

# Palmers Rd Corridor (Western Freeway to Calder Freeway) – Historic Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

Heritage Victoria Project Number: 4334

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## Summary

Dr Vincent Clark and Associates were commissioned by VicRoads to conduct a cultural heritage assessment of the Palmers Rd Corridor (Western Freeway to Calder Freeway). The activity area extends from the interchange of the Western Freeway with Robinsons Road in the south, to the intersection of Calder Park Drive and the Calder Freeway in the north. The investigations were carried out in order to identify the presence, nature and extent of historical and Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the study area and prepare appropriate recommendations for any cultural heritage identified. The VicRoads project brief is attached (Appendix 1).

A notice of intent to carry out archaeological survey was sent to Heritage Victoria (HV) by the cultural heritage advisor on 29 May 2013 in accordance with s.131(1)(a) of the Victorian *Heritage Act* 1995. HV responded and notified the cultural heritage advisor that project number 4334 had been allocated to the project.

This cultural heritage investigation for the purpose of identifying historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage sites was conducted by means of a desktop assessment and foot survey. The survey was conducted in sections on the 14<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> June 2013. No subsurface testing for the purpose of identifying non-Aboriginal historical sites was conducted.

## Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment identified two sites listed on the Heritage Inventory within the study area (H7822-0188 and H7822-0174), and three within 200m of the study area (H7822-2270, H7822-2269 and H7822-0321). A further six sites that have been delisted are located within the study area: D7822-0160 (which was subsequently re-listed); D7822-0173; D7822-0186; D7822-0215; D7822-0250; D7822-0590. A further delisted site - the former "Dalgook" homestead (D7822-0158) - is adjacent to the study area and is protected by a Heritage Overlay (HO123) on the City of Melton's Planning Scheme.

## Field Survey

The field survey found that:

- H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility) may be affected by the proposed road development project, as its north-eastern corner lies within the study area. The site is of low significance.
- H7822-0188 (CS-H4 Cobbled Road) will not be affected by the proposed works, as no trace of the site could be found within the study area. The site is of very low significance.
- H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) will be destroyed by the construction of Westwood Drive and the bridge over Kororoit Creek. This site was delisted in 2010, after being incorrectly assessed and has been relisted as H7822-0160 as a result of this investigation (see Appendices 2 and 3). The site will be affected by the proposed works. The site is of moderate significance.
- D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1) will be affected by the proposed works, but is de-listed and is of very low significance.

This assessment has found that most of the land within and around the study area has been significantly altered by the recent development of new suburbs. This has resulted in the destruction or modification of many, if not most, of the recorded features and sites in the area. Many of these sites have been removed without being further investigated or recorded, as was found by Gardiner's (2010) study. Several of the features identified

previously along the length of the study area have been destroyed since the 1990s, lending some additional significance to those features that do remain and emphasising the need to investigate and record them prior to any further development along this road corridor. Sites that do remain in the area are nearly all at risk from a variety of sources, including dumping of soil and rubbish, vandalism and theft and from development of housing, urban infrastructure and roads and paths, and it is likely that more sites will be affected or destroyed within the next decade. In particular, the sites of the former Magazine and Storage Facility (H7822-0174) and the Drover's Hut (H7822-0160) should be further investigated and recorded.

Since the completion of the field survey for this report, archaeological excavation and recording of the eastern part of the Drover's Hut site (H7822-0160) has been conducted, pursuant to a consent issued by Heritage Victoria. These works will be the subject of a separate report (B. Green, in preparation). As a consequence, only the western portion of the site, that will be affected by construction of the north-bound carriageway and bridge, will require further investigation and recording.

The following table (Table S1) sets out the significance of sites that will potentially be affected by the proposed works, and rates them according to the EES scoping document objectives.

Heritage Site	Cultural Heritage Significance Rating	Impact	Rating
H7822-0174 Ravenhall 2	Low	The north-east corner of the site will be affected by works, and Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required	Well
H7822-0188 CS-H4 Cobbled Road	Very Low	Unlikely to be affected by works.	Very Well
H7822-0160 Drover's Hut	Moderate	This site will be affected by works, and Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required.	Neutral
D7822-0173 Ravenhall 1	Very Low	A remnant section of the wall south of Riding Boundary Road, along the western perimeter of Robinsons Road reserve could be affected by the works.	Very Well

**Table S1: Significance of sites within study area that will potentially be affected by works**



## Management recommendations

### **H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility)**

VicRoads must obtain Consent from Heritage Victoria, pursuant to s.129 of the *Heritage Act* 1995 before undertaking any works that will cause an impact upon this site. Heritage Victoria will impose conditions upon the issuing of consent and it is a recommendation of this report that these should include, as a minimum:

- There should be archaeological test excavations in that part of the northeast corner of the site, in the area bounded to the north by Riding Boundary Road and to the east by Robinsons Road. This area is shown in Figure 11.
- If the test excavations result in the identification of any significant archaeological deposits and/or features, there may be a requirement for further investigation to determine their nature, extent and significance.
- All artefacts recovered from this excavation should be collected, analysed and catalogued.
- A report of the excavation and its results should be prepared and lodged with Heritage Victoria at the conclusion of the investigation.

All archaeological investigation must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

### **D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1)**

No further action in relation to this site is required under Victorian heritage legislation. However, although this site is de-listed, the dry stone wall is of local significance and should be retained if possible. If the road works were to occur within 10m of the site, it is recommended that temporary fencing, bunting, or equivalent be erected around this wall, in order to avoid harm to this site during the works.

### **H7822-0188 (CS-H4 Cobbled Road)**

It is expected that no mitigation measures will be required because there does not appear to be anything remaining of the part of the site that is within the study area. However, if remains of the road are identified during construction works, work at this location must stop immediately and the discovery must be reported to Heritage Victoria.

### **H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut)**

The following recommendations apply to this site:

Prior to the construction work for the north-bound carriageway and the western span of the bridge over Kororoit Creek, which will affect the western area of this site, VicRoads must obtain Consent to Excavate, prior to a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria. Heritage Victoria will impose conditions upon the issuing of consent and these should include, as a minimum:

- Archaeological excavations of any remaining undisturbed parts of the site, in particular of any structures or features that will be affected by construction of the north-bound carriageway and bridge, in order to identify and assess any surviving features, to recover data, and to determine the nature and significance of those remains.

- If the test excavations result in the identification of any significant archaeological deposits and/or features, there should be sufficient further investigation to determine their nature, extent and significance.
- All artefacts recovered from this excavation should be collected, analysed and catalogued, in accordance with the approved Artefact Retention Policy and Artefact Management Proposal submitted to Heritage Victoria with the Application for Consent.
- A report of the excavation and its results must be prepared and lodged with Heritage Victoria at the conclusion of the investigation.

All archaeological investigation must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

**Discovery of Unexpected Historical Archaeological Deposits**

If any previously unidentified historical cultural deposits or features are uncovered during construction works, works must cease immediately in their vicinity and VicRoads (or their contractors) must notify Heritage Victoria immediately. Contact details for Heritage Victoria:

Heritage Victoria  
Dept. of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure (DTPLI)  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne, Victoria 3001  
Phone: 03 8644 8800

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

In May 2013 VicRoads commissioned Dr Vincent Clark & Associates to carry out a cultural heritage assessment prior to the proposed long term development of the Palmers Road Corridor. The project brief is attached as Appendix 1. A notice of intention to conduct a historical archaeology survey was submitted to Heritage Victoria on 29 May 2013 in accordance with s.131(1)(a) of the *Heritage Act* 1995, and Heritage Victoria replied on 3 June 2013, providing the project number 4334.

The report aims to identify and assess historical (non-Aboriginal) cultural heritage sites and places that are located within the study area and that may be affected by proposed works in the Palmers Road study area, and to identify management measures for any sites or places that may be affected by the activity.

This report contains the preliminary results of the ground survey, focusing on historical-period archaeology. Information about the Aboriginal cultural heritage findings can be found in CHMP 12662 (Anderson and Flemming, in prep.) Before the field investigation, background research was carried out that identified the locations and types of previously recorded historical sites and identified areas where unrecorded remains might be present.

In addition, in order to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan is being prepared for this project (CHMP 12662, Anderson and Flemming, in preparation).

The EES scoping requirements document for the Palmers Road Corridor Project –Western Freeway to Calder Freeway identifies key evaluation objectives and issues. The relevant EES objective for cultural heritage is outlined below:

**Draft Evaluation Objective** - *To avoid or minimise effects on historic cultural heritage values*

### **Key issues**

- The potential for the loss of significant historic heritage values.

### **Priorities for characterising the existing environment**

- Identify and document known and previously unidentified historic heritage values within the project area, including any areas of significant archaeological interest, in accordance with the *Guidelines for Conducting Archaeological Surveys* (Heritage Victoria, 2008), as updated in 2013.

### **Design and mitigation measures**

- Potential and proposed design and mitigation measures to address effects on historic cultural heritage, particularly in the vicinity of Kororoit Creek.

### **Assessment of likely effects**

- Identify the potential effects on historic cultural heritage resulting from the project.
- Archaeological investigations to evaluate the significance, location and extent of archaeological sites that may be affected by the project works, in accordance with the *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites* (Heritage Victoria, 2012).

### **Approach to manage performance**

- Identify in the EES any further methods proposed to manage risks of effects on cultural heritage values, including as part of the EMF.

## 1.2 Description and Location of the Study Area

The study area consists of a linear, north/south aligned shape, 16 km in length. Most of the alignment is approximately 40-60 m in width. The total surface area is approximately 104.4 hectares.

The corridor runs along Robyns Road, Derrimut, then follows Westwood Drive through Burnside and Burnside Heights, crossing Kororoit Creek and continuing north into Calder Park Drive, which it then follows to the Calder Highway in Keilor North. It includes an area of land which is currently undeveloped on the north side of the Calder Freeway, overlooking Jacksons Creek. It is partially within the City of Melton and City of Brimbank.

Most of the study area is made up of pre-existing road reserves along Robyns Road, Westwood Drive and Calder Park Drive. The northernmost end of the study area, at Calder Park, diverts from the existing Calder Park Drive alignment, widening to the east and west, and includes an area of undeveloped land to the north of the Calder Freeway.

Figure 1 shows the location of the study area.

## 1.3 The Proposed Works

The proposal for the Palmers Road Corridor Project - Western Freeway to Calder Freeway (the project) is to enable the future development of a major north-south arterial road in the west of Melbourne between Calder Freeway and Western Freeway (Deer Park Bypass).

In the long term, the project involves upgrading the existing Palmers Road Corridor to a six lane divided road (i.e. three lanes in each direction), with off-road shared bicycle and pedestrian facilities on both sides of the road. Two existing railway crossings will be grade separated, one at the Melbourne-Bendigo rail line crossing with Calder Park Drive and another at the Melbourne-Ballarat rail line with Robyns Road. Two new three lane bridges will be constructed over Kororoit Creek. It is also proposed to include a raised interchange at the Calder Freeway in the north between Calder Park Drive and the Calder Park Sports Complex. Staged development of the route is likely to occur.

In the short term the proposal involves reserving the land for the development within a 16 km long and generally 40-60 m wide corridor, mostly within the existing corridor of Robyns Road, Westwood Drive and Calder Park Drive.

Full development of the route is expected to be a long term project.



## 2. BACKGROUND

This section contains information about the study area, its environmental setting, and land use history.

### 2.1 Environmental background

In order to establish a context for the review of the environmental and historical land use settings of the study area, a geographical region was chosen that reflects the immediate physical setting of the study area. This study area traverses three broad geographic zones – the volcanic plain; stony rises; and, terraces, floodplains and lakes, swamps and lunettes and their deposits. The main purposes in establishing a geographical region is to provide the basis for reviewing environmental, archaeological and historical context, and to capture a sample of archaeological sites to allow for a predictive statement on sites and material culture within the present study area.

The geographic region is defined to the north and northeast by Jackson's Creek, to the east by the Maribyrnong River, until it intersects with the Western Ring Road which defines the southeast boundary. The Western Freeway and Middle Road form the southern extent of this region and Hopkins Road and Sinclairs Road form the western extent. The geographic region encompasses sections of Skeleton Creek; Jones Creek; Stony Hill Creek; Jackson's Creek and the Maribyrnong River; Kororoit Creek; and Taylor's Creek. Of these waterways, Taylors Creek and Kororoit Creek pass through the study area. Figure 2 shows the geographic region used for this report.

Today this area is being overtaken rapidly by urban development, and passes through the suburbs of Derrimut, Deer Park, Burnside Heights, Taylors Hill, Sydenham, Hillside and Keilor North and the natural landscape has, as a consequence, been much altered.

The geographic region is situated within the Western Plains which comprises the Newer Volcanics plain of the Pliocene epoch (Price *et al.* 2003). This basaltic plain is characterised by gently undulating land which rises slightly towards the west and is occasionally spotted with shallow lakes and swamp deposits (Cochrane *et al.* 1995). A prominent spur formed of exposed Silurian shale, mudstone, greywacke (sandstone) and conglomerates features along Jacksons Creek and the Maribyrnong River. The Victorian government's map of geomorphological units (VRO 2013) depicts three units within the study area: volcanic plain with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (<9m) (GU6.1.3); volcanic derived terraces, floodplains and lakes, swamps and lunettes and their deposits (GU 6.1.5); and, volcanic derived stony rises (GU 6.1.2).

During the Late Tertiary and Quaternary Periods (2.5 and 5 million years BP) volcanic activity in the region between Melbourne and the South Australian border extruded basaltic volcanic deposits, commonly referred to as the 'Newer Volcanics'. These lava sheets flowed over the older, Palaeozoic marine sediments in this region (VRO 2013). The earlier lava flows were weathered to the extent that they formed flat to undulating plains, whereas the younger eruptions form 'stony rises' (Gibbons and Gill 1964: section 18.10.1). Junctions between the lava sheets provided routes for existing and new watercourses across the plains (i.e. Maribyrnong and Werribee Rivers, Skeleton, Kororoit, Jacksons and Deep Creeks). Many of these drainage lines became deeply incised as they cut through the underlying, softer Palaeozoic sediments (Ordovician and Silurian greywacke (sandstone), mudstone/siltstone, shale, slate and conglomerate) (Cochrane *et al.* 1995).

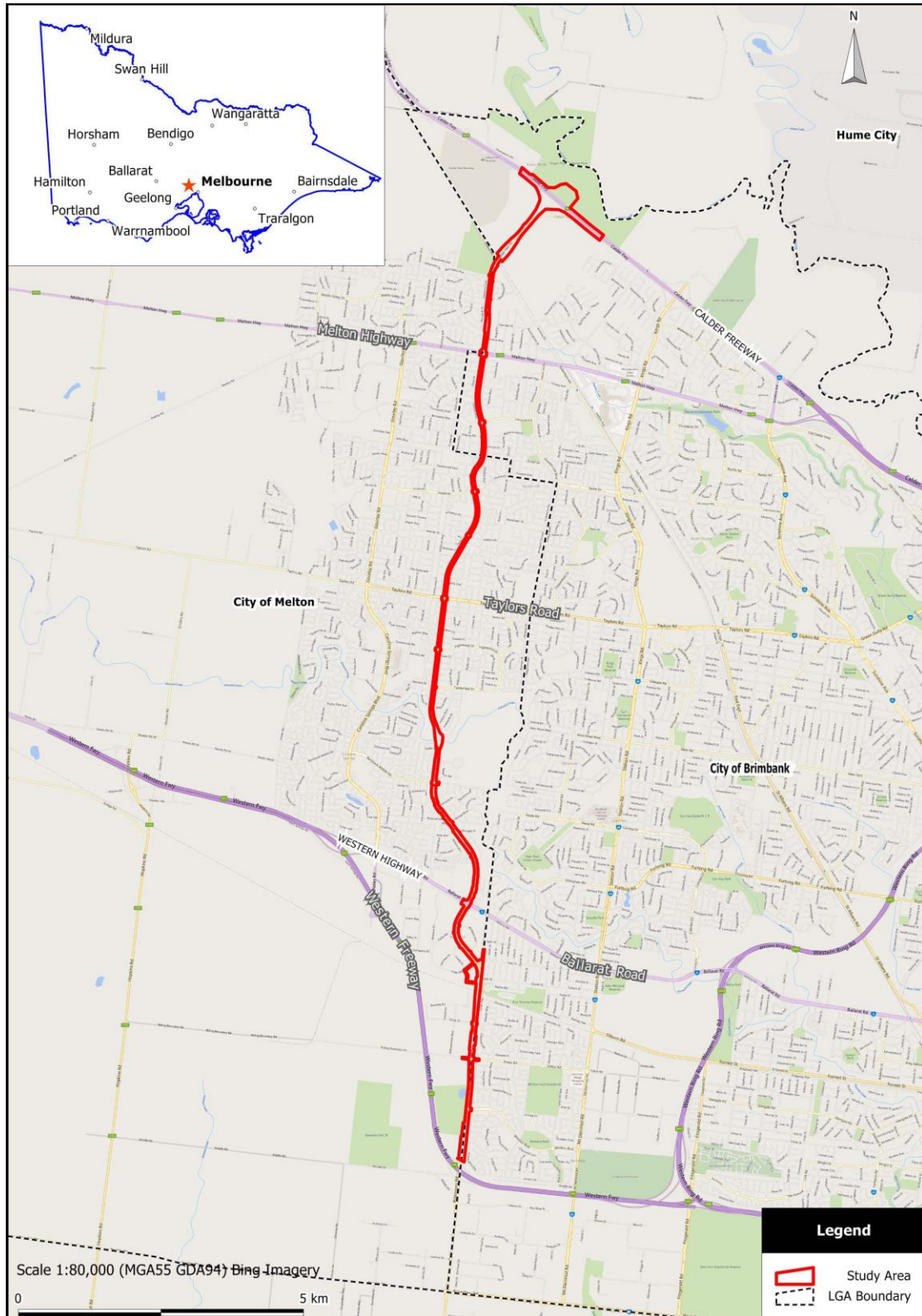


Figure 1: The location of the Palmers Road Corridor study area

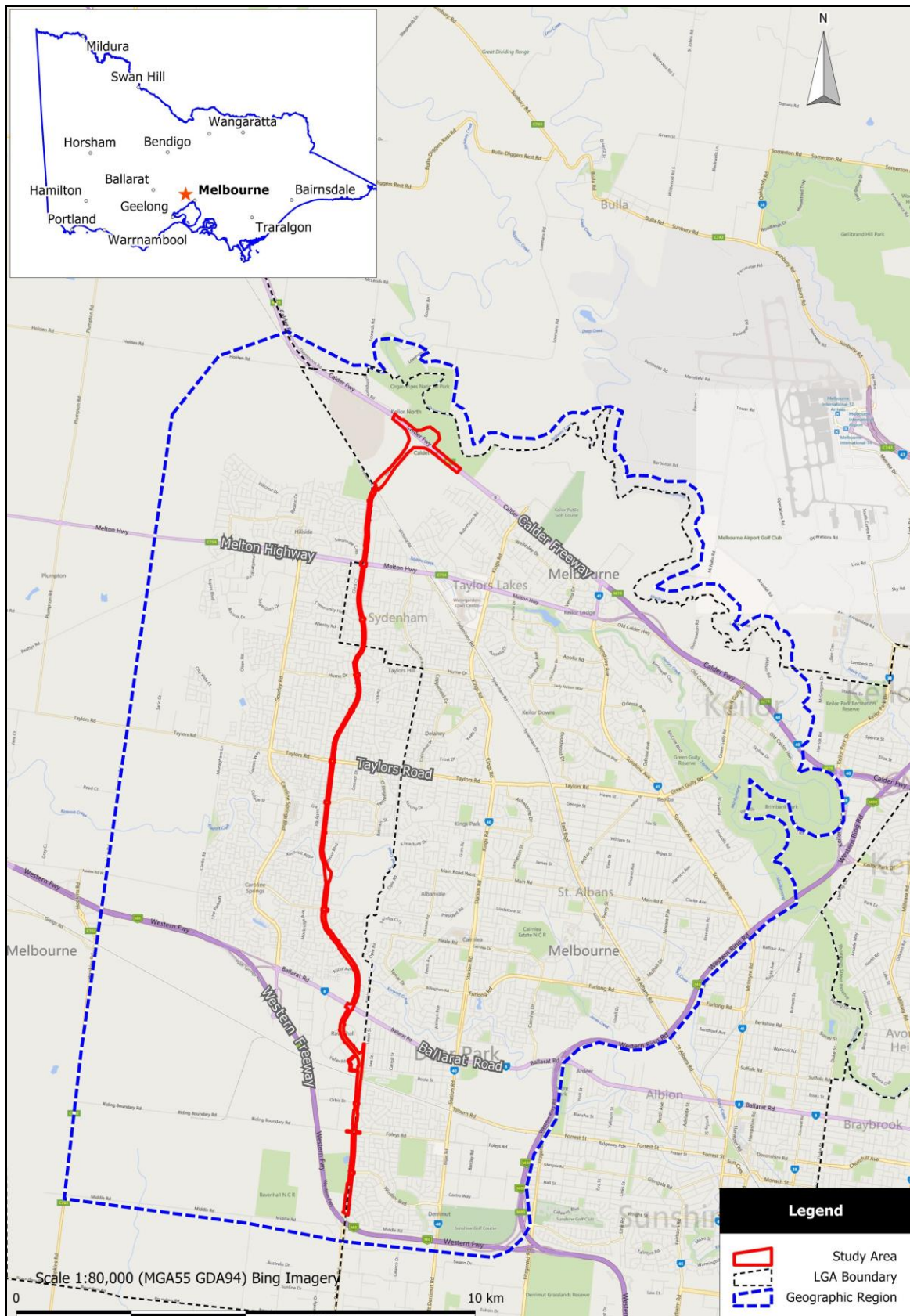


Figure 2: The geographic region used for the desktop assessment.

The study area traverses a volcanic plain, which is dissected by Taylor's Creek in the north and Kororoit Creek in the south. The geology is similar along both waterways which both contain colluvial and alluvial deposits, and can be clearly discerned from the Sunbury 1:63



360 geological map (Geological Survey of Victoria 1973). These creeks are the main water sources in the region and are part of the wider network of creeks that have their source in the hills north of Melbourne and ultimately flow south into Port Philip Bay; Taylors Creek through the Yarra River at Docklands and Kororoit Creek through the Jawbone Marine Sanctuary Park in Altona.

The landscape of the study area consists mainly of flat and gently undulating plain which is interspersed by northwest-southeast aligned streams, shallow lakes and swamplands and stony areas with gentle rises. Specific land forms within the study area, following the Victorian state government's classifications and nomenclature (DSE 2007) are: waterway (including creek-line, alluvial terrace/flats, stream, swamplands), plain (including broad valleys, low rises), hill (including steeper slopes, ridge, escarpment, gully), and stony rises (with low rises).

The study area is situated within the Maribyrnong Land System; identified by P.J. Jeffery in a geographical study of land north of Melbourne (Jeffery 1981: 55-56). The study area traverses three of the four main landforms which characterise the Maribyrnong unit: plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith; stony slopes with gentle rises; and, drainage lines from the myriad of waterways (Jeffery 1981: 56). Three basic soil types within the study area reflect these three main geological units: clay loams on the plain; heavier clays along drainage lines and slight depressions; and, shallow duplex soils along the stony rises.

Generally, the soils on the plains are characterised by a red calcareous sodic duplex soil which has a thin loam, clay loam or light clay 'A' horizon. The 'B' horizon is represented by well-structured dark red-brown clay that grades into heavy well-structured deep grey clay which often has veins of lime. Along the stony rises the soil is shallower and usually either a stony red gradational or duplex soil, often with visible lime just above the basalt. Black heavy clays have also been formed in these areas though mostly they occur along drainage lines or in slight depressions where the soil is deeper. Occasionally, grey calcareous sodic clay soil, similar to that below the red calcareous sodic duplex soil, will occur in localized pockets mixed with the other soil types. Hard setting surfaces lead to a high level of compaction throughout this land system and overland water flow also contributes to periodic waterlogging (Jeffery 1981: 55).

The study area is broadly characterised as a temperate grassland plains environment. Its terrain, climate and vegetation are especially amenable to grazing, and these pastoral conditions attracted the earliest European explorers and settlers in the first half of the 19th century (Moloney 1998: 12-14), and partly explain past and present-day land use (discussed below). Climate statistics from Melbourne Airport show a mean maximum temperature of between 14.1°C -25.5°C in February and minimum of 5.3°C -13.0°C in July, with an annual average of 541.7mm rainfall (BOM 2012). The vegetation of the study area is mainly grasslands, including non-native grasses and some pockets of native grassland area. The presence of native plants and grasses (especially Kangaroo Grass, Tussock Grass and Wallaby Grass) has changed greatly since European settlement, not least because of the impact of livestock grazing; however, early historical accounts indicate that the plains were never heavily wooded (Moloney 1998: 6). Stands of native trees (e.g. Red Gums etc.) are mainly confined to the banks of waterways and on the higher ground, though these might have been more extensive in the past.

Native grasslands are traditionally home to kangaroos, bandicoots and dunnarts and occasional arboreal species (possums) and bats. Grassland (and grassy woodland) dwelling birds are numerous and include: magpies, swallows, ibis, falcons, rosellas etc. Reptile species in this ecosystem are mostly small ground-dwelling or burrowing skinks and legless lizards, with occasional snakes. Frogs more commonly occupy the riverine and open wetland areas as well as aquatic bird species including: ducks, herons, lapwings, cormorants etc. (VIRIDIANS 2013).

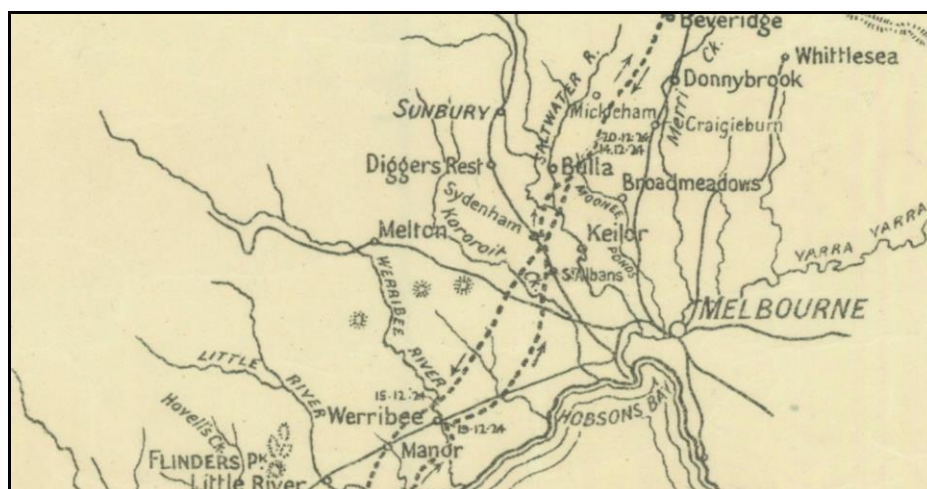
## 2.2 Historical background

Since the arrival of permanent European settlers in 1835, the landscape of the proposed Palmers Road Corridor and its surroundings has undergone significant changes to both natural and built environment. These activities can be broadly divided into phases, from the explorers and early pastoralists to the more intensive settlement and farming of the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century and specialised industries such as quarrying and explosives manufacture. The continuous and ongoing expansion of the Melbourne conurbation and the growth of a commuter belt following the introduction of motorised transport brought population growth and building developments that have impacted heavily on the landscape.

### 2.2.1 Aboriginal occupation and European settlement

The present study area is located within the language boundary of the *Woi wurrung* people, whose territory is identified with the region demarcated by the Werribee River in the southwest, and the Great Dividing Range from Mount Baw Baw to Mount William and Mount Macedon (Clark 1990: 379-80). The *Woi wurrung* clan most closely identified with the present study area was the *Marin Balug* (meaning 'Marin people'), who dwelt between Kororoit Creek, Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River and Jackson's Creek, with their 'headquarters' around Sunbury (Clark 1990: 383-4).

Two of the earliest Europeans to see the Kororoit Creek were the explorers Hume and Hovell who led the first expedition to investigate inland between Lake George and the south coast of the region that was to become Victoria. During this journey they were forced to make a detour after crossing the Goulburn (which they had named the Hovell). They reached the junction of the Maribyrnong River and Jackson's Creek at Keilor and crossed the Kororoit Creek at Deer Park in December 1824 (refer to Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Hume and Hovell's route across Victoria November and December 1824 and January 1825 / H. Hansford (SLV maps) [note the dates recorded for each leg of the overland trek].**

Both Charles Grimes (1803) and John Batman (1835) had traversed the north eastern extent of the geographic region. Each of the early explorers commented favourably upon the area surrounding the Maribyrnong River and its potential for settlement, in particular pastoral activities, due to its open grazing lands. In 1835 John Batman attempted to occupy land in an area that stretched between Merri Creek and Deep Creek and the Maribyrnong River to the north of the site that would become Melbourne. Batman's claim was made by way of treaties with the indigenous people that occupied the area, the Wurundjeri (Batman 1856:20). Other settlers followed and occupied the land but Batman's treaty was overturned by the New South Wales colonial government and the settlers were declared illegal. Shortly after this, the land was surveyed and made available for purchase.

The Maribyrnong River, Jackson's Creek and Deep Creek waterways were among the first areas of present-day Victoria to be settled by Europeans. Access to water, good soil, plains and open woodlands were attractive to the newly arrived pastoral farmers as they had been to hunter-gathers for centuries before. David Moloney (1998: 14) writes that "the sites which provided shelter, plenty, and ceremony for Aboriginal people were also preferred sites for the homesteads and sheep stations of the European occupiers." Through both intentional actions and unintended consequences, these occupiers had a devastating effect on the Aboriginal population.

In the ensuing years Aboriginal people were steadily dispossessed of their traditional lands and the population decreased due to violence, introduced European diseases and malnutrition due to the depletion of traditional foods and restricted access to sources of nourishment such as Kororoit Creek and Jacksons Creek.

## **2.2.2 History and Development of the Surrounding Area**

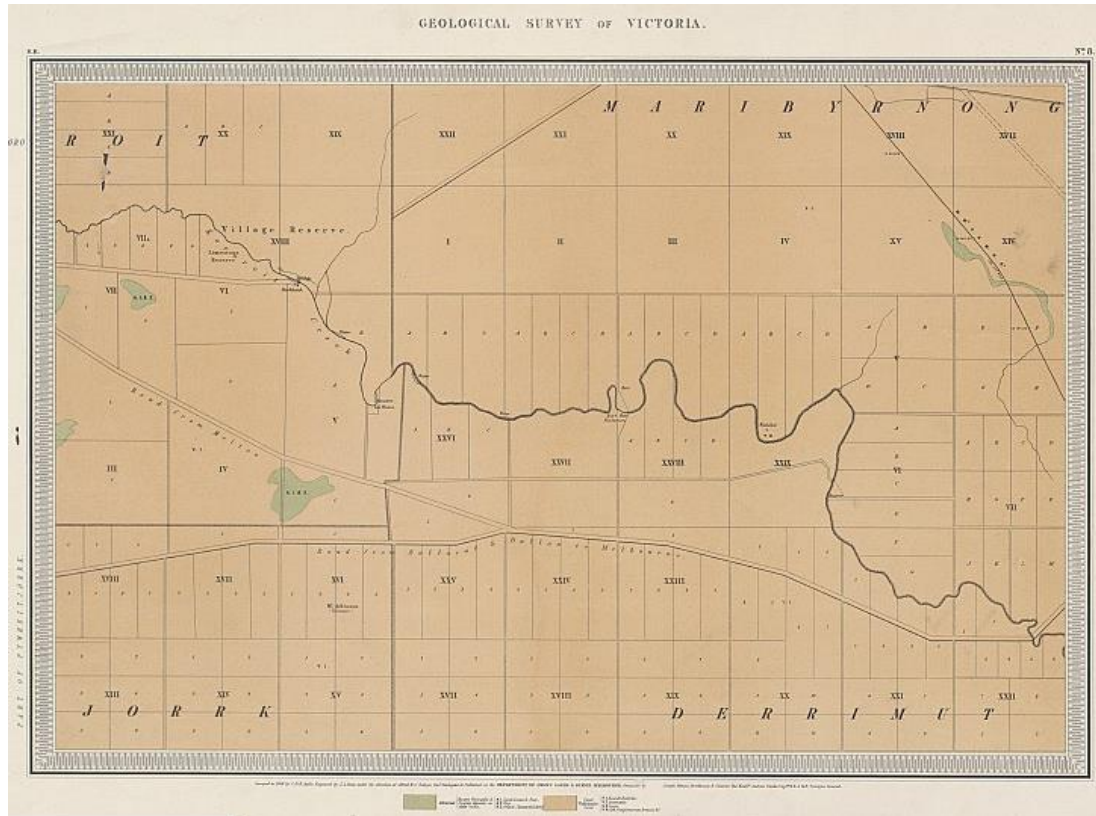
The continuous and ongoing expansion of the Melbourne conurbation and the growth of a commuter belt following the introduction of motorised transport brought demographic growth and building developments that have impacted heavily on the landscape. Written sources and maps allow for changes in the landscape to be charted in detail. Previous studies including local histories and heritage assessments contain much information on modern settlement, farming and industry (including Vines 1990; Weaver 2000; Gardiner 2010, Context 2010 etc.). The present review of land use history will summarise the key activities that have affected ground conditions in the immediate study area.

One major objective of Europeans who travelled to the Port Phillip district in the first half of the 19th century was to assess its suitability as pastoral land. This is indicated in the reports of early explorer including of James Fleming, who travelled with Charles Grimes' party in 1803 along the Maribyrnong River up to the junction of Jackson's and Deep Creek (Moloney 1998: 5). On their expedition of 1824, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell reported on the plains around Deep Creek and Moonee Ponds Creek, enthusiastically describing the pasture, sparse trees and good soil (Moloney 1998: 6). John Batman's initial foray into the Port Phillip district in 1835 was also concerned with the land's potential as pasture. Moloney (1998: 7) writes that "... as sheep farmers, Batman and the Association members were preoccupied with open grasslands on the basalt plains to the west and north of the bay, and ignored the forested areas of the Yarra above the settlement and east of the Plenty River."

Pastoral farming and the introduction of sheep in particular had a number of direct and indirect consequences on the landscape. The introduction of freehold coincided with development in farming technology including widespread use of fertiliser, improved

transport and more organised markets. Further legislative changes including the 1869 *Land Act* and the arrival of railways in the 1860s intensified farming practices (Moloney 1998: 36). Grazing animals would have altered the district's ecology, especially diminishing herbs and root plants (Vines 1995: 25), and causing erosion. Pastoralists were also involved in clearance of trees which would also have accelerated erosion and affected drainage. Large sheep runs were initially controlled by single landowners during the second quarter of the 19th century. Intensification of European settlement in the area came with the Victorian gold rush of the mid-1850s. During this era the land throughout the study area was used for pastoral purposes or acquired by speculators hoping to make a profit as a result of the gold rushes (Vines 1990: 11). It was during this era that many of the dry stone walls that cross the landscape were built for the purposes of demarcating property boundaries or to prevent stock from wandering (Vines 1990: 9). Roads were also constructed and many portions of these early roads and cart tracks still exist, sometimes on private land and others being incorporated into residential developments (Gardiner 2010: 13). Major routes to the gold diggings at Bendigo passed through the study area, and a number of hotels were built along the route of the present day Calder Freeway during this era.

The study area of the proposed Palmers Rd Corridor is within the parishes of Derrimut and Maribyrnong in the County of Bourke (proclaimed 1853). In 1856 a survey was undertaken within the parishes Kororoit, Maribyrnong, Derrimut and Buttlejorck and in 1860 the resulting map of these parishes shows the land was divided into regular sized parcels (Figure 4, below). Much of the land in the area was taken up by W.J.T. Clarke, W. C. Yuille and by William Taylor. The preserved remains of the National Trust listed properties Deanside and Overnewton near the study area testify to the wealth of these early pastoralists. However, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there was a movement to encourage closer settlement of the land and large pastoral estates were acquired by the Land Purchase and Management Board for subdivision. In 1905 Overnewton Estate, owned by W. Taylor, was established and was eventually divided into 53 farms; one of these, the Dalgook property, now included on the City of Melton's Heritage Overlay (HO123), is adjacent to the study area.



**Figure 4: Geological Survey of Victoria [Parts of parishes Kororoit, Maribyrnong, Derrimut and Jorrok surveyed in 1856 by C.D.H. Aplin. Published by the Dept. of Crown Lands Survey in 1860 (SLV Maps).**

The southern section of the study area passes through Deer Park was initially settled in the mid-1800s. Under the *Land Act 1869* agricultural practices were encouraged and mixed farming, predominantly grazing and hay-growing was adopted due to the poor quality of the soil in this area (Veltri 2010). Formerly known as Kororoit Creek, Deer Park was renamed in 1889 four years after the Melbourne Hunt Club was established (in 1885) and the area was used to keep their deer stock. In 1884, the Kororoit railway station was opened (renamed Deer Park Station in 1899) with the passenger platform situated on the track heading south towards Melbourne, and the goods platform placed on the ‘outgoing’ northern track (Waugh 2005:2). Due to its distance from Melbourne and its proximity to a steady water supply from Kororoit Creek, Deer Park was considered several times as the locality to which the Newmarket saleyards and associated noxious trades would be removed, first in the 1870s and 1880s, and again in the 1920s and 1950s (Popp 1979:38; Veltri 2010). This distance is also highlighted by the establishment of two ‘dead end’ railway loops which branched off from the Deer Park Station. In 1928, a northern loop was constructed in order to serve Nobel Chemical Finishes; and, in 1943 a dead end loop extending southwards from the station terminated at the Ravenhall Magazine Storage Facility. The Nobel siding was closed in 1955 and the Ravenhall siding was discontinued in 1978 (Waugh 2005:3-5).

One of the more notable trades active at Deer Park was the production of explosives. In response to the gold rushes, the first explosives factory was established in order to aid in the gold extraction processes. Initially, dynamite was imported until the Victorian Colonial government imposed a duty on dynamite during the 1874, helping to provide the impetus to establish a local industry; by 1876 explosives manufacture was already underway in Deer Park. The Apollo Stearine Candle Company works in Footscray supplied glycerine derived



from locally produced tallow (Linge 1979:251) to explosives factories including the Krebs' Lithofracteur Factory (a variation of dynamite) which was established and operating by the mid-1870s (Kolm 1988: 600). The Australian Explosives and Chemicals Co. Ltd, had been established on Kororoit Creek in 1875 and initially manufactured a range of explosive compounds later branching out into the production of fertilisers in 1904 (Veltri 2010). This marked the beginning of construction of a number of sites in the region for the purpose of explosives and ammunition manufacture and storage.

The manufacture of black powder commenced in 1935 and when World War II commenced in 1939, munitions factories in Deer Park, Albion and Maribyrnong provided much of Australia's ammunition. Magazines for the storage of munitions, like those at Ravenhall, were built and used during the war years. The Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility remained operational for the duration of World War II until it was decommissioned in 1946 and the buildings were cleared (Vines and Ward 1988). It was likely put to pastoral purposes until 1961 when it was used as a rocket engine test and ammunition storage site. In 1994 the site was subject to an archaeological investigation; it was noted that the buildings were utilised for shearing and stabling sheep (du Cros and Murphy 1994:14). The Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility are currently listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7822-0174) and the study area passes through its north-eastern extent.

In the 1950s the ICI Explosives Factory developed some residential housing in Deer Park in an attempt to attract workers to the area. Many of these factories and magazines were decommissioned at the end of World War II but the Albion factory continued production until 1986 (Lack 2010). The Albion explosives complex, built in 1940 and closed in 1980, was demolished in the late 1990s and the Cairnlea estate developed on the site, while continued development at Caroline Springs, Burnside and Melton gradually surrounded Deer Park (Veltri 2010)

The northern section of the study area passes through Sydenham. Initially settled as a grazing district on the Keilor Plains in the 1840s, this town was predominantly a farming community until recently. The Sydenham (formerly Keilor Road) railway station on the Bendigo line opened in 1859 and the area was home to a chaff mill in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In recent years Sydenham has been increasingly subdivided for residential use, and large scale public arenas, such as the Calder Park Thunderdome (formerly a drive in movie theatre), were constructed in the 1980s (Jennings 2010). The study area passes through the car park of the Thunderdome motor racing venue.

An overview of the land use practises along the study area illustrates that most of the land along the corridor remained rural into the 1970s (Figure 5), when residential development began to make inroads, with Sydenham and Deer Park being the first two areas to be developed. The Organ Pipes National Park is adjacent to the northern extent of the study area. The parklands were most probably utilised for pastoral activities and were revegetated and restored from the 1970s. Immediately to the south of the National Park is Calder Park Drive, constructed in the mid to late 1980s, following which Sydenham and Taylors Lakes were developed. Further south, areas such as, Burnside and Caroline Springs were not developed until the mid to late 1990s and the early 2000s. Aerial photographs of 1989 still show land being farmed in close proximity to the narrow strip of land that is the study area (Figure 6).



**Figure 5: Detail of aerial photograph of 1960, showing the Ravenhall Magazine and storage Facility and railway line (outlined in red). Note the lack of houses in area (DSE aerial photography unit)**



**Figure 6: 1989 aerial photograph of the south of the study area, showing housing development and pastoral land use in and around the Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility (outlined in blue) (DSE Aerial Photography Unit).**

The most recent Land Use Map (dated 2001-2002) for this area indicated that land within the geographic region was predominantly utilised for residential and grazing purposes and was interspersed with areas employed for cropping and intensive animal production (VRO 2013). Today the only relatively undeveloped areas of land along the corridor are the site of

the former Ravenhall Magazine site to the west of Robinsons Road, some land along Kororoit Creek, land along both sides of Calder Park Drive north of the Melbourne – Bendigo railway, and the land on the north side of the Calder Highway at Keilor North. However, even in these areas, although they have not been built over, there has been considerable land disturbance arising from past land management practices.

## **2.3 Archaeological background**

### **2.3.1 Previous Archaeological and Heritage Studies**

The western suburbs of Melbourne have undergone rapid development and expansion over the last twenty years. The need for upgraded infrastructure has been the impetus for many archaeological and heritage studies in the wider region. The principal results relating to historical non-Aboriginal heritage of studies that have been conducted in the area are outlined below. Due to the extensive archaeological investigation undertaken in the geographic region, a comprehensive review of the numerous archaeological projects conducted in the Caroline Springs and Deer Park districts (for example du Cros & Debney 1997, Murphy & Amorosi 2003, Raybould 2006) is beyond the scope of the present study.

The most relevant previous study was undertaken by Bell (2007) who conducted a desktop assessment of the Palmers Road Corridor, in a location that is almost identical with the present study area, for the purpose of assessing any archaeological sites that may be affected by the proposed development of the site. She identified three sites of local significance (the Ravenhall Magazine (H7822-0174) and stone walls (D7822-0173) and the site of a “drover’s hut” (H7822-0160), recorded previously by Vines [1990]) that were at risk of being affected by the proposed works. She concluded that, with reference to the “drover’s hut”, Heritage Victoria should be consulted before any works are undertaken.

The most comprehensive study of historic heritage sites in the area was undertaken by Vines in 1990 for the purposes of assessing historical and archaeological resources within the Melton East area. The area investigated by Vines overlaps most of the present study area, except for the northernmost section near the Calder Freeway. Amongst several historic sites identified by Vines, he located the remains of farm buildings such as Strathlea (D7822-0153) and Dalgook (7822-159/HO123), structures such as dry stone walls, cobbled roads such as CS-H4 Cobbled Road (H7822-0188) and the footings of a hut which is recorded on the VHI as Drovers Hut (H7822-0160). It included bluestone footings, threshold stones, mortises for door jambs and the remains of a second structure, possibly a holding pen, in close proximity. He described this site as ‘one of the most significant’ (Vines 1990: 18) in the region. He concluded that the cultural landscape of his study area was substantially intact and could provide the basis for future archaeological investigations.

Several reports have been undertaken which focus on the land between Taylors Road to the north and Kororoit Creek to the South. Weaver (2000) investigated this area to the east of Westwood Drive prior to the construction of the housing estate. Her investigation included a re-evaluation of site H7822-0160 recorded by Vines (1990) a decade earlier and her re-evaluation included a thorough survey in which five specific areas of the site were identified. While Vines (1990) felt that this site was a Drover’s Hut, Weaver (2000: 18) believed that it was highly likely to have been an outstation for an adjacent property or a squatters’ site taken over as part of Taylors ‘Overnewton Estate’, and suggested sub-surface testing was required before an estimate of the site’s significance could be made.

Du Cros & Murphy (1995) investigated the area again prior to the development of the Caroline Springs Housing Development. During this survey seven new sites were recorded (H7822-0182 to -0188): four dry stones walls (including D7822-0185 and -0186, located within the study area), two cobbled roads and one structural site. In an effort to avoid wrongly estimating the significance of cobbled paved roads in the Melton area, Du Cros and Peters (1998) undertook a study of cobbled roads throughout the area, re-evaluating site H7822-0188 and comparing it to the cobbled roads along Taylors Road (D7822-0250) and Gourlay Road (H7822-0249, outside of the study zone). Further archaeological investigation associated with the Caroline Springs housing development was undertaken by Rhodes, Hill and Smith (1999). Their survey included an assessment of historical places within the middle neighbourhood of Caroline Springs including Drovers Hut.

Prior to the installation of a water main, Raybould (2006) undertook a series of subsurface excavations along the north and south banks of the Kororoit Creek to the east of Westwood Drive. No Aboriginal or Historical material was recovered during this testing, although testing was designed to avoid the potential footprint of the Drover's Hut site. This site area was again re-evaluated in 2007 by Howell-Meurs (2007) prior to the installation of a water main along Westwood Drive, Burnside. He concluded that the alignment of the proposed main would damage the Drover's Hut site (H7822-0160) and that, given the age of site and its archaeological potential, the consent of Heritage Victoria should be sought and systematic sub-surface testing be undertaken before any work that disturbed the site proceeded. Consent to excavate (C595) was granted by Heritage Victoria in February 2008 for site H7822-0160, no report has been received by Heritage Victoria to indicate whether this excavation occurred (Gardiner 2010: 41).

In 2010, Heritage Victoria commissioned a wide program of studies across Melbourne in response to an update of statutory frameworks. As part of these studies, Gardiner (2010) reviewed all heritage-listed sites within the Melton and Wyndham areas, with the aim of reassessing known sites and identifying any new sites for inclusion on the various heritage registers. Gardiner investigated a number of historical sites that fall within the present study area or within 200m of it, including Strathlea (H7822-0153), the Drover's Hut (H7822-0160), the cobbled section of Rockbank Middle Rd (H7822-0188) and the Ravenhall Magazine (H7822-0174). She noted that Strathlea had been destroyed; it was subsequently delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory (D7822-0153). She also assessed the Drover's Hut site, concluding, incorrectly, that it had been destroyed (see below, Survey Results) and, as a result, it too was delisted (D7822-0160). Context (2010) conducted a similar study within the boundaries of the Cities of Brimbank and Hume. No sites assessed during that study fall within the present study area, although one site (H7822-0321, Calder Raceway Swamp) is situated within 200m of it.

Several investigations have been undertaken around the southern end of the study area. Du Cros and Murphy (1994) investigated a tract of land along the west of Robinsons Road to the south of Riding Boundary Road. They found the remains of the Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility (H7822-0174), in association with stone walls that bounded the property (D7822-0173). Due to the location of more intact remains of similar sites in Truganina, these sites were thought to be only of local significance and the sites need not be retained. This area was again investigated by Lane (1996) for the purposes of identifying areas of archaeological significance along the proposed route of the proposed Western Freeway to Western Ring Road connection. Lane recorded the presence of a dam and windpump (with the date 1910 on it) that were less than 200m from the current study area (D7822-0216) along with several dry stone walls (including D7822-0215). The buildings and stone walls at

the Ravenhall Magazine were also inspected. Most of the sites inspected by Lane were noted as being of local historical significance and of moderate-low scientific significance. In close proximity to these investigations, Chamberlain (2003) undertook a survey along the eastern edge of Robinsons Road, locating and recording a dry stone wall (H7822-0590) approximately 800m in length along the road's edge.

Fewer investigations have occurred along the northern extent of the study area, and generally in relation to works along the Calder Highway/Freeway. The northernmost extent was investigated by Clark (2001) prior to works along the Calder Highway. This desktop assessment identified several sites within the area, the majority of which were found to have been destroyed during the following survey. One site H7822-0321 which is located close to the northern extent of the study area, was identified as a historic artefact scatter and possible dry stone wall.

Only one historic heritage site within the determined region has undergone subsurface excavation prior to its destruction. Located along Foleys Road between the Western Ring Road and Keilor-Laverton Road, Foley's Historical Farm Complex, H7822-0752 underwent a series of survey and subsurface testing over 2004-2005 (Griffin 2005). Subsurface testing was carried out using mechanical excavation with minimal manual excavation used only to define features uncovered. Following the mechanical removal of growth and debris, structural features including; brick paving, drains and cistern, several postholes and a bluestone/basalt chimney base and pathway were uncovered.

On the basis of previous studies along and around the study area, several previously recorded historical sites are known to be located along the Palmer's Road Corridor study area.

### **2.3.2 Previously Recorded Sites within, or in Close Proximity to, the Study Area**

For the purposes of this project the following Cultural Heritage Registers were consulted:

- Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) and Heritage Inventory (VHI; Heritage Victoria);
- Local Council Heritage Overlays and/or Planning Schemes (Local Government);
- Australian Heritage Database
- National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities).

The search identified 15 previously recorded sites that are either within the study area, or within 200 metres of it; they are set out below in Table 1.

At the time the desktop assessment was undertaken there were 2 sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and a further 6 delisted sites<sup>1</sup> (Table 1). VHI sites are protected by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*. Delisted sites (designated by a "D" prefix) are not protected by the Act. Sites have been delisted because they have no associated archaeological values or have been destroyed by activities such as the construction of housing or roads.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that one of these delisted site, D7822-0160, has now been relisted as H7822-0160, as a result of this assessment. See 'Results of the Survey' and Appendix 3.

A further 3 sites (H7822-2270, the Galloway Arms; H7822-2269, the Live and Let Live Inn; and H7822-0321, the Calder Raceway Swamp) are listed on the VHI but are all outside, but within 200m of the study area; there are 4 delisted sites also in close proximity. One of the delisted sites (“Dalgook” (D7822-0158), is protected by a Heritage Overlay (HO123). These seven sites are listed in Table 2.

The study area follows a route that is approximately 16km in length along a series of pre-existing sealed roads through areas that have already been developed for housing and commercial activities such as shopping centres and industrial sites. The many archaeological and heritage studies that have been conducted in response to this increased urbanization of the area have noted the destruction of many historical heritage sites and it is likely that some of those previously recorded sites that lie within the current study area have been destroyed since an assessment of the area was last conducted.

The study area passes along the eastern edge of the Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility (H7822-0174) and is likely to cause an impact upon some features of this site to the west of Robinsons Road and south of Riding Boundary Road. It will also result in the destruction of the delisted dry stone wall (D7822-0173) that parallels the western side of Robinsons Road.

Further north, at Rockbank Middle Road in Burnside, is the cobbled road recorded as H7822-0188. The section of this roadway to the west of Westwood Drive has now clearly been destroyed by the construction of Rockbank Middle Road, although the land to the east of Westwood Drive has not yet been developed.

On the north bank of Kororoit Creek is the former “Drover’s Hut” site (D7822-0160). This lies directly in the path of the proposed road and bridge development.

There are three sites listed on the VHI located in the northern part of the study area, along the Calder Freeway. All are located outside the study area but their details have been included in order to underline their close proximity to the study area. The sites are H7822-0321 (Calder Raceway Swamp – a scatter of historic artefacts), H7822-2269 (Live and Let Live Inn, located in Organ Pipes National Park), and H7822-2270 (Galloway Arms Inn, located in Organ Pipes National Park). The Galloway Arms Inn is also known as Rainey’s Hotel.

The locations of all sites identified during the desktop assessment as being either in, or adjacent to, the study area are shown on Figure 7 and listed in Tables 1 and 2.



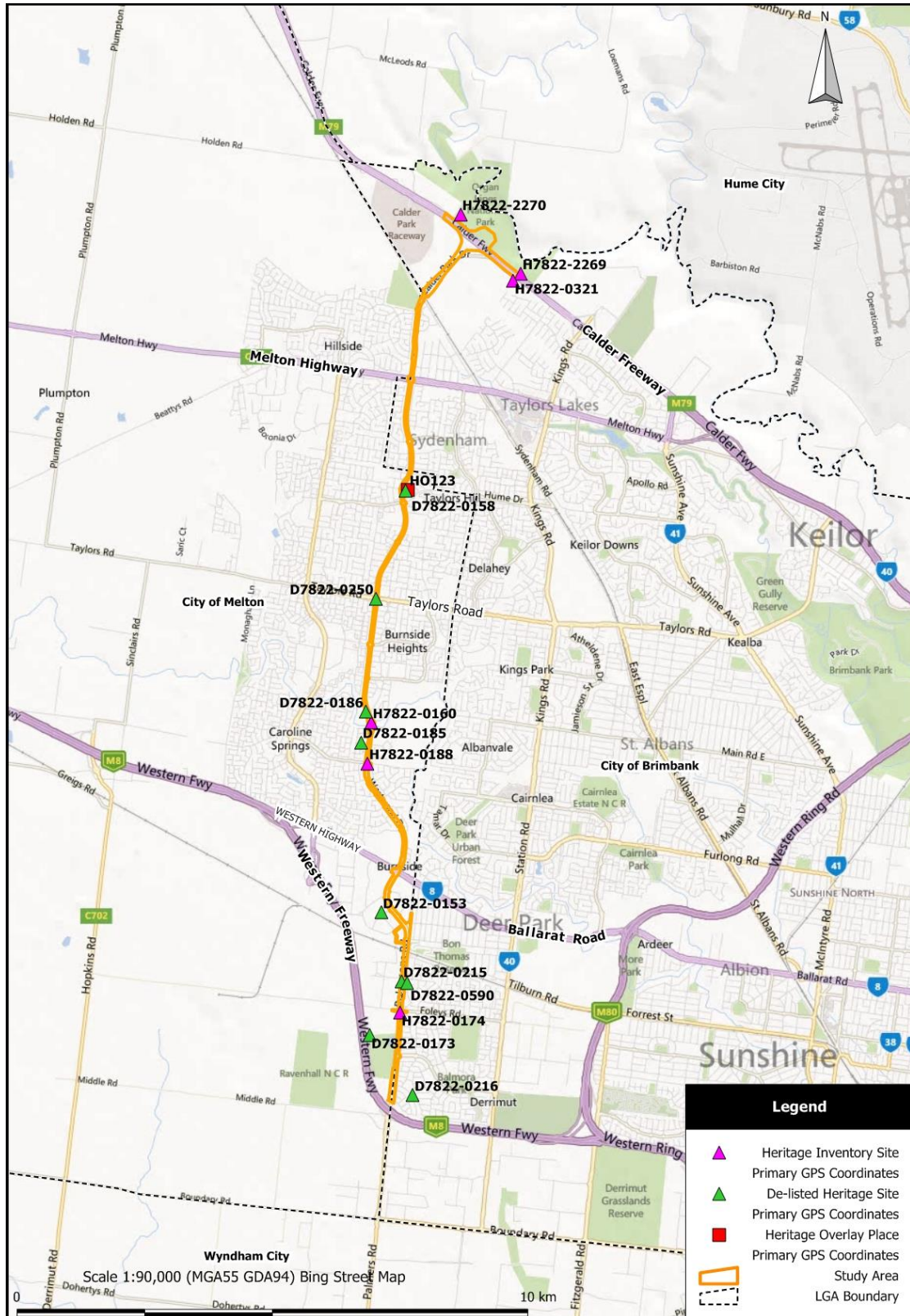


Figure 7: Previously recorded historic sites and place located in, or adjacent to, the study area

**Table 1: Table of Previously Recorded Sites and Places within and immediately adjacent to the Study Area**

Site Number	Site Name	Location Details (Municipality)	Description	Reference
H7822-0188	CS-H4 Cobbled Road	Along length of Rockbank Middle Rd (City of Melton)	Currently a public road. It is unlikely that any remains of this road have survived the construction of Rockbank Middle Road	Vines 1990, du Cros & Peters 1998
H7822-0174	Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility	SW of Riding Boundary Rd and Robinsons Rd. Large area. (City of Melton)	Remains of a World War II magazine. The area around the small lake and swamp on the eastern side of the property near Robinsons Road was identified as having the potential to contain archaeological deposits.	du Cros & Murphy 1994
D7822-0173	Ravenhall 1	Robinsons Rd, Riding Boundary Rd (City of Melton)	Stone walls surrounding Commonwealth property at the Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility site	du Cros & Murphy 1994
H7822-0160 (formerly D7822-0160)	Drover's Hut	North bank of Kororoit Creek (City of Melton)	Hut foundations with scatter of mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century artefacts. Dry stone walling and boxthorn, gate posts and stone and concrete foundations	Vines 1990 Gardiner 2010 Green (in preparation)
D7822-0186	CS H3.3 Stone Wall	A series of stone walls N-S across Kororoit Creek. One wall runs along (former) Clarke's Rd (City of Melton)	A series of stone walls N-S across Kororoit Creek. Consent to damage issued in 2001	du Cros & Murphy 1995
D7822-0215	DH1 Stone Walls	West side of SA between Riding Boundary Rd/Melb-Ballarat Rwy (City of Melton)	Dry stone walls	Lane 1996
D7822-0250	Taylor's Road - Cobbled Sections	Along Taylor's Rd (City of Melton)	Remnants of cobbled roadway	du Cros & Peters 1998
D7822-0590	Robinsons Deer Park Wall	East side of SA between Foleys Rd and Melbourne - Ballarat Railway (City of Brimbank)	One historic site (D7822-0590) comprising a stone, post and wire fence.	Chamberlain 2003
D7822-0158 and Melton Heritage Overlay HO123	Dalgook	Cnr Hume Dr and Calder Park Dr (City of Melton)	Site is located immediately adjacent to (but outside) the study area. It is a 1904 estate with homestead dating to 1906, low dry stone walls surround the farm buildings.	Vines 1990

**Note on prefixes: H = Heritage Inventory archaeological site; D = De-listed site, with no legal controls under the *Heritage Act (1995)*.**



**Table 2: Heritage Places within 200m of the Study Area.**

Site Number	Site Name	Location Details (Municipality)	Description	Reference
D7822-0153	Strathlea	10-14 Vanessa Drive, Ravenhall (City of Melton)	Dating from 1890s, stone walls, post and wire fence, homestead, outbuildings and sugar gum plantations	Vines 1990
D7822-0185	Kororoit Creek Dry Stone Wall	Fydler Avenue, Burnside (City of Melton)	Stone wall running north-south between Rockbank Middle Road and Kororoit Creek	Du Cros & Murphy 1995
D7822-0216	BH3 Windpump & Dam	Manderston Avenue, Derrimut (City of Brimbank)	Dam and built up retaining wall in association with a windpump, dated 1910	Lane 1996
H7822-2270	Galloway Arms, Organ Pipes National Park	Organ Pipes National Park (City of Brimbank)	Bluestone footing and a cobbled area, part of the Galloway Arms Hotel that operated c. mid-1850s-1860s. Substantial artefact scatter	Researched by C. Laskowski
H7822-2269	Live and Let Live Inn, Organ Pipes National Park	Organ Pipes National Park (City of Brimbank)	Rough bluestone flagstones associated with a hotel and/or blacksmith's shop.	Recorded by C. Laskowski 2009
H7822-0321	Calder Raceway Swamp	Calder Park, 479 Calder Freeway (City of Brimbank)	Mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century artefact scatter	Unknown

## 2.4 The Field Survey

### 2.4.1 Aim of the Field Survey

The main aims of the survey were to assess ground conditions across the study area, including land use and geomorphology; to identify places of cultural heritage sensitivity where there was likely to be archaeological material present; to locate and record any cultural material present on the surface and to relocate and assess the condition of known sites within the study area.

### 2.4.2 Field methodology

The field survey was carried out on the 14, 18 and 24 June and 12 July 2013 by representatives of Dr Vincent Clark & Associates and the Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Incorporated. On 14 and 18 June, the entire study area was assessed, with the majority of the area being inspected by foot. A further inspection of historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage sites that had been identified in the study area was undertaken on 24 June. On 12 July, part of the study area that was previously inaccessible, at Calder Park Raceway, was inspected. The project archaeologist and cultural heritage advisor for this report is Vincent Clark.

The following people participated in the fieldwork: William Anderson (WA – survey team leader 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> June), Ann-Maree Chandler (AC), Kris Flemming (KF), Wade Garvey (WG), Rob Jones (RJ), Paul Kucera (PK), Robert Mullins (RM), Naomi Zukanovic (NZ), Vincent Clark (VC) and Meredith Filihia (MF). Details of those participating on each day of the survey are provided in Table 3.

**Table 3: Participants in the field survey**

Date	VCA	Wurundjeri
14 June 2013	WA, KF	RM, RJ
18 June 2013	WA, KF, PK	AC, NZ
24 June 2013	KF, VC, MF	-
12 July 2013	WA, KF	WG, NZ

Prior to the field survey, information on the character of the study area was reviewed, particularly concerning terrain, land use and ground cover. Topographic maps, aerial and satellite images and landowner and property details were consulted, to formulate a strategy that would enable the fullest possible coverage of the study area within the allotted time. Areas where cultural material was expected to be present were identified using the information gained during the background study. Systematic survey methods were used where possible, though opportunistic methods were the main form of investigation due to the size of the study area and poor ground visibility across large portions of land.

The survey team consisted of four or five persons, sometimes divided into two teams. Most parts of the study area that were accessible and where there was sufficient ground visibility were visited and assessed. Teams conducted manual and digital recording of terrain and ground cover, visibility and disturbance and documented the presence and type of cultural material using written notes, digital cameras, FieldNotes and Avenza applications in iPad; and, a DGNS receiver (Trimble GeoXH 6000), using networked real-time and post-processing differential correction methods with decimetre horizontal accuracy.

Where historical features or surface scatters of historic artefacts were identified, these were systematically inspected and an assessment was made of their physical context which allowed for interpretation of the site's nature.

### **2.4.3 Survey coverage**

On June 14 and 18 and July 12, a survey was made of the full length of the study area. Because of the relatively narrow width of the study area, comprising, for the most part, of existing road reserves, approximately 90% of the entire area was surveyed in a systematic manner. The survey team of four persons started at the southern end of the area, at the Western Freeway, and walked the entire length of the area to the north side of the Calder Freeway.

Ground surface visibility varied from poor to very poor, as most of the area was covered by grass. Large parts of the study area had already been developed also, as was covered by roadways, footpaths, landscaping and various imported fill materials, such as soil, clay and gravel.

On June 24 a further visit was made to the study area for the purpose of assessing 3 sites that are or have been previously listed on the VHI: Ravenhall 2 (H7822-0174), CS-H4 Cobbled Road (H7822-0188) and the delisted site of the Drover's Hut (D7822-0160). The results of this visit are discussed below.

### **2.4.4 Survey Results**

During the course of the survey all previously recorded VHI sites (including delisted sites) within the study area (as listed in Table 1) were relocated and reassessed; however, no new VHI sites were identified during the survey.

During investigations for the purpose of determining the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage material as part of CHMP 12662 (Anderson and Flemming, in preparation) a site was located that contained both Aboriginal lithic artefacts and artefacts of European origin. The site is located north of a track that runs parallel to the Calder Freeway, between two historic sites which are outside of, but within 200m of the study area: a hotel operating from 1853, originally called Rainey's Hotel (listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as Galloway Arms - H7822-2270), and the Live and Let Live Inn (H7822-2269). The co-presence of lithics with knapped and unknapped glass and ceramics dating from the mid-late nineteenth century strongly suggest this to be a historical contact site. It has been registered on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR 7822-3670). For management recommendations regarding this site, please consult CHMP 12662.

Also during the course of the survey, further information was obtained about sites that had been recorded previously within the study area, as described below.

An assessment of built heritage for the inclusion on the local council heritage overlay was beyond the scope of this report; however no potential built heritage sites were identified during the survey of the study area.

#### **2.4.4.1 H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility)**

This facility forms part of the wider complex of buildings in the Deer Park area that were constructed during World War II for the purposes of explosive and ammunition manufacture and storage. It was decommissioned in 1946 and the buildings were cleared. Little is known of the sites usage in the post-war period until 1961 when it was used as a rocket engine test and ammunition storage site, although it is likely that it was put to pastoral purposes in the intervening period. When inspected by du Cros and Murphy the buildings were being used for shearing and stabling sheep (du Cros and Murphy 1994: 14). Six features were recorded by du Cros and Murphy, including extant buildings constructed of timber, corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting; an access road; an embankment of a former railway siding; a gate; plantings of sugar gums; and an historic artefact scatter in the NE corner of the property. When inspected again by Gardiner (2010), all of these features were still present. The site location is shown in Figure 8.

When this site was visited as part of this survey, no buildings were visible. The built-up embankment of the railway embankment was in evidence as was the old entrance road to the site and the plantings of sugar gums. Fill had been very recently deposited in the northeast corner of the site, covering a large area. Some historic artefacts were located close to the railway embankment, although most of the NE corner of the site, where a building had been situated previously, and where the artefact scatter had been recorded, is obscured by the imported fill. Two small areas of cobbling were noted near the line of sugar gums in the eastern part of the site (Photograph 1). These had not been noted previously; they appear to have served as either floors or platforms for an unknown purpose, but possibly as animal pens, rather than in association with the ammunition storage facilities.

#### **2.4.4.2 D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1)**

This site comprises a dry stone wall, which runs parallel to Robinsons Road within the study area, forming the boundary between the road reserve and the Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility (H7822-0174). When recorded the stone wall surrounded the entirety of site H7822-0174 (Figure 8). The eastern part of this wall remains *in situ* today but is in a very poor state of preservation (Photographs 1 and 2).



**Figure 8: The locations of H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility) and dry stone wall D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1)**





**Photograph 1:** Ravenhall 2 (7822-0174), showing one of two areas of cobbled surface, looking north-east towards Robinsons Rd. Note the stone wall along the fence line (D7822-0173), (K. Flemming 24.06.13).



**Photograph 2:** Looking north at the north-east corner of the Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility site (H7822-0174), with the delisted dry stone wall, D7822-0173, to the right, (K. Flemming 24.06.13).

#### **2.4.4.3 D7822-0590 (Robinsons Deer Park Wall)**

This dry stone wall extended along the eastern side of Robinsons Road between Foleys Road and the Ballarat to Melbourne railway line. It has been destroyed and no trace of it remains.



#### **2.4.4.4 D7822-0215 (DH1 Stone Walls)**

This was a section of dry stone wall running along the western side of Robinsons Road between Riding Boundary Road and the Ballarat to Melbourne railway line. It has been destroyed and no trace of it remains. The previously recorded location of the site is shown in Figure 8.

#### **2.4.4.5 H7822-0188 (CS-H4 Cobbled Road)**

This site was first recorded by du Cros in 1994 and du Cros and Murphy also note within their survey report that the integrity of the road was “good” and “probably the best of its kind in the state” (Du Cros and Murphy 1995: 31). At this time, very little urban development had occurred in this area and the CS-H4 Cobbled Road, also known as Rockbank Middle Road, was still preserved when further archaeological surveys were carried out in the area (e.g. Du Cros and Peters 1998; and Weaver 2000). Today the recorded location of this roadway extends to both the east and west of Westwood Drive (Figure 6). However, the section of roadway that lay to the west of Westwood Drive has now been completely destroyed, as the present Rockbank Middle Road has been constructed over it. To the east of Westwood Drive the land has not yet been developed but no trace of the cobbled roadway could be found. This land appears to be very disturbed and appears to have been covered by imported fill, probably when the surrounding housing estates were being constructed (Photograph 3). A rough track follows the approximate line of the roadway, adjacent to the northern fence of the housing estate that lies to the south of it. The eastern section of the cobbled road has most likely been buried under these deposits. Within the study area itself, all traces of the roadway will have been destroyed by the construction of Westwood Drive.



**Photograph 3:** Area of CS-H4 Cobbled Road (H7822-0188), showing dumped soil and rubbish, looking west towards Westwood Drive (K. Flemming 24.06.13).





Figure 9: The location of cobble road H7822-0188 (the historical road)



#### 2.4.4.6 H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut)

Vines first described this site in 1990:

Hut foundations measuring about 5 by 5 metres are to the south of this wall about 10 metres from the top of the valley slope. Squared bluestone blocks and two large basalt threshold stones with mortises for door jambs suggest this was originally a substantial building.

There is a diffuse spread of cultural material with some ceramics and glass from the mid to late 19th century. Stone and concrete foundations north of the hut site may have been part of a sheep drafting race. Between this and the hut are a pair of large stones placed upright in the stone wall to form gate posts.

Du Cros and Murphy (1995:28) note that Drover's Hut may "date from as early as 1838, when large areas of land were held under license, and the areas stocked were tended by shepherds". The hut appears in W.W. Darke's plan of 'the Parishes of Derrimut and Maribyrnong in the Counties of Bourke, 23 February 1842' where it is marked as "Yuille Hut". W.C. Yuille owned a pastoral run which covered an area spanning 1,361 acres over Kororoit, Maribyrnong and Pywheitjorrk (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983:261).

Du Cros and Murphy recorded that dense vegetation obscured the site at the time of their survey, making it difficult to assess its condition and research potential (1995:32). They were able to attain more information during their historical research where they communicated with Jeanette Wickham of the Melton and District Historical Society about the run (Du Cros and Murphy 1995:68):

"According to Jeanette Wickham...William Cross Yuille, a squatter of Rockbank, grazed stock further west, and James Pinkerton, whose run was on the Kororoit Creek, was 'burnt out' in 1848. The hut was possibly erected after 1848 as an outstation of Pinkerton's squatting run."

They also acknowledge an alternative possibility that the hut was built by a neighbouring landowner, W.J.T. Clarke, who acquired Pinkerton's run in the 1850s (du Cros and Murphy 1995:68; Starr 1985:83).

Three rectangular structures, the northernmost labelled "Woolshed" and the two structures to the south labelled "Huts" are marked in the same location on a plan sent by Robert Russell in a letter to the Surveyor-General dated December 13, 1852. These structures are also identified in Parish plans from 1856 (Figure 10) and 1859 (Figure 11), the easternmost of which is the hut identified by Vines. By 1893 it would appear that none of these structures were extant, as they do not appear on the parish plan from this time (Department of Crown Lands and Survey 1893). Aerial photography from 1945 shows what appear to be sections of stone walling, possibly forming an animal pen, at the site (Figure 12).

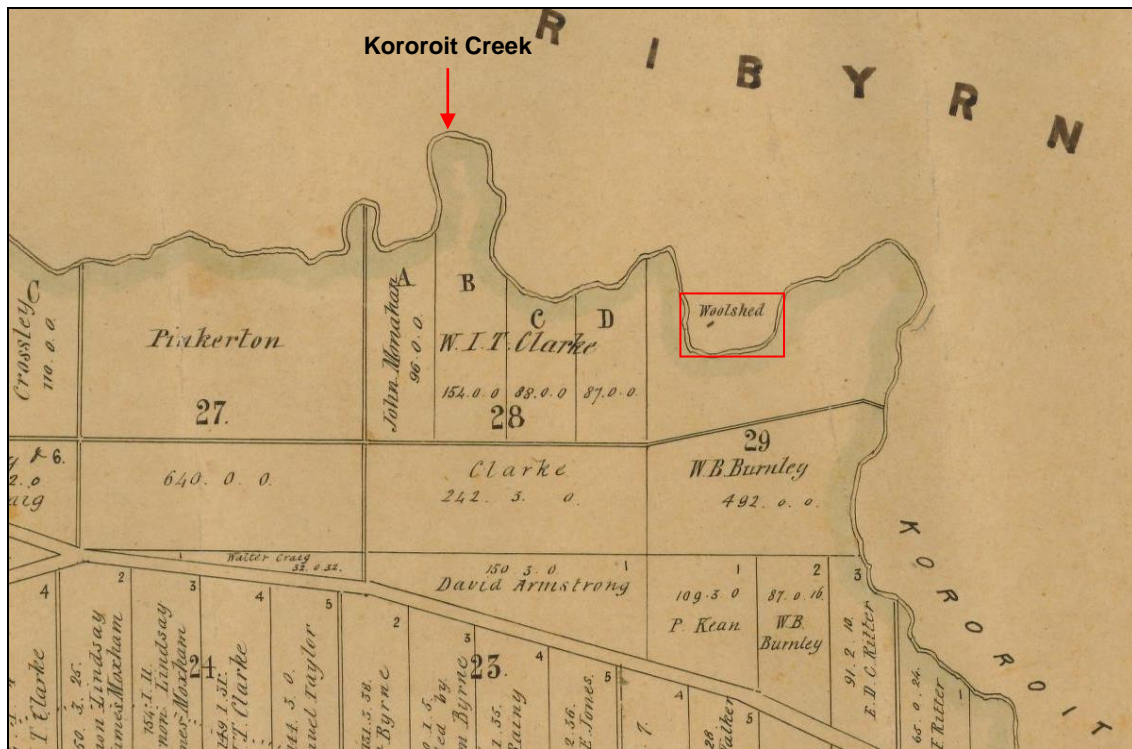


Figure 10: Detail from 1856 Plan of the Parish of Derrimut, County of Bourke, showing a woolshed (SLV Maps)

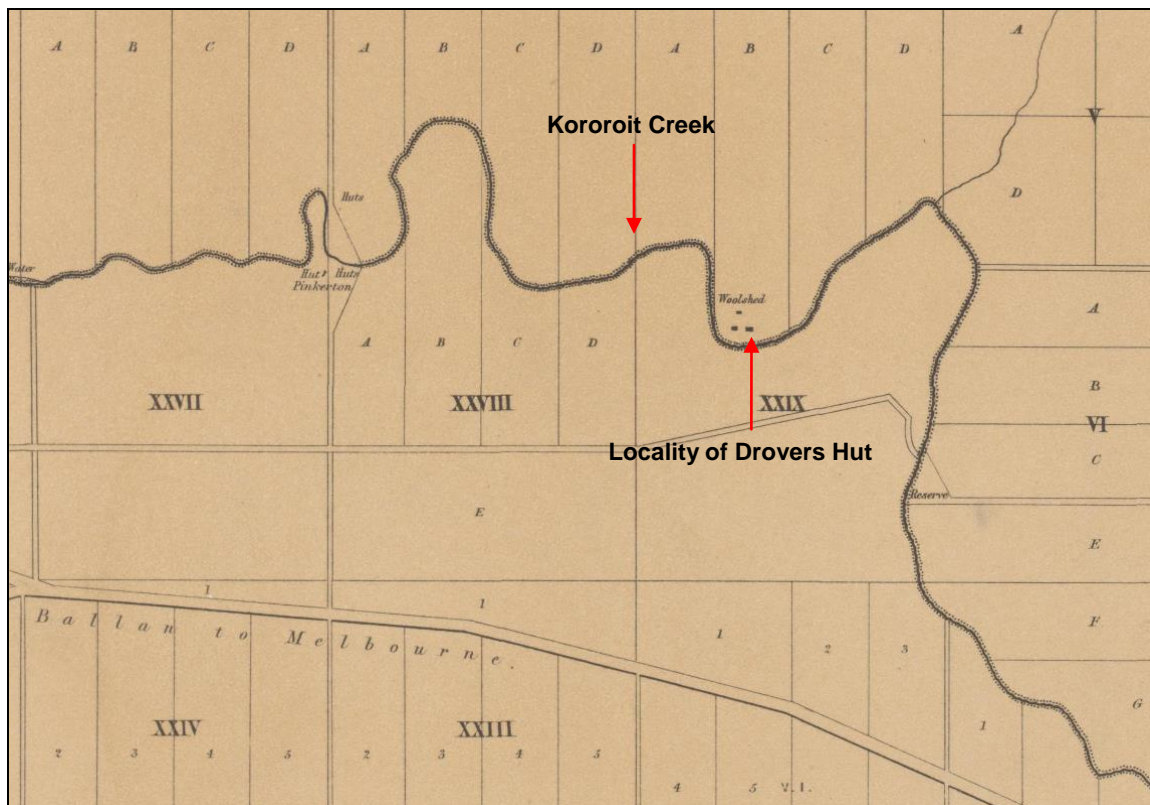


Figure 11: Detail from Geological Survey of Victoria map, dated 1859, showing the woolshed and two additional structures at site H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) (SLV Maps)

Rhodes, Hill and Smith (1999) conducted a survey of the middle neighbourhood of Caroline Springs and the site of Drovers Hut was of particular focus. Recent agricultural land clearing activities resulted in the destruction of some areas of this site including: the dry stone walls

and stock race (identified by Vines) as well as the plank-formed concrete cellar which had been a later addition to the western part of the building. Some sections remained intact including the footings on the eastern section of the main building. One of the recommendations forwarded by Rhodes *et al.* was that in order to better protect the site; the bulldozed debris was to remain on top of the structures (1999:58).

Weaver carried out a thorough investigation of the site in 2000 and identified 5 separate areas: a 5 X 6m bluestone and concrete foundations with a rubbish pile and spoon drain located within its immediate vicinity; a dry stone wall located 36m west of the foundations; a fallen enclosure of basalt stones and floaters located 20m north of the stone wall; a concrete cellar filled in with rubbish from across the site located 20m north of the foundations; and an area bounded by five sugar gum and one pine tree which was thought to have possibly been the location of a structure.

When visited by Howell-Meurs (2007), he noted the presence of some fences and a building ruin, as well as quantities of field stone and squared bluestone. Gardiner (2010) again described this site in 2010, stating that it had been disturbed by land clearing and other activities. She stated that she found no evidence of *in situ* structural remains or of floors. A surface scatter of historical artefacts was noted but interpreted as not likely to be *in situ*. As a result of Gardiner's inspection the site was delisted by Heritage Victoria in 2010. However, Gardiner's report clearly showed that what she inspected was not the location of the hut identified by Vines but rather a secondary alignment of bluestone blocks and field stones located further to the west. She does not appear to have seen the hut foundations.



**Figure 12: Detail from 1945 aerial photograph of the site of the Drovers Hut, showing what appear to be sections of walling (DSE aerial photography unit).**

When visited in the course of this survey, the bluestone foundations of the hut and a concrete floor were relocated (Photographs 4 - 6). Whilst the site appears to have deteriorated since originally recorded by Vines, the foundations and floor appear to be completely intact, albeit partially obscured by dumped soil and rubbish. There is a second structure approximately 50m to the west, consisting of roughly constructed walls of squared bluestone and fieldstones, clearly in a secondary context (Photograph 7). These form a roughly rectangular enclosure, the feature recorded by Gardiner in 2010. Scattered historical artefacts were noted on bare patches of ground around the site.

As a result of the current investigation, this site was relisted on the VHI as H7822-0160 (see Appendices 2 and 3). The location of the site and its identified features are shown in Figure 13.

Archaeological excavation of that portion of the site that will be affected by the construction of the southbound carriageway and the eastern span of the bridge over Kororoit Creek was conducted in 2013, pursuant to a Consent issued by Heritage Victoria (Appendix 4). This resulted in the exposure and recording of the bluestone foundations and remnant surfaces of what was probably an early homestead, one of the first to be established in this region (B.Green, in preparation).



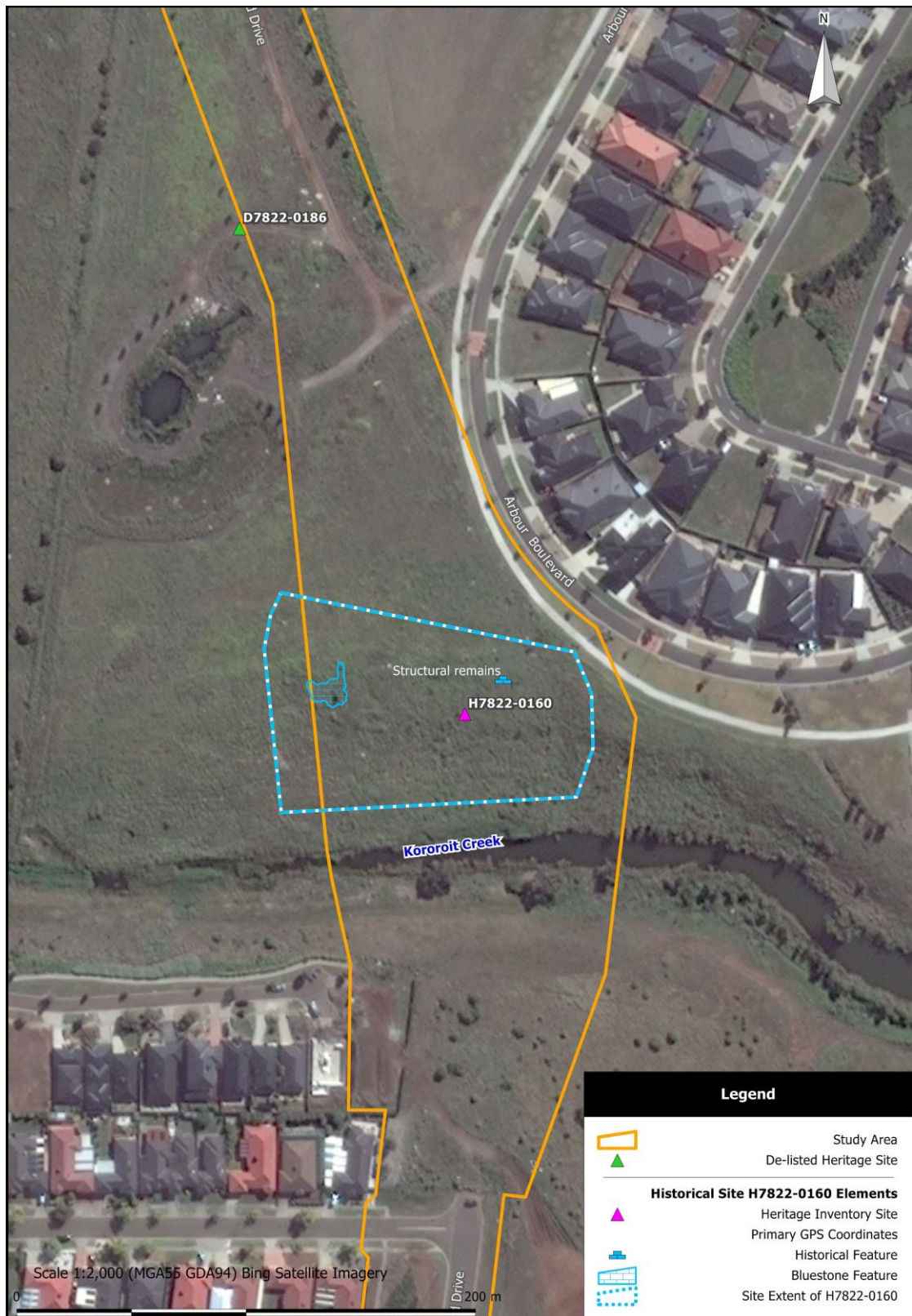


Figure 13: Map showing the location of identified features of site H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut)





**Photograph 4:** Bluestone foundations of site H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) in foreground; a second feature, comprising a secondary alignment of bluestone blocks, probably the remnants of the former woolshed, is located in the boxthorn bushes in the centre background (K. Flemming 24.6.2013)



**Photograph 5:** *In situ* bluestone foundations at H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) (K. Flemming 24.6.2013)





**Photograph 6:** *In situ* section of concrete floor at H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) (K. Flemming 24.6.2013)



**Photograph 7:** Secondary alignment of bluestone blocks in a linear arrangement, probably remains of the former woolshed, at site H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut), looking south (K. Flemming 24.6.2013)

#### **2.4.4.7 D7822-0186 (CS H3.3 Stone Wall)**

One element of this extensive dry stone wall was recorded to the northwest of the Drover's Hut site (H7822-0160), and other sections of it lie outside the study area. The section of the



wall within the study area no longer exists and the area where it was located is currently being developed for the extension of Westwood Drive.

#### 2.4.4.8 D7822-0250 (Taylors Road Cobbled Sections)

This cobbled roadway has been destroyed by the construction of Taylors Road.

#### 2.4.4.9 HO123 (D7822-0158) Dalgook

This historic homestead, constructed in 1906, has been delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory but is included in the City of Melton Heritage Overlay (HO123). It is located on the east side of Calder Park Drive to the north of Hume Drive, adjacent to the study area (Figure 11).



Figure 14: The location of HO123, the former “Dalgook” homestead.



**Table 4: Summary of the survey results**

Site Number	Site Name	Location Details (Municipality)	Results of the Survey
H7822-0188	CS-H4 Cobbled Road	Along length of Rockbank Middle Rd (City of Melton)	Within the study area it is likely that the cobbled road has been destroyed by the construction of Westwood Drive. It is therefore unlikely that the proposed works will have an impact on the site. This site has statutory protection under the <i>Heritage Act (1995)</i> .
H7822-0174	Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility	SW of Riding Boundary Rd and Robinsons Rd. Large area. (City of Melton)	Remains of a World War II magazine. The site was re-located during the survey and it is likely that it will be affected by the proposed works. This site has statutory protection under the <i>Heritage Act (1995)</i> .
D7822-0173	Ravenhall 1	Robinsons Rd, Riding Boundary Rd (City of Melton)	Relocated during the survey, but in a poor state of preservation. Will likely be affected by the proposed works; however, the site has been de-listed and does not have any statutory controls under the <i>Heritage Act (1995)</i> .
H7822-0160 (formerly D7822-0160)	Drover's Hut	North bank of Kororoit Creek (City of Melton)	Relocated during the survey, and re-listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory the site. This site will be affected by the proposed works. This site has statutory protection under the <i>Heritage Act (1995)</i> .
D7822-0186	CS H3.3 Stone Wall	A series of stone walls N-S across Kororoit Creek. One wall runs along (former) Clarke's Rd (City of Melton)	No trace of the site was found during the survey. It has apparently been destroyed. The site has been de-listed and does not have any statutory controls under the <i>Heritage Act (1995)</i> .
D7822-0215	DH1 Stone Walls	West side of SA between Riding Boundary Rd/Melb-Ballarat Rwy (City of Melton)	Some traces of this wall still exist beyond the study area, but not within it. Therefore, no further action by VicRoads required.
D7822-0250	Taylors Road - Cobbled Sections	Along Taylors Rd (City of Melton)	No trace of the site was found. It has probably been destroyed. No further action by VicRoads required
D7822-0590	Robinsons Deer Park Wall	East side of SA between Foleys Rd and Melbourne - Ballarat Railway (City of Brimbank)	No trace of the site. It has probably been destroyed. No further action by VicRoads required.
D7822-0158 and Melton Heritage Overlay HO123	Dalgook	Cnr Hume Dr and Calder Park Dr (City of Melton)	Site is located immediately adjacent to (but outside) the study area. No further action required by VicRoads.

### **3. Cultural Heritage Significance of Historical Sites Likely to be Affected by the Proposed Activity**

#### **3.1 H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility)**

This site contains remnants of both the early pastoral use of the area and of the later use of the site as an explosives and ammunition storage facility in the 1940s. The stone walls (see D7822-0173, below), farm dams and areas of cobbling noted during this field survey, relate to the pastoral era prior to the 1940s, whilst the railway siding and buildings that were still present in 2010, relate to the use of the site during the 1940s and later.

Some of the features of the site identified previously have now either been removed or buried under recently imported fill material. All of the structures noted previously have been removed and the NE corner of the site, where one of these structures stood and where the scatter of historical artefacts was identified, is now obscured by the imported fill.

The integrity of the site that was still evident in 2010 has been compromised by the removal of structures, although remains of one structure in the NE corner may still exist beneath the fill, as may the scatter of historic artefacts. The site was assessed to have low archaeological potential when it was reassessed in 2010. Although the ground surface in the NE corner, which has the most potential to contain archaeological deposits, has been obscured, it is a finding of this current assessment that the site retains some potential for sub-surface archaeological deposits in this area.

Despite its low archaeological potential, the site does retain some historical significance, for its association both with the pastoral era and with the use of the area by the Australian government during World War II to store and transport explosives. It forms part of a wider cultural heritage landscape in the area, which contained several such storage facilities, although these sites now are being encroached upon by urban development.

The site may also have some scientific significance, particularly if historical features and artefacts remain in the north east corner of the site. Such features and artefacts, if they do remain in situ, would have the potential to provide information both about the early pastoral occupation of the area and the later use of the site by the Australian government.

The overall cultural heritage significance of site H7822-0174 is “Low”. It has both local and regional significance.

#### **3.2 D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1)**

This dry stone wall is a remnant from the former pastoral activities in this area and marks a former allotment boundary. Now it surrounds the former Ravenhall Magazine and Storage Facility. It is in very poor condition. Although features of this type are rapidly disappearing in the western suburbs of Melbourne, as urban expansion encroaches into the area, the wall itself is typical of many such walls that are still to be found to the west of Melbourne and that are in poor condition. It may have some local cultural heritage significance, but it has been delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory and has no protection under Victorian law. The overall cultural heritage significance of site D7822-0173 is “Very Low”; however, it should be noted that the remaining dry stone walls at Ravenhall 1 are of local significance and are representative examples of their kind which is now becoming increasingly rare.

### 3.3 H7822-0188 (CS-H4 Cobbled Road)

This cobbled road was a remnant from the former pastoral activities in this area. Much of road appears to have been destroyed and there is no trace of it in the study area. Any sections that may remain would be of "Very Low" local significance.

### 3.4 H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut)

The features of this site are representative of the early European pastoral study in the area to the west of Melbourne in the 1850s. They comprise the remains of the hut itself, and at least one secondary structure to the west of the hut.

The bluestone foundations that are evident are the remains of an early house and recent excavations here have exposed significant historical remains (Green, in preparation). To the west of this an alignment of cut bluestone blocks appears to be situated directly on the spot where the 1859 map shows a second structure (see Figure 8). The current alignment of stone, however, is secondary and probably relatively recent.

The structure marked on the 1856 and 1859 plans as "woolshed" has almost certainly been destroyed, as it is now in an area where the ground has been stripped for road construction.

This site has clear archaeological significance and potential. The foundations of the former hut are well preserved, although some of the features originally recorded by Vines (1990) are no longer in evidence. The concrete floor of the structure appears to be largely intact, as are some areas of concrete on the outside of the hut. The concrete appears to be 19th century in date and may seal earlier floor, or sub-floor, deposits. This structure, and the area immediately around it, has the potential to contain archaeological deposits from the mid to late 19th century that may provide evidence of the early pastoral occupation of this area, as well as evidence of contact between early settlers and the Aboriginal inhabitants.

The second feature, to the west of the hut, appears to be a secondary realignment of bluestone blocks from an earlier structure that was located in the same spot. The realigned stones may conceal remains of the earlier structure shown on the 1857 map.

The site has moderate significance as it is a relatively rare example of a preserved (domestic?) structure associated with the early pastoral occupation of this area in the mid-19th century. Sites of this type are now rare because of the rapid expansion of Melbourne's western suburbs.

When it was first recorded in 1990 by Vines, he found that the site was "one of the most significant historical sites in Melton region" (VHI site card H7822-0160). Subsequently, following a reassessment in 2010, the site was delisted, as it was found, incorrectly, to have been destroyed. The site has clearly been damaged and altered since it was recorded in 1990 but the so-called "Drover's Hut" remains in the form of its foundations and floor and there are likely to be other features still extant that are now obscured by dumped soil and rubbish and by vegetation.

The overall assessment of this site is that it is of "Moderate" cultural heritage significance in both a local and regional context.

### 3.5 HO123 (D7822-0158) Dalgook

This site comprises a historic homestead and low dry stone walls surrounding farm buildings constructed in 1906. The site has been delisted from the Victorian Heritage Inventory but is included in the City of Melton Heritage Overlay (HO123) and is of local significance. Although the homestead is not situated within the study area, it is immediately adjacent to the study area and the sponsor (VicRoads) must ensure that no harm will come to the site during construction works.

## 4. Assessment

This assessment of the Palmers Road Corridor has found that few historic features or archaeological sites remain in the study area, or its immediate vicinity. The majority of sites that had been recorded previously related to early pastoral activities in the area to the west of Melbourne, and also to the use of the area for the manufacture, storage and transport of explosives by the Australian government up until at least the end of the Second World War.

Some limited urban development began in Sydenham and Deer Park by the late 1970s and through the 1980s but the area remained largely undeveloped until that time. Archaeological surveys of the area began in the 1980s and 1990s, when many of the historical features and historic archaeological sites were identified and recorded. Since that time urban development has increased in pace and now most of the land within and around the study area has been significantly altered by the development of new suburbs such as Burnside, Burnside Heights, Caroline Springs, Ravenhall and Sydenham. This has resulted in the destruction and modification of many, if not most, of the recorded features and sites in the area. Many of these sites have been removed without being further investigated or recorded, as was found by Gardiner's (2010) study.

This study has found that several of the features identified previously along the length of the study area have been destroyed since the 1990s, lending some additional significance to those features that do remain and emphasising the need to investigate and record them prior to any further development along this road corridor. Sites that do remain in the area are nearly all at risk from a variety of sources, including dumping of soil and rubbish, vandalism and theft and from development of housing, urban infrastructure and roads and paths and it is likely that more sites will be affected or destroyed within the next decade. In particular, the sites of the former Magazine and Storage Facility (H7822-0174) and the Drover's Hut (H7822-0160) should be further investigated and recorded.

The "Drover's Hut" site (H7822-0160) is situated directly in the path of the development of Westwood Drive and of both spans of a new bridge to be constructed over Kororoit Creek. Consent for that part of the site (the "hut" itself, marked as 'structural remains' in Figure 15) that will be damaged by construction of the southbound carriageway and the eastern bridge over Kororoit Creek has been issued by Heritage Victoria (C873 cf. Appendix 4). However, a further Consent will be required for works on the northbound carriageway and western span of the bridge, works that will cause an impact upon extant remains in the western portion of the site. Figure 15 shows the area of H7822-0160 yet to be investigated.

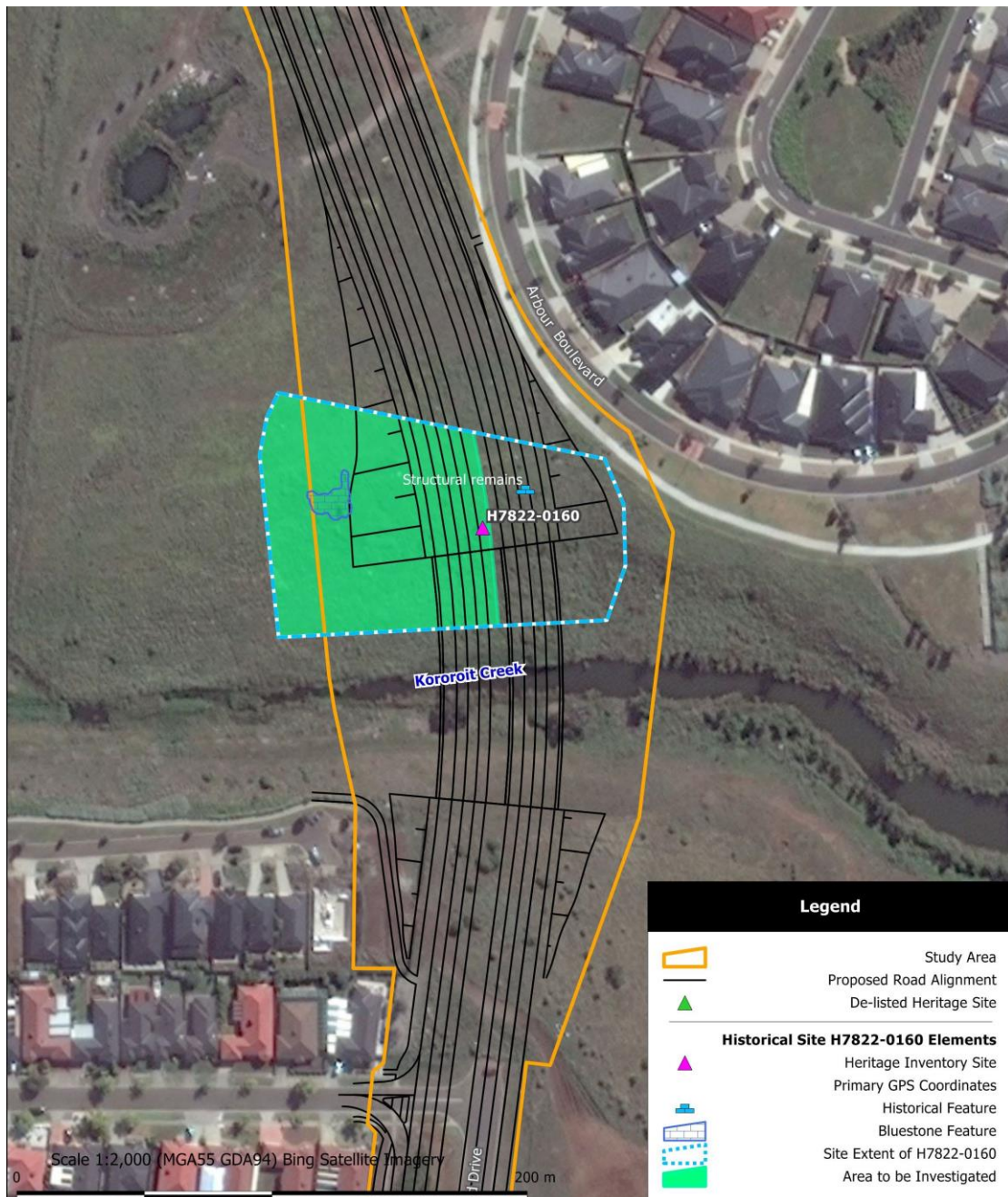


Figure 15: Plan showing the features of H7822-0160 “Drover’s Hut” and the area yet to be investigated.

Evaluation Objective	Key Legislation, policy guidelines	Rating				
		Very Well	Well	Neutral	Poor	Very Poor
<b>Cultural Heritage:</b>  To avoid or minimise effects on historic cultural heritage values	<i>Heritage Act (1995)</i>	Negligible impact on heritage sites (sites affected of low significance)	Disturbance or partial removal of small number of heritage sites (sites affected of low-moderate significance)	Complete removal of one or more heritage sites confined to a small number of locations (sites affected of moderate significance)	Complete removal of many heritage sites across many locations (sites affected of moderate significance)	Widespread removal of heritage across the region (sites affected of high significance)
		Strong policy compliance	Good policy compliance	Partial policy compliance	Policy non-compliance	Major policy non-compliance
		Best Practice (Incl. mitigation measures)	Improved practice (incl. mitigation measures)	Standard practice (incl. mitigation measures)	Poor practice (incl. mitigation measures)	Very poor practice (incl. mitigation measures)

**Table 5: Matrix defining rating scale for Evaluation Objectives**

Heritage Site	Cultural Heritage Significance	Impact	Rating
H7822-0174 Ravenhall 2	Low	The north-east corner of the site will be affected by works, and Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required	Well
H7822-0188 CS-H4 Cobbled Road	Very Low	Unlikely to be affected by works.	Very Well
H7822-0160 Drover's Hut	Moderate	This site will be affected by works, and Consent from Heritage Victoria will be required.	Neutral
D7822-0173 Ravenhall 1	Very Low	A remnant section of the wall south of Riding Boundary Road, along the western perimeter of Robinsons Road reserve could be affected by the works.	Very Well

**Table 6: Significance Assessment and Project Impact**



## 5. Legislative requirements

The legislative requirements for the management of historical cultural heritage in Victoria are established by the *Heritage Act* 1995.

The purpose of the *Heritage Act* 1995 is to “provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects” (s.1). There are two levels of protection for cultural heritage places; the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), which is a register for cultural heritage places of State significance; and the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), which is an inventory of archaeological sites (of varying significance). Under the Act, it is an offence to damage or disturb unregistered archaeological places or objects (s.127), registered places or objects without consent (s. 129) and the discovery of archaeological places or objects must be reported (s.132). An archaeological object (see *relic* in the Act) is any archaeological deposit or artefacts which are 50 or more years old (s.3). An archaeological site (or place) under the Act is any area in which archaeological objects are situated (s.3).

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 makes provision for the protection of places of State and local heritage significance under Local Government Planning Schemes. This is in accordance with Objective 15 of State Planning Policy Framework. Heritage Overlays form part of local council planning schemes, and provide heritage places of local significance with protection by applying requirements and controls to the use and alterations of heritage places.

## 6. Management recommendations

### 6.1 H7822-0174 (Ravenhall 2 Magazine and Storage Facility)

VicRoads must obtain Consent from Heritage Victoria, pursuant to s.129 of the *Heritage Act* 1995 before undertaking any works that will cause an impact upon this site. Heritage Victoria will impose conditions upon the issuing of consent and it is a recommendation of this report that these should include, as a minimum:

- There should be archaeological test excavations in that part of the northeast corner of the site, in the area bounded to the north by Riding Boundary Road and to the east by Robinsons Road. This area is shown in Figure 12.
- If the test excavations result in the identification of any significant archaeological deposits and/or features, there may be a requirement for further investigation to determine their nature, extent and significance.
- All artefacts recovered from this excavation should be collected, analysed and catalogued.
- A report of the excavation and its results should be prepared and lodged with Heritage Victoria at the conclusion of the investigation.

All archaeological investigation must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.



Figure 16: Plan showing the area of site H7822-0174 that will require further investigation.

## 6.2 D7822-0173 (Ravenhall 1)

No further action in relation to this site is required under Victorian heritage legislation. However, although this site is de-listed, the dry stone wall is of local significance and should be retained if possible. If the road works were to occur within 10m of the site, it is

recommended that temporary fencing, bunting, or equivalent be erected around this wall, in order to avoid harm to this site during the works.

### **6.3 H7822-0188 (CS-H4 Cobbled Road)**

The recorded location of this roadway extends to both the east and west of Westwood Drive (Figure 13). However, the section of roadway that lay to the west of Westwood Drive has now been completely destroyed, as the present Rockbank Middle Road has been constructed over it. To the east of Westwood Drive the land has not yet been developed but no trace of the cobbled roadway could be found. This land appears to be very disturbed and appears to have been covered by imported fill; the eastern section of the cobbled road has most likely been buried under these deposits. Within the study area itself, all traces of the roadway will have been destroyed by the construction of Westwood Drive.

It is expected that no mitigation measures will be required because there does not appear to be anything remaining of the part of the site that is within the study area. However, if remains of the road are identified during construction works, work at this location must stop immediately and the discovery must be reported to Heritage Victoria.

Contact details for Heritage Victoria are:

Heritage Victoria  
Dept. of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure (DTPLI)  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne  
Victoria 3001  
Phone: 03 8644 8800

### **6.4 H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut)**

The following recommendations apply to this site:

Prior to the construction work for the north-bound carriageway and the western span of the bridge over Kororoit Creek, which will affect the western area of this site, VicRoads must obtain Consent to Excavate, prior to a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria. Heritage Victoria will impose conditions upon the issuing of consent and these should include, as a minimum:

- Archaeological excavations of any remaining undisturbed parts of the site, in particular of any structures or features that will be affected by construction of the north-bound carriageway and bridge, in order to identify and assess any surviving features, to recover data, and to determine the nature and significance of those remains.
- If the test excavations result in the identification of any significant archaeological deposits and/or features, there should be sufficient further investigation to determine their nature, extent and significance.
- All artefacts recovered from this excavation should be collected, analysed and catalogued, in accordance with the approved Artefact Retention Policy and Artefact Management Proposal submitted to Heritage Victoria with the Application for Consent.

- A report of the excavation and its results must be prepared and lodged with Heritage Victoria at the conclusion of the investigation.

All archaeological investigation must be supervised by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

## **6.5 Discovery of Unexpected Historical Archaeological Deposits**

If any previously unidentified historical cultural deposits or features are uncovered during construction works, works must cease immediately in their vicinity and VicRoads (or their contractors) must notify Heritage Victoria immediately. Contact details for Heritage Victoria are:

Heritage Victoria  
Dept. of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure (DTPLI)  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne, Victoria 3001  
Phone: 03 8644 8800

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## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – the VicRoads Project Brief



## THE ASSIGNMENT

### CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT TASK BRIEF – **Palmers Road Corridor (Stage 2 and 3)** DESKTOP, STANDARD AND COMPLEX ASSESSMENT

#### 1. BACKGROUND

##### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this assignment is to review the previous Cultural Heritage Assessment reports and update accordingly, to meet current State and Commonwealth legislation, for the Palmers Road Corridor (Stages 2 and 3), located between the Western Freeway and the Calder Freeway, with a view to making recommendations for managing identified cultural heritage issues that may be affected by the proposed project. As part of the EES process a Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be required.

##### 1.2 Background

###### 1.2.1 Project name and description

The objective of the Palmers Road Corridor project is to create a major north-south arterial road in the west of Melbourne (25 km long), linking Dunnings Road (Laverton), the Western Freeway and Calder Freeway. It involves the augmentation and linking of some existing local roads to create one major arterial road with six lanes, catering mainly for cars and trucks.

On 30 June 2009, VicRoads submitted a referral for the project to the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) in accordance with the *Environment Effects Act 1978*. The project was referred to in three stages. Stage 1 (Dunnings Road to Western Freeway/Deer Park Bypass) of the upgrade has undergone a Planning Scheme Amendment process which has been approved and is currently planned for construction. For the northern sections; Stage 2 (Western Freeway to Western Highway) and Stage 3 (Western Highway to Calder Freeway) the Minister for Planning determined that an Environment Effects Statement (EES) was required. This section of the corridor traverses approximately 16.2km and encompasses:

- Robinsons Road
- Westwood Drive
- Calder Park Drive

Stages 2 and 3 are relevant to this brief. Currently the road comprises a single carriageway with one lane in each direction except for the crossing of Kororoit Creek at Westwood Drive. This section extends approximately 650m, and all applicable permits for this link have been obtained with construction scheduled for completion by mid-2014.

###### 1.2.2 Study area description

The Palmers Road Corridor (see Figure 1) was identified and set aside in the 1997 Melton East Strategy Plan (MESP) which set out the land use and transport network through the Caroline Springs-Hillside-Sydenham area. The plan included the designing of subdivisions and locating of activity centres away from the Palmers Road corridor to enable its development ultimately as a six-lane dual carriageway arterial. The MESP and growth area plans have dictated a land use pattern around a primary six-lane dual carriageway arterial. The 25km route traverses municipalities of the City of Wyndham, City of Brimbank and the Shire of Melton.



**Figure 1: Palmers Road Corridor**



North of the Western Freeway, the land adjoining the corridor is largely ‘built out’ for a good part of its length, with a minimum 40 metre corridor set aside for a future road widening. As stated above, the only section of road that has not yet been constructed (single lane-each way) is the crossing of Kororoit Creek at Westwood Drive, for which planning approval has been granted.

For Stages 2 and 3 (identified in pink), the land adjoining the corridor is largely ‘built out’ for a good part of its length, with a minimum 40 metre corridor set aside for a future road widening. As stated above, the only section of road that has not yet been constructed (single lane-each way) is the crossing of Kororoit Creek at Westwood Drive, for which planning approval has been granted.

### 1.2.3 Summary of previous consultation

Stakeholder consultation meetings with the following organisations have recently been undertaken:

- Brimbank City Council
- Melton Shire Council
- Growth Areas Authority
- Department of Transport
- DPCD (Environment Assessment Unit)

In addition, previous cultural heritage studies have included consultation with Heritage Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, CTL Pty. Ltd. No Aboriginal consultation has taken place to date as the previous reports were desktop

assessments only.

#### 1.2.4 Other information

Heritage Insight undertook desktop cultural heritage assessments in 2004 (updated in 2007) (refer to Appendix C) for the entire corridor between Dunnings Road (Point Cook) and the Calder Freeway. These assessments relied on desktop sources to identify known Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites, as well as areas of potential sensitivity within 50m of the road reserve.

At the time of the 2007 assessment, six Aboriginal heritage sites (all artefact scatters) and four non-Aboriginal heritage sites had been previously recorded within the road reserve area and registered with AAV and Heritage Victoria respectively. Four areas of aboriginal heritage sensitivity were also identified within the road reserve. A high level impact assessment was undertaken which assumed destruction of each site regardless of their exact position as field surveys to clarify their locations had not been undertaken. Such field work is a recurring recommendation throughout the 2007 assessment. Management measures were identified in accordance with the applicable legislation at the time, which for Aboriginal heritage has changed significantly with the introduction of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic).

##### **Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic.)**

Under section 49 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) must be prepared for any project for which an EES has been required. This is a separate process, and although the process can run concurrently with the EES process, formal approval of a CHMP is required under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) prior to receiving any further approvals. CHMPs typically take 3-4 months to prepare, inclusive of field investigations and potentially sub-surface testing, after which Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) has a 30 day statutory period in which to make a decision.

##### **Environment Effects Act 1978 (Vic.)**

DPCD will shortly prepare Scoping Requirements to confirm the scope of any specialist investigations and the overall content of the Environment Effects Statement (EES). An EES (and PSA) will then be drafted and exhibited for public comment. If necessary, an independent panel will be appointed to consider the documentation and any submissions received and recommend to the Minister for Planning as to whether the project should be approved. The Minister will then prepare a Ministerial Assessment Report. Following the Ministerial Assessment Report, the Planning Authority will decide whether or not to adopt the Planning Scheme Amendment.

##### **Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)**

On 22 May 2009 the (then) Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) determined that the proposed upgrade of the Palmers Road corridor (Stages 1-3) was a 'controlled action' and required approval by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts prior to the commencement of construction. In addition, DEWHA determined that a decision would be made based on 'preliminary documentation' as stated in correspondence to VicRoads dated 29 May 2009. This preliminary documentation is due to be exhibited independently of any Victorian environmental assessment process.

## 2. AGREEMENT OBJECTIVES

The investigation comprises two stages of assessment. Details of the stages are outlined below.

### **Desktop Assessment**

This stage of assessment involves the review of the desktop assessment undertaken by Andrew Long and Associates in 2007. (Refer to Appendix C). The review shall be undertaken to identify any additional cultural heritage issues and constraints affecting the four potential alignments for the Kilmore Wallan Bypass that have emerged since the previous desktop study, and any other work required to complete the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report in the form and including all information specified in Appendix D. The desktop review and assessment is expected to involve minimal consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders outside of researching existing registers and heritage report information.

### **Standard Assessment**

This stage of assessment involves a detailed field survey, by foot, of the specified study area to locate sites of cultural heritage significance and areas of potential sensitivity, and to identify any cultural heritage constraints affecting the selection of route alignments.

The assessment is expected to involve the conduct of the investigation, management of all activities associated with the investigation (including payments to Indigenous representatives), extensive consultation with cultural heritage



stakeholders and the formulation of recommendations for the management of any identified cultural heritage issues.

Any detailed sub-surface testing (where required) or other follow up fieldwork will be undertaken as part of a separate Complex Assessment. The Consultant shall include recommendations for any such testing in their Standard Assessment Report.

### **Complex (If required, and as directed by the Superintendent)**

This stage of assessment involves subsurface testing in the activity area to determine the nature and extent of Aboriginal and/or non-Aboriginal places identified in the Desktop and Standard Assessments and to verify the presence or absence of Aboriginal and/or non-Aboriginal cultural heritage in identified areas of cultural heritage sensitivity.

It is expected to involve the conduct of the investigation, management of all activities associated with the investigation (including payments to Indigenous representatives), consultation with cultural heritage stakeholders and the formulation of recommendations for the management of any identified cultural heritage issues.

The objective of this agreement, by which its performance will be assessed, is that the existing cultural heritage report should be reviewed and a Stage 2 and 3 specific report(s) to support an EES should be supplied. The report will be required for:

#### Aboriginal heritage to:

- Provide relevant information on pre-contact and contemporary activities in the project area by Aboriginal people;
- Clearly document consultation undertaken to gain the knowledge and views of local Aboriginal communities
- Describe field investigations undertaken to locate Aboriginal cultural heritage sites within the project area
- Identify any cultural heritage sites located prior to or during the EES process and characterise both the scientific and cultural significance of each site. The investigation should be undertaken in consultation with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, traditional owners and Registered Aboriginal Parties and in accordance with relevant legislation, in particular the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006;
- Discuss the potential for unknown sites in the area, highlighting any areas of cultural heritage sensitivity;
- Identify and assess potential effects of the project on known significant sites and potential unknown sites;
- Identify proposed measures to avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects on known and unknown sites of cultural significance; and
- Assess likely residual effects of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage and values in the project area.

#### Non-Aboriginal heritage to:

- Provide a historical context of the project area.
- Provide an inventory of any non-Aboriginal heritage places of significance in the project area.
- Identify measures to avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects on known and potential unknown sites of significance. Include details of any proposed measures
- Identify residual effects of the project on non-Aboriginal heritage and values in the project area.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Assessment Methodology**

The Provider will be responsible for revising the existing Cultural Heritage Assessment and producing a non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*) in accordance with this assignment scope and detailed task descriptions outlined in Section 5 of this Brief.

#### **3.1.1 Compliance with Guidelines**

This assignment must be carried out in accordance with all relevant standards, guidelines and procedures released by VicRoads, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and/or Heritage Victoria in relation to the conduct of cultural heritage investigations.

#### **3.1.2 Permits**

Providers must ensure that they have all necessary permits for undertaking the investigations required under this contract, and that all work is carried out in accordance with any such permits.

No archaeological excavations, auguring or other forms of sub-surface sampling are to be carried out unless all



appropriate permits and consents have been obtained. Copies of the relevant permits should be supplied with the Provider's proposal or, where this is not feasible, provided to VicRoads' project manager prior to the commencement of field surveys.

#### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Provider must confirm that VicRoads has submitted a Notice of Intention to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)* prior to the commencement of the investigation.

Pursuant to s.36 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)* a cultural heritage permit will need to be obtained from the Secretary to the Department for Victorian Communities for all investigations:

- Where a formal cultural heritage management plan is not required for the project; and
- The investigation will involve the disturbance or excavation of land for the purpose of uncovering or discovering Aboriginal cultural heritage or the carrying out of scientific research on an Aboriginal place (including the removal of Aboriginal objects from that place for the purposes of that research).

NB. In cases where excavations undertaken during a cultural heritage investigation involve the removal of native vegetation, a *Native Vegetation Retention Permit* under the local planning scheme may also need to be obtained from the relevant local Council.

#### Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Pursuant to s.131 of the *Heritage Act 1995 (Vic)* the Provider must notify the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria of their intention to carry out an investigation prior to the commencement of the investigation.

Relevant permits and/or consents from Heritage Victoria must be obtained prior to the commencement of any sub-surface testing on a non-Aboriginal cultural heritage site, and before carrying out any activity (including surface collection of artefacts) that might damage or otherwise interfere with a non-Aboriginal site.

NB. In cases where excavations undertaken during a cultural heritage investigation involve the removal of native vegetation, a *Native Vegetation Retention Permit* under the local planning scheme may also need to be obtained from the relevant local Council.

#### Railway Reserve Access Permit

VicRoads shall obtain the permit/s required for accessing the railway reserve within the scope of this contract. However, it is the responsibility of the Provider to ensure that they obtain any training certificates or other requirements as part of the railway reserve access permit.

### 3.1.3 Meetings

The Consultant shall attend the following meetings:

Meeting	Location	Duration	Date
VicRoads (to discuss slide deck prior to presentation) – See Section 4.	City	2 hours	TBC
TRG (presentation of slide deck) – non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal	Spring St, City	2 hours	TBC
VicRoads to discuss revised report prior to finalisation.	City	2 hours	TBC
Meetings with Heritage Victoria, AAV and Reps as specified in the proposal	As specified in the proposal	-	-

### 3.2 Information to be Provided by VicRoads to the Provider

Heritage Insight, Palmers Road Corridor Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment, Final Report, November 2007 (Appendix C).

VicRoads will provide aerial photos (if required) and plans showing the proposed study and route.

Design plans will be provided to the successful Tenderer.

VicRoads *Cultural Heritage Guidelines 2007*, *Environment Strategy 2005-2015* and *Environmental Management Guidelines 2006* set the environmental policy framework that VicRoads operates within and Providers should be familiar with these documents. Copies are available on the VicRoads website – see [www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/environment](http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/environment).

### 3.3 Access to Properties

It is envisaged that access to properties is not required as the alignment is generally on public land. However, if required, VicRoads will arrange, as far as possible, access to private property, or will inform the Provider where access is not available or of any known special requirements for access.

The Provider shall liaise with Marianne Robertson of VicRoads Planning Investigations on 9811 8163 to arrange access to private property.

NB. Entry to council land or private land for the purpose of carrying out the survey is only permitted after VicRoads has contacted and received permission from the appropriate authorities or landowners. The Provider must inform the authority or landowner as to the time and date of when the survey will be carried out.

For archaeological surveys on private property, appropriate measures should be taken to inform the property owners when Aboriginal places or sites have been recorded within the boundaries of their land.

### 3.4 Occupational Health and Safety

The Provider is responsible for the safety of all persons engaged in undertaking the tasks outlined in Clause 4 of this task brief and must do all things necessary to ensure their safety including, without limitation, complying with the requirements of any Act or Ordinance in Victoria relating to safety.

The Provider must, as a minimum, submit evidence of a safe system of work in the form of a Safe Work Method Statement as well as related supporting documentation which encompasses all necessary safety requirements and controls for the work. The Safe Work Method Statement and supporting documentation must be submitted to the Superintendent prior to commencing any work under the Agreement.

## 4. ASSIGNMENT TASKS

The following actions are required:

- Review existing desktop study (Appendix C)
- Undertake site investigations of known 'hot spots' (based on previously recorded sites) to clarify the location of previously recorded sites and confirm whether any previously unrecorded sites are present.
- Consult with Registered Aboriginal Parties, AAV and Heritage Victoria as required.
- Assess potential impacts and develop mitigation measures supported by current policy and legislation, including assessment of residual impacts and production of a CHMP and a non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Produce slide deck summarising the findings for Stages 2 and 3 for presentation at a Technical Reference Group (to be convened by DPCD).

### Desktop Assessment

#### Task 1 – Access Cultural Heritage Registers

The Provider will review the existing Cultural Heritage Report (Nov 2007) – Appendix C to ensure it is up to date and reflects the tasks outlined below.

Access the relevant Cultural Heritage databases to provide a clear and detailed description of all heritage sites previously identified in the study area. These include but are not limited to:

- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria);
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register Supplementary Lists – Aboriginal Historic Places and Action File (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria);
- Victorian Heritage Inventory and Victorian Heritage Register (Heritage Victoria);
- National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Government Department of Environment and Water Resources);



- Local Council Heritage Overlays and/or Planning Schemes (Local Government).
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council); and
- National Trust Register (National Trust Victoria).

NB. This investigation should also include sites currently nominated for inclusion on any relevant register or overlay.

#### Task 2 – Undertake Background Research

Undertake background research into the cultural heritage context and environmental history of the study area including:

- An identification and determination of the geographic region of which the study area forms a part that is relevant to the Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present;
- A review of the landforms or geomorphology of the activity area; and
- A review of the history of the use of the activity area.

The Provider should also review existing information on the study area including:

- Any reports from previous heritage surveys undertaken in or within the vicinity of the study area or on any relevant cultural heritage matters;
- Any published works about cultural heritage in the relevant geographic region;
- Any historical and ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the relevant geographic region;
- Any oral history relating to the activity area; and
- Any relevant community submissions received by VicRoads.

#### Standard Assessment

#### Task 3 – Undertake Fieldwork

NB. A framework and survey strategy should be developed prior to undertaking fieldwork. This should include: rationale for proportion of project area actually surveyed (i.e. sampling strategy), size and distribution of sample units and how they were determined, survey methodology and mapping of areas to be surveyed.

Where required:

Undertake a ground survey of the study area to detect the presence of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage and identify areas of potential sensitivity (e.g. areas of land that may potentially contain cultural heritage material). The ground survey must be conducted in accordance with proper archaeological practice and must include an on the ground examination of:

- The surface of the study area undertaken by traversing the area in a systematic manner;
- Any mature tree in the study area; and
- Any cave, rock shelter or cave entrance in the study area.

NB. The ground survey may include the use of ground penetrating radar survey, resistivity survey, remote sensing, ground magnetic survey, electromagnetic survey and/or soil and sediment testing with a manual auger no larger than 12 centimetres in diameter to assist in defining the nature and extent of identified cultural heritage.

The fieldwork should include liaison with key cultural heritage stakeholders as agreed with VicRoads. In particular, where advised by VicRoads, the Provider must engage a representative from each relevant registered Aboriginal party as specified under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)* to participate in the assessment.

The ground survey should involve the following:

- The identification of the size and extent of all identified cultural heritage places or, where this is not possible, the provision of recommendations for further sub-surface testing;
- The re-identification of sites identified in previous studies of the study area (NB. Any such sites should have their significance verified as a part of the investigation); and
- Wherever possible, the pegging or marking out of identified cultural heritage places on site during the conduct of the investigation.

All sites and places must be accurately located (i.e.  $\pm 1$  m) using a GPS, in conjunction with detailed mapping and aerial photography (where available).

NB. The fieldwork may also include a collection of oral history relating to the activity area.



The Provider is required to notify VicRoads of the commencement and completion of fieldwork, and immediately upon discovery of any significant issues that arise as a result of the investigations.

### Complex Assessment

Following completion of the Standard Assessment the Provider shall provide written recommendations to the Superintendent for any complex assessment. Then, only where directed by the Superintendent, the Provider shall undertake a Cultural Heritage Complex Assessment under Provisional Sum Item 9 and as outlined below.

#### Task 4 – Undertake Targeted Fieldwork

A framework and survey strategy should be developed prior to undertaking fieldwork. This should include: rationale for proportion of project area actually surveyed (i.e. sampling strategy), size and distribution of sample units and how they were determined, survey methodology and mapping of areas to be surveyed.

Undertake targeted sub-surface testing in identified areas of archaeological sensitivity within the study area to determine the stratigraphy, initial sub-surface nature and cultural heritage values of the area being investigated. This must be carried out in accordance with proper archaeological practice and should involve the following methodology:

- Controlled excavation (i.e. using accepted stratigraphic methods and standard hand-held archaeological equipment, such as trowels, spades, sieves and brushes) to uncover cultural heritage deposits or features; or
- Where it is not possible to use controlled excavation, excavation using mechanical equipment (NB. This method can only be used if it is possible to proceed with the investigation in as careful a manner as an excavation carried out with standard hand-held archaeological equipment).

If machinery is used in a disturbance or excavation, the disturbance or excavation must be conducted on a detailed stratigraphic basis. In addition, if the use of machinery in a disturbance or excavation results in the finding of occupation deposits or features, the deposits or features must be uncovered and assessed by controlled excavation.

The fieldwork should include liaison with key cultural heritage stakeholders as agreed with VicRoads. In particular, where advised by VicRoads, the Provider must engage a representative from each relevant registered Aboriginal party as specified under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)* to participate in the assessment.

The targeted sub-surface testing should involve the following:

- The identification of the size and extent of all identified cultural heritage places;
- The re-identification (where relevant) of sites identified in previous assessment work within the identified areas of archaeological sensitivity (NB. Any such sites should have their significance verified as a part of the investigation); and
- Wherever possible, the pegging or marking out of identified cultural heritage places on site during the conduct of the investigation.

All sites and places must be accurately located (i.e.  $\pm 1$  m) using a GPS, in conjunction with detailed mapping and aerial photography (where available).

The fieldwork may also include a collection of oral history relating to the activity area.

The Provider is required to notify VicRoads of the commencement and completion of fieldwork, and immediately upon discovery of any significant issues that arise as a result of the investigations.

Prior to undertaking any Complex Assessment, the Provider shall obtain and submit to the Superintendent for acceptance a written fixed price quotation to undertake some or all of the recommended Cultural Heritage Complex Assessment activities identified from the Standard assessment and agreed with the Superintendent. The quotation is to be itemised and shall include the supply of all plant, personnel, cultural stakeholder representatives, all fieldwork including GPS and other recording activities, mapping, preparation of a draft report in the standard format, one round of amendments to prepare and submit a final report, consultation and all profits and overheads.

Note: The cost of any requirement for any cultural stakeholder representatives will be met separately by VicRoads but to be included in the quotation.

Complex Assessment activities shall not commence until the Superintendent had advised the Provider that the fixed

price quotation is accepted.

### Payment

Complex Assessment – provisional Sum Item No. 9

Schedule 1 includes a provisional sum to undertake some or all of the recommended Cultural Heritage Complex Assessment activities as identified from the standard assessment.

Payment for the Complex Assessment activities will be made under the provisional sum and in accordance with the quotation to undertake the Cultural heritage Complex Assessment activities.

### Task 5 – Submit Site Registration Reports

All official site registration reports must be submitted to the relevant authorities on the appropriate forms at the completion of fieldwork. The Provider should also provide VicRoads with copies of all site registration reports prepared and submitted as an outcome of the investigation.

## 5. REPORTING

Analyse the results of the Register Search, Background Research and Fieldwork to provide Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment reports (with maps) that outline the results of all tasks specified in Clause 4 of this task brief.

**The Aboriginal cultural heritage report must be in the form and include all information specified in Appendix D to this task brief.** The report must also comply with all relevant standards, guidelines and procedures released by VicRoads and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria in relation to the preparation of cultural heritage reports.

**The non-Aboriginal cultural heritage report must be in a form and include all information specified in Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys (Section 5)*.**

In addition the reports shall include:

- An executive summary outlining the results and conclusions of the investigation at the front of the report (NB. This summary should be suitable for inclusion into other project related documents (e.g. Project Environmental Protection Strategy, Planning Scheme Amendment Report); and
- A comparison table showing, in summary form, the evaluation and ranking of the cultural heritage impacts of the proposed [works / alignment options (NB. Delete whichever is not relevant)]; and
- A copy of this Consultant Task Brief as an Appendix.

### 5.1 Format of Reports

All reports shall conform to the following requirements:

- Margins:
  - Binding margin: 25mm
  - Open margin: 10mm (NB. In practical terms, provide the 25mm margin on both sides of each page so that VicRoads can produce double-sided documents.)
  - Top margin: 10mm
  - Bottom margin: 10mm
- Fonts:
  - Fonts to be generally no smaller than 12 point.
- Content:
  - Colour figures (including plans) should be capable of being reproduced in black and white.
  - Supply clean artwork (not photography).
  - Supply unfolded plans if greater than A4 size.
  - Supply loose photographic prints.
  - Where continuous alignment drawings are broken down to A3 size drawings, all annotation and text shown on the continuous alignment drawings must be self-contained within each A3 drawing.



## 5.2 Process for Finalising Reports

### 5.2.1 Draft reports

The non-Aboriginal draft report will be required for VicRoads' review 4 weeks after award of contract and the draft Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be required for review 8 weeks after award of the contract. These reports must be in the form specified by Task 6.

One bound and one unbound copy of the draft reports shall be presented to VicRoads for comment. An electronic copy of the draft reports should also be provided to VicRoads on a disc in Microsoft Word (doc) format, along with a digital copy of all figures in a format agreed with VicRoads.

The draft reports will be reviewed by VicRoads. The Provider may be asked to make changes based on the reviewer's comments before the reports are finalised. Where the Provider has concerns about any of the review comments these are to be resolved with the Project Manager prior to the completion of the reports.

### 5.2.2 Final reports

Final reports will be submitted 2 weeks after receipt of comments on the draft reports.

One unbound and three bound copies of the final reports (including colour figures and plates) should be presented to VicRoads. An electronic copy of the final reports should also be provided to VicRoads on a disc in Microsoft Word (doc) and Adobe Portable Document File (pdf) formats, along with a digital copy of all figures in a format agreed with VicRoads.

The Provider is responsible for submitting reports to Heritage Victoria, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and any relevant registered Aboriginal parties. One bound copy and one unbound copy of the relevant final reports must be lodged with both Heritage Victoria and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria for archival and reference purposes.

## 6. Tender Submittals

The Provider shall submit as part of its Tender a proposed methodology reflecting the Assignment Scope set out above. The proposed methodology should also include a timeline program for completion of the works. The Provider shall highlight any key changes or value-add components in its methodology.

### 7.1. Key Project Personnel

Within Schedule 28, the Provider is to nominate key project personnel in their Tender submission. The key roles to be nominated include:

- Project Manager – The role of the Project Manager is to ensure that the project is completed in a timely and efficient manner. The Project Manager is expected to be the day to day contact between the Superintendent and the Provider.
- Field Manager – The role of the Field Manager is to ensure all field works are undertaken in an appropriate manner and comply with relevant guidelines and legislation. This role may also be completed by the Project Manager.
- Project Director – The role of the Project Director is to ensure that objectives of the project are being achieved in a timely and effective manner.
- Expert Witness – The role of the Expert Witness is to provide expert cultural heritage advice at the Technical Reference Group and/or panel Hearings.

### 7.2. Key Project Experience

The Provider shall nominate the experience of the key project personnel to demonstrate the organisation's ability to deliver the objectives set out in this Brief.

### 7.3. Project Pricing

Within Schedule 1, the Provider shall submit a lump sum price covering the following:

- TRG slides
- Fieldwork



- Consultation with RAP's, AAV and HV
- Draft Report - non-Aboriginal heritage
- Draft Report - Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Final Report - non-Aboriginal heritage
- (Final) Draft Report - Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Meetings with TRG and VicRoads
- Travel and Sundry

The Provider shall provide hourly rates and proposed time involvement for the nominated Key Project Personnel set out in Section 2 of the Tender.

## Appendix 2 – Drovers Hut Site Card submitted to Heritage Victoria



Heritage Inventory No:      -

### Heritage Inventory Site Card

Site Card must be completed in conjunction with the *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* at [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au).

#### 1. Place

Name Drover's Hut

Other/former names .....

Current site description

The site was registered in 1990 by Vines as the foundations of a Drover Hut 5m by 5m in extent. A scatter of mid-nineteenth century artefacts were identified around the site while it was determined that dry stone walling, boxthorn, gate posts and other foundations of stone and concrete also remained at the site. Bluestone foundations of the hut are remain extant, as well as areas of concrete flooring and scattered historic artefacts. The hut remains have been partially buried by dumped soil and rubbish.

#### 2. Current statutory listing

Victorian Heritage Register Number D7822-0160  
 Heritage Overlay Number .....

#### 3. Suggested protection

Victorian Heritage Register  
 Heritage Overlay, Local Planning Scheme

#### 4. Archaeological description

Surface cultural material       Sub-surface cultural deposits       Archaeological potential  
 Features       Disturbance  
 Artefacts / Artefact scatter

#### 5. Archaeological significance

High       Medium       Low       None       Unknown

#### 6. Location

Site location (where known) Opposite and southwest of 163-167 Arbour Boulevard, Burnside Heights

Street number ..... Street .....

Suburb Burnside Heights State VIC Postcode 3023

Local Government Area Shire of Melton

Full AMG co-ordinates (must be AGD 66) Easting 301598 Northing 5820325

Mapsheet name and number (1:100,000 only) Melbourne 7822

#### 7. Cadastral location

County Bourke Parish Maribyrnong Township .....

Section ..... Allotment ..... SPI .....

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**8. Indigenous values**

Site has known Indigenous values      Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register Number .....

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**9. Associated sites** (Inventory, VHR, HO or other)

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**10. Keywords**

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 19 <sup>th</sup> century           | <input type="checkbox"/> urban                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pastoral | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> outside urban | <input type="checkbox"/> agricultural        | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> late 19 <sup>th</sup> century |   | <input type="checkbox"/> timber              | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> early 20 <sup>th</sup> century           |   | <input type="checkbox"/> mining              | <input type="checkbox"/> religious               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century             |   | <input type="checkbox"/> transport           | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime infrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mid-late 20 <sup>th</sup> century        |   | <input type="checkbox"/> communication       | <input type="checkbox"/> civic                   |
|   |   | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation          | <input type="checkbox"/> military                |
- 

**11. Plan of site**      **Please attach separate plan.** All features on the plan must be labelled and scale noted (eg 1:100,000).

---

**12. Place history** (attach sheet if necessary)

This site relates to the early pastoral history of this area.  
A Parish map (Maribyrnong) dated to 1856 shows a woolshed in this located, slightly to the NW of the hut remains, and this appears again on a Victorian Geological Survey map dated 1859, which now shows a cluster of three structures at this location, one of which is labelled "Woolshed".

A later parish map, dated 1893, shows the land on which the site is located as PR (Public Reserve) with the annotation "Exec. of Jas Scales". Scales was presumably the original owner/occupier of this allotment (Section XXIX, Allotment B). On this map no structures are shown, suggesting that they were no longer in use by this time.

**13. Interpretation of site** (Include phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented)

The features of this site are representative of the early European pastoral activity in the area to the west of Melbourne in the 1850s.

The small structure (5m x 5m) is probably the remains of a hut used as a dwelling. To the west of this the alignment of cut bluestone blocks appears to be situated directly on the spot where the 1857 map shows a second structure. The current alignment of stone, however, is secondary and probably relatively recent.

The structure marked on the 1856 and 1859 plan as "woolshed" has almost certainly been destroyed, as it is now in an area where the ground has been stripped for road construction.

---

**14. Assessment of archaeological significance**

This site has clear archaeological significance and potential. The foundations of the former hut are well preserved, although some of the features originally recorded by Vines (1990) are no longer in evidence. The concrete floor of the structure appears to be largely intact, as are some areas of concrete on the outside of the hut. The concrete appears to be 19th century in date and may seal earlier floor, or sub-floor, deposits. This structure, and the area immediately around it, has the potential to contain archaeological deposits from the mid to late 19th century that may provide evidence of the early pastoral occupation of this area.

The second feature, to the west of the hut, appears to be a secondary realignment of bluestone blocks from an earlier structure that was located in the same spot. The realigned stones may conceal remains of the earlier structure shown on the 1857 map.

**15. Assessment of cultural heritage significance**

Statement of Significance attached

Historical significance

The site has significance as it is a relatively rare example of a preserved (domestic?) structure associated with the early pastoral occupation of this area in the mid 19th century. Sites of this type are now rare because of the rapid expansion of Melbourne's western suburbs.



Scientific significance

The site has potential to provide archaeological data to illustrate the mid-19th century pastoral occupation of the areas to the immediate west of Melbourne.

Aesthetic significance

Social or spiritual significance

---

**16. Present use**

The site is situated on land that is being developed currently by road and bridge construction (Westwood Drive) across Kororoit Creek by the Shire of Melton.

---

**17. Threats**

Imminent destruction by road and bridge construction works.

---

**18 References/ Informants**

Vines, G. 1990. Historical and Archaeological Survey for the Melton East Structure Plan Study Area. Living Museum of the West.  
Howell-Muir, J. 2007. Westwood Drive Water Main, Burnside, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment. Report to Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd.  
Gardiner, R., 2010. Outer Western Metro Reassessment Project: Report to Heritage Victoria.  
Victoria. Department of Crown Lands and Survey. Maribyrnong, County of Bourke, 1893. MAP RM 2741/105.

---

**19. Photographs of site**

Please attach as separate sheet.

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**20. Map showing location of site**

Please attach separate plan.

Map must clearly identify assessed area and include any street addresses (eg excerpt from Melway and its reference numbers.)

**Describe in detail directions to locate the site in the future**

**21. Owner & Occupier Details**

Agency **Shire of Melton** .....

Owner's name .....

Contact name **Matthew Milbourne, Senior Strategic Planner** .....

Postal address **232 High Street, Melton 3337** .....

Telephone **03 9747 5403** ..... Facsimile .....

Email address **matthewm@melton.vic.gov.au** .....

Occupier's name .....

Postal address .....

Telephone ..... Facsimile .....

Email address .....

Recording Archaeologist **Dr.Vincent.Clark**.....

Company name **Dr.Vincent.Clark & Assoc.P/L** Date recorded **24 June 2013**.....  
(Day/Month/Year)

**Other Comments:**

Construction work for the extension of Westwood Drive and of a bridge over Kororoit Creek at this location began in early 2013 but was stopped because the project did not have an approved cultural heritage management plan pursuant to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006. This site lies directly in the path of the construction works and will be destroyed when works resume.

**Return completed Site Cards to Heritage Victoria via email at [archaeology.admin@dpcd.vic.gov.au](mailto:archaeology.admin@dpcd.vic.gov.au) or Heritage Victoria, PO Box 2392, Melbourne 3001**

<b>Office Use Only</b>	
Report Numbers.....	Associated Consent numbers .....

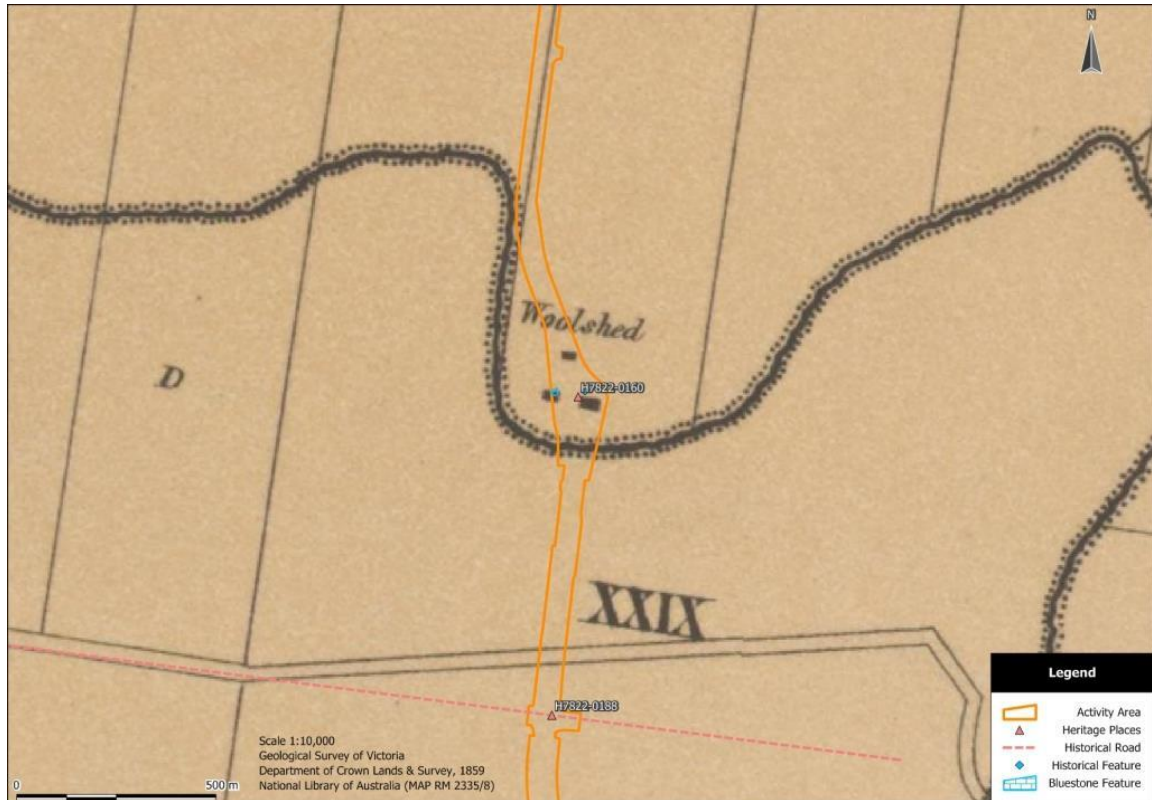
*Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be collected, held, managed, used, disclosed or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic) and applicable laws. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department 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.*









H7822-0160 "Drover's Hut"



Foundations of hut, facing NW



Foundations of hut - detail





Concrete floor adjacent to hut foundations



Concrete floor inside hut





Secondary alignment of bluestone blocks to west of hut at location of former structure, view S



Secondary alignment of bluestone blocks to west of hut at location of former structure, view SW with Kororoit Creek in middle background





## Appendix 3 - Letter from Heritage Victoria Reinstating Site H7822-0160 (Drover's Hut) to the Victorian Heritage Inventory



### Department of Planning and Community Development

Ref #: 09/008249-01

5 July 2013

Vincent Clark  
Dr. Vincent Clark & Associates Pty Ltd  
11/240 Sydney Road  
Coburg VIC 3058

1 Spring Street  
Melbourne Victoria 3000  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne Victoria 3001  
Telephone: (03) 9208 3333  
Facsimile: (03) 9208 3680  
DX210292  
www.dpcd.vic.gov.au

Dear Mr Clark

Thank you for forwarding the completed Heritage Inventory Site Card. Pursuant to Section 121 of the *Heritage Act* 1995, I have determined to include the below site on the Heritage Inventory. The site has been reinstated and allocated the following number:

#### **H7822-0160 Drovers Hut**

Section 131 of the *Heritage Act* 1995 requires copies of all documentation resulting from a survey be lodged with Heritage Victoria for appropriate management of Victoria's historical archaeological resource. This information is to be provided in the Archaeology Report. Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeology Surveys* can assist in producing the report. Any incomplete or inaccurate documentation will be returned to the consultant for appropriate revisions.

**An electronic copy of the report must be submitted within one year of the date of completion of the survey.**

Should you have any queries or require any further assistance please call Brandi Bugh, Heritage Victoria Heritage Officer (Archaeology) at brandi.bugh@dpcd.vic.gov.au or 9208 3475.

Yours sincerely

**Tracey Avery**  
**Executive Director**  
**HERITAGE VICTORIA**

Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be protected under the provisions of the **Information Privacy Act 2000**. It will only be used or disclosed to appropriate Ministerial, Statutory Authority, or departmental staff in regard to the purpose for which it was provided, unless required or authorised by law. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Manager Privacy, Department of Planning and Community Development, GPO Box 2392, Melbourne, 3000.



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## Appendix 4 – Consent to Excavate C873 issued to Melton City Council



### Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure

File: 10/000138-03  
Consent: C873

15 August 2013

Matt Hutchinson  
Melton City Council  
232 High Street  
MELTON VIC 3337



1 Spring Street  
Melbourne Victoria 3000  
Australia  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne Victoria 3001  
Australia  
Telephone: +61 3 9208  
3333  
Facsimile: +61 3 9208  
3680  
www.dtpli.vic.gov.au  
DX210292

Dear Mr Hutchinson

#### **CONSENT TO EXCAVATE C873, FORMER DROVERS HUT SITE (H7822-0160)**

Enclosed is the Consent to Excavate for the above site. The Consent authorises historical archaeological investigations of the site.

Please read the conditions listed on the Consent thoroughly. In particular, please note Condition 4 which specifies that all required approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* must be obtained and observed.

Should you have any queries, please contact Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist on 92083516 (email: [jeremy.smith@dtpli.vic.gov.au](mailto:jeremy.smith@dtpli.vic.gov.au)).

Yours sincerely

for **Steven Avery**  
**Acting Executive Director**  
**HERITAGE VICTORIA**

#### *Privacy Statement*

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 Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure, 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*.





## HERITAGE INVENTORY CONSENT

HERITAGE ACT 1995

CONSENT NUMBER: C873

APPLICANT & OWNER: Matt Hutchinson  
COMPANY: Melton City Council  
ADDRESS: 232 High Street  
MELTON VIC 3337

HERITAGE  
VICTORIA  
HERITAGE  
VICTORIA  
HERITAGE  
VICTORIA

ARCHAEOLOGIST: Barry Green  
COMPANY: Green Heritage Compliance & Research  
ADDRESS: Suite 2B, 635 St Kilda Road  
MELBOURNE VIC 3004

HERITAGE INVENTORY NO: H7822-0160 FILE NO: 10/000138-03  
NAME OF SITE: Drovers Hut site  
LOCATION: 141 Westwood Drive, Burnside within the Melton City Council

Pursuant to Section 129 of the *Heritage Act* 1995, the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria hereby grants a Consent to Excavate to Matt Hutchinson subject to conditions as prescribed below:

*To undertake historical archaeological investigations of the site.*

### CONDITIONS:

1. This consent is valid from 15 August 2013 to 15 August 2014.
2. All relevant works are to be conducted by the archaeologist nominated above at all times, unless an alternate consultant has been approved by the Executive Director, or delegate.
3. The project is to be in accordance with Heritage Victoria's *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Artefacts and Sites* (December 2012). In particular the requirements that relate to the development of Statements of Significance; the development and addressing of the Research Design; site investigation and recording processes; artefact discard and retention policy; artefact management, analysis and cataloguing; and reporting must be conducted in accordance with the Guidelines.
4. The excavation must also be conducted in accordance with the submitted *Excavation Methodology*, as outlined on pages 6-9 of the submitted application (dated August 2013), and the *Addendum to Excavation Methodology for Drover's Hut H7822-160: Post-Contact Aboriginal Archaeological Values* (submitted 15 August 2012). The subject area is included as a registered Aboriginal place (VAHR 7822-1130); accordingly, it is also necessary to obtain all required approvals under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and for all activities to be conducted in accordance with any approval issued under this Act.
5. A program of historical background research is to be conducted to establish the history of the site, its occupation, and its historical context. The results of the research must be included in the required project report.
6. The Consent report must contain recommendations that outline whether any further archaeological investigations or monitoring of the site will be required prior to or during development. **Note: it will be necessary for the applicant to obtain Consent to Damage to authorise any disturbance of the site, following the completion of the archaeological investigations.**
7. **The applicant is liable for all expenses arising from the conservation, storage and management of any significant historical archaeological artefacts that are recovered during the works.**
8. One electronic copy of the Consent Report must be submitted to Heritage Victoria within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork.
9. If any potentially dangerous and/or contaminated material is uncovered, all works must cease immediately and Heritage Victoria must be contacted.

10. If any potentially explosive objects are discovered, works in the subject area must cease immediately and the find reported to Victoria Police and Heritage Victoria. The Police will arrange for the attention and disposal of the artefacts by military personnel. The objects must be left undisturbed, and people kept a safe distance until the area is declared safe.
11. The Consent cannot be transferred or reassigned without approval from the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria.
12. The Executive Director is to be informed when the approved works will commence and have completed.
13. The Consent can be revoked at any time at the discretion of the Executive Director.
14. Officers of Heritage Victoria may at any time inspect the works undertaken or relics recovered under the Consent, acting under the authority of the *Heritage Act 1995*.
15. Any person exercising the authority of this consent must produce it for inspection, when required to do so, by any member of the police force or by any person appointed as an inspector under the Act.

**ANY NATURAL PERSON WHO DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THIS CONSENT IS GUILTY OF AN OFFENCE UNDER S.129(5) OF THE HERITAGE ACT 1995, AND LIABLE TO A PENALTY OF UP TO 240 PENALTY UNITS, OR IN THE CASE OF A BODY CORPORATE 480 PENALTY UNITS.**

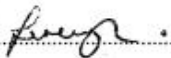
**THE APPLICANT MUST OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED APPROVALS FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITIES.**

Copy to: Statutory Planner & Heritage Advisor, City of Melton, 232 High Street, Melton 3337  
Liz Kilpatrick, Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

HERITAGE VICTORIA

PO Box 2392 MELBOURNE 3001

Signed



for  
Acting Executive  
Director

Date

15 August 2013

*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.*