historical heritage registers and databases (at local, State and Commonwealth level), a review of previous heritage studies and historical archaeological assessments held by Heritage Victoria, a review of historical mapping and aerial imagery and a review of anecdotal evidence provided by landowners and other stakeholders. This review was used to prepare a map of potential historical sites, which formed the basis for targeting land parcels to survey. Prior to fieldwork commencing, all identified parcel landowners were contacted by letter and telephone to seek permission to access the land. Most landowners provided access permission although some did not. Where permission to access was denied, the assessment was based on either the most recent aerial imagery, visual inspection from outside the property or from previous assessments.

Field Survey and Inspection

The field investigation consisted of a targeted survey of land parcels based on the desktop review. All other land parcels were visually inspected either from roads or from neighbouring land parcels. The visual inspection was used to determine whether there were any visible signs of historical heritage potential that were not identified in the desktop review and, along with the survey, to ground-truth the areas that were identified in the desktop review. In some cases land parcels that were identified as potentially having historical heritage were subsequently found not to; in some cases the potential heritage sites were found to be on land parcels that were not initially included in the survey program. The landowners of these properties were contacted by telephone during the survey and, where access was granted, these parcels were surveyed. In some cases, potential historical sites were identified by opportunistic observations during the fieldwork or through anecdotal evidence provided by neighbouring landowners. In these cases the landowners were contacted and the land surveyed.

Results

Desktop Review

The background research indicated that there are seven historical heritage sites previously recorded within the study area (Map 3). These sites and their heritage listing are shown in the table below.

Site	VHR	VHI	Heritage Overlay (HO) – MCC	Property Ref No
Deanside Woolshed Complex	H0810		HO4	14 & 16
Rockbank Headstation Dam			HO118	3 & 10
Clarkes Road Ford and Water Reserve		D7822-0155		78
Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall		D7822-0184		79
Stoneleigh Stud/Homestead		D7822-0246		44
Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall		D7822-0247		44, 49, 50 & 51
Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall		D7822-0248		71 & 72

The desktop review also identified that several farmhouses, waterholes and dry stone walls occur or once occurred in the study area. The background research concluded that standing farmhouses (built heritage), and former farmhouse sites, pastoral sites, farming sites, road infrastructure sites and dry stone walls were the types of historical archaeological sites most likely to occur within the study area.

Survey Results

The field survey was undertaken on 3-5 June 2013 and 18 June 2013 by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Rick Bullers and Sylvana Szydzik.

Excluding road reserves, the private land component of the study area totals 1,208.8 ha. Of that, a total of 14 land parcels were surveyed, totalling 334.74 ha (27.69%). With an average ground surface visibility of 30%, the effective survey coverage for this investigation is 100.42 ha (8.31%).

The survey identified the following historical heritage sites or areas of historical archaeological likelihood:

- One previously registered built heritage site: a farm complex at 96-103 Reed Court, Plumpton, listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (H0810) and Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme (HO4). This is the remnant buildings of the former Deanside Head Station, part of the Clarke family's Rockbank Estate pastoral empire;
- A total of three newly identified archaeological sites that have been listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI):
 - H7822-2320 - Deanside Southern Access Track, consisting of a raised, cobbled road and adjacent dry stone wall located in the south western quadrant of the PSP area between Neale Road and Kororoit Creek (Property Ref #s 31, 34, 38 and 41);
 - H7822-2321 - Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex located at 961 Taylors Rd, Plumpton (8 LP59030; Property Ref #67) this site consists of the rectangular bluestone foundations of a hut as well as a complex of dry stone walls forming enclosures along the banks of Kororoit Creek. The site is considered to be a shepherd's hut dating from the Squatting Period; and

- H7822-2319 - Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex located at 194-258 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Property Ref #77) and 260 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Property Ref #78), consisting of linear stone features and iron artefacts. The site was listed as Site 42 in Schedule 4 (Potential Archaeological Sites) of Volume 1 of the Heritage Study. The new listing also includes a cobbled bluestone ford over Kororoit Creek, formerly listed on the VHI as *Clarks Road Ford and Water Reserve* (D7822-0155). The ford was delisted in 2010 due to being 'largely destroyed'; however, this survey identified that a section of cobbling on the southern approach was still intact.
- Two areas of historical archaeological likelihood:
 - Stoneleigh Homestead (The house is listed in the *Shire of Melton Heritage Study* (Moloney *et al.* 2008: 67) as being a Conservation Desirable site ([CD 435]); and
 - A possible former farmhouse at 129 Gray Court, Rockbank (Property Ref #34). Until confirmation of historical significance is confirmed, this site has not been listed on the VHI.
- A total of seventeen separate dry stone walls and one dry stone wall complex, located predominantly in the south west quadrant of the study area. Of these, only two were considered to be significant in the *Melton Dry Stone Wall Study* (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011), although the majority of the walls identified in this survey were not discussed in that report. These also include three dry stone walls that were formerly listed on the VHI but have been delisted.

Summary of Management Recommendations

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

Recommendation 1

Further assessment of the heritage significance of Stoneleigh Homestead should be conducted by a qualified heritage consultant. If warranted, Melton City Council should consider listing the site on the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme.

Recommendation 2

A Permit from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage, demolish, despoil, alter or excavate the registered heritage place Deanside Woolshed Complex (H0810).

Recommendation 3

A Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage or disturb Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320). It is recommended that if impacts to the site are likely to the listed extent, then a program of test excavation is conducted to gain a better understanding of the site formation processes and construction techniques.

Recommendation 4

A Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage or disturb Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321). It is recommended that if impacts to the site are likely, then a program of excavation is conducted to gain a better understanding of the occupation and use of the site.

Recommendation 5

In relation to Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319), if impacts to the site extent are likely it is recommended that a program of test excavation is conducted to identify if any hut foundations and/or any early occupation deposits exist and, if so, then a program of excavation of the hut and surrounds is conducted to gain a better understanding of the site use and any construction techniques used.

Recommendation 6

That the Clarkes Road Ford, which was formerly part of a previous site listing (*Clarkes Rd Ford and Water Reserve* [D7822-0155]), but was subsequently delisted following a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010), be incorporated into the site extent for Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319) due to the extant remains of cobbled road surface on the southern approach and its close association with Pinkerton's huts. This has been done.

Recommendation 7

That consideration is given to relisting the curtilage and creek frontage of Stoneleigh Homestead on the VHI due to its former association with the Cropley family during the mid-19th century and the potential for archaeological remnants of early occupation being present, particularly along the creek front. The site was delisted following a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010) because it was considered to be mostly built heritage.

Recommendation 8

Should development impacts threaten the location of the former building alongside the Deanside Southern Access track, it is recommended that further detailed investigation of the site be conducted prior to any development works occurring at this location and, if found to be of heritage significance, that the site be listed on the VHI.

Recommendation 9

All historical archaeological sites listed on the VHI are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*. If any impacts to the sites are considered likely to occur as a result of proposed developments, then a Consent will be required from Heritage Victoria.

Recommendation 10

Dry stone walls are not considered archaeological features and are not listed on the VHI. However, dry stone walls in the Shire of Melton are considered by the Melton City Council to be important historical landscape features worth preserving. Council is pursuing planning controls under Clause 52.37 of the Shire of Melton Planning Scheme Particular Provisions, which may require a permit to disturb dry stone walls within the local Council area. These controls do not yet

apply; however should these protective provisions come into force then the Council Heritage Advisor should be contacted for advice on permitting requirements regarding any dry stone walls in the study area. Melton City Council has advised that DSWs on Property Ref # 69 have not been recommended for retention. This includes walls along the Kororoit Creek frontage and the delisted VHI wall along Monaghans Lane (D7822-0735).

Recommendation 11

Should impacts to dry stone walls D7822-0184, 0247, 0248 and 0735 be required and planning permission from Melton City Council is obtained or not required, then a courtesy letter should be sent to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria informing them about the nature and extent of the impacts to the delisted sites.

Recommendation 12

Should there be potential impacts to the two dry stone walls on Property Ref #s 14 and 15 (Section 5.1.4.4), then it is recommended that formal inspection and recording of these walls by a heritage consultant occurs prior to any future development of these properties. Melton City Council should be contacted for advice on any permitting requirements.

Recommendation 13

There are no other known historical heritage issues identified in the study area. If any historical issues are encountered during the course of future development then works should cease within 10 m of the area of concern and a qualified Cultural Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

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

Cover Photo: The woolshed of the former Rockbank Headstation (Deanside), viewed from across Kororoit Creek, looking east (photo by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Works

This Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (PCHA) has been prepared for the Metropolitan Planning Authority (MPA) to identify post-Contact (historical) heritage sites within the Kororoit Precinct Structure Plan (No 1080) area in Plumpton and Rockbank, Victoria (Melton City Council) (Map 1). The assessment will inform future land use and the future urban structure for the PSP, and to provide recommendations for how any significant places and sites should be managed. The significance assessment and management recommendations are supported by a brief thematic history, based on the principal Victorian Historic Themes and how these are expressed in the significant historical places and sites.

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

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

1.2 Report Framework

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

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

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

1.3 Name of Cultural Heritage Advisors

This report was prepared by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Rick Bullers and Terence MacManus.

The quality assurance review was undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Director/Principal Heritage Advisor Oona Nicolson. The field work was undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Rick Bullers and Sylvana Szydzik. Mapping was provided by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd GIS Officers Monique Elsley and Robyn Giles.

1.4 Notice of Intention to Survey to Heritage Victoria

A Notice of Intention to Conduct an Archaeological Survey was submitted to Heritage Victoria (HV) on 24 April 2013. A written response to this notice was sent by HV to Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd on 24 April 2013. The HV reference number for this project is 4308. A copy of this correspondence is presented in Appendix 1.

1.5 Aboriginal Heritage

The scope of works for this project did not include an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

1.6 Location and Description of Study Area

The study area is located in Plumpton and Rockbank, Victoria, within the Shire of Melton. The study area is approximately 1,181 ha in size and is bounded by Taylors Road to the north, the Western Freeway to the south, Clarke Road and Monaghans Lane to the east, and the Outer Metropolitan Ring Road (OMR) and the Rockbank North PSP area to the west (Map 2).

The study area consists predominantly of flat to very gently sloping volcanic plains landforms with elevations ranging from 100 m above mean sea level (amsl) at Taylors Road to 140 m amsl at Melton Highway. The most prominent topographic feature in the study area is Kororoit Creek, which is an incised creek gully that winds its way through the centre of the study area from west to east. The creek gully is deeply incised with gully depths ranging from 3-6 m, moderate to steep gully sides (vertical in some locations) and a width ranging between approximately 30-60 m.

The study area contains a total of 89 individual land parcels, each of which has been given an identifying property reference number (Property Ref #), which is used throughout this report. The landholdings within the study area are predominantly small rural farming properties with parcel sizes ranging from less than 1 ha up to approximately 67 ha. Land use is predominantly sheep grazing, although several parcels are cropped, particularly in the north eastern quadrant of the study area. The smallest land parcels are situated along the western side of Sinclairs Road and the largest properties occur in the north east of the study area between Taylors Road, Monaghans Lane, Sinclairs Road and Kororoit Creek.

Access to Melton from the PSP area is either along the Melton Highway via Taylors Road and Plumpton Road or along the Western Freeway via Neale Road and Hopkins Road. There is no direct on-ramp to the Western Freeway for eastbound traffic to Melbourne.

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

1.7 Proposed Activity

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

1.8 Name of Client

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

1.9 Report Review and Distribution

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

- Metropolitan Planning Authority;
- Melton City Council; and
- Heritage Victoria.

1.10 Heritage Legislation

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

1.11 Limitations

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

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

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

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

2.1 Geographic Region

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

For the purposes of this report, the geographic region relating to the study area is defined as the geomorphological characteristics of the VVP within the boundaries of the study area. These geomorphological characteristics are defined by the Department of Primary Industries' (DPI) Victorian Geomorphological Framework (VGF) as 'plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (Wingee)' (VGF 6.1.3) across the entire study area (DPI 2013a).

2.2 Geomorphology and Landforms

The study area comprises the shallow plains characterised by the VGF 6.1.3 geomorphological unit. These plains developed from the lava flows across the area during the Late Pliocene and during the Pleistocene, during a geological time known as the 'Newer Volcanics' (between approximately 1 and 2 million years ago). They are characterised by a thin basaltic regolith which clearly displays lava flow boundaries and has led to frequent corestones ('floaters') extruding on the surface. The boundaries of these lava flows have led to shallow drainage lines throughout this geomorphological unit, which feed into ephemeral wetlands and swamps (DPI 2013b). These drainage systems can be seen within the study area itself, as it contains several ephemeral watercourses/drainage lines.

2.3 Geology and Soils

The VVP, and the study area, is characterised by the ancient volcanic lava flows discussed above. These lava flows have led to the development of shallow sodic and non-sodic texture contrast soils such as *sodosols* and *dermosols*. Sodosols typically display a stark contrast between the A and B horizons, with both colour and texture markedly different in the weakly acidic soil and clay layers. Dermosols do not share this distinction between the A and B horizons, instead having gradational colours and textures between the two units, although they tend to have a more layered structure throughout the B horizon. Due to the shallow nature of the soils in the region, the clay B horizons tend to expand and contract with moisture, leading to cracking throughout the units (DPI 2013b).

2.4 Vegetation

According to the Department of Sustainability and Environment's (DSE) Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) the volcanic soils of the VVP bioregion would have historically supported a large range of vegetation (DSE 2013a). Within the current study area at the time of European settlement, the vegetation would have been predominantly representative of EVC 132_61: *Heavier-soils* Plains Grassland. This vegetation class consisted of low-lying treeless plants such as graminoids and herbs and included such species as *Pimelea humilis* (common rice-flower), *Leptorhynchus squamatus* (Scaly Buttons), *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) and *Convolvulus erubescens* (pink bindweed). A relatively small part of the study area appears to have held vegetation indicative of a different vegetation class; EVC 125: Plains Grassy Wetland. This EVC is listed as 'usually treeless', similar to EVC132_61, although it has been noted to include some instances of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) or *Eucalyptus ovata* (swamp gum). Primarily, EVC 125 historically

supported herbs and graminoids similar to EVC 132_61 but also including species such as *Potamogeton tricarinatus* s.l. (floating podweed), *Triglochin procerum* s.l. (Water Ribbons) and *Austrodanthonia duttoniana* (brown-back wallaby-grass) due to the slightly wetter conditions within the region this EVC is found. In addition to these EVCs, a third class of vegetation would have been present within the study area, closely following the passage of Kororoit Creek. This vegetation falls within the classification of EVC 68: Creekline Grassy Woodland, and would have historically consisted of a Eucalypt-dominated woodland, predominantly *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) growing up to 15 m tall, with an associated shrub and grass layer consisting of species such as *Rubus parvifolius* (small-leaf bramble), *Lemna disperma* (common duckweed) and *Glycine clandestina* (twining glycine)

2.5 Climate

The climate of Kororoit is characterised by warm summers and cool winters; temperatures range between an average maximum of 26.5°C and minimum of 12°C in summer to an average maximum 13.6°C and minimum 5.4°C in winter. Rainfall varies between a maximum of 63 mm in November and minimum of 35.4 mm in July, with annual average rainfalls of 539.2 mm (BOM 2013).

3 THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK

3.1 Thematic History

3.1.1 Introduction

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

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

3.1.2 Pastoralism and Squatting

Hume and Hovell investigated the Melton area in the 1820s, giving favourable reviews of what they encountered throughout the Werribee Plains (Murphy and Dugay-Grist 2008), and the region was first officially mapped in 1837 by William Darke (Starr, n.d., in Edmonds and Long 2006). Darke reported evidence of 'deserted huts' within the Melton area, although it is unknown when, or by whom, these were occupied. From 1838, early settlers moved into the region, and pastoral advance proceeded rapidly with the establishment of large sheep runs on the plains between the Maribyrnong and Werribee Rivers. There was a considerable turnover of runs in the early years. Early squatters in the region included the transient squatter Desailly, and James Pinkerton who settled first on Kororoit Creek before moving onto the Werribee River (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 25).

The township of Melton was founded in 1852, when the village lots were first successfully sold, and within ten years the township boasted a post office, school, church, hotel and general stores, and supported a pastoral and agricultural district of approximately 1,000 people working as agriculturalists and pastoralists in the area (Starr, n.d., in Edmonds and Long 2006).

According to Spreadborough and Anderson (1983: 261) the Kororoit PSP area was once part of two principal squatting runs. The south west corner of the PSP area was part of W.C. Yuille's Rockbank run, whilst the majority of the PSP area was covered by James Pinkerton's run.

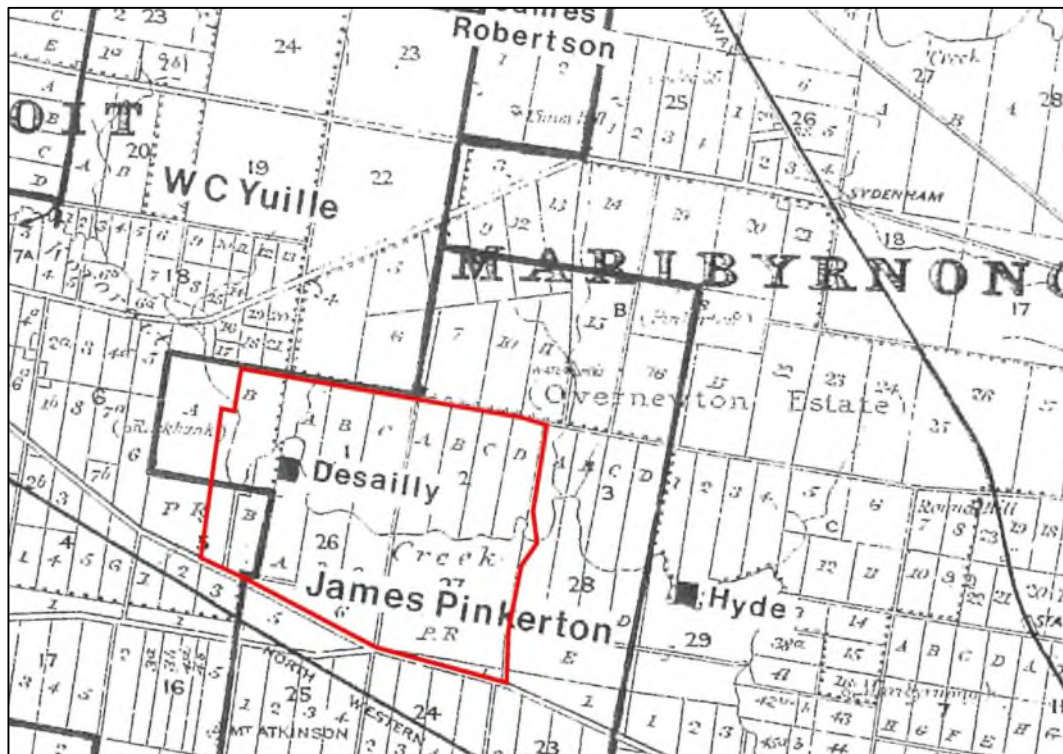


Figure 1: Squatting Runs North West of Melbourne showing the location of the Kororoit PSP area superimposed on James Pinkerton's and Yuille's Runs (Source: Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: maps)

Rockbank Station (W. C. Yuille)

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

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

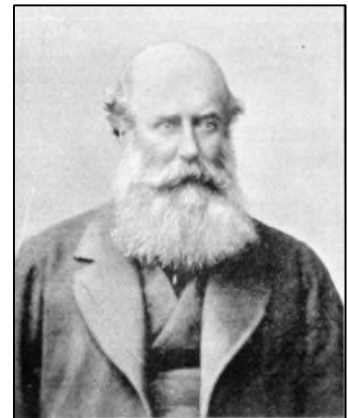


Figure 2: W.C. Yuille (1819-1894), unknown photographer (Source: SLV IAN28/01/74/8)

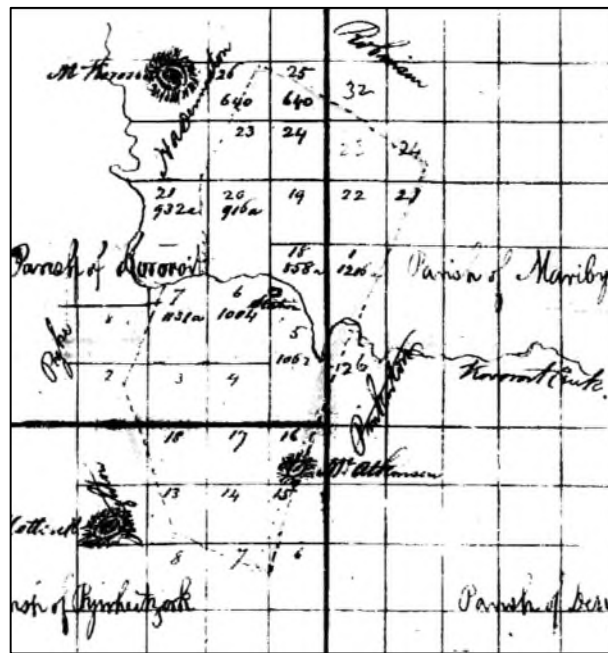


Figure 3: Yuille's Rockbank Station Lease (Source: Lands Victoria, in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 27)

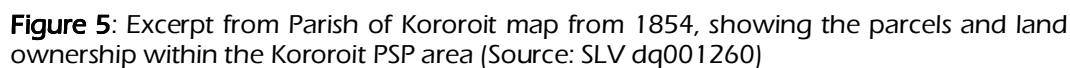
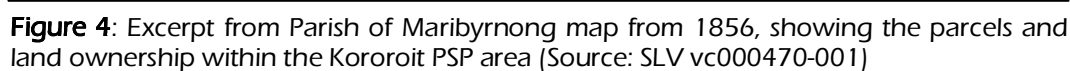
Pinkerton's Run

James Pinkerton obtained the lease to 8,444 acres of the Merribyrnong and Derrimut Parishes in September 1845 (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983: 261; Figure 1) and established a family home on Kororoit Creek between 1845 and 1848, which was 'made of wattle and daub with hession. Some of the better rooms were lined with green baize'. The location of Pinkerton's hut is shown on a geological map of the Parish from 1856 (Figure 11). Eventually, Pinkerton's run was swallowed up in Clarke's massive land purchases; the 'grass-right' to Clarke's freehold land (Section 3.1.3) absorbed much of his run. He did, however, manage to purchase the pre-emptive right to his 640 acre home station, which covered the south eastern quadrant of the Kororoit PSP area (Figure 6). Pinkerton then leased grazing country from Clarke (likely to include the land parcels on the northern side of Kororoit Creek, opposite his home station), but following the outbreak of scab and falling wool prices following the easing of the 1850s boom, Pinkerton was unable to afford Clarke's high rent and he was eventually ruined (Peel 1974, in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 27, 29-30).

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

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

Parish plans from the 1850s shows that the majority of the land between Taylors Road and Kororoit Creek was part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate, except for two parcels that were held by Monaghan and W. O'Neill (Figure 4), and one in the north west corner of the PSP held by E.M. Smith (Figure 5). South of the Creek, the south east corner was comprised of Pinkerton's pre-emptive right home station, with the south west corner comprising a parcel belonging to Clarke's Rockbank Estate, and parcels belonging to Benjamin, O'Grady and Craig, and Cropley (marked Crossley) (Figure 6).



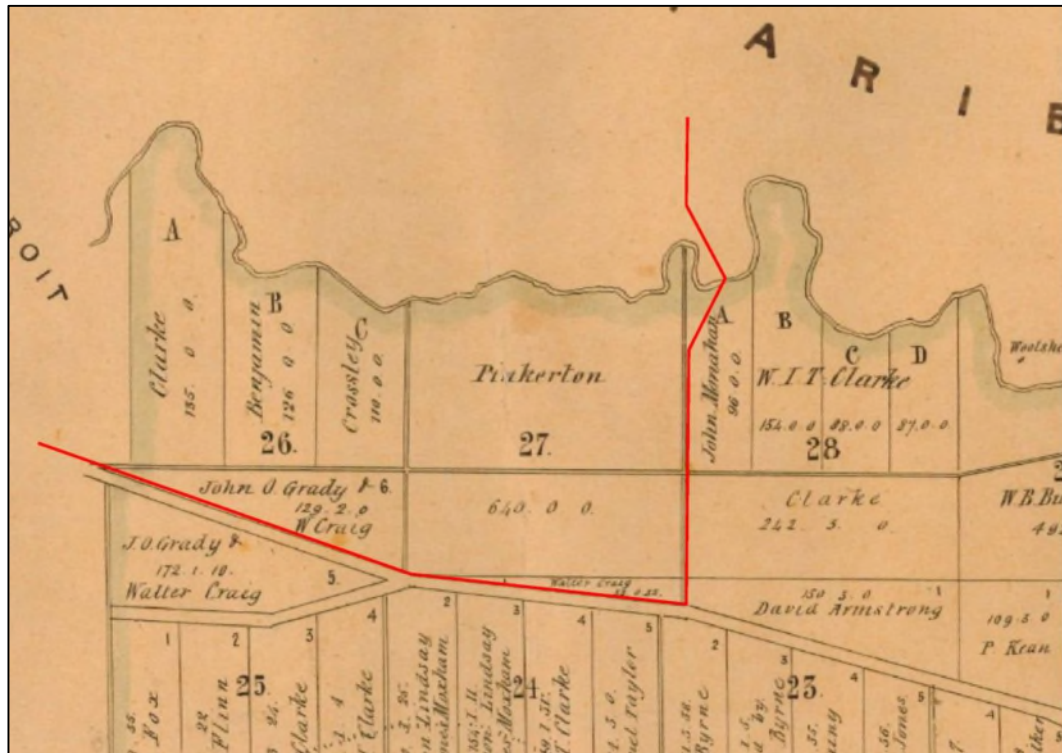


Figure 6: Excerpt from Parish of Derrimut map from 1856, showing the parcels and land ownership within the Kororoit PSP area (Source: SLV vc000467-001)

3.1.3.1 Large Freehold Pastoral Estates

Rockbank Estate (Clarke Family)

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

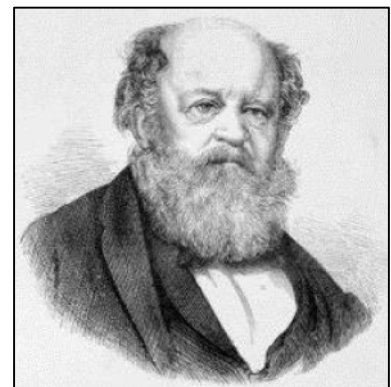


Figure 7: W.J.T. 'Big' Clarke (1805-1874), by Samuel Calvert, 1874 (Source: SLV IAN28/01/74/8)

As part of Clarke's major land purchases, he also purchased some (but not all) much smaller tracts of land along Kororoit Creek, including several in the northern half of the study area and one in the south western quadrant which, at the Crown land sales in 1854, was described as being 'chiefly rich, black soil...excellently adapted for farming' (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 30). With the exception of some land owned by Taylor (Overnewton Estate), Clarke held most of the land

from Tarneit through Rockbank, Sunbury, Bolinda Vale and Merriang by 1892. After 'Big' Clarke's death in 1874, his Victorian estates (he also held vast land parcels in Tasmania, South Australia and New Zealand), worth about £1.5 million, were left to his eldest son Sir William John (W.J.) Clarke (ADB 2013a, b).

Parish plans from the 1850s shows that the majority of the land between Taylors Road and Kororoit Creek, except two land parcels, and one parcel south of Kororoit Creel was part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate (Figures 5 and 6). The parcels north of Kororoit Creek were, in fact, the location of Yuille's and then Clarke's "Deanside" (*Rockbank* head station).



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

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

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

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

Clarke died in 1895 and, although he lost much of his fortune in the bank crash, his estate still realized well over £1 million, and was distributed to his widow and ten surviving children (ADB 2013b). 'Rupertswood' and much of the landholdings in western Melbourne, including lands south of Taylors Road (Land Title, volume 3211, folio 196), passed to his eldest son Sir Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke (the second baronet).

In 1897 Sir Rupert Clarke received local pressure to make land available for farming and considered leasing 40,000 acres to dairy farmers after (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 37). However in the early years of the 20th century, Clarke began subdividing and selling off portions of the estate. In 1907 he sold of the portion of the estate south of the Western Highway, around Mt Atkinson Road, and the balance of the Rockbank Estate to the east and north of the Melton Shire (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 62-63). Title documents for land parcels south of Taylors Road show that these parcels were also part of that sell-off (Land Title, volume 3211, folio 196).

3.1.3.2 Property Fencing and Stock Management

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

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

Historical mapping in the Kororoit PSP area suggests that a relatively extensive patchwork of dry stone walls were constructed. The military survey map from 1917 (Figure 9), shows an extensive patchwork of walls on both the Deanside and Stoneleigh properties. By 1938 (Figure 10), some of these walls are no longer depicted, although the general arrangement of walls can still be seen. Apparently new walls are shown along Taylors Road and Clarkes Road. The large rectangular enclosure west of Deanside appears to be gone at this time.

3.1.3.3 Watering Stock

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

Early 20th century maps show an interesting picture: in sharp contrast to the number of water holes in the Plumpton PSP area, there are no water holes in 1917 (Figure 9) and only one water hole is shown in the Kororoit PSP area by 1938 (Figure 10). There are no windmills depicted in the 1917 map but there are seven shown in the 1938 map.

3.1.4 Twentieth Century Farming Allotments and 'Closer Settlement'

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

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

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



Figure 9: Excerpt from the military survey map from 1917 showing the locations of homesteads/stations, dry stone walls, a dam, and two wind mills (Source: SLV vc001517-001)

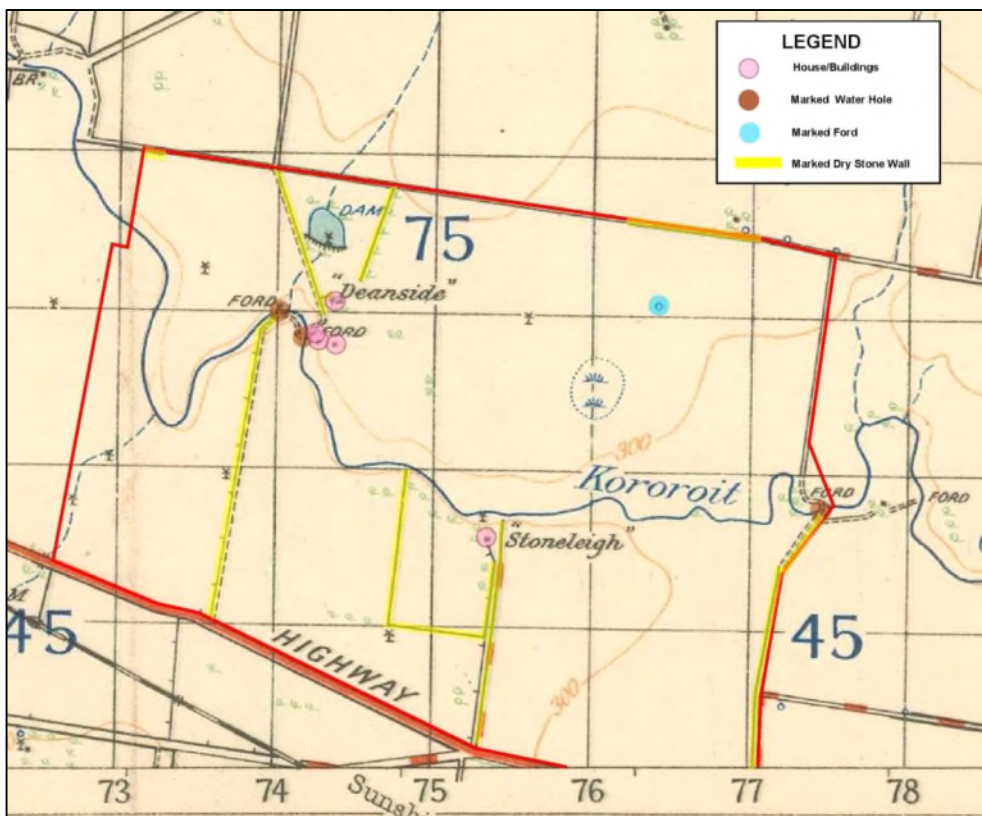


Figure 10: Excerpt from Ordnance Survey map from 1938 showing the two homesteads/stations (Deanside and Stoneleigh), dry stone walls, a large dam, a water hole and several wind mills, as well as some road infrastructure including three fords (Source: SLV ey000237)

Army Ordnance maps from 1917 (Figure 9) and 1938 (10) show that the land in the PSP was chiefly divided between two principle properties: “Deanside”, part of Clarke’s former Rockbank head station, and “Stoneleigh”.

3.1.5 Transport

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was generally along cart tracks but, following the gold rushes, the road to Mount Macedon and Ballarat (variously known as Ballarat Road, Main Ballarat Road, and now Western Freeway) was a busy thoroughfare of diggers passing on their way to the goldfields. As such, this route was one of Victoria’s most important inland roads. As the district grew, Cobb and Co began to use the Ballarat Road between Melbourne and Ballarat. The railway was extended to the Melton township in 1884, increasing transport options for people and goods and likely contributing in a population boom in the area at this time (Edmonds and Long 2006).

With the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as nearby Rockbank. Within the PSP area only Taylors Road, Clarke Road and the Main Ballarat Road (Western Freeway) are shown in maps prior to 1938 (Figure 10). The track that now forms Taylors Road continued on via Footscray and on to Williamstown, suggesting that this was probably one of the original routes that squatters drove the first flocks into the western plains (Arrowsmith, in Moloney et al. 2008: 105). This highlights the significance of Taylors Road as an early transportation route during the squatting and gold rush eras (Maloney et al. 2008: 105). Sinclairs Road appears to be a formalisation and extension of the original access road to Stoneleigh homestead and, prior to 1938, did not cross north of Kororoit Creek.

Evidence of early road construction in the PSP area is likely to be confined to evidence of early culverts and/or fords across water-courses (two are shown on the 1917 map and three on the 1938 map), particularly where these occur on rural properties. Major road upgrades during the 20th century may have destroyed the majority of any of the original fabric, leaving only the alignments themselves as a visible link in the early settlement of the region. However, some fabric may still be visible on ‘unimproved’ roads (e.g. Clarke Road).

3.1.6 Community

Continuing settlement in the area over the next century saw the growth of smaller rural settlements in the nearby region, such as Rockbank immediately to the west of the PSP area. However, within the PSP community development has had little effect and the utilisation of the land has changed little since the early days of pastoralism and ‘closer settlement’ farming. Up to the present day the area is still predominantly used for agriculture and pastoral activities. Immediately east of the PSP more recent residential development has encroached into the farming tradition of the area.

3.2 Thematic Framework

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

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

3.2.1 The Natural Environment

The natural environment helped to shape the character of the local area and the way it developed. The naturally grassy plains of the district were favourable for pastoral activities, providing ample fodder for grazing stock (sheep and cattle). Early in the region's history, the rich volcanic soils were recognized for their potential for agricultural development, such as cereal and vegetable farming. Abundant basaltic field stone (surficial and subsurface), together with shallow clays and timber resources provided readily available building materials for the construction of homes and farm complexes.

Relevant historical themes include:

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

3.2.2 Squatting and Early Settlement

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

Relevant historical themes include:

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

3.2.3 Transforming the Land

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

Relevant historical themes include:

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

3.2.4 Farming

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

Relevant historical themes include:

4.3 Grazing and raising livestock;

4.4 Farming.

3.2.5 Migrating and Making a Home

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

Relevant historical themes include:

2.4 Arriving in a new land;

2.5 Migrating and making a home;

2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures;

8.6 Marking the phases of life;

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation.

3.2.6 Connecting People by Transport

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

With the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as nearby Rockbank. Within the Kororoit PSP area, the road layout existing today is little changed from the layout from the latter half of the 19th century, with the current alignment of Taylors Road, Clarkes Road, Monaghans Road, Deanside Drive and Neale Road West all present by the 1880s. Sinclairs Road is an improvement of the original access track to Stoneleigh; the road was extended from

Stoneleigh north to Taylors Road sometime after 1938 (Figure 10). Deanside Drive, Gray Court, Earl Place, Reed Court, Vere Court and Waugh Court all date from the mid- to late- 20th century.

Evidence of early road construction in the PSP area is likely to be confined to evidence of early culverts and fords across water-courses (two are shown on the 1938 map), particularly where these occur on rural properties. Major road upgrades during the 20th century is likely to have destroyed the majority of the original fabric, leaving only the alignments themselves as a visible link in the early settlement of the region.

Relevant historical themes include:

3.1 Establishing pathways;

3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century.

3.2.7 Developing Industry

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

Relevant historical themes include:

5.1 Processing raw materials.

3.2.8 Developing Sport and Recreation

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

Relevant historical themes include:

9.1 Participating in sport and recreation.

Table 1: Summary of the Thematic Framework for the Kororoit PSP Area and Examples of Potential Evidence

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
1.0 Shaping Victoria's environment	1.5 Living with natural processes	Responding to and experiencing drought, bushfire and floods	Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes
2.0 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes	2.3 Adapting to diverse environments	Responding to dryer climates	Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes
	2.5 Migrating and making a home	Migrating to seek opportunity	

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
	2.7 Promoting settlement	Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming	Former property boundaries (treelines, fencing)
3.0 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications	3.1 Establishing pathways	Providing stream crossings	Fords, bridges, culverts, avenue plantings
	3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20 th century	Formalising early routes	milestones
4.0 Transforming and managing land and natural resources	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock	Squatting and the wool industry	Pastoral landscapes; Homesteads and outbuildings (shearing sheds, shepherd's huts, wool stores, sheep washes);
4.0 cont.	4.3 cont.	Dealing with failure and hardship	Abandoned pastoral stations;
		Marking property boundaries	Boundary markers; Fencing (inc. dry stone walls)
	4.4 Farming	Protecting and containing crops and stock	Fences (inc. dry stone walls); Windrows and hedges;
		Dealing with hardship and failure	Abandoned farm houses
		Stock management	Stock yards; Stock watering (troughs, pipes, dams)
	4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources	Exploiting natural resources for building materials	Quarries and clay pits; Timber industry places (e.g. saw pits); Stone building ruins.
		Using and managing water for irrigation and industry	Irrigation channels
	4.7 Transforming the land and 'civilising' the landscape	Farming cultural landscapes	Dry stone walls
5.0 Building Victoria's industry and workforce	5.1 Processing raw materials	Processing primary produce for local and export markets	Deanside woolshed complex
6.0 Building towns, cities and the garden state	6.1 Establishing settlements in the Port Phillip district	Places of first settlement	Squatting sites (e.g. Deanside)
8.0 Building community life	8.6 Marking the phases of life	Birth, life, death	Isolated graves; cemeteries

Theme	Sub-Theme	Prompts	Examples of Places and Objects
9.0 Shaping cultural and creative life	9.1 Participating in sport and recreation	Horse, hound and hare sporting industry	Dry stone wall/timber fence coursings; Circuits and enclosures.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section reviews the historical context of the study area and includes an examination of historical and ethnohistorical sources, previously recorded historical archaeological site types and locations near to the study area, and previous archaeological studies undertaken in the study area. Together, these sources of information can be used to formulate a predictive site statement concerning what types of sites are most likely to occur in the study area, and where these are most likely to occur.

4.1 Database Searches

As a result of a review of the various relevant databases, a total of **seven (7) registered historical places** were identified within the study area, some of which are listed on two or more registers (Map 4). The database review in relation to the study area is discussed below.

4.1.1 Victorian Heritage Register

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

A search of the VHR was conducted for the study area. There is **one (1) heritage place** listed on the VHR within the PSP area (Map 4):

- H0810 - Deanside Woolshed Complex, 96-103 Reed Court, Plumpton (38 and 40LP204422).

4.1.2 Victorian Heritage Inventory

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

A search of the VHI was conducted for the study area. There are **five (5) heritage places** listed on the VHI within the Kororoit PSP area (Map 4):

- D7822-0155 - Clarkes Rd Ford and Water Reserve, 260 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Crown Land, F~28\pp2516);
- D7822-0184 - Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall (CS-H3.1), 260-264 Clarke Road, Rockbank (1PS520702);
- D7822-0246 - Stoneleigh Homestead, 196-246 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank (1LP48418);
- D7822-0247 - Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall, 258-274 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank (2LP55666); and
- D7822-0248 - Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall, 237-269 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank (1LP79325).

4.1.3 Victorian War Heritage Inventory

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

A search of the VWHI was conducted for the study area. There are **no** places listed on the VWHI within the Kororoit PSP area.

4.1.4 Local Council

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

The Heritage Overlay (HO) of the Melton Planning Scheme was examined for the Kororoit PSP area. There are **two (2) heritage places** listed on the heritage overlay (Map 4):

- HO4 - *Deanside Woolshed Complex* at 96-103 Reed Court, Rockbank (38 and 40LP204422). This place is listed on the VHR and planning controls under the *Heritage Act 1995* take precedence. However, prohibited uses may be permitted; and
- HO118 - *Rockbank Head Station Dam* at 1233-1287 Taylors Road, Plumpton (51LP49080). This heritage place includes the dry stone dam wall and the dam.

In addition to the HO, it should also be noted that the *Melton Heritage Study* contains schedules that list places that may be worthy of consideration for protection: Schedule 3 lists conservation desirable places and Schedule 4 lists potential archaeological sites.

There is **one (1) places** listed in Schedule 3 (Conservation Desirable Places) of Volume 1 of the Heritage Study in the Kororoit PSP area. (Map 4):

- CD 435 – Stoneleigh (Stud) Homestead at 196 Sinclairs Road.

There is **one (1) places** listed in Schedule 4 (Potential Archaeological Sites) of Volume 1 of the Heritage Study in the Kororoit PSP area:

- Site No 42 – ‘Pinkerton’ ‘Huts’ (x 3, one in Parish of Maribyrnong).

4.1.5 National Trust Register

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

A search of the NTR was conducted for the study area. There is **one (1) heritage place** listed on the NTR within the Kororoit PSP area.

- B3082 - Shearing Shed Deanside. This listing relates to the woolshed only, not the whole complex.

4.1.6 Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DoE) maintains the National Heritage List (NHL), a register of exceptional natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places which contribute to Australia's national identity. DoE also maintains the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), a register of natural, Aboriginal or historical heritage places located on Commonwealth land which have Commonwealth heritage values.

A place can be listed on one or both lists, and placement on either list gives the place statutory protection under the EPBC Act.

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

DoE also maintains the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, and no new places were added or removed after that date. The Register ceased operation as a statutory register in February 2012. However, items listed on the RNE may continue to be considered during approvals processes.

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

A search of the AHD was conducted for the study area. There is **one (1) heritage place** listed on the AHD for the Kororoit PSP area (Map 4):

- RNE 7417 - Deanside Group, Reed Ct, Rockbank.

4.1.7 Discussion

Deanside Woolshed Complex (H0810; HO4) is the only site of State significance registered on the VHR. It consists of a complex of six buildings including the shearing shed, manager's house, shearers' quarters, boundary rider's quarters, the cook's house and stables. A number of other items are also associated with the complex, including bluestone ruin and underground tank, a causeway across Kororoit Creek and a number of dry stone walls. The causeway and dry stone walls are those depicted as the "ford" and the walls shown on the 1917 and 1930 Army Ordnance maps (Figures 9 and 10).

It is closely associated with the Rockbank Headstation Dam (HO118), which is a very substantial structure of very finely built dry stone construction, approximately 200 m long, and approximately 2.5 to 3 m high at its centre. It is built using unusually large stones, of both roughly squared bluestone and unworked fieldstone. The dam wall has a bend, or an angle, towards its centre. This site is not listed on a State register but is listed on the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme.

The Clarkes Rd Ford and Water Reserve (VHI D7822-0155) consists of large basalt cobbles that have recently been concreted over. The site was delisted in 2010, on a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010: 31), which states that the site is "mostly destroyed". The VHI record states that until recently, a stone shelter was said to have survived here. This may be one of the huts shown on a geological map from 1856 marked as Pinkerton's Huts, which are shown in the general vicinity of the ford. If this is the same hut, then the heritage significance of the hut, or any archaeological remains, would be markedly increased.

Stoneleigh Homestead (VHI D7822-0246) was also delisted in 2010, on a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010: 31), which states that the site is "not archaeological". The site was listed as a Conservation Desirable place in the Melton Heritage Study (CD 435).

All other listed sites in the PSP area are dry stone walls, which are listed on the VHI. However dry stone walls, as a site type, are not considered to be archaeological sites but more as landscape features. They are now “delisted”, meaning that they are no longer considered by the State government to be of sufficient significance to meet the criteria for listing on the VHI. Delisted items no longer have State statutory protection. However, Melton City Council is pursuing planning controls under Clause 52.37 of the Shire of Melton Planning Scheme, which may require a permit to disturb dry stone walls within the local Council area. However, these controls do not yet apply (Melton City Council, 14 January 2013). Melton Shire has prepared a heritage study of all the dry stone walls in the Melton Shire. The study (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 62) made recommendations for listing five dry stone wall precincts and two individual walls (a total of 144 walls) on the Heritage Overlay; five of the walls are already partially listed as part of other heritage sites. None of the walls in the Kororoit PSP area were recommended for inclusion on the HO.

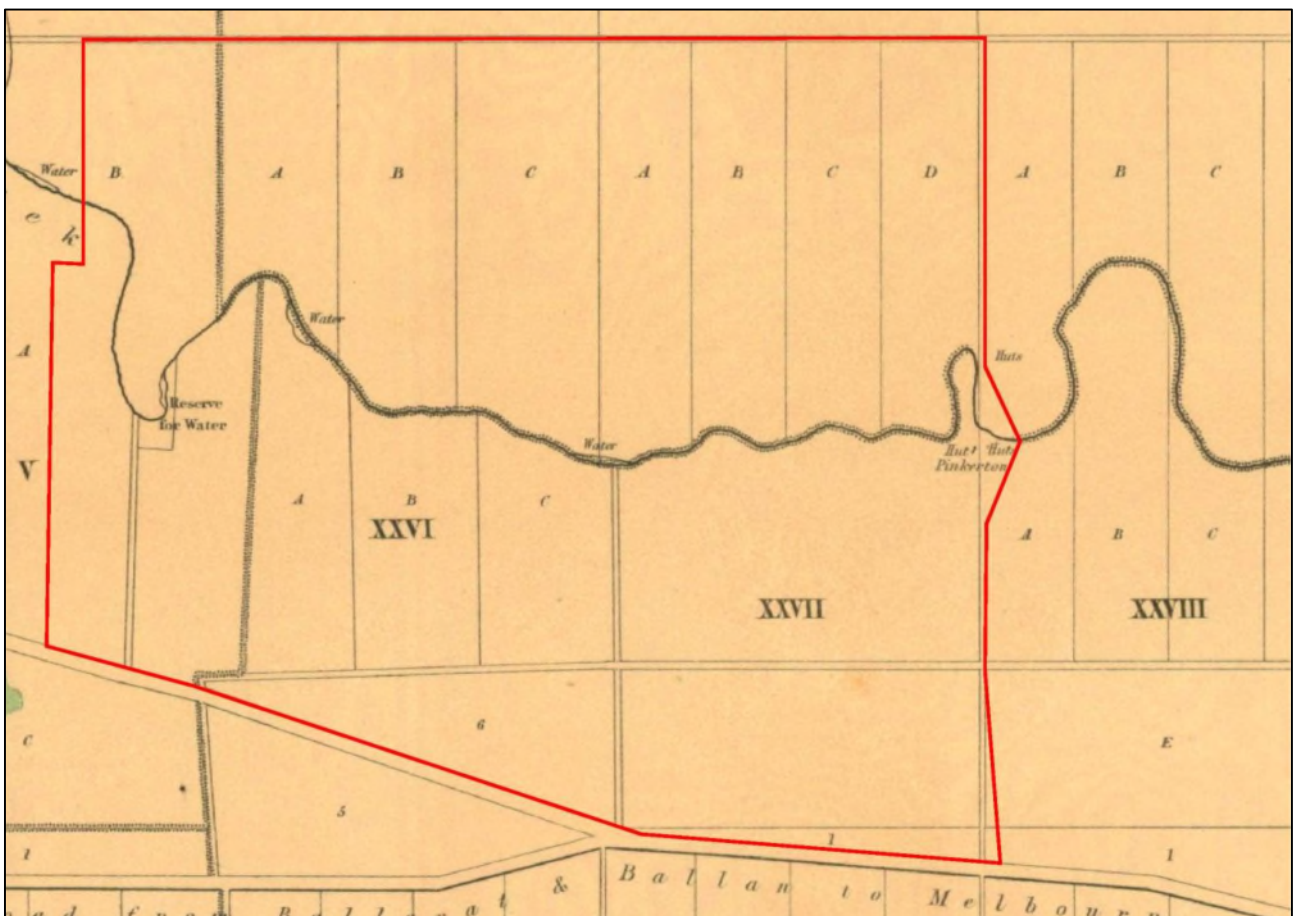


Figure 11: Excerpt from a geological map from 1856 showing the location of a hut or huts marked as belonging to Pinkerton. One building is depicted just inside the boundary of Section XXVII, which was the 640 acre Pre-emptive Right, all that he retained from his large pastoral run. The marked hut is now on Lot 10 LP79325 (SLV ff000019)

However, a further five precincts were identified that warrant further investigation and/or citations for listing on either the VHR, HO or Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO). These precincts display dense concentrations of walls and have been defined by historical and landscape associations. Whilst several extant walls in the PSP area were identified during the study, only three were considered to be significant enough to be included in any of the dry stone wall precincts (Moloney *et al.* 2007: 73-75):

- A wall on Clarkes Road in the south east corner of the PSP, which is part of the Western Highway [DSW] Precinct; and

- Two walls along Sinclairs Road were included in the Sinclairs Road [DSW] Precinct.

4.1.8 Summary

A review of the relevant historical heritage registers and databases identified **seven (7) heritage places** within the study area. A summary of these sites appears below (Table 2).

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

Register & Site No	Site Name	Location	Site Type	Protection	Property Ref Nos
VHR H0810	Deanside Woolshed Complex	96-103 Reed Court, Rockbank	Built Structures/Archaeological – Pastoral	State (<i>Heritage Act 1995</i>)	14 & 16
HO4					
RNE 7417	Deanside Group, Reed Ct, Rockbank				
B3082	Shearing Shed Deanside				
VHI D7822-0155	Clarks Rd Ford and Water Reserve	260 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Crown Land, F~28\pp2516)	Archaeological – Transport/Road	No Statutory Protection	70 & 78
VHI D7822-0184	Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall (CS-H3.1)	260-264 Clarke Road, Rockbank	Built Structure – Pastoral/Farming	No Statutory Protection	No PRN (east side of Clarke Rd reserve)
VHI D7822-0246	Stoneleigh Homestead	196-246 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank	Built Structure/ Archaeological? – Pastoral/Farming	No Statutory Protection	44
VHI D7822-0247	Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall	258-274 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank	Built Structure – Pastoral/Farming	No Statutory Protection	44, 49, 50 & 51
VHI D7822-0248	Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall	237-269 Sinclairs Road, Rockbank	Built Structure – Pastoral/Farming	No Statutory Protection	71 & 72
HO118	Rockbank Head Station Dam	1233-1287 Taylors Road, Plumpton	Built Structure – Pastoral/Agricultural	Local (Melton Planning Scheme)	3 & 10

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations and Heritage Studies

Regional and localised archaeological investigations have established the general character of historical archaeological sites located within the same geographic region as the study area and heritage studies have been conducted for the Melton City Council Local Government Area. These studies often define the historical character of the LGA or for a specific township, predominantly for built heritage but also for archaeological heritage. This information, together with the information gathered in Section 4.1, can be used to form the basis for a site prediction statement (Section 4.3).

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

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

Several smaller-scale studies have also been focused within the study area. Of these, the most relevant include the studies undertaken by Vines (1990; 1993), Gardiner (2010) and Bullers (2013).

In Vines' survey of the Melton East Structure Plan area (1990), several historical archaeological sites were identified within the studied area. Of these sites, one lies within the boundaries of the current study area; the recorded site at Clarkes Road Ford and Water reserve (D7822-0155). This site was recorded by Vines as containing several dry stone wall structures (in poor condition) and a ford of large basalt cobblestones (concreted over before Vines' investigation). Vines states that the area was said to be intended as a 'stopping point' for drovers bringing sheep to the Melbourne markets, and that 'until recently' there had been a stone shelter surviving at the site. In Vines' 1993 investigation of a parcel of land around the intersection of the Western Highway and Hopkins Road (the northern part of which lies within the current study area), four historical archaeological sites were identified, three of which lie within the current study area; Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0246), Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0247) and Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0248). Of these sites, Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0248) was considered to be of particular significance, as it represents a still-standing homestead believed to date back as early as the 1850s (in parts), and represents one of the earliest homesteads in the region.

Gardiner (2010) undertook a large-scale reassessment of the VHR and VHI sites listed within the Melton and Wyndham areas, including the entirety of the current study area and the VHR/VHI listings contained therein. As a result of this assessment, 56% of the sites listed on the VHR/VHI throughout the regions had their registrations upheld whilst 44% of the sites were delisted, predominantly due to being assessed as in poor condition. All of the sites within the current study area that were listed on the VHI were delisted through this re-assessment, although the single VHR registration was upheld. This delisting process also included the Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0246) site assessed by Vines (1993), as it was determined to be 'not archaeological'. As part of Gardiner's investigation, a further 109 sites were also put forward for potential listing on the VHI or VHR, although none of these sites are present within the current study area.

Bullers (2013) undertook an extensive survey and condition assessment of a dry stone wall running along the southern side of Taylors Road, along the northern boundary of the current study area. This assessment determined that although parts of the stone wall remained in good condition, the vast majority of the wall's length was in disrepair. Bullers' attributed this in part to the apparent inexperience of the wallers in these poorly preserved sections, and the impacts of known disturbance to the wall in the past, including repeated stone theft by passing motorists. Management recommendations were made to avoid impact to the wall during proposed development adjacent to the wall.

Bullers and MacManus (2013) conducted a survey of the Plumpton PSP area, an area of 1,031 ha immediately to the north of the current study area. One built heritage site was identified (HO58), but all other farmhouses that were depicted on historical mapping have been demolished. One of these was demolished in 2012 and still retains extensive building fabric on site. The site was subsequently listed on the VHI. In addition, three other areas of archaeological likelihood were identified but, after discussions with Heritage Victoria, were deemed to have insufficient significance for listing on the VHI. In addition, a total of 14 dry stone walls were identified, some of which were also assessed in the Melton Dry Stone Wall Study. Although not archaeological sites, the dry stone walls are considered to be significant landscape features by the Melton City Council and planning controls for dry stone walls in the shire are currently being prepared by Council.

A summary of all historical archaeological reports and heritage studies relevant to the current study area appears below (Table 3).

Table 3: Archaeological Reports Relevant to the Study Area

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Vines, G. 1990. #246	An archaeological survey was undertaken for the Melton East Structure plan, the location of which intersects with part of the current study area, in the easternmost section.	Ten historical archaeological sites were identified within the Melton East Structure Plan area, including one site which is located within the current study area; Clarkes Road Ford and Water reserve (D7822-0155). The report makes note of the dry stone walls associated with the site, and also mentions anecdotal evidence of a stone hut that once stood within the site.
Vines, G. 1993. #617	An archaeological survey was undertaken for a parcel of land at the intersection of the Western Highway and Hopkins Road, the northern part of which lies within the current study area	The survey identified four sites, three of which are located within the current study area; Stoneleigh Homestead (D7822-0246), Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0247) and Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0248). These sites are all located in relative geographic proximity, and were discussed as being of considerable significance within Vines' report.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Clarke, N. 1995. #792 (VAHR)	An archaeological survey was undertaken along the proposed alignment of a sub-surface telecom cable which lies in the western section of the current study area.	Although one area of basalt extraction was identified during the survey, it was not determined to be historical (instead determined to be only 5-10 years old). No other features were identified within the surveyed area that might hold historical heritage significance.
Cochrane, W. 1999. #803	An archaeological survey was undertaken along the drainage channels associated with Kororoit Creek, and along the alignment of Stony Creek. Part of this investigation was undertaken within the north eastern section of the current study area, across a strip of land between Taylors Road and Kororoit Creek.	Two previously recorded historical archaeological sites were identified within Cochrane's study area and although several additional features were added to the listing of one of these sites, there were no new historical archaeological sites identified during the survey. These two sites consisted of a 1920's homestead and associated dry stone wall ("Westlands"; H7822-0156), and a 'Closer Settlement'-era farmhouse with associated dry stone wall and cypress plantings (unnamed in report). Neither of these sites appear to have been identified within the current study area.
Cekalovic, H. 2000. #1098	An archaeological survey was undertaken across a parcel of land south of Taylor's Road, in the northeastern section of the current study area.	One new historical archaeological feature was identified during the survey – a series of dry stone walls present throughout the property which were reported as a single site; Plumpton Dry Stone Walls. The walls were recorded as being in poor or deteriorated condition, and were determined to be of local significance, although they do not appear to have been recorded with Heritage Victoria. The Plumpton Dry Stone Walls are present within the current study area.
Vines, <i>et al.</i> 2004. #2083	A large-scale cultural heritage study was undertaken for the Melton East growth corridor, inclusive of the entire current study area.	Eight previously recorded historical archaeological sites were identified within Vines <i>et al.</i> 's study area including farms, homesteads, stone walls, infrastructural sites and historical dams. Five of these sites are located within the current study area, most notably the VHR-listed Deanside Woolshed Complex (VHR H0810) but also including the D-listed VHI sites of Stonleigh Homestead (D7822-0246), Clarkes Road Ford and Water Reserve (D7822-0155), Cropley property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0247) and pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall (D7822-0248). No new sites were identified during Vines <i>et al.</i> 's investigation.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Moloney, D. <i>et al.</i> 2010 N/A	A municipality-wide study was undertaken of all historical cultural heritage within the Melton Shire Local Government Area.	<p>This report was produced in two stages: in Stage One, a thematic history of the Melton Shire was produced, detailing the settlement and development of the region, particularly in relation to identifying areas with historical significance to the Shire. Stage one also identified.</p> <p>In Stage Two, a systematic listing and analysis was presented for all known historical site listings within the Shire of Melton, and areas that Stage One identified as potentially significant were also investigated, leading to a number of new listings on the Heritage Overlay and Heritage Inventory. The condition and significance of each place were assessed, and recommendations for future management of the sites were also detailed.</p>
Gardiner, R. 2010. #3915	A large-scale reassessment of known historical archaeological sites was undertaken throughout the Melton and Wyndham regions, including through the entirety of the current study area.	The re-assessment of the recorded historical archaeological sites in the region (and the assessment of areas with the potential of containing new sites) resulted in the review of the five VHI and single VHR sites located within the current study area. As a result of this investigation, each of the sites within the current study area listed on the VHI were Delisted, although the VHR site (VHR H0810) was upheld. The reason given for the Delisting of the various sites was their condition (being either 'destroyed' or 'mostly destroyed').
Holdsworth, J. <i>et al.</i> 2011 N/A	A municipality-wide study of Dry Stone Walls was undertaken within the Melton Shire Local Government Area.	A systematic listing and condition analysis was presented for all known dry stone wall sites within the Shire of Melton, as well as several new dry stone wall sites identified by the assessment related to this report. The study detailed the types of dry stone walls present in the shire, their condition, and proposed management recommendations regarding their protection (where warranted) and interpretation. As part of the study, the land encompassing the current study area was surveyed, although not exhaustively.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Kurpiel, R. 2011. #3897 Associated CHMP: Murphy, A. and Morris, A. 2011. #11609	An archaeological survey and excavation program was undertaken along the proposed alignment of a gas pipeline that runs approximately north-south through the current study area (eastern central section). Although this is a CHMP, it is associated with a letter submitted to Heritage Victoria regarding the historical heritage values in the area (letter listed as HV report #3897)	No historical heritage values of state significance were identified within the activity area of the CHMP, therefore no report was prepared for Heritage Victoria. A letter to Heritage Victoria (HV report #3897) notes that a dry stone wall was identified during the survey, and recommends it be placed on the Heritage Overlay of the local government planning scheme. No location or details are given for this dry stone wall, although taken in association with the report by Bullers (2013) it seems likely this was the Taylors Road dry stone wall.
Harbour, M. <i>et al</i> 2011. #3975	An archaeological survey was undertaken for a proposed road extension to Talyor's Road, part of which lies along the northern boundary of the current study area.	The survey identified one new historical site that was subsequently listed on the Heritage Inventory ("Beattys Road Bluestone Cottage and Cistern"; H7822-2301). A dry stone wall was also identified during the survey which was not listed on the Inventory or Melton Heritage Overlay, but that was mentioned in the Melton Shire Dry Stone Wall Study and which had approval for the Heritage Overlay pending at the time of investigation (the 'Gidney Wall'). Neither of these sites are located within the current study area.
Green, M. 2012. #12235 (VAHR)	An archaeological survey was undertaken across a parcel of land south of Taylors Road, in the centre of the northern boundary of the current study area.	This survey was conducted as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management plan; no historical archaeological features or sites were mentioned within the studied area in this report.
Kaskadanis, C. <i>et al</i> . 2013 (in prep.)	An historical heritage assessment of the Rockbank North PSP area, immediately west of the current study area.	To be advised.
Bullers, R. and MacManus, T. 2013 (in prep.) #4309	An historical heritage assessment of the Plumpton PSP area, immediately north of the current study area.	The survey of 1,031 ha area identified one previously registered built heritage site, one archaeological site that was subsequently registered on the VHI, two archaeological sites that were not deemed to have sufficient significance for listing on the VHI and a total of 14 dry stone walls.

Author Date Report #	Description and Location	Results
Bullers, R. 2013. N/A	A condition assessment of a known dry stone wall site (unregistered) along Taylor's Road was undertaken to inform future development of the area.	The condition of the Taylor's Road dry stone wall was assessed along its length, and found to be in a variety of conditions throughout, ranging from good (one small section) to very poor (the majority). The wall's construction was identified as fairly crude, indicating it was created by people inexperienced with dry stone wall construction, and there is evidence of numerous inexperienced repairs, some dating to within the past 25-35 years. The Taylor's Road dry stone wall is present within the current study area, along parts of the northern boundary.

4.3 Historical Archaeological Site Prediction Statement

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

Domestic Sites

Domestic sites are considered likely to occur in the study area, given the study area's long settlement and long-standing allotment boundaries.

Evidence of domestic occupation may include structural remains or ruins of homesteads and/or outbuildings, domestic rubbish dumps or bottle dumps, wells or underground storage tanks.

Dry Stone Walls

Dry stone walls are considered likely to occur in the study area as they are ubiquitous throughout the Melton area and form one of the most common site types in the region. Additionally, the high quantity of basalt floaters in the geographic region are conducive to the construction of dry stone walls, with the raw materials being readily available as rocks are removed from paddocks and crop zones.

Dry stone walls may line internal property divisions or external property boundaries.

Tree Plantings

Tree plantings are considered likely to occur in the study area given the study area's past settlement and land use. Tree plantings are especially likely to occur in conjunction with other historical site components such as domestic, farming or pastoral sites.

Historical tree plantings may be evidenced by large introduced trees planted along original driveways, paddock boundaries or close to homestead sites.

Farming Sites

Farming sites are considered likely to occur in the study area, given the area's long history as a rural farming zone.

Evidence of farming may include fence lines, dams, water channels, plantings or terracing.

Pastoral Sites

Pastoral sites are considered likely to occur in the study area given the area's long use as pasture for grazing.

Breeding of livestock and dairying may be evidenced by the remains of stockyards, stables, barns and holding pens.

Road and Rail Infrastructure Sites

Road and rail infrastructure sites are considered likely to occur in the study area, as long-term roads are present along the boundary and centre of the study area which may contain remnant evidence of past use.

Old road or railway routes may be evidenced by bridges, railway tracks or road or railway embankments.

5 FIELD ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

5.1 Survey

The field assessment included the ground survey of the study area to detect the presence of historical cultural heritage in or associated with the study area.

5.1.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the survey was to:

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

5.1.2 Field Methodology

The study area was surveyed on 4, 5 and 18 June 2013 by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Rick Bullers and Sylvana Szydzik.

The survey took the form of a targeted pedestrian and vehicle-based survey in areas that background research identified as having potential historical heritage values (Map 4).

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

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

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

Site designation numbers used in this report are the same as those used on the heritage registers. For dry stone walls the identifier consists of the PSP area abbreviation (K), DSW (dry stone wall) and the range of Property Ref #s associated with the wall (e.g. K-DSW #2-10 is the identifier for a wall that is associated with properties 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10).

The exception to this is where a wall has previously been identified in the Melton Dry Stone Wall Study; in these cases the identifier in that study is used here.

5.1.3 Survey Coverage

5.1.3.1 Ground Surface Visibility

Ground surface visibility in the study area varied from 0% in most of the grazing properties, to 100% in the cropped properties. These differences in visibility are due to high recent rainfall resulting in heavy grass/weed growth in the grazing properties, and recent ploughing for crop sowing in the cropping paddocks.

5.1.3.2 Effective Survey Coverage

The effective survey coverage calculations for this investigation are based on the number of land parcels actually access and surveyed (Appendix 3; Map 5). Excluding road reserves, the private land component of the study area totals 1,208.8 ha. Of that, a total of 14 land parcels were surveyed, totalling 334.74 ha (27.69%). With an average ground surface visibility of 30%, the effective survey coverage for this investigation is 100.42 ha (8.31%).

5.1.3.3 Limitations

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

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

- Access approval not being granted (notably the owners of 'Deanside Woolshed Complex' [VHR H0810]);
- Limitations in contacting the landowners;
- Where visual inspections from the road or neighbouring properties indicated that survey was not required; and/or
- Where potential historical heritage items identified in background research were subsequently found to occur on neighbouring properties instead. In these cases the original properties were not surveyed but the landowners of the parcels with the heritage items were contacted in the field for access permission. In most cases this was given.

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

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

5.1.4 Results of the Survey

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

- Built-heritage (farmhouses; farm complexes);

- Archaeological sites (former farmhouses or huts; farm complexes; former roads/access tracks);
- Areas of Historical Archaeological Likelihood (e.g. former houses); and
- Landscape features (dry stone walls; waterholes).

5.1.4.1 Built- Heritage Sites

1. Previously Registered Heritage Places

One previously registered built-heritage site was identified in the study area. The site is already listed on VHR and the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme.

- VHR H0810 - *Deanside Woolshed Complex* located at 96-103 Reed Court, Plumpton (also HO4; Property Ref #s 14 and 16). Access to this site was not granted and assessment of the site was limited to a review of the existing site registration card (VHR) and HO citation (Moloney *et al.* 2008), as well as over-fence visual observations from neighbouring properties (Property Ref #s 10 and 31). The property still appears to be intact and all visible components listed in the citation appear to be present and in good condition (Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1: View of Deanside Woolshed looking east from across Kororoit Creek from Property Ref #31.



Plate 2: View of technically proficient dry stone wall on Deanside (Property Ref #14) taken looking south from Property Ref #10. Council advises that this wall was rebuilt in the 1990s.

2. Potential Built Heritage Sites Identified from Historical Sources

On the 1917 ordnance map there were only two farmhouses or farm complexes shown in the PSP area (Figure 9), both of which were also shown on the 1938 map (Figure 10). These were the complexes at 'Deanside' (see above) and the homestead at 'Stoneleigh' (Map 6):

- *Stoneleigh Homestead* located at 196 Sinclairs Rd, Rockbank (1 LP48148; Property Ref #44), this site consists of the weatherboard house and associated outbuildings. The house is shown on both 1917 and 1938 ordnance survey maps. The house is not listed in the *Shire of Melton Heritage Study* (Moloney *et al.* 2008: 67) as being of heritage significance, however it was recognised as having potential significance and is listed as being a Conservation Desirable site in Schedule 3 of Volume 1 (CD 435).

Visual inspection from the roadside suggests that the house and outbuildings are unoccupied and are in an advanced state of dilapidation (Plates 3 and 4). There is some heritage potential for this site, although further investigation into the historical significance is recommended.

The site was listed on the VHI (*Stoneleigh Homestead* D7822-0246), but was delisted as part of the *Outer Western Metro Reassessment Project – Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010) because it was not considered to be an archaeological site. However, this assessment considers that the site has both built-heritage and archaeological potential. This is discussed in greater detail as an archaeological site in Section 5.1.4.2 and as an area of historical archaeological likelihood in Section 5.1.4.3.



Plate 3: View of Stoneleigh Homestead looking north west from Sinclairs Road.



Plate 4: View of Stoneleigh's outbuildings in north east corner of property adjacent Sinclairs Road and Kororoit Creek escarpment

5.1.4.2 Historical Archaeological Sites

1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Two previously recorded but delisted archaeological sites were inspected:

- D7822-0246 - *Stoneleigh Homestead* located at 196 Sinclairs Rd, Rockbank (1 LP48148; Property Ref #44). The site was first recorded in 1993 and listed on the VHI (D7822-0246). The site registration included the standing homestead, outbuildings and dry stone walling. The site was delisted as part of the *Outer Western Metro Reassessment Project – Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010) because it was not considered to be an archaeological site. However, while the site is not an archaeological site per se, there is still potential for archaeological deposits associated with the early 20th century occupation of the site to be present within the site curtilage (Plates 3 and 4), and potentially early occupation deposits associated with the Cropley family in the mid-19th century. This is discussed further as an area of historical archaeological likelihood in Section 5.1.4.3.
- D7822-0155 - *Clarkes Rd Ford and Water Reserve* located at 260 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Property Ref #s 70 and 78). The site was first recorded in 1993 and listed on the VHI (D7822-0155). The site registration described the site has being a bluestone cobbled ford recently concreted over. It also listed nearby dry stone walls as being good examples but in poor condition. The registration cites anecdotal evidence that a stone hut survived there until recently. The site was delisted as part of the *Outer Western Metro Reassessment Project – Melton*

and Wyndham (Gardiner 2010) because the ford was 'largely destroyed'. Both the original site recording by Gary Vines in 1993 and the re-assessment by Gardiner in 2010 indicates that the fabric of the ford is largely destroyed, but a section of bluestone cobbling on the southern side was still extant. Just prior to the survey as part of this investigation, heavy rainfall over several days had filled the creek and covered the ford; assessment of the material fabric of the ford itself was not possible (Plate 5). However this survey confirmed that intact bluestone cobbling is still present for approximately 10 m of the southern approach (Plate 6). *NB: The ford has been included in the registration for the site Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319) recorded in this survey (Section 5.2.3).*



Plate 5: View north over the ford, which was covered after several days of rain



Plate 6: Bluestone cobbling on the southern approach to the ford, looking south west

2. Historical Archaeological Sites Identified During the Survey

Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified during the survey (Map 6):

- H7822-2320 - Deanside Southern Access Track, consisting of a raised, cobbled road and adjacent dry stone wall located in the south western quadrant of the PSP area between Neale Road and Kororoit Creek (Property Ref #s 31, 34, 38 and 41);
- H7822-2321 - Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex located at 961 Taylors Rd, Plumpton (8 LP59030; Property Ref #67) this site consists of the rectangular bluestone foundations of a hut as well as a complex of dry stone walls forming enclosures along the banks of Kororoit Creek. The site is considered to be a shepherd's hut dating from the Squatting Period; and
- H7822-2319 - Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex located at 194-258 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Property Ref #77) and 260 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Property Ref #78), consisting of linear stone features and iron artefacts.

Details of these sites are provided in Section 5.2.

5.1.4.3 Areas of Historical Archaeological Likelihood

Two areas of historical archaeological likelihood were identified (Map 6):

- Stoneleigh Homestead; and
- A former building site adjacent to the Deanside Southern Access Track.

Stoneleigh Homestead

This site was previously registered on the VHI as *Stoneleigh Homestead* (D7822-0246), but was delisted in 2010 as it was assessed as not being an archaeological site. However, this assessment considers that there is potential for archaeological material to be present within the curtilage:

- Firstly, there is some potential for artefactual material dating from the early 20th century occupation of the site; and
- Secondly, the property once belonged to the Cropley family in the 1850s, who lived on Kororoit Creek prior to moving to Truganina and setting up a farm adjacent to Leakes Road (Szydzik *et al.*, in prep). Consequently the site has the potential to retain archaeological remnants of occupation dating back to the earliest freehold occupation. In addition the site is located directly adjacent to Kororoit Creek which this assessment has shown to be a focus for early historical occupation of the study area.

However, the site is in poor condition and intact subsurface deposits are likely to have been severely impacted.

A former building site adjacent to the Deanside Southern Access Track

This consists of what appears to be a former house site adjacent to the former southern access track to Deanside in the south western corner of Property Ref #34 (129 Gray Court, Rockbank). No historical data on this site was obtained, but there is no house shown on either the 1917 or 1938 ordnance maps (Figures 9 and 10). Traversing the western side of the house is the Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320).

The historical background for this feature is not yet known.



Plate 7: Possible former house site in SW corner of Property Ref #34, facing west

Prior to any development works occurring at this location, it is recommended that further detailed investigation of the site be conducted and, if confirmed, that the site be considered for listing on the VHI.

5.1.4.4 Historical Landscape Features

1. Previously Recorded Sites

A total of four previously registered heritage places were inspected during the survey. These include a dry stone dam associated with the former Rockbank Estate head station 'Deanside' listed on the Melton Heritage Overlay and three dry stone walls (all of which are delisted on the VHI). The three dry stone walls were delisted as part of the *Outer Western Metro Reassessment Project – Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010) and are discussed in Table 4.

- HO118 - *Rockbank Head Station Dam* located at 1233-1287 Taylors Road, Plumpton (51LP49080) (Property Ref #s 3 and 10). This heritage place includes the dry stone dam wall and the dam. The dam consists of an approximately 240 m long dry stone dam wall varying in height along its length with the highest section at the centre (approximately 3.5 m). The central section has been breached with stone blocks still evident on the downstream side of the wall. There are also the remains of a small brick structure on the dam wall.



Plate 8: Central section of dam wall looking south west towards breach on Property Ref #10.



Plate 9: View along extent of dam wall, looking west from Property Ref #3.

- D7822-0184 - *Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall* located at 260-264 Clarke Road, Rockbank (1PS520702). This wall is one of four dry stone walls comprising the site, but the only one within or adjacent to the study area (the other three were further east within the Caroline Springs development). It runs from Neale Road northwards along the eastern side of Clarke Road and is marginally outside the study area.

The wall is a composite wall in very poor condition, approximately 500 m long. The wall is mostly collapsed, although some large foundation stones are present. The northern end shows a double wall construction, approximately 900 mm wide at the base, with hearting evident. This end appears to be in more original condition. The southern end shows some minor unskilled repairs.

- D7822-0247 - *Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall* between 196 and 276 Sinclairs Road (Property Ref #s 44, 49, 50 and 51) along the western side of the road. The wall was first registered on the VHI (D7822-0247) in 1993, but the site card does not show the site extent. However it is assumed that it includes the entire wall along the Sinclairs Road frontages for these four properties. (There is also another wall along the southern boundary of Property Ref #51 on the northern side of Neale Road; the 1917 and 1938 ordinance survey maps show this wall but, since it is of a different construction technique it is assumed that this wall was not included as part of the VHI site – the wall along Neale Road is discussed below in Table 4).

The wall is approximately 600 m long, of variable height (1.0-1.2 m), 0.8-0.9 m wide at the base, 0.4 m wide at the cope, and constructed in a double wall configuration. The wall is well-battered, with regular coursing with well-graded stones and plenty of plugging (hearting is not visible). The base/foundation course consists of some very large stones (>700 mm diameter). The southern end of the wall shows relatively recent repairs, evident by non-faded and moss-free rocks (and some brick fragments).

- D7822-0248 - *Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall* between 237 and 271 Sinclairs Road (Property Ref #s 71 and 72) along the eastern side of the road. The wall was first registered on the VHI (D7822-0248) in 1993, but the site card does not show the site extent. However it is assumed that it only includes the wall along the road frontages for these two properties. (There is also the remains of a wall along the same alignment south of Neale Road; the 1917 and 1938 ordinance survey maps show this as one wall – the section south of Neale Road is discussed below in Table 4). There is no remaining wall along the Sinclairs Road frontage for 303 Sinclairs Road (Property Ref #73).

The wall is approximately 440 m long, of variable height (0.9-1.0 m), 1 m wide at the base and 0.3-0.5 m at the cope, and constructed as a double wall. Stones regularly coursed and well-graded, but construction is not as technically proficient as the Cropley Property DSW (see above). There is occasional evidence of plugging and some hearting is visible in sections that have collapsed. The wall is in variable states of intactness.

2. Sites Identified During the Survey

Landscape features that have historical associations that were identified in the study area include:

- Waterholes, these include water holes that were marked on historical mapping (e.g. the 1917 and 1938 Ordnance survey maps) and traces of which are present in the study area today; and
- Dry Stone Walls, which include walls that can be traced back to either the pastoral era.

Waterholes

Only one waterhole was identified from historical mapping. When georeferenced, this waterhole is shown to be on Property Ref # 67. The waterhole could not be identified: the location occurs on an area of ephemeral swamp (Map 4) and there was a damp area in the approximate location noted during the survey. However, there was no indication of a reliable water source during the survey.

Dry Stone Walls

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

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

- All Stone Single walls, which consist of a single thickness of stone to various heights, without any form of post and wire or post and rail fence attached. In the PSP the only examples of this type of wall are located along the margins of Kororoit Creek, either as walls marking paddock boundaries or walls forming part of sheep enclosures such as the one identified as *Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)* (Section 5.1.4.2);
- All Stone Double walls, which consist of stone walls with double thickness of stone to heights greater than 1 m, without any form of post and wire or post and rail fence attached;

- Post and Wire Double walls, which are composite structures consisting of very low stone walls (usually less than 700 mm), with a post and wire fence incorporated into the structure to give it height; and
- Post and Rail Double Walls: as above, except timber rails are used in the structure instead of wire.

A total of seventeen individual walls and one dry stone wall complex were recorded during the survey (Map 6; Table 4). Of the individual walls, the majority (n=11; 65%) are of composite construction (comprising eight post and wire double walls and two post and rail double walls). Of the remainder, two walls are substantial all stone double walls and four are wall remnants where construction type could not be determined ("unknown") and one is a DSW complex comprising a mixture of wall types – the majority of the walls in the complex were remnants only and wall construction could not be determined, although one section in the south west corner along the creek margin, the wall is of single wall construction (using rocky drop-offs as part of the barrier). The concentration of walls is relatively consistent across the study area with a general focus on Kororoit Creek.

The majority of walls are in poor to very poor condition having suffered some degree of either collapse or loss of stones over time (probably the result of stone theft). Two walls (K-DSW #44-51 and K-DSW #71-72) were previously listed on the VHI, but subsequently delisted. Both walls were recorded in the Melton Dry Stone Wall Study (Holdsworth *et al.* 2011) as part of the Sinclairs Road DSW Precinct.

Ten (58%) of the individual walls in the study area are located along the road boundaries of various properties. Four form the boundaries between separate land holdings (K-DSW #s 2-10, 11-22, 64-67 and 68-69). Other walls (e.g. K-DSW #69 [Complex], the walls in *Kororoit Creek Hut and DSW Complex* [H7822-2821] and the internal walls in the *Deanside Woolshed Complex* [H0810]) form internal paddock divisions or stock enclosures within the one landholding. Another wall is located alongside the *Deanside Southern Access Track* (H7822-2320) and is described in Section 5.2.1.

Unsurveyed Dry Stone Walls

Three dry stone walls were identified from either visual inspection from neighbouring properties or from air photo interpretation (Map 6). These are:

- A substantial all stone single or double wall that is located in the north western corner of Property Ref #14 (Plate 10). This wall may be a new construct;
- A long dry stone wall that straddles Property Ref #s 14 and 15 (Plate 11) with one section oriented north west to south east and one section oriented east to west; and
- A long dry stone wall on the northern side of Kororoit Creek on Property Ref # 66.

The first two are located in the vicinity of the Deanside Woolshed Complex (H0810/HO4), but are not included in the curtilage of the registered site. Previous requests by MPA for access to #s 14 and 15 were denied and, at their request, no further attempts to gain access permission were made; therefore physical inspection of these two walls was not conducted. It is recommended that formal inspection and recording of these walls occurs prior to any future development of these properties.

The third was visible on aerial photos, but access to the property was not given by the landowner so further investigation is required to confirm its status and significance.







Plate 10: Single or double dry stone wall on Deanside (Property Ref #14).







Plate 11: Dry stone wall on Property Ref #s 14 and 15, looking north west from Reed Court.


Table 4: Additional Dry Stone Walls Identified and Surveyed in the Study Area



Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
K-DSW 1-4	South of Taylors Road	1, 4	Post and Wire Double	Oriented north to south. Technically unrefined composite wall forming the western boundary of Smith's property; not shown on 1917/1938 maps. Wall ≤ 300 mm high, 4-500 mm wide at base (southern end) and ≤ 700 mm wide (northern end). Large base stones with small stones piled on top; one single course of stones (south end). <i>Condition: Partially destroyed; intact sections very poor to fair</i>	Low; Local	 Plate 12: Example of K-DSW #1-4 looking south from Taylors Road
K-DSW 2-10	South of Taylors Road (NW-SE)	2, 3, 5, 6 & 10	Post and Wire Double	Oriented north west to south east. Wall shown on both 1917/1938 maps. Technically unrefined construction; 600 mm wide at base, 1-300 mm high; 1-2 stone courses most of length, absent in sections. One section north end with copestones as 2 nd course, laid on edge. Unusual double arch culvert near south end formed from halved concrete pipe, with mortared stones over the top. <i>Condition: Partially destroyed; intact sections very poor to fair</i>	Low; Local	 Plate 13: Interesting half-pipe double culvert in K-DSW #2-10 near its southern end, looking west



Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
K-DSW 11-63	South side of Taylors Road, straddling the Sinclairs Road intersection	11, 12, 21 & 63	Post and Wire Double	Oriented east to west. DSW along northern boundary Clarkes property shown; not shown on 1917/1938 maps. Technically unrefined composite construction, with haphazard piling of rocks up to 500 mm high; 5-600 mm wide at base; minimal plugging extant but very little hearing visible, even in collapsed sections. Generally 1-3 courses high with few if any define cope stones. Wall breached in several places for gates. One very short section considered to of technically competent construction. <i>Condition: Poor to fair</i>	Low; Local	 Plate 14: Example of K-DSW #11-63 showing the most technically competent section
MCC – N239 (K-DSW 12-22)	South of Taylors Road (N-S)	11, 12, 21 & 22	Post and Rail Double	Oriented north to south Technically unrefined composite construction; 700 mm high; 800 mm wide at base; 350 mm wide at cope; no plugging or hearing visible. Remnant of split timber post and rail fence present – most posts 1.1 m high with 2 x rail rebates; some extant rails in place or lying on top of wall. Assessment of fence between 11/12 and 21 only; no access available to 22. Presence of fence from air photos and visible from 21. <i>Condition: Fair to poor</i>	Low-Moderate; Local	 Plate 15: Example of K-DSW #11-22 looking south on Property Ref #11


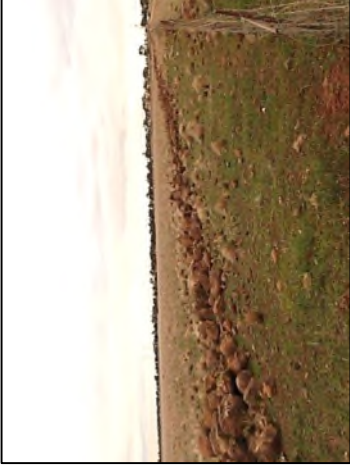
Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
MCC – N217 (K-DSW 67-68)	Southern side of Taylors Road, east of Sinclairs Road	67 & 68	Post and Rail Double	<p>Oriented east to west.</p> <p>Shown on 1938 map; DSW forms northern boundary of both O'Neil and Clarke's land parcels.</p> <p>Technically unrefined composite wall of 1-2 courses. One short section of 1-2 courses (copingstones and plugging, hearting absent), 400 mm high, 600 mm wide at base and 4-500 mm wide at cope.</p> <p>1.2 m high split hardwood posts at 4 m centres (decayed); rebates for timber rail in some, wire holes in others. No droppers extant</p> <p><i>Condition: Very poor to fair</i></p>	Low-Moderate; Local	 <p>Plate 16: Example of K-DSW #67-68 looking west along Taylors Road</p>
MCC – N218 (K-DSW 64-67)	South of Taylors Road	64, 65, 66 & 67	Unknown	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>Shown on 1917 map; DSW forms the boundary between Clarke's and O'Neil's properties. Collapsed at northern end, but continues whole length of boundary from Taylors Road to Kororoit Creek; no clear structure to wall.</p> <p>Only remnants of timber posts extant.</p> <p><i>Condition: Poor</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 17: Example of K-DSW #64-67 looking north from near the southern end</p>



Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
K-DSW 68-69	South of Taylors Road	67, 68	Unknown	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>Not shown on 1917/1938 maps; DSW forms the boundary between Clarke's and Monaghan's properties. Remnant only, consisting of occasional single stones and 2-3 short sections of foundation/base course stones. Modern post/rail fence along boundary.</p> <p><i>Condition: Mostly destroyed; remnant only</i></p>	Nii; Local	 <p>Plate 18: Example of K-DSW #68-69 looking north towards Taylors Road</p>
K-DSW 69 (Complex)	Southern end of property along Kororoit Creek and tributary	69	<p>Mixed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown (probably Post and Wire Double) and All Stone Single 	<p>A complex of dry stone walls forming along the northern edge of Kororoit Creek and its tributary and a second wall extending along the southern side of the tributary and then winding around the margin of Kororoit Creek forming an enclosure.</p> <p>Remnant of walls only, usually only one course of stones but obviously linear.</p> <p><i>Condition: Partially intact; majority of walls are remnants only</i></p>	Low-Moderate; Local	 <p>Plate 19: Example of all stone ssing section of K-DSW #69 along Kororoit Creek</p>

Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
MCC – N215 (K-DSW 69-70)	South of Taylors Road, western side of Monaghans Lane	69, 70	Post and Wire Double	<p>Oriented north to south</p> <p>Wall not shown on 1917/1938 maps, but forming the western boundary of Monaghan's property.</p> <p>Unrefined composite construction in 1-2 courses up to 300 mm high, 900 mm wide at base.</p> <p><i>Condition: Poor to fair</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 20: Example of K-DSW #69-70 looking north from the water reserve near Kororoit Creek</p>
K-DSW 66	East of Sinclairs Road along Kororoit Creek	66	Unknown	<p>Oriented east to west</p> <p>Access to property not available.</p> <p>Assessment taken from aerial photo and visual from #67.</p> <p>Wall not shown on 1917/1938 maps.</p> <p>Construction details unknown.</p> <p><i>Condition: Poor</i></p>	Low; Local	Image not available

Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
N240 (K-DSW 71-72) (also D7822-0248 Pinkerton Property Dry Stone Wall)	Along eastern side of Sinclairs Road, south of Neale Road	71, 72	All Stone Double	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>Formed the western boundary to Pinkerton's property and is shown on the 1917 and 1938 maps.</p> <p>Substantial double stone wall, 900-1100 mm high, 1 m wide at base, 3-500 mm wide at cope. Technically competent construction; well graded in 5-6 courses, but not as technically proficient as Copley's wall opposite. Various states of intactness, occasional plugging, heaving visible in collapsed sections.</p> <p>No P/W fence.</p> <p><i>Condition: Good</i></p>	Moderate to High; Local	 <p>Plate 21: Example of N240 (K-DSW #71-72) looking south along Sinclairs Road</p>
K-DSW 51	North side of Neale Road, west of Sinclair Road	51	Post and Wire Double	<p>Oriented east to west.</p> <p>Formed the southern boundary of Copley's property in 1856 (Figure 6).</p> <p>The 1938 map shows the wall extending further west.</p> <p>Wall 1-2 courses along most of its length. 800 mm high, 1 m wide at base, ≤400 mm at cope. Some rocks have been haphazardly piled on; technically unrefined style. A single original timber fence post (1.15 m high) at western end. A new P/W fence installed approx. 1.5 m inside original fence line.</p> <p><i>Condition: Poor</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 22: Example of K-DSW #51 at its western end looking north</p>

Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
MCC – N225 (K-DSW 44-51) also (D7822-0247 – Cropley Property Dry Stone Wall)	Western side of Sinclairs Road, between Neale Road and Kororoit Creek	44, 49, 50 & 51	All Stone Double	<p>Oriented north to south between two land parcels.</p> <p>Shown on the 1917 and 1938 maps, this DSW formed the eastern boundary of Cropley's property (Figure 6).</p> <p>Technically refined, substantial double wall construction; 1.1 m high, 8-900 mm wide at base, 400 mm wide at cope. 5-7 well-graded stone courses with some very large stones (5-600 mm diameter) in the base course/foundation. Cope stones often placed on edge. A later P/W fence rises on barely above the stone wall.</p> <p>Deteriorating at northern end with only 3-4 courses present.</p> <p><i>Condition: Fair to excellent</i></p>	Moderate to High; Local	 <p>Plate 23: Example of K-DSW #44-51 near its southern end on Property Ref #50</p>
K-DSW 77-78)	Western side of Clarke Road (north end)	77, 78	Unknown (probably Post and Wire Double)	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>This wall formed part of the western boundary of Pinkerton's property; wall is not shown on the 1917 or 1938 maps.</p> <p>Wall is considered likely to be of composite construction although only a single row of stones to 300 mm wide and 300 mm high are extant. A modern P/W fence with steel tube posts at 4 m centres has been installed in modern times.</p> <p><i>Condition: Very poor; majority of wall is remnant only</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 24: Example of K-DSW #77-78 along Plumpton Road</p>

Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
MCC – N212 (K-DSW 82)	Western side of Clarke Road, just north of Neale Road	82	Post and Wire Double	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>This wall formed part of the western boundary of Pinkerton's property; wall is not shown on the 1917 or 1938 maps.</p> <p>Technically unrefined composite wall; 1-3 courses (mostly 1-2), 900 mm wide at base. Wall is more intact/original at northern end; some minor unskilled repairs near southern end.</p> <p>Some timber posts extant, but also more recent star picket posts.</p> <p><i>Condition: Very poor</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 25: Example of K-DSW #82 near southern end</p>
K-DSW 83	Eastern side of Sinclairs Road, south of Neale Road (5-7 m inside property boundary)	83	Unknown	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>DSW shown on the 1917/1938 maps, formed part of the western boundary of Pinkerton's property.</p> <p>Technically unrefined (probably composite) wall, with stones piles haphazardly, no structure. Measurements not taken due to property access restrictions. No timber fence posts or timber droppers.</p> <p><i>Condition: Very poor; largely collapsed</i></p>	Nili; Local	 <p>Plate 26: Example of K-DSW #83 looking south from Sinclairs/Neale Road intersection</p>

Wall ID	Location	Property Ref #s	Wall Type	Description	Heritage Significance	Photograph
MCC – N212 (K-DSW 89)	Western side of Clarke Road, south of Neale Road	89	Post and Wire Double	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>Wall is shown on the 1938 map. It forms part of the eastern boundary of Pinkerton's property.</p> <p>Technically unrefined composite wall in 1-3 courses (4 with cope); avg 4-500 mm high. Some hearing evident where cope stones are missing.</p> <p>Timber posts at 6 m centres with 1-3 timber droppers between.</p> <p>Plenty of moss cover on stones, but wall becoming overgrown with grass.</p> <p><i>Condition: Poor</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 27: Example of K-DSW #89</p>
MCC – N213 (K-DSW Clarkes Road East) also (D7822-0184 - Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall)	Eastern side of Clarke Road, north of Neale Road	N/A	Post and Wire Double	<p>Oriented north to south.</p> <p>Wall is shown on the 1938 map, and forms the western boundary of Monaghan's property in what is now Caroline Springs.</p> <p>Technically unrefined composite wall.</p> <p>North end shows double wall construction with hearing extant; 900 mm wide at base. Some large foundation stones, but little structure evident in the coursing.</p> <p>Occasional split timber posts with 1-2 timber droppers between.</p> <p>Plenty of moss cover on stones.</p> <p><i>Condition: Very poor; largely destroyed</i></p>	Low; Local	 <p>Plate 28: Example of K-DSW Clarkes Road East (D7822-0184 - <i>Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall</i>)</p>

5.2 Historical Archaeological Sites

Three historical archaeological sites are present within the study area (Map 6):

- H7822-2320 - *Deanside Southern Access Track*;
- H7822-2321 - *Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex*; and
- H7822-2319 - *Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex*.

These sites are discussed in detail below and their significance assessment is presented in Section 6.

5.2.1 Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

5.2.1.1 Location of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

Primary Grid Coordinate: AGD66, Zone 55, E 296300, N 5820600.

The registered site extent is confined to:

- Lot 20, LP149084, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (768-800 Neale Road, Rockbank).

However, the feature extent also includes the following land parcels:

- Lot 16, LP149082, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (173-177 Deanside Drive, Rockbank);
- Lot 22, LP149084, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (80-120 Gray Court, Rockbank);
- Lot 23, LP149082, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (121-129 Gray Court, Rockbank); and

5.2.1.2 Extent of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

The registered site is approximately 460 m long by 10 m wide commencing at Neale Road, and extending in a straight line northwards along the western property boundary towards Kororoit Creek (Map 6, Plan 1 and Plates 29, 31, 33 and 34).

5.2.1.3 Nature of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

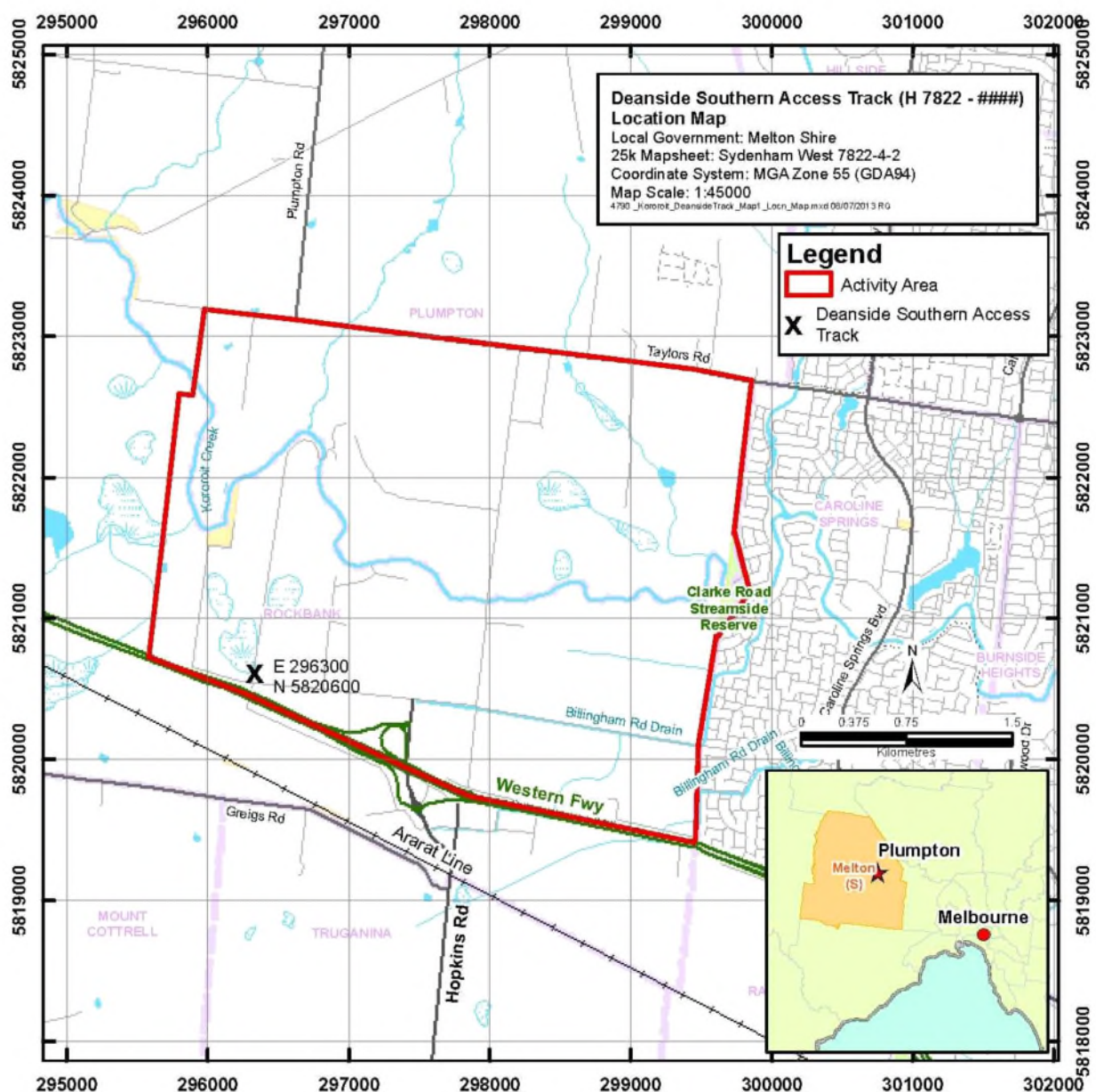
The VHI listing includes a representative sample of the most intact portion of the access track – the southern end. However, the entire track is approximately 2 km long and between 4 and 6 m wide, running in a straight line northwards for 1.6 km (Plate 29) from Neale Road to Kororoit Creek, where it descends the escarpment to the creek flats and follows the southern curve of the creek around to the creek ford into 'Deanside', part of VHR H0810 and HO4 (Plate 30).

The surface consists of cobbles, which are evident at both the southern and northern ends of the track (Plates 28 to 30). Within Property Ref #41 the remains of a dry stone wall runs for approximately 100 m along the western edge of the access track (Plate 33). Historical mapping (1938 ordnance map) shows that this wall originally ran the entire length of the access track (Figure 10). The eastern side of the embankment is lined with stone and a 1-2 m wide earthen spoon drain (Plate 34).

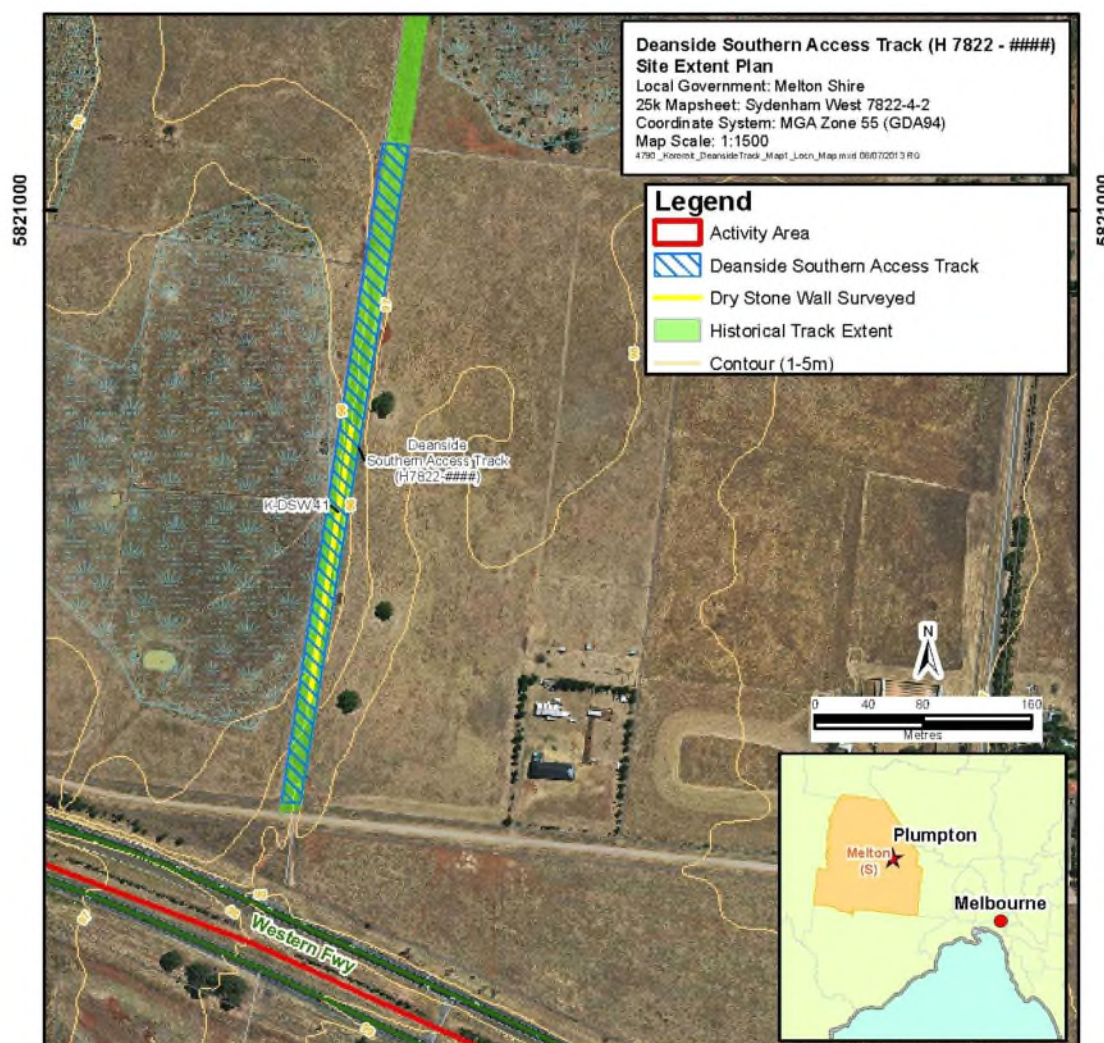
The track is not used in the three southern properties; it just forms part of the paddocks. However, on Property Ref #31, the site forms part of the current driveway to the house (Plates 32 and 35) and is also used as the farm access track down to the creek floodplain (Plate 30). On this property, the current driveway is partially offset to the eastern side, probably due to vibrations from the cobbling (Plate 32); the western side of the site is grassed over and is not currently used as part of the driveway.

5.2.1.4 Significance of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

See Section 4 for the Statement of Significance for this site.



Plan 1: Location of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)



Plan 2: Extent of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)



Plate 29: View along raised embankment, looking north from just inside the property boundary at Neale Road (Prop Ref #41)



Plate 30: View east along the curvature of the Kororoit Creek floodplain towards the ford on Prop Ref #31; the track is still used as a farm track, but some small cobbling is visible



Plate 31: View north along track near Neale Road, showing cobbled surface.



Plate 32: Cobbled surface and edging at north end near creek escarpment.



Plate 33: Remnant dry stone wall along western side of access track, looking south on Prop Ref #41.



Plate 34: The stone embankment lining and spoon drain on the eastern side near the southern end (Prop Ref #41)



Plate 35: Looking north along site, which forms part of the access driveway for Prop Ref #31

5.2.2 Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

5.2.2.1 Location of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

Primary Grid Coordinate: AGD66, Zone 55, E 298500, N 5821300.

- Lot 8, LP59030, Parish of Maribyrnong, County of Bourke (961-1025 Taylors Road, Plumpton).

The site is located in the southern section of the property along the edge of Kororoit Creek.

5.2.2.2 Extent of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

The site measures approximately 130 m from east to west and 50 m from north to south (Map 6, Plan 2 and Plates 36 to 39)

5.2.2.3 Nature of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

This site consists of bluestone foundations of a hut, measuring 10 x 5 m, on the northern side of Kororoit Creek and set back about 20 from the edge of the creek escarpment (Plate 36). The hut consists of at least two rooms, and is likely to be the remains of a shepherd's hut dating from the squatting era (c.1840-50s). The foundations are 500 mm wide with apparently dressed faces on either side (Plates 38 and 39).

The hut site is overgrown with pasture and weeds.

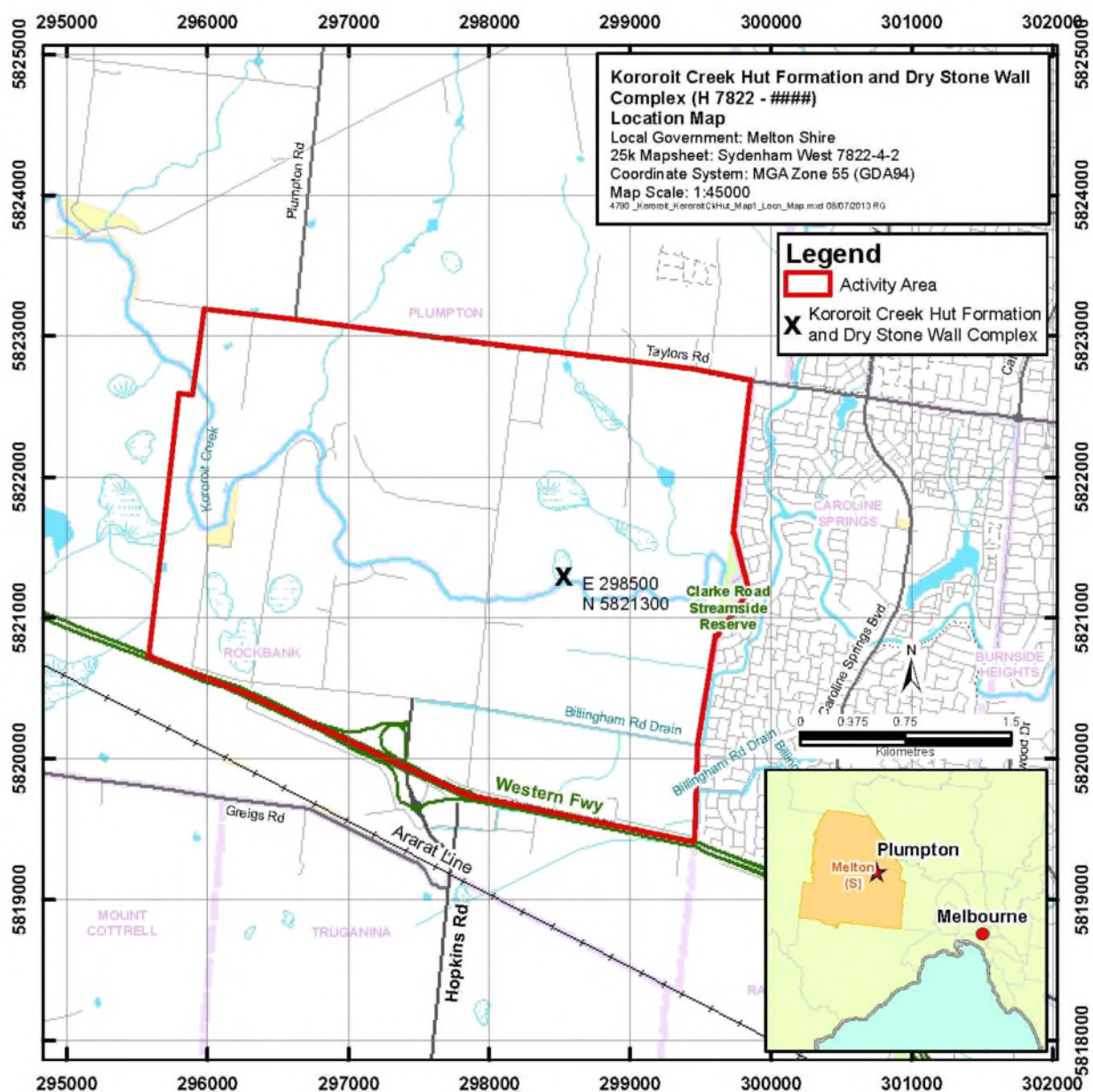
Around the hut is a series of dry stone walls that form enclosures within 180 x 70 m area on the lip of the escarpment. Away from the edge, the walls are standard DSW dimensions varying from 7-900 mm wide at the base and 3-500 mm high (Plate 39). The construction style (double or composite) is not known; there are no extant timber posts so it is likely that the walls were double. Along the face of the escarpment, the walling uses the steep rocky cliffs as part of the structure, built up with a single wall of very large regular stones along the edge. These small enclosures are likely to be either lambing down pens or where sheep were housed overnight.

To the south east of the hut, a small square recess, measuring approximately 2 x 2 m, has been cut into the cliff face within the overnight sheep enclosures. The northern face of the recess is lined with dressed bluestone. A large shrub growing in this recess obscures much of the feature so its purpose is unknown. The DSW of the enclosure follows around the top edge of this recess.

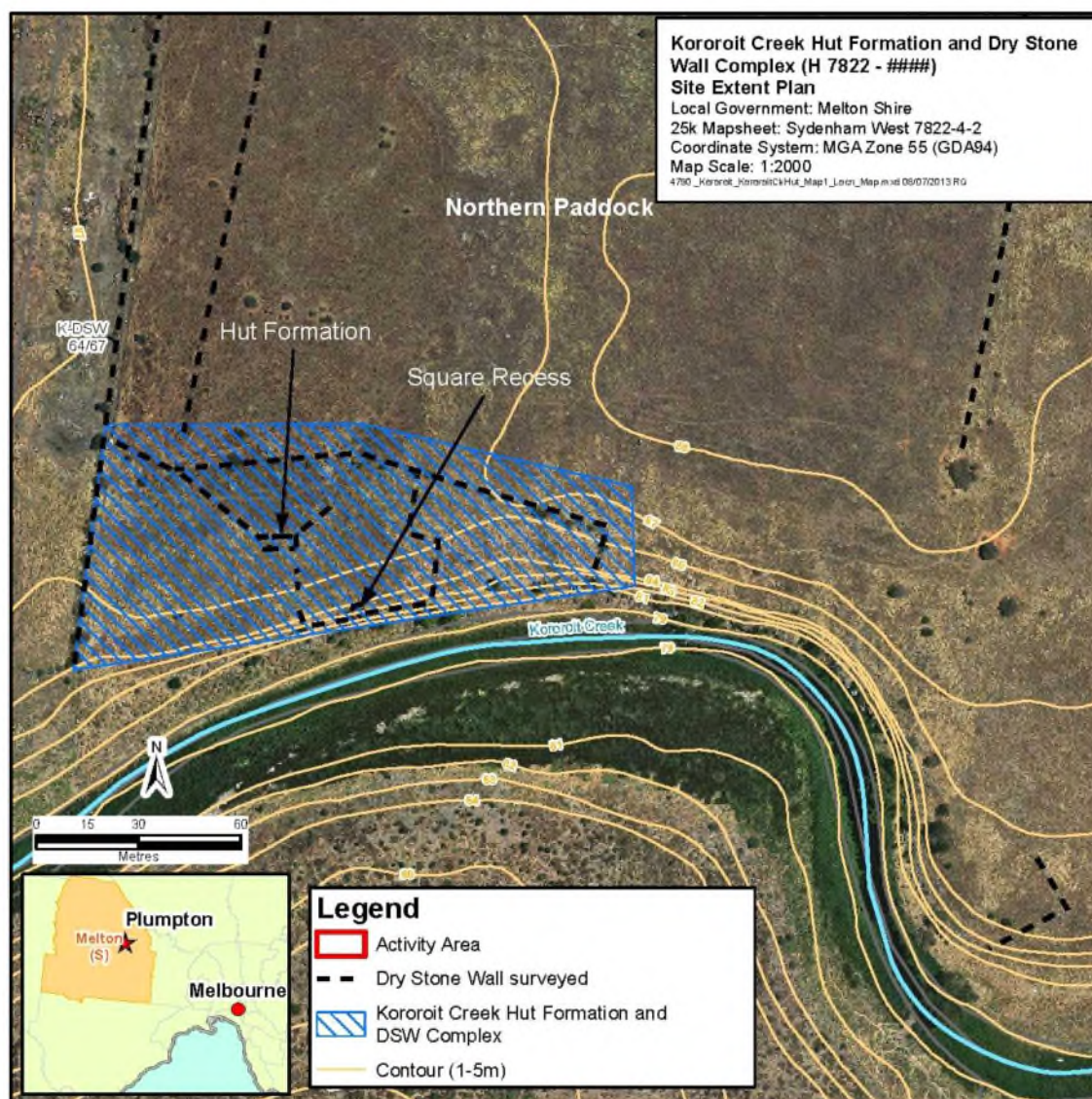
Additional stone walls (remnants only) form the outline of a much larger, and roughly rectangular, paddock enclosure immediately north of the hut and small enclosures, and measures approximately 250 m from north to south and 230 m from east to west (Plates 41 to 44). This northern paddock is associated with the site but not included in the listed site extent.

5.2.2.4 Significance of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

See Section 4 for the Statement of Significance for this site.



Plan 3: Location of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)



Plan 4: Extent of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)



Plate 36: View of probable shepherd's hut facing south east towards Kororoit Creek

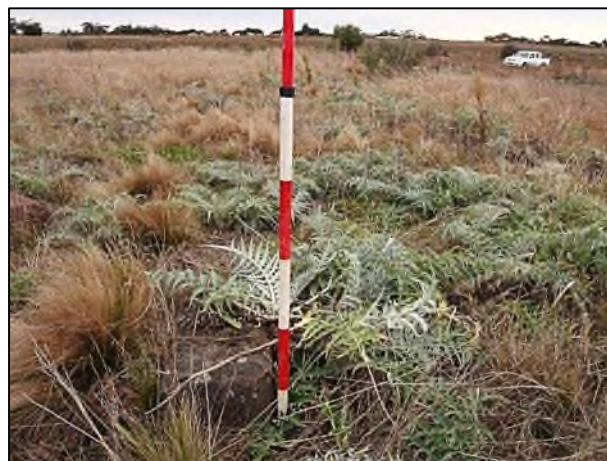


Plate 37: Dressed bluestone foundation stone at SW corner of the hut site



Plate 38: Foundation of internal dividing wall of hut with dressed edges



Plate 39: Typical dry stone walls forming the lambing down pens around the hut, facing south east



Plate 40: Corner of remnant 'L-shaped' DSW at the SE corner of the site overlooking Kororoit Creek

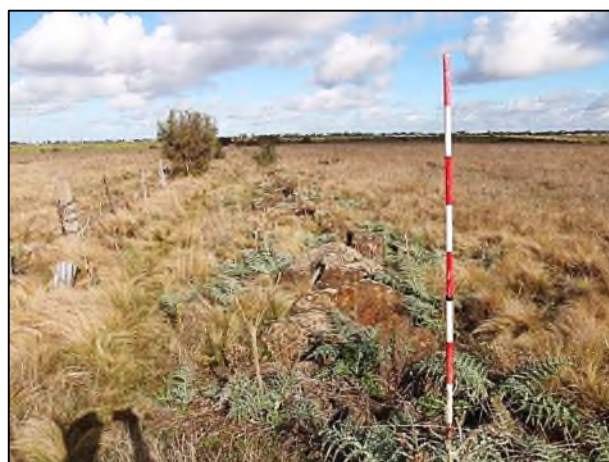


Plate 41: Remnant of DSW forming the eastern boundary of the north paddock enclosure, facing south towards the creek



Plate 42: Remnant of DSW forming the northern boundary of the north paddock enclosure, facing west



Plate 43: Remnant of DSW forming the western boundary of the north paddock enclosure, facing south towards the creek

5.2.3 Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

5.2.3.1 Location of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

Primary Grid Coordinate: AGD66, Zone 55, E 299550, N 5821150.

- Lot 10, LP79325, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (194-258 Clarke Road, Rockbank); and
- Allotment F, Section 28, Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke (260 Clarke Road, Rockbank).

5.2.3.2 Extent of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

The site extent measures approximately 290 m from east to west straddling the boundary of the two properties and 70 m north to south with the northern edge along the edge of the creek escarpment (Map 6, Plan 1 and Plates 44 to 49).

5.2.3.3 Nature of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

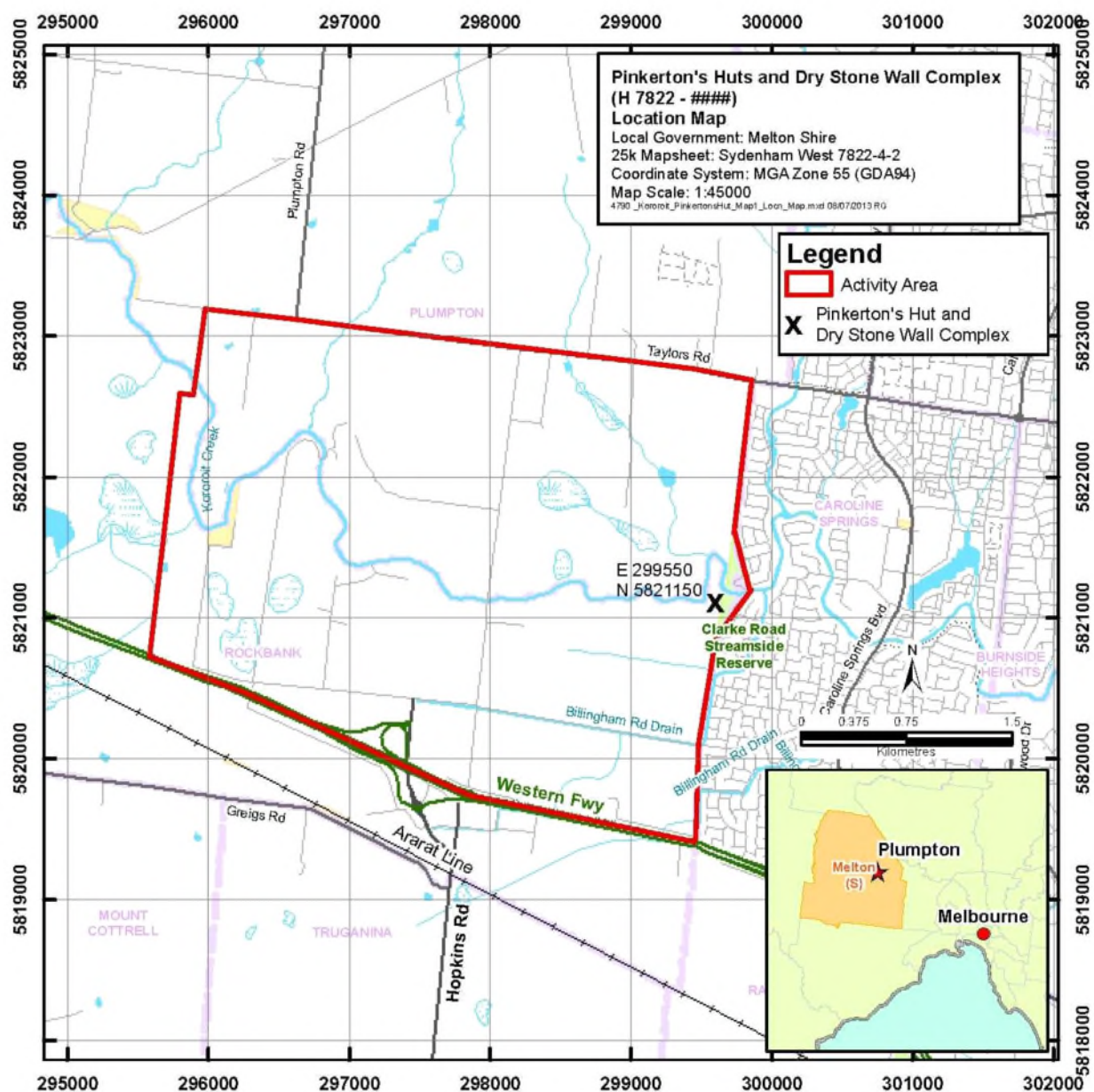
The 1856 geological map shows a hut, marked as Pinkerton Hut present on Property Ref #77 (194-258 Clarke Road, Rockbank)(Figure 11). The landowner did not grant access to this property; however the map shows the hut being adjacent to the eastern boundary. A survey of the adjacent water reserve land (Property Ref #78), where the 1856 map also shows "huts" identified a linear stone feature along the edge of the creek escarpment (Plate 44) and artefacts including at least two dozen flattened, rusted tins (Plate 45), a rusted wash tub and other rusted iron items in close proximity to the fence. The fence line of the title boundary is marked with the remains of a dry stone wall (Plate 46).

The site is located on the edge of the drop off to the creek and the edge is littered with basalt rock, some of which are relatively uniform in shape, although whether these had any structural purpose is unknown (Plate 47).

The actual position of the hut or huts is not clear from the survey and further archaeological investigation is recommended. The site is located approximately 100 m south west of D7822-0155 - *Clarks Road Ford and Water Reserve*. The original site recording in 1993 identified that "[U]ntil recently a stone shelter was said to have survived here." There is no discussion on where that shelter was. This ford is located approximately 100 m north east of where the huts are likely to be (Plates 48 to 49) and is likely to be associated. The ford site was delisted in 2010 as being 'largely destroyed'. However an intact section of bluestone cobbling on the southern approach is still present (the ford itself was covered in water during the survey so was not visible). Following discussions with Heritage Victoria (J. Smith, pers. comm., 28 June 2013), the ford was included in the registered site extent for this site.

5.2.3.4 Significance of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

See Section 4 for the Statement of Significance for this site.



Plan 5: Location of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)



Plan 6: Extent of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)



Plate 44: View of a stone linear feature along the edge of the creek drop off looking north east towards the Clarke Road Ford



Plate 45: Scatter of flattened tins wedged between some relatively uniformly rectangular stone blocks near the DSW



Plate 46: Remnant of DSW on the edge of the creek, looking south. A rusted wash tub and other iron artefacts are scattered in this area



Plate 47: Scatter of large relatively uniformly rectangular stones scattered on the edge of the creek drop off, immediately east of the DSW



Plate 48: View north over the ford, which was covered after several days of rain



Plate 49: Bluestone cobbling on the southern approach to the ford, looking south west

6 CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This section addresses the cultural heritage significance of sites identified during the investigation. A full description on the methodology used for the significance assessment is provided in Appendix 6 and outlined in Section 6.1 below.

6.1 Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance

6.1.1 Assessment of Significance

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is often assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment criteria used to assess the scientific significance of historical sites in Victoria are presented in Appendix 4. The same three main categories apply to historical sites: *site contents* (cultural material, organic remains and site structure), *site condition* (degree of disturbance of a site), and *'representativeness'* (the regional distribution of a particular site type).

Each site is given a score (or rating) on the basis of these criteria - the overall scientific significance is determined by the cumulative score. The results for each site are in Tables 6, 8 and 10 below.

6.1.2 Historical Cultural Significance

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

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

However, all historical archaeological sites older than 50 years are protected and most are included on the VHI and are given statutory protection. Sites that are considered to be of local historical interest, but are not considered to be of specific archaeological significance are allocated 'D'-list numbers (e.g. D7822-0099). 'D'-listed sites are not protected by legislation.

The historical sites identified within the study area have been assessed using the Heritage Victoria criteria (outlined in Appendix 6). The significance assessments are summarised in Tables 6, 8 and 10.

6.1.3 Statements of Significance

A Statement of Significance describes what is important about a site and is an evaluation of its cultural heritage significance. The Statement of Significance was prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Heritage Council of Victoria's *Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance* as required by the HV Technical Guides *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* and *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Sites*.

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

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

A Statement of Significance for each site within the study area is provided below.

6.2 Cultural Heritage Significance of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320).

6.2.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	4
Site condition	2
Representativeness	2-3
Overall scientific significance (score)	8-9
Overall scientific significance (rating)	High

6.2.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the State of Victoria, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 6).

Table 6: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320)

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is associated with 'Deanside' (H0810), which was part of the Rockbank pastoral run held by W.C. Yuille in the period 1846-53, and then by W.J.T. 'Big' Clarke during the second half of the 19 th century.	Local
B	Does not apply	None
C	The site contains building fabric that may offer clues as to the nature and techniques used to construct the road.	High
D	Does not apply	None
E	The site has some potential to provide further information on road construction techniques used during the mid-19 th century	Local
F	Does not apply	None
G	The site is one of the few examples of an intact cobbled road remaining in the Shire of Melton	Local
H	The site is a good representative example of a cobbled road that was once common in the Shire of Melton.	Local
Assessed Significance: Local / High		

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

6.2.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320) in Plumpton contains the archaeological remains of a mid-19th century cobbled road and dry stone wall.

Archaeological features include the raised road embankment with stone lining and cobbled surface and a short, remnant section of a dry stone wall that once followed the entire road.

How is it Significant?

The site is of historical significance and archaeological significance to the Shire of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320) is of archaeological significance because it forms one of the few remaining sections of cobbled road surface in the Shire of Melton and has the potential to provide information about the road construction techniques used in 19th century rural Victoria, particularly in relation to 'private' roads on large pastoral estates.

The site is of historical significance because it is associated with the *Deanside Woolshed Complex* (H0810/HO4) which was once part of W.C. Yuille's Rockbank run and, later, W. J. T. 'Big' Clarke's Rockbank Estate.

6.2.4 Interpretation and Discussion

Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320) has been identified as being of high local significance due to a number of factors. The nature of the site, in terms of integrity and extent, means that there is a high level of potential that useful information about the history of the site can be gathered from further archaeological investigation. Although the northern section of the site has suffered some damage by ongoing use as a driveway and farm access track, the southern half of the site is largely intact due to its incorporation into paddocks for stock grazing. It is considered likely that further archaeological investigation would offer more detail on the construction techniques used to build the road.

The site type is relatively rare both in the Shire of Melton and the State of Victoria and its condition makes it a good representative example of its type.

6.3 Cultural Heritage Significance of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321).

6.3.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	3
Site condition	2
Representativeness	2
Overall scientific significance (score)	7
Overall scientific significance (rating)	High

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

6.3.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the Shire of Melton, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 8).

Table 8: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321)

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is one of the few remaining examples of a former squatting-era shepherd's hut in the Shire of Melton.	Local
B	Does not apply	None
C	The site contains building fabric that may offer further clues as to the nature and use of the building that once occupied this site.	High
D	Does not apply	None
E	The site has the potential to provide information on the lifestyles of early shepherds during the squatting and/or early pastoral eras in Victoria.	None
F	Does not apply	None
G	There are few extant examples of this type of structure remaining in the Shire of Melton	None
H	Does not apply	None
Assessed Significance: Local / High		

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

6.3.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321) in Plumpton contains the archaeological remains of what appears to be an original shepherd's hut complex.

Archaeological features include the stone foundations of a two-roomed hut, several small dry stone stock enclosures and a large dry stone wall lined paddock.

How is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological, historical and scientific significance to the Shire of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321) is significant to the Shire of Melton for the following reasons.

The site is of archaeological significance because the site has the potential to provide information about the lifestyles of shepherds who once provided the primary stock management function during the squatting era prior to fencing and dry stone walling becoming commonplace. The site may also provide other clues regarding stock management such as the methods for housing/penning sheep overnight, and also for early hut construction techniques.

The site is of historical significance because it is likely associated with one of the early squatting runs – that of James Pinkerton, later becoming part of W. J. T. 'Big' Clarke's Rockbank Estate.

6.3.4 Interpretation and Discussion

Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321) has been identified as being of high local significance due to its potential to provide some useful information about the lifestyles of early shepherds and early stock management techniques. The hut itself is relatively small (10 x 5 m) consisting of only two rooms, and the dry stone wall sheep enclosures about the walls of the hut indicating that sheep were housed overnight adjacent to the hut, but probably released to graze in the larger walled paddock to the north of the hut.

The land on which the site stands became part of Clarke's Rockbank Estate during the 1850s. It is known that, although Pinkerton lost most of his run to Clarke's massive land purchases and 'grass rights', he retained his 640 acre pre-emptive right home station on the southern side of Kororoit Creek (Section 3.1.2) and that he leased land from Clarke. Since this site is on the other side of the creek from Pinkerton's land holding, on land owned by Clarke, it is possible that Pinkerton leased this land from Clarke, keeping the shepherd's hut complex under his control, until he was eventually forced off the land.

6.4 Cultural Heritage Significance of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319).

6.4.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Assessment of the Scientific Significance of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

Site Contents	Site Condition
Site contents	2
Site condition	1
Representativeness	3
Overall scientific significance (score)	6
Overall scientific significance (rating)	Moderate

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

6.4.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the Shire of Melton, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 10).

Table 10: Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319)

HV Criterion	Assessment	Significance (State/local)
A	The site is associated with James Pinkerton, one of the early squatters who took up an 8,444 acre run on Kororoit Creek.	Local
B	Does not apply	None
C	The site contains artefacts and possibly some building fabric that may offer clues as to the construction techniques of the building that once occupied this site.	Moderate
D	Does not apply	None
E	The site has the potential to provide further information on the lifestyles of early squatters.	None
F	Does not apply	None
G	The site is a rare example of an early squatters hut.	None
H	Does not apply	None
Assessed Significance: Local / Moderate		

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

6.4.3 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319) in Plumpton contains the archaeological remains of an early squatting era house or hut dating from c.1845.

Archaeological features include stone linear features, dry stone wall and artefacts such as tins for foodstuffs, a washing tub and other iron features. There is a high potential for subsurface archaeological features to be present.

How is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological and historical significance to the Shire of Melton.

Why is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological significance because it has the potential to provide information about the lifestyles of early squatters, and also for early hut construction techniques.

The site is of historical significance because it is associated with James Pinkerton, one of the early squatters who obtained the lease to 8,444 acres of land in 1845.

6.4.4 Interpretation and Discussion

James Pinkerton established a family home on Kororoit Creek between 1845 and 1848 which, according to Peel (1974, in Moloney *et al.* 2007: 27, 29-30), was 'made of wattle and daub with hessian. Some of the better rooms were lined with green baize'. A geological map from 1856 (Figure 11) shows that one or more huts were present in the locale one of which, on the western side of the boundary fence, on 194-258 Clarke Road, Rockbank (Lot 6 LP 79325; Property Ref #77), was marked as 'Pinkerton's Hut'. This parcel was part of Pinkerton's 640 acre pre-emptive right home station and is in close proximity to the ford on Clarke Road (VHI D7822-0155). The 1856 map also shows that there are 'huts' in the area of the adjacent water reserve between Pinkerton's Hut and the ford. The site card for the ford indicates that 'until recently a stone shelter was said to have survived here. It is not known whether this was one of the 'huts' marked on the geological map or is, in fact, referring to a shepherds hut whose stone foundations survive some 1.1 km further west (Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex [H7822-2821]).

Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319) has been identified as being of moderate local significance due to a number of factors. Primarily the nature of the site, in terms of artefacts and possible structural remains, means that there is some potential that useful information about the history of the site can be gathered from further archaeological investigation.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

Recommendation 1

Further assessment of the heritage significance of Stoneleigh Homestead should be conducted by a qualified heritage consultant. If warranted, Melton City Council should consider listing the site on the Heritage Overlay to the Melton Planning Scheme.

Recommendation 2

A Permit from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage, demolish, despoil, alter or excavate the registered heritage place Deanside Woolshed Complex (H0810).

Recommendation 3

A Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage or disturb Deanside Southern Access Track (H7822-2320). It is recommended that if impacts to the site are likely to the listed extent, then a program of test excavation is conducted to gain a better understanding of the site formation processes and construction techniques.

Recommendation 4

A Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required to damage or disturb Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2321). It is recommended that if impacts to the site are likely, then a program of excavation is conducted to gain a better understanding of the occupation and use of the site.

Recommendation 5

In relation to Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319), if impacts to the site extent are likely it is recommended that a program of test excavation is conducted to identify if any hut foundations and/or any early occupation deposits exist and, if so, then a program of excavation of the hut and surrounds is conducted to gain a better understanding of the site use and any construction techniques used.

Recommendation 6

That the Clarkes Road Ford, which was formerly part of a previous site listing (*Clarkes Rd Ford and Water Reserve* [D7822-0155]), but was subsequently delisted following a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010), be incorporated into the site extent for Pinkerton's Huts

and Dry Stone Wall Complex (H7822-2319) due to the extant remains of cobbled road surface on the southern approach and its close association with Pinkerton's huts. This has been done.

Recommendation 7

That consideration is given to relisting the curtilage and creek frontage of Stoneleigh Homestead on the VHI due to its former association with the Cropley family during the mid-19th century and the potential for archaeological remnants of early occupation being present, particularly along the creek front. The site was delisted following a recommendation in the *Outer Western Metro Site Reassessment Project, Melton and Wyndham* (Gardiner 2010) because it was considered to be mostly built heritage.

Recommendation 8

Should development impacts threaten the location of the former building alongside the Deanside Southern Access track, it is recommended that further detailed investigation of the site be conducted prior to any development works occurring at this location and, if found to be of heritage significance, that the site be listed on the VHI.

Recommendation 9

All historical archaeological sites listed on the VHI are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995*. If any impacts to the sites are considered likely to occur as a result of proposed developments, then a Consent will be required from Heritage Victoria.

Recommendation 10

Dry stone walls are not considered archaeological features and are not listed on the VHI. However, dry stone walls in the Shire of Melton are considered by the Melton City Council to be important historical landscape features worth preserving. Council is pursuing planning controls under Clause 52.37 of the Shire of Melton Planning Scheme Particular Provisions, which may require a permit to disturb dry stone walls within the local Council area. These controls do not yet apply; however should these protective provisions come into force then the Council Heritage Advisor should be contacted for advice on permitting requirements regarding any dry stone walls in the study area. Melton City Council has advised that DSWs on Property Ref # 69 have not been recommended for retention. This includes walls along the Kororoit Creek frontage and the delisted VHI wall along Monaghans Lane (D7822-0735).

Recommendation 11

Should impacts to dry stone walls D7822-0184, 0247, 0248 and 0735 be required and planning permission from Melton City Council is obtained or not required, then a courtesy letter should be sent to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria informing them about the nature and extent of the impacts to the delisted sites.

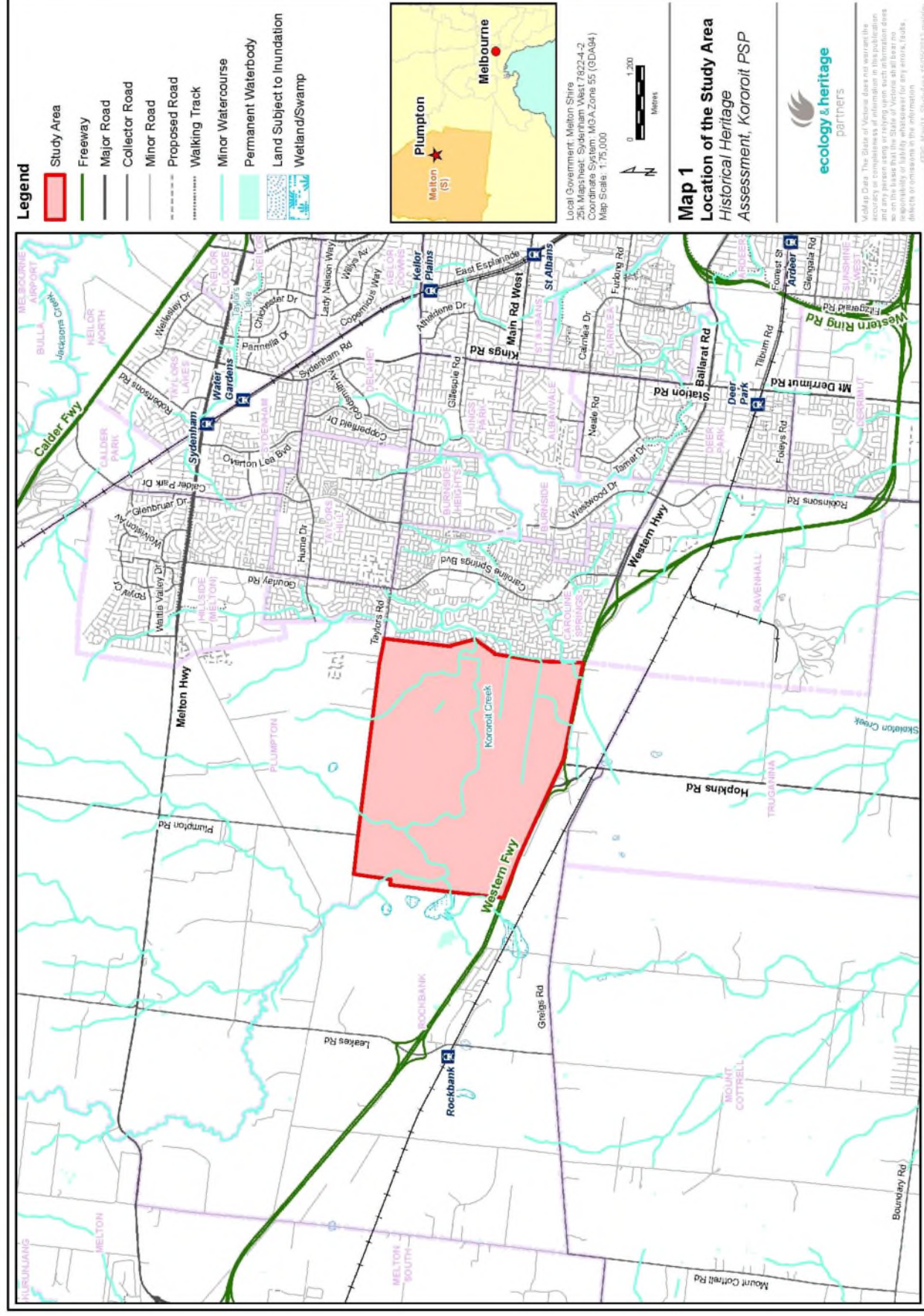
Recommendation 12

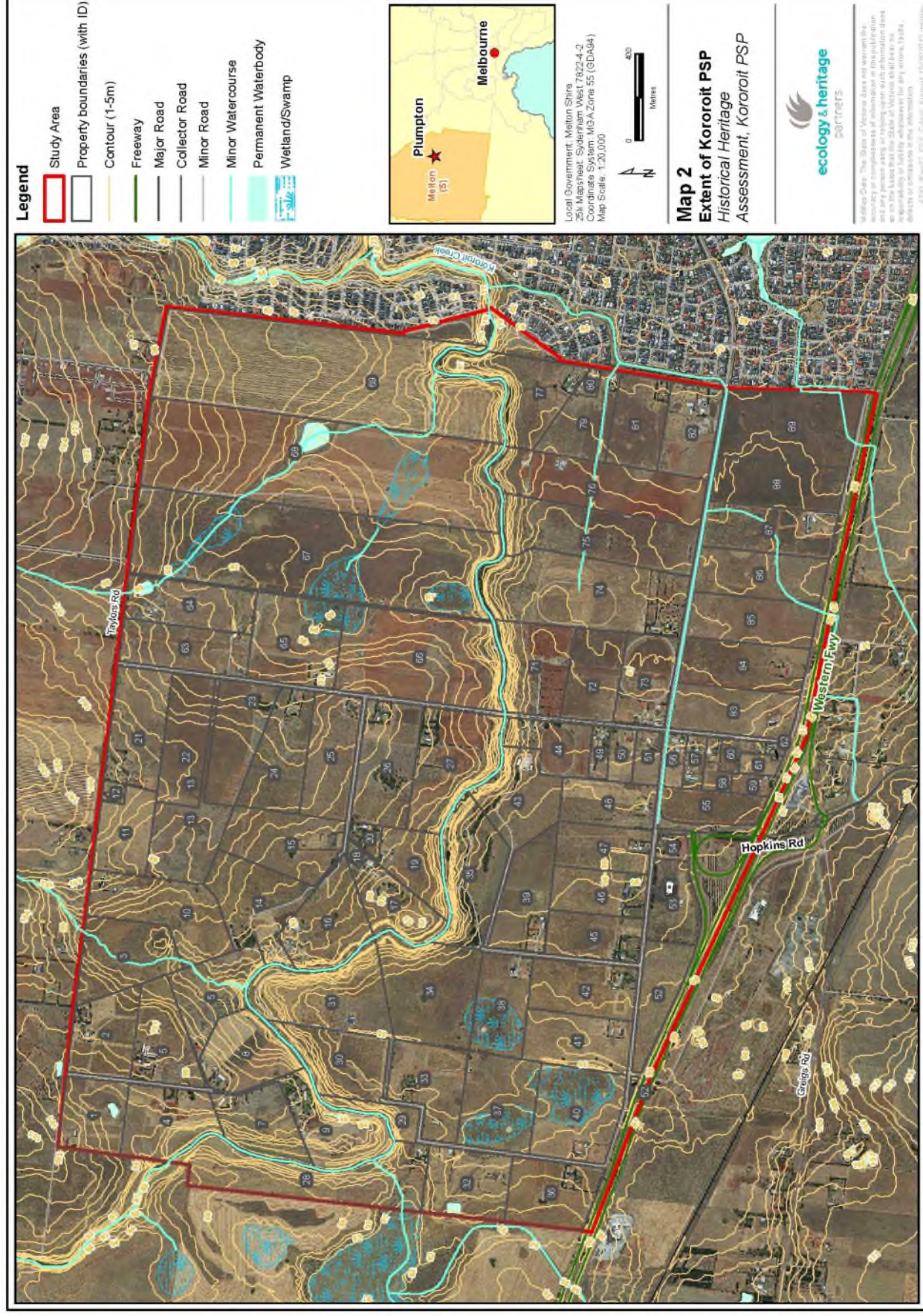
Should there be potential impacts to the two dry stone walls on Property Ref #s 14 and 15 (Section 5.1.4.4), then it is recommended that formal inspection and recording of these walls by a heritage consultant occurs prior to any future development of these properties. Melton City Council should be contacted for advice on any permitting requirements.

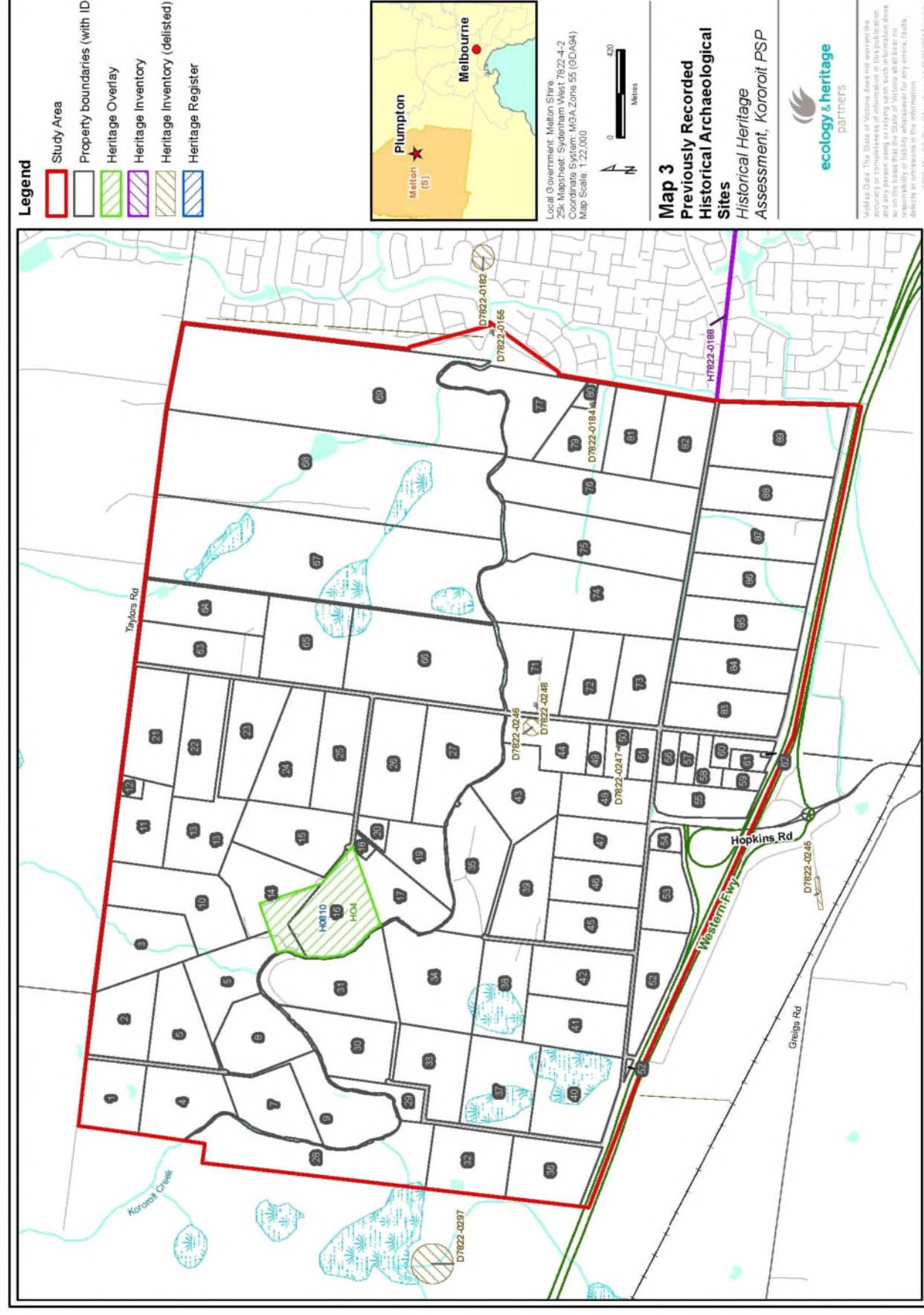
Recommendation 13

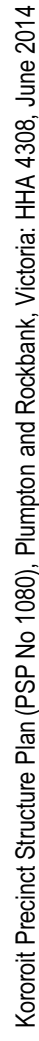
There are no other known historical heritage issues identified in the study area. If any historical issues are encountered during the course of future development then works should cease within 10 m of the area of concern and a qualified Cultural Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

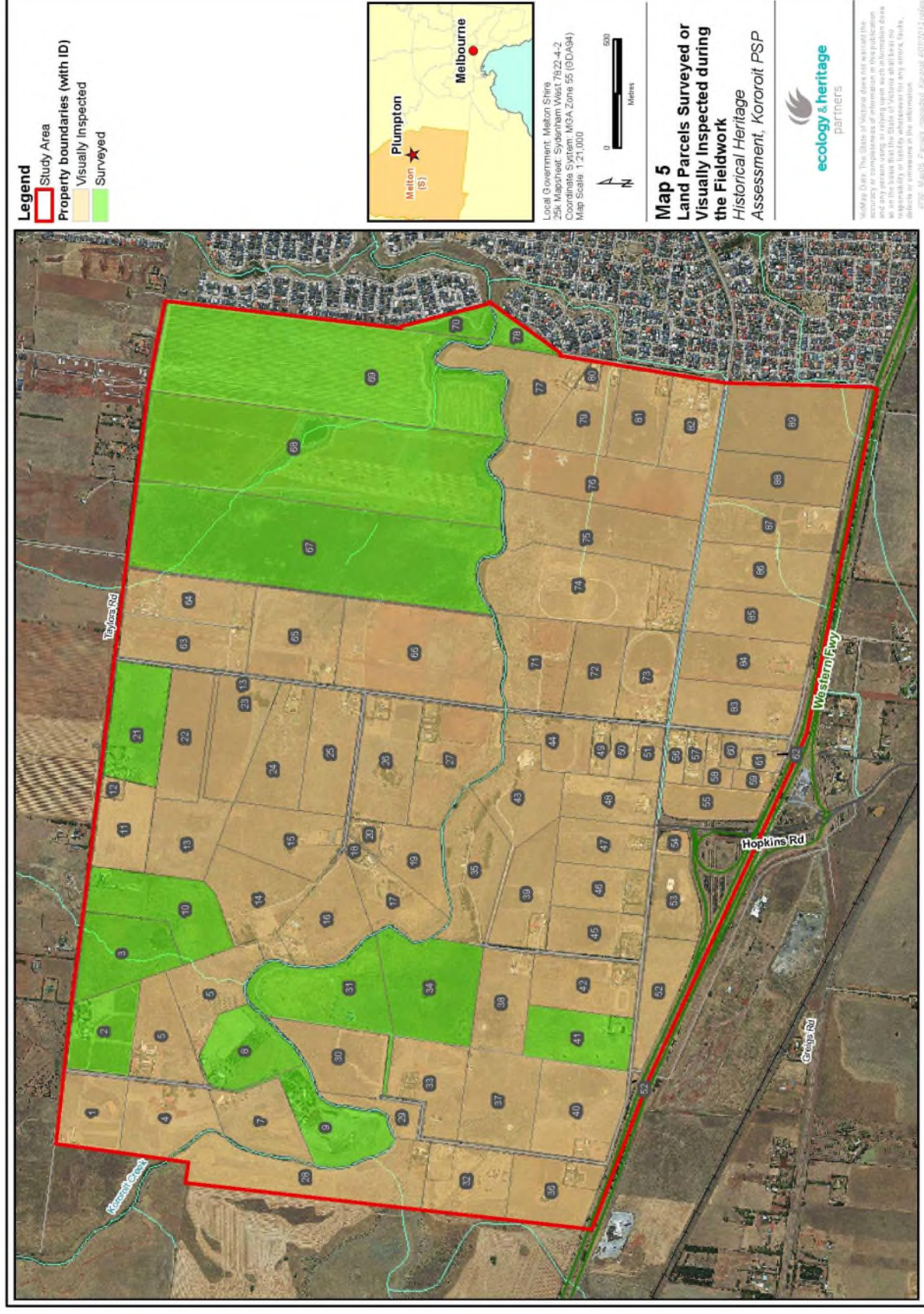
MAPS

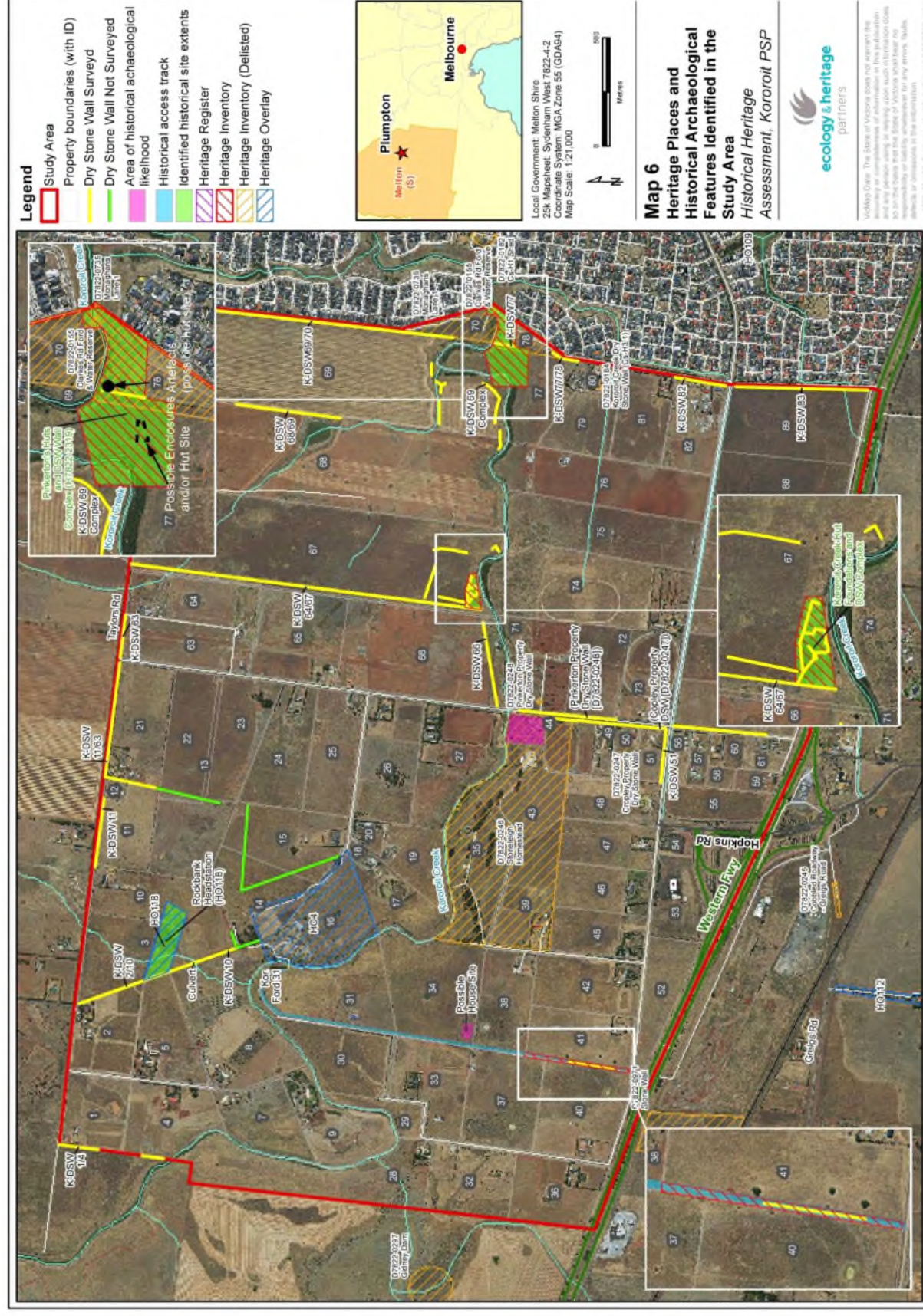












APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Investigation Brief

PART A – PROJECT BRIEF

Services

1. Project Overview

The Growth Areas Authority (GAA) requires a contractor to prepare a Post Contact Heritage Assessment for the Plumpton Precinct Structure Plan (PSP 1078).

The purpose of this study is to identify Post Contact sites within the precinct. This information will be used to determine the future land use and help inform the future urban structure for the Plumpton PSP.

The GAA will be seeking two separate quotes - one for the Plumpton precinct and another that includes the Kororoit precinct within the assessment area. The second quote should demonstrate the efficiencies associated with undertaking the assessment for both precincts together.

The land to be included in the assessment is identified on the attached map (see Attachment 1).

2. Background

Plumpton (PSP 1078)

The Plumpton precinct is located within the Melton City Council municipality, north of Taylors Road, east of the proposed Outer Metropolitan Road (OMR) reservation, south of the Melton Highway and west of the approved Taylors Hill West PSP currently being developed and the Caroline Springs development front.

The Plumpton precinct comprises 1,015 hectares of land, 107 hectares identified as employment, with a projected yield of 9,500 lots and population forecast of 25,500 people.

Given its proximity and access to major arterial roads, this precinct will be well connected to surrounding facilities and public transport options with direct frontage to the Melton Highway and in close proximity to the future Caroline Springs train station at Christies Road.

The development of this area will deliver improved connectivity between the approved Rockbank North PSP and the established area of Caroline Springs and will provide a western interface to the approved Taylor Hill West Precinct. The PSP will also enable the continuation of both Taylors Road and Hume Drive and determine the future alignment of the key North-South Hopkins Road Arterial extension.

The precinct also encompasses the historic Beattys Road alignment, a key route to the Ballarat goldfields, which runs diagonally through the precinct from the Melton Highway to Taylors Road.

The local needs of the community will be serviced by a Major Town Centre, as identified on the approved Western Growth Corridor Plan, local town centres and community hubs that will deliver key local infrastructure such as schools, active open space and community centres.

Planning of this Precinct will also generate significant jobs associated with the Major Town Centre and the nominated employment precinct along the Melton Highway/OMR which will provide opportunity for delivery of industrial jobs in the Melton East corridor.

The precinct has largely been used for grazing and by hobby farms significantly reducing the quantity and quality of the native vegetation. There significant native grasses and ephemeral wetlands remain scattered throughout the precinct. There is also a defined north-south waterway running through the

precinct connecting into the Kororoit Creek within the Kororoit PSP. This waterway is one of the key tributaries of the Kororoit Creek and may have some significant heritage and hydrological value.

Kororoit (PSP 1080)

The Kororoit precinct comprises 1,181 hectares of land with a projected yield of 8,600 lots and population forecast of 24,000 people.

The precinct is located centrally within the corridor with direct access to the Western Highway via the existing Hopkins Road interchange and the future Caroline Springs train station at Robinsons Road.

The Western Growth Corridor Plan (GCP) proposes a north-south arterial road link extending north from the existing interchange at Hopkins Road through the precinct.

The local needs of the community will be serviced by a network of local town centres and the residential population forecast is sufficient to provide for the provision of local community infrastructure including primary schools, active open space and community centres.

The Kororoit Creek runs through the centre of the precinct and is a key landscape feature of both the precinct and the Melton Growth Corridor. This corridor will connect the future communities of this area to a regional open space and movement network. The GCP also proposes to anchor a new regional park off the creek corridor, which will serve the wider Melton growth area.

Kororoit Creek is also a highly significant biodiversity feature within the precinct with a diverse range native flora and fauna. The creek corridor has been identified as a key Growling Grass Frog habitat and this has been reflected in the current Draft Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (BCS).

3. Scope

The Post Contact Heritage Assessment **must** include:

- An initial consultation meeting with GAA and Melton City Council;
- A search of the Victorian Heritage Register, the Victorian Heritage Inventory and local council's heritage overlay and relevant strategies to identify buildings, places or sites of heritage significance within the precincts;
- Review of any previous heritage assessments which are relevant to the PSP area, including Melton City Council's Dry Stone Wall Study and the Melton Heritage Study;
- Review of local histories and conduct a search of archival sources (e.g. historic maps and aerial photos), which are relevant to the identification of heritage buildings, sites and places;
- Site visits to private properties within the PSP area as needed to assess heritage places / elements;
- Contact landowners to arrange access to their property, if required;
- A thematic history of the study area, from the earliest period of non-indigenous settlement to the present, identifying places or events that are significant to the locality's history;
- A list of known buildings, sites and places of heritage significance within the PSP area and associated historic themes;
- Identification of areas which may contain significant archaeological sites associated with non-indigenous heritage;
- Assessment of the significance of identified heritage elements and make recommendations for important elements to be retained;
- Management recommendations for those heritage elements recommended to be retained; and

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



Appendix 2: Notice of Intent to Conduct and Archaeological Survey

NOI Form



Notice of intention to carry out an Historical Archaeological Survey

All sections must be completed

1. Details of notifier

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

2. Survey location

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

Name (of location):Kororoit PSP Area

Address of location:Various properties in an area bounded by Taylors Road to the north, Western Freeway to the south, The Caroline Springs development front to the east and the Rockbank North PSP area to the west.

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

Map number:7822-N..... Map name:Broadmeadows.....

3. Dates of survey

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

From: ...29.04.2013..... To: ...29.04.2014.....

Signature:  Date: ...24.04.2013.....

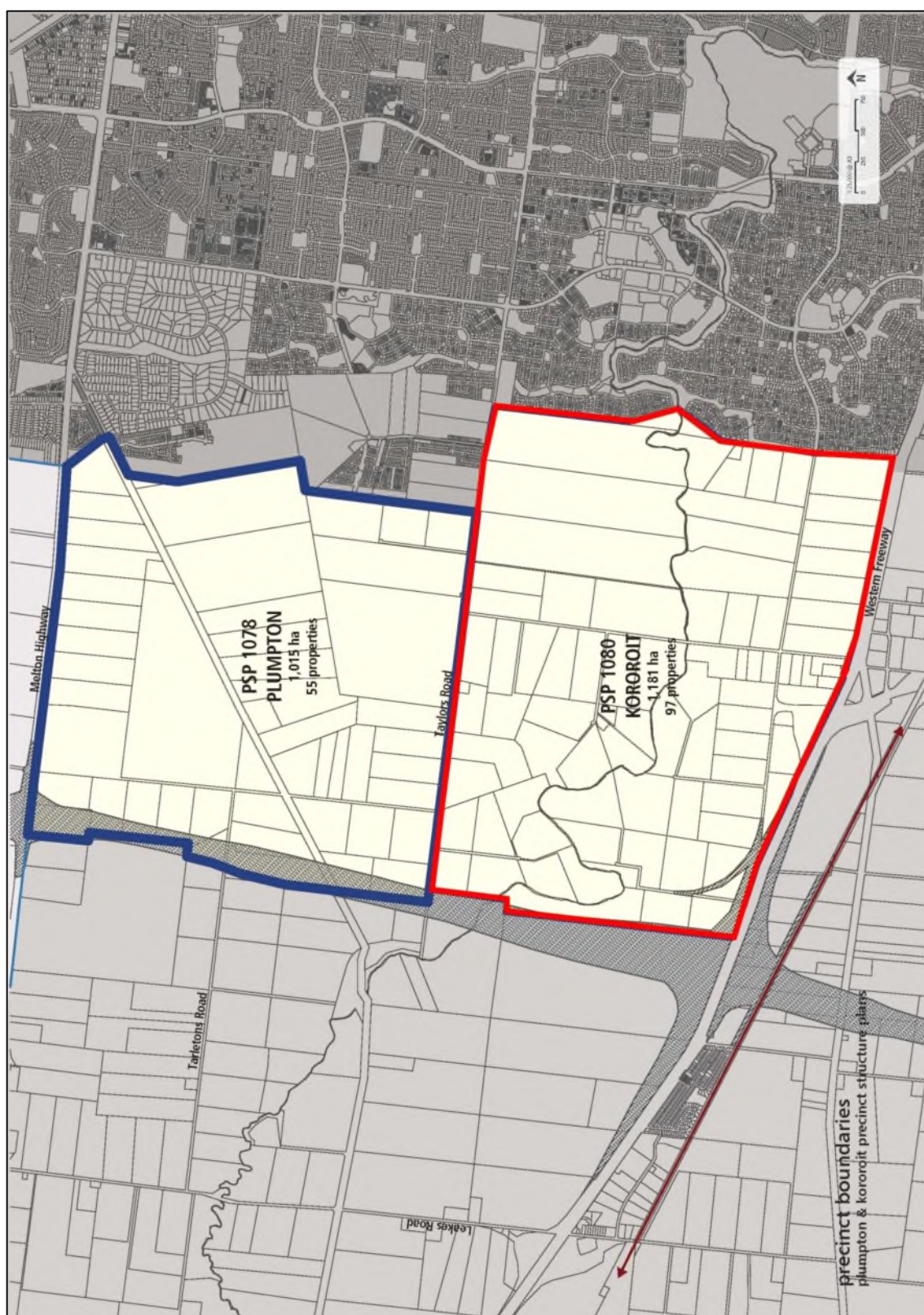
This form must be lodged to:

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

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

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

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



HV Response

Rick Bullers

From: bethany.sproal@dpcd.vic.gov.au on behalf of Archaeology.Admin@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Sent: Wednesday, 24 April 2013 3:52 PM
To: Rick Bullers
Subject: Re: Archaeological Survey #4308 Kororoit PSP Area: Taylors Road and Western Highway, Caroline Springs Received with Thanks

Dear Rick

Thank you for forwarding the completed Archaeological Survey Notification form regarding the above location. Archaeology Report number **4308** has been allocated for this project. This report is required within 1 year of the date of completion of the survey. Please ensure that the Archaeology Report number is referenced in the report.

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

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

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

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

Kind regards

Beth

4790 - NOIs

Rick Bullers to: archaeology.admin@dpcd.vic.gov.au

24/04/2013 02:19 PM

Hi

Please find attached two NOIs for heritage assessments at Plumpton and Rockbank. If you have any queries please let me know.

Kind regards

Appendix 3: Cadastral Details of the Study Area

Table A2.1: Cadastral Details of the Study Area

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
1	44	LP149080	1331 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Taylors Road and vacant land to west	DSW along western boundary, accessed from neighbouring property (Rockbank North PSP).	Yes, DSW along western boundary
2	50	LP149080	1289 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Kororoit & Maribyrnong	Bourke	Yes		DSW along eastern boundary of property	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
3	51	LP149080	1233 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	Yes		DSW along western boundary of property; HO site (HO118) partially within property.	Yes, DSW along western boundary and part of <i>Rockbank Head Station Dam</i> (HO118)
4	45	LP204422C	111 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Vere Court and vacant land to west	DSW along western boundary, accessed from neighbouring property (Rockbank North PSP). 1917 map suggested DSW may be present as part of large rectangular enclosure. Access granted, however roadside assessment indicated no heritage values	Yes, DSW along western boundary
5	49	LP204422C	42 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit & Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, from Vere Court and #s 3 and 8.	DSW along eastern boundary of property. Accessed from #3. This wall is shown on 1917 map (same map shows large rectangular enclosure, but survey indicates this is not present.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
6	39	LP204422C	91 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit & Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes from #s 3, 8 and 10	DSW along eastern boundary of property. Accessed from #3 and #10	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
7	46	LP204422C	104 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, from Vere Court and #9	1917 map suggested DSW may be present as part of large rectangular enclosure. Access granted, however roadside assessment indicated no heritage values.	No
8	48	LP204422C	96 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit & Maribyrnong	Bourke	Yes		1917 map suggested DSW may be present as part of large rectangular enclosure. Access granted. Survey indicated no heritage values.	No
9	47	LP204422C	103 Vere Crt, Plumpton	Kororoit	Bourke	Yes		1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Access granted. Survey indicated no heritage values.	No
10	52	LP149080	1205 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	Yes		HO site (HO118) partially within property. 1917 map shows possible N-S DSW. Survey shows wall is not present.	Yes, DSW along SW boundary and part of Rockbank Head Station Dam (HO118)
11	2	PS501576B	1157 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Taylors Road and #10	No contact details available; DSW along northern boundary accessed from Taylors Road reserve. 1938 map suggested DSW could be present. Survey showed this wall is the one on #21 and #22	Yes, DSW along northern and eastern boundaries
12	1	PS501576B	1149 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Taylors Road and #21	Modern house. Background research indicated no heritage potential.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
13	4	LP59030	22 Sindlairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Sindlairs Road and #10	Letter sent to landowner. No response. No telephone contact details. No approval. 1917 map suggests DSW may be present both N-S and E-W. Survey shows that N-S DSW is the one on #21 and #22	Yes, DSW extending from #22. Extent determined via aerial photograph analysis

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
14	40	LP204422C	96 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Partially, from Reed Court and #10	Access permission request sent to landowner by MPA previously. No access approval given. No further access requests made. Additional dry stone walls identified from air photo interpretation and visual assessment from outside property.	Yes, VHR site (H0810); HO site (HO4) Also, substantial DSW in NW corner of property in excellent condition. Also shares DSW with #15 on eastern side (outside registered extent of H0810/HO4)
15	41	LP204422C	104 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Partially, from Reed Court	Access permission request sent to landowner by MPA previously. No access approval given. No further access requests made. Dry stone walls identified from air photo interpretation and visual assessment from outside property	Yes, DSW from end of Reed court, NW and crossing boundary into #14, then eastwards back into #15
16	38	LP204422C	96 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Partially, from Reed Court and #31	Access permission request sent to landowner by MPA previously. No access approval given. No further access requests made.	Yes, Yes, VHR site (H0810); HO site (HO4)
17	2	PS511351V	90 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Reed Court and #34	No historical potential identified in background research	No
18	Pt 1	PS511351V	87 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Reed Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
19	Pt 2	PS440521Q	84 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Reed Court and #34	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
20	1	PS440521Q	76 Reed Crt, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Reed Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
21	54	LP149080	1079 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	Yes		DSW along northern boundary accessed from Taylors Road reserve.	Yes, DSW along northern and western boundaries
22	4	LP59030	22 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclair Road and #21	Letter sent to landowner. No response. No telephone contact details. No approval	Yes, DSW. Extent determined via aerial photograph analysis and visual assessment from #21
23	4	LP59030	22 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
24	43	LP149080	68 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research.	No
25	42	LP149080	90 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road and Reed Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
26	35	LP149080	112 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road and Reed Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
27	34	LP149080	146 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Maribyrnong	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
28	3	LP203463	101 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Deanside Drive and #9	No historical potential identified in background research	No
29	Pt Res	LP149082	Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Deanside Drive	No historical potential identified in background research	No
30	15	LP149082	131 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Deanside Drive and #31	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Access granted. Survey indicated DSW was on #31, 34, 38 and 41.	No
31	16	LP149082	173 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Visual inspection from #44 showed linear feature extends into this land parcel	Yes, cobbled road shown on 1938 map (extension of #34); also a possible garden/picnic feature on Creekside; adjacent ford across Kororoit Creek to 'Deanside';
32	2	LP203463	61 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	No, visual from Deanside Drive	No historical potential identified in background research	No
33	17	LP149082	104 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Kororoit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Deanside Drive and #34	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Access granted. Survey indicated DSW was on #31, 34, 38 and 41.	No
34	23	LP149082	121 Gray Crt, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Visual inspection from #44 showed linear feature extends into this land parcel	Yes, cobbled road shown on 1938 map (extension of #38); and possible former house site.

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
35	24	LP149082	130 Gray Crt, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Gray Court	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no north-south DSW present	No
36	1	LP203463	1 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Koroit	Bourke	No	No, visual from Deanside Drive	No historical potential identified in background research	No
37	18	LP149084	46 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Koroit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Deanside Drive and #s 34 and 41	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Access granted. Survey indicated DSW was on #31, 34, 38 and 41.	No
38	22	LP149084	80 Gray Crt, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No	No telephone contact details. No approval	Yes, cobbled road shown on 1938 map (extension of #44)
39	26	LP149082	140 Gray Crt, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Gray Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
40	19	LP149084	2 Deanside Dr, Rockbank	Koroit	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neair Road, Deanside Drive and #41	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Access granted. Survey indicated DSW was on #31, 34, 38 and 41.	No
41	20	LP149084	768 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		Drive by inspection noted linear feature adjacent to western boundary	Yes, DSW and cobbled road (shown on 1938 map). (H7822-2320)
42	21	LP149084	734 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road and Gray Court	No historical potential identified in background research	No
43	25	LP149080	139 Gray Crt, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	No, aerial interp only	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no north-south DSW present	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
44	Pt 1	LP48148	196 Sinclair Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual inspection from Sinclair Road	No access required; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from Sinclair Road reserve.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary (D7822-248)
45	27	LP149080	702 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	1917 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no DSWs present	No
46	28	LP149080	676 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	1917 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no DSWs present	No
47	29	LP149080	650 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no north-south DSW present	No
48	Pt 30	LP149080	624 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	1938 map suggested DSW may be present. Visual inspection from road showed no north-south DSW present	No
49	Pt 2	LP48418	248 Sinclair Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual inspection from Sinclair Road	No access required; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from Sinclair Road reserve.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary (D7822-248)
50	Pt 2	LP55666	258 Sinclair Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual inspection from Sinclair Road	No access required; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from Sinclair Road reserve.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary (D7822-248)
51	Pt 3	LP55666	276 Sinclair Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual inspection from Sinclair Road	No access required; DSW along eastern and southern boundaries accessed from Sinclair Road and Neale Road reserves.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary (D7822-248) and southern boundary (not listed).
52	1	PS448579N	717 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
53	2	PS448579N	705 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
54	1	PS647446	663 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
55	2	PS647446	663 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
56	Pt 4	LP55666	290 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale and Sindlairs Roads	No historical potential identified in background research	No
57	Pt 5	LP55666	304 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sindlairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
58	6	LP55666	318 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sindlairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
59	1	TP761877	1590 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from unnamed access road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
60	1	TP423084	326 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sindlairs Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
61 & 62	8	LP55666	1576 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from unnamed access road	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
63	1	LP208937U	1053 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Taylors and Sinclairs Roads	No historical potential identified in background research	No
64	2	LP208937U	1027 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Taylors Road and #67	No access required; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from #67.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
65	3	LP208937U	81 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road and #67	No access required; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from #67.	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
66	6	LP59030	137 Sinclairs Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Sinclairs Road and #67	Access not granted; DSW along eastern boundary accessed from #67 and probable DSW along creek frontage (aerial interp).	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary and probable DSW along creek frontage
67	8	LP59030	961 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1938 map shows DSWs along western and northern boundaries. Aerial photographs indicate stone linear features near creek.	Yes, DSWs along western and northern boundary. Also, large complex of walls near Kororoit Creek as well as possible hut foundations (H7822-2321)
68	9	LP59030	905 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1938 map shows DSW along eastern and northern boundaries	Yes, DSWs along eastern and northern boundaries.

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
69	10	LP59030	855 Taylors Rd, Plumpton	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1938 map shows DSW along eastern boundary; aerial photo analysis indicates stone linear features along Creek margin	Yes, DSW, along eastern boundary. Also remnant stone walls around creek escarpment and tributary
70	E	Sec 3 Parish of Maribyrong	260 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1938 map shows DSW along eastern boundary; aerial photo analysis indicates possible DSW along road edge; VHI site present at Creek	Yes, DSW along western boundary and remodelled walls along eastern boundary at Daly Circuit and Jamieson Link. Also former ford at creek (VHI D7822-0155)
71	Pt 1	LP79325	237 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Sindlairs Road and #67	No telephone or other contact details. 1938 map shows DSW along western boundary (accessed from Sindlairs Road reserve); aerial photo analysis indicates possible DSW or quarry along creek edge	Yes, DSW (VHI D7822-0248)
72	Pt 2	LP79325	271 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Sindlairs Road	No access required; DSW along western boundary accessed Sindlairs Road reserve.	Yes, DSW (VHI D7822-0248)
73	Pt 3	LP79325	303 Sindlairs Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Sindlairs and Neale Roads	No access required; DSW along western boundary accessed Sindlairs Road reserve.	No
74	4	LP79325	502 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Neale Road and #67	No historical potential identified in background research; no heritage potential identified visually	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
75	5	LP79325	470 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Neale Road and #s67 and 68	No historical potential identified in background research; no heritage potential identified visually	No
76	6	LP79325	462 Neale Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Neale Road and #68	No historical potential identified in background research; no heritage potential identified visually	No
77	Pt 10	LP79325	194 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visually from Clarke Road and #69	Access requested, but no response. No telephone or other contact details. 1938 map shows DSW along eastern boundary; aerial photo analysis indicates possible DSW along road edge; VHI site present at Creek; 1856 geological map indicates site of Pinkerton's Hut	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary
78	F	Sec 28 Parish of Derrimut	260 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	Yes		1938 map shows DSW along eastern boundary; aerial photo analysis indicates possible DSW along road edge; VHI site present at Creek; 1856 geological map indicates hut sites	Yes, DSW along western boundary and former ford at creek (VHI D7822-0155). Also possible hut site. Combined these are H7822-2319
79	2	PS520702R	266 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Clark Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
80	1	PS520707	260 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Clark Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
81	8	LP79325	276 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Clark Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
82	7	LP79325	402 Clarke Rd, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Clark and Neale Roads	No historical potential identified in background research	No
83	7	LP116035	1536 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale and Sinclair Roads	Access requested, but no response. No telephone or other contact details. 1917 and 1938 map shows DSW along western boundary (confirmed during survey)	Yes, DSW adjacent to western boundary
84	6	LP116035	1510 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale and unnamed road (southern boundary)	No historical potential identified in background research	No
85	5	LP116035	1484 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale, Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
86	4	LP116035	1456 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale, Road	No historical potential identified in background research	No
87	3	LP116035	1430 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale, Road and unnamed road (southern boundary)	No historical potential identified in background research	No

Ref #	Lot	Plan	Address	Parish	County	Property Surveyed	Inspected	Reason?	Heritage Values Present?
88	2	LP116035	1404 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale, Road and unnamed road (southern boundary)	No historical potential identified in background research	No
89	1	LP116035	1352-1402 Western Hwy, Rockbank	Derrimut	Bourke	No	Yes, visual from Neale, Clark and unnamed road (southern boundary)	No historical potential identified in background research	Yes, DSW along eastern boundary

Note: the Reference Numbers above relate to property reference numbers shown in Maps 2 to 5.

Appendix 4: Heritage Legislation

The following provides a description of relevant local, State and Commonwealth heritage legislation.

A3.1 *Heritage Act 1995 (State)*

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

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

- historic archaeological sites and artefacts;
- historic buildings, structures and precincts;
- gardens, trees and cemeteries;
- cultural landscapes;
- shipwrecks and relics; and
- significant objects.

The Heritage Register

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

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

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

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

The Heritage Inventory

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

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

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

- a) uncover or expose an archaeological relic;

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

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

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

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

A3.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

The EPBC Act provides a national framework for the protection of heritage and the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act is administered by SEWPaC. The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated place is appropriate for listing on either the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis. The Minister for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts makes the final decision on listing. SEWPaC also administers the Register of the National Estate.

The objectives of the EPBC Act are:

- to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance;
- to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources;
- to promote the conservation of biodiversity;
- to provide for the protection and conservation of heritage;

- to promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples;
- to assist in the cooperative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities;
- to recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- to promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.

A3.3 Planning and Environment Act 1987 (State)

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by State and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Places of heritage significance to a locality can be listed on a local planning scheme and protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate).

In addition to Places of local heritage significance, all Places listed on the VHR or VHI are also listed on the Heritage Overlay and provided with a unique item number (e.g. HO167). For each listed place on the Heritage Overlay, a series of planning controls has been developed. These planning controls are summarised in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Dry stone walls may be protected by listing on either the Heritage Overlay or on the Schedule to Clause 52.37 under the Particular Provisions of the Planning Scheme. It should be noted that not all dry stone walls are protected. Other walls may be protected as a complex or precinct of walls, or as a component of another site type (e.g. they may be included as part of a homestead or farming complex).

Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are not often included on local government planning schemes, but are registered on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) administered by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

A3.4 Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (State)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approval of the CHMPs is the responsibility of either DPCD (AAV) or the Registered Aboriginal Parties. They will be examining the CHMPs in detail with key points including:

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

There are three types of CHMPs that may be prepared. These are:

- Desktop;
- Standard; and
- Complex.

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

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

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

A3.5 Victorian Coroner's Act 2008

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

Appendix 5: Site Gazetteer

Site Name	Site Number	Primary Grid Coordinate (AGD 66, Zone 55)	Site Type	Landform	Cultural Heritage Significance
<i>Deanside Southern Access Track</i>	H7822-2320	E 296300 N 5820600	Archaeological / Road	Floodplain	Local / High
<i>Kororoit Creek Hut Foundations and Dry Stone Wall Complex</i>	H7822-2321	E 298500 N 5821300	Archaeological / Dwelling	Creek margin	Local / High
<i>Pinkerton's Huts and Dry Stone Wall Complex</i>	H7822-2319	E 299550 N 5821150	Archaeological / Dwelling	Creek margin	Local / Moderate

Appendix 6: Significance Assessment

A5.1. The ICOMOS Burra Charter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Historic Themes

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

Theme 1	Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment
Theme 2	Peopling Australia
Theme 3	Developing Local, Regional and National economies
Theme 4	Building settlements, towns and cities
Theme 5	Working
Theme 6	Educating

Theme 7	Governing
Theme 8	Developing Australia's cultural life
Theme 9	Marking the phases of life

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

A5.2. The *Heritage Act* 1995 Criteria

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

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

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

A5.3. Scientific Significance

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

Site Contents Rating

- 1 No cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.
- 3 Site contains:
 - a. A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
 - b. Some intact stratified deposit.
- 4 Site contains:

- a. A large number and diverse range of cultural materials: and/or
- b. Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
- c. Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Site Condition Rating

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

Representativeness

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

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

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

- 1 Common occurrence
- 2 Occasional occurrence
- 3 Rare occurrence

Overall Scientific Significance Rating

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

- 1-3 Low
- 4-6 Moderate
- 7-9 High

Appendix 7: Glossary

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

CHL	Commonwealth heritage List. A register of heritage places, under the <i>EPBC Act</i> , on Commonwealth land or managed by the Commonwealth.
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan. A plan prepared under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
DoE	Department of the Environment. The Commonwealth Government department responsible for management of heritage places on Commonwealth land or listed on the World, National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists.
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Victorian State Government department, of which <i>OAAV</i> is a part, responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
DPTLI	Department of Planning, Transport and Local Infrastructure. The Victorian State Government department, of which <i>HV</i> is a part, responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.</i>
Feature (Archaeological)	A collection of one or more contexts representing some human non-portable activity that generally has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.
Heritage Place	A <i>registered historical site</i> listed on a heritage planning instrument that affords statutory protection to the site.
HHA	Historical Heritage Assessment.
HO	Heritage Overlay. A list of Heritage Places of local significance with statutory protection under a local government planning scheme.
HV	Heritage Victoria. A division of <i>DPTLI</i> responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.
MPA	Metropolitan Planning Authority. Agency responsible for planning and coordinating infrastructure development in Melbourne's growth areas: Casey, Cardinia, Hume, Melton, Mitchell, Whittlesea and Wyndham.
OAAV	Aboriginal Affairs Victoria. A division of <i>DPC</i> responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan. A master plan to guide development in a specified section of one of Melbourne's growth areas (cf. <i>MPA</i>).
RNE	Register of the National Estate. A commonwealth-managed register of heritage assets; as of 2012 the RNE no longer provides statutory protection to heritage places.
Registered historical site	An historical site recorded in the <i>VHR</i> , <i>VHI</i> or other historical site database (cf. <i>Heritage Place</i>).
Taphonomy	The study of the processes (both natural and cultural) which affect the deposition and preservation of both the artefacts and the site itself.

VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory. A register of places and objects in Victoria identified as historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and all private collections of artefacts, maintained by HV . Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance. Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site, except in the case where a site has been “D-listed”.
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register. A register of the State’s most significant heritage places and objects, maintained by HV . Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site.

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