
Heritage of the City of Wyndham



City of Wyndham Heritage Study
1997

Heritage of the City of Wyndham

Volume 1: Identifying & caring for important places

Report prepared by

Context Pty Ltd

In association with

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The study was undertaken by Context Pty Ltd for the City of Wyndham. The consultants were responsible for the preparation of this report. The material contained in the report represents the main results of the study. The views expressed and conclusions reached are those of the consultants and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of any of the funding bodies.

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Cover photograph: Oak tree: former Presbyterian church site, Truganina.

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Introduction

Background

The City of Wyndham Heritage Study was initiated by the City. After applying for and receiving partial funding for the project through the National Estate Grants Program, the City commissioned Context Pty Ltd to conduct the study. The consultants were appointed in August 1995, and work commenced in September. The preliminary survey (Stage 1) was completed in April 1996, and the consultants were commissioned to commence Stage 2, the major part of the project. The project was completed in July 1997.

Purpose of study

The City of Wyndham Heritage Study seeks to identify, evaluate, document and recommend ways to conserve the built heritage of the City of Wyndham.

Scope

The study brief required that the study consider places that may be of cultural significance throughout the City of Wyndham, including those on Crown Land or owned by the city.

The specific tasks required are summarised under *Methods* below.

Assessment of Aboriginal heritage places was not included in the study. Studies of Aboriginal places have been previously conducted over parts of the municipality.

Objectives

The study brief specified the objectives as being to:

- identify, evaluate and document places of cultural significance in the study area, excluding Aboriginal heritage places
- to make recommendations for the conservation and management of significant places identified.

Management & funding

Funds for the study came from two sources. A grant was provided by the Commonwealth Government under the National Estate Grants Program. The City of Wyndham contributed the balance of the funding.

The study was managed by a Steering Committee comprising:

- Wyndham City Council officers - Greg Wood
- Victorian National Estate Committee - Geoff Austin
- Heritage Victoria - Leah McKenzie
- A representative of the local historical society - Gwen Hames
- A representative of the local community - Bronwen Hickman

Methods

Previous studies

In designing the study, the consultants sought to build on existing knowledge about the heritage of the City. During the preparation of the Werribee Growth Area Plan, preliminary heritage assessments were undertaken. A study of the Werribee growth corridor by the former Ministry for Planning and Environment provided an historical overview and a preliminary list of places - *Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report* (prepared by Andrew Ward, 1990). A comprehensive study of the whole City was recommended as a result of this work.

A variety of other studies of the built heritage of the City have been undertaken over the previous ten years, several by the former Melbourne Western Region Commission and others by the Living Museum of the West Inc. In addition, some individual sites had been studied in detail to assist with either their conservation and management, or their future use, development and disposal.

Key elements

The project involved four key elements:

1. **Environmental analysis & history:** a review of earlier analyses of the natural and cultural landscape, the dominant historical themes, and the community's sense of place. See Part 2 of Volume 1 for a list of regional themes and Volume 2 for an analysis of places identified against them.
2. **Investigation of heritage places:** places of potential heritage value were visited, information gathered about places and their history and the significance assessed. See *Volume 2: Heritage places*.
3. **Community values & information:** informing the community of the study and enabling people to contribute their ideas about what is valued as a part of the City of Wyndham's heritage.
4. **Heritage Program:** a program of policies and action to assist with caring for heritage places was devised within the framework provided by Council's planning policies.

Stages

The project was conducted in two stages. In Stage 1, the Preliminary Survey, the consultants were required to refine the study methods, determine the allocation of time between the different components of the study and prepare a preliminary list of places worthy of investigation, a list of the major historical themes and a bibliography of historical source materials.

The results of Stage 1 were presented to the Steering Committee for approval prior to proceeding with Stage 2, which represents the major portion of the study. The Stage 2 tasks are described below.

Historical research

The historical research task involved:

- developing the preliminary bibliography, adding sources located during the course of the study
- using the regional historical themes as a framework, seeking out places that reflect the major themes and linking places identified back to this framework

- researching the history and development stages of selected buildings, structures and areas.

Field investigation of places

To provide an adequate information base on significant places, the following tasks were undertaken:

- a thorough field survey was undertaken throughout the municipality to locate the places contained on the preliminary list (Stage 1) and to identify other places worthy of assessment. A survey card was used to record these places, and each place likely to be of at least local significance was photographed.
- compilation of a computer database containing basic information on all places identified.

Analysis of significance

Information relevant to assessing the significance of a place was gathered through historical and architectural research. Consultation with people knowledgeable about the place, such as past and present owners and knowledgeable local people, proved a valuable source of information.

The criteria used to assess significance are discussed in the following section - *Valuing our heritage*. In assessing the significance of each place, the criteria were considered and comparisons made with similar places known to the consultants within the municipality and elsewhere.

Documentation

Of the many significant places throughout the City of Wyndham, those assessed as being of the greatest significance have been documented Volume 2 of this study. For each of these places there is a brief history and description, followed by a statement of significance, a succinct statement of the reasons for its inclusion.

Where a place had already been thoroughly investigated and its significance assessed through previous studies, this work was not duplicated, and reference is made to the source of the previous assessment.

Heritage Program

To develop a set of policies and practices that reflect community views and values, the requirements of sound conservation practice, and the responsibilities of the City of Wyndham, the consultants considered:

- Factors impinging on the conservation of significant places (for example, existing zoning, condition of the place, opportunities for continuing or new uses, land tenure, development proposals, and so on)
- The Council's current policies and planning scheme requirements in terms of their potential impact on significant places.
- The policies and actions suited to conserving significant places within the City of Wyndham, including consideration of the need for planning measures, the effect of Council's own internal policies and procedures, the need for support and assistance for property owners, opportunities for community information and education.
- Procedures for giving effect to the Heritage Program, including implementation process, recommendations on developing detailed policies, controls and guidelines, drafting of statutory controls; development of internal procedures to guide Council; development of an incentives package for property owners; assessment of the need for community information or specific guidelines.

Community information & values

The consultants sought to find out about the places valued by the communities throughout the City. This was undertaken by means of:

- an initial media release announcing the start of the study
- a leaflet - *Finding Wyndham's heritage* - was prepared and distributed through the library network and Council offices. It described the study and asked that people help in the

process by returning a form listing any special places they knew about

- four small local meetings - Werribee, Werribee South, Truganina/Tarneit, Little River - each involving people acknowledged as having special knowledge of the history and heritage of each locality.

Where possible, owners or occupiers of properties being surveyed were left a leaflet about the study during the field survey phase. This leaflet was prepared by the consultants.

Limitations

The scope of the study was determined by the funding available. This limited the number of places able to be researched and documented. The amount of work required to complete the study extended beyond the available funds, and the consultants have contributed many weeks work at no additional cost to the City to complete the project. One of the most important sources for building research are the rate books. The rate books were returned to the City on a temporary basis for the duration of the study.

Valuing our heritage

Introduction

Essentially heritage studies are interested in the physical evidence of history and the associations of a place with past people and events. Evidence and associations may remain in:

- **places:** buildings, structures, plantings, sub-surface remains; land use patterns etc.
- **known sites with no evidence:** some activities leave no trace or such ephemeral remains that they quickly disappear (eg. an explorer's camp; a landing place). The general location of such an event or activity may be common knowledge locally, and the site may have a continuing value.
- **names:** place names often provide a record of past activities.

Heritage studies are also concerned with understanding the value attributed to a place by the community associated with that place or locality, as well as with the value attributed by the wider community.

What does the community value?

During the development of this study, two processes enabled people in the community to identify places that were of some significance to them. These were:

- a leaflet - *Finding Wyndham's heritage* - asked people to list special places
- locality meetings held with people known to have special knowledge of that area were held in Werribee, Werribee South, Truganina/Tarneit, Little River.

The leaflet received only a few responses, but the small locality meetings provided access to a wealth of information about places known and valued locally.

The specific places identified in either the questionnaire or at the meetings were added to the data base created during the study. An additional 122 places were added through the locality meetings.

It is far harder to answer the question - *how important are each of these places to the local community?* The best measure will be whether the community supports the results of this study and is willing to see public funds used to help conserve significant properties.

Another important question is - *what is seen as 'heritage' in this community?* Again, it is difficult to answer comprehensively. However, some interesting patterns emerged.

Most people consulted focused on buildings as the primary type of heritage remaining. However,

there was also very strong recognition of:

- stone walls and ruins
- trees - including indigenous and planted examples - and avenues
- rural heritage and rural landscapes
- parks and gardens.

While many buildings mentioned were the well-known examples that are generally in public or community ownership or located in the main street of a township, there was a wide-spread appreciation of the houses and farms associated with older district families.

Most places identified in the meetings still had some evidence remaining. However, the Truganina/Tarneit meeting identified many places where nothing was left, but where the memory of the place still remained strong, perhaps reflecting the devastating circumstances of the 1969 fires which destroyed many buildings throughout the area.

Heritage significance

Wyndham contains a lot of physical evidence that tells us something about the past. Not all such evidence can be or should be protected. This means selecting the places that are important enough to be conserved. In judging the value of a place, there are certain questions that need to be considered such as:

- What aspects of the history of an area does the place represent?
- What are the factors which contribute to the heritage value or significance of the place?
- How does it rate against other similar places? For example - Are there other places like it? Is it the best or a representative example of its type? Is its value enhanced by being part of an area or group of sites?
- How valuable is a place to the community, or to particular parts of the community?

Criteria

As required in the brief, our work was guided by the *Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (The Burra Charter)* a charter developed by Australia ICOMOS. The Charter defines cultural significance as being aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

From these four adjectives, more specific criteria can be developed to help describe why a place has significance (ie. the nature of significance). In most instances a place is significant for several reasons and all aspects of its significance need to be considered.

These terms mean:

- **Aesthetic:** aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception
- **Historic:** historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society (and therefore architecture).
- **Scientific:** the scientific or research value of a place depends on the importance of the data involved and the extent to which a place can contribute further substantial information. (This criterion is often applied to archaeological sites)
- **Social:** social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment.

A place may be important because its physical form and fabric demonstrates its significance. A place may also be important because it was associated with significant events even though no physical evidence remains.

The following criteria, which expand on the four values defined above, were used by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance.

Criteria: Individual places

The following criteria are proposed for use by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance for each individual place.

History:

Does the place provide physical evidence of history? For example, is the place:

- important for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state or locality
- important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest
- important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, land use, function or technique)
- important for the way it represents aspects of national or local sentiment, values or concepts.

Design:

Does the place demonstrate a particular design style or tradition in relation to the type of place? For example, is the place:

- important for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement
- important as an illustration of the typical fashions, styles and tastes of a past period.

Aesthetic value:

Does the place demonstrate qualities that are considered to contribute to contemporary aesthetic values?

Cultural sentiment:

Does the place have strong or special associations with a particular community or group for social, cultural, symbolic or spiritual reasons?

Research value:

Does the place have the potential to provide information (through a process of research and investigation) that will contribute to a greater understanding of the history of the locality or beyond?

Association:

Does the place have close or special associations with individuals or organisations and groups whose activities have been significant within the history of the locality or beyond?

Criteria: Heritage areas & precincts

The following criteria were used by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance for heritage areas and precincts.

Aesthetic:

- groups of buildings that physically and spatially comprise a cohesive grouping, streetscape or area and that possesses a strong local identity.

Architectural importance:

Groups of buildings, streetscapes or precincts that

- consist of individual buildings of architectural merit and which combine to form a coherent whole
- represent a particular style or use of building materials, reflecting the standards and tastes of a community or neighbourhood during one period of history

- display strong architectural similarities due to either continuous height, verandah lines, setback (etc.), or similarity of function combined with compatible building elements
- represent a progression of architectural styles over time.

Historical importance:

Groups of building, streetscapes or precincts which -

- are representative of or associated with a particular social, ethnic or economic group during a particular period;
- show the technological or industrial achievements of the community, state or nation
- illustrate historical development patterns such as the evolution of particular functions, uses or areas during one or more historical periods
- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the community and or the evolution of the settlement
- are closely associated with the life or activities of persons, groups and organisations that have made a significant contribution to the community.

Social importance:

Groups of buildings, streetscapes or precincts that -

- can be considered to be of sentimental interest to the community or to visitors and tourists
- are of social or locational importance as they accommodate activity essential to surrounding activities or are a focal point for gatherings of groups of people
- are generally recognised as an important landmark by the community.

Research importance:

- groups of buildings that demonstrate aspects of the evolution of architecture, or that are highly distinctive or original in their style or construction, or that display outstanding construction techniques or construction techniques typical of certain eras (and that are therefore an important resource for research).

Locality attributes

In addition to the above criteria, recognition should also be given to the following **attributes** of a locality which can substantially enhance its value-

Street character:

- established trees
- street width and form
- street vistas and focal points
- street materials - road surfacing, pavements, nature strips, gutters
- street furniture - street lamps, poles, signs, shelters, seats
- relationship to open space areas
- building features that extend onto the street - verandahs, cantilevered balconies.

Street layout:

- unusual street layout, for example, curved street patterns, cul-de-sacs.

Topography:

- the influence of natural features, including hilly terrain, creeks, marshy land, on the urban street pattern and building form.

Degree of significance

The degree of significance refers to its relative importance compared to other similar known examples. It is usually summarised as the following categories

- **National or state significance:** part of the heritage of Australia or Victoria
- **Regional significance:** important parts of the heritage of the metropolitan area or of the western metropolitan region
- **Local significance:** important example of the heritage of the City of Wyndham or important examples within a locality that is part of the City (eg. Little River)
- **Local interest:** places that reflect interesting aspects of the City or locality and are worth recording. Over time, some of these places *may* increase in significance.

A priority is also often placed on places of national and state significance in heritage studies. Usually, only a small proportion of heritage places in a municipality are of state or national importance, whereas the majority of heritage places will be of local significance. Places of local significance are those that create overall character and appearance of a municipality, and their conservation may therefore be more important.

This study has focused on places of local, regional, state and national significance. However, the budget did not allow time to research all places identified as of local significance or probable local significance. Further research on these places is recommended and some may prove to be of greater importance than has been recognised in this study.

Statement of significance

Finally, these assessments are then presented as a statement of significance for each place. A statement of significance aims to state both the nature and degree of significance. For example: *This 1860s artisan's cottage is of regional historical significance as a rare survivor in an area of predominantly 1940s and 1950s houses, and for its associations with early artisans including ... It is of local architectural significance as a surviving early timber cottage with various intact elements such as ogee spouting and twelve-paned windows.*

Historical Themes

Introduction

A regional thematic framework was developed in the *Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study* (Melbourne Western Region Commission, 1986). These themes are arranged chronologically and grouped into 15 topics :

1. Exploring and colonising the western plains.
2. Appropriating the western plains.
3. Extracting resources from the western plains.
4. Initiatives to diversify rural production.
5. Developing an industrial base.
6. Changes in the nature of industry.
7. Work and employment.
8. A place to live.
9. Growth of communities.
10. Leisure time.
11. Migration into and out of the region.
12. Ports and waterways.
13. Modifying the environment.
14. Development and change in local government.
15. The West and Melbourne.

The topics are not mutually exclusive. Some places illustrate, demonstrate or are associated with more than one theme.

Not all of the region's historical themes are evident within the City of Wyndham.

1 Exploring and Colonising the Western Plains

1.1 Contact with Aborigines : the initial contact with Aboriginal peoples and their displacement from around the immediate areas of settlement. c1835 - 1840.

1.2 Settling : the survey and establishment of villages, towns, ports and travel routes facilitating the expansion of rural and other activities c.1835-1920.

1.3 Exploring the interior : trekking from Williamstown and Melbourne ports across the western

plains and beyond in search of grazing lands. c1835-1850.

1.4 Dispossession & conflict : the taking over of Aboriginal tribal lands - regarded as unoccupied - by squatters and holders of large pastoral leases; increasing conflict leading to the establishment of the Protectorate system. c1835-1870s.

1.5 Impact of gold : the expansion of town and port facilities to cater for a sudden influx of gold rush immigrants. c1850-1854.

1.6 Surveying the land : exploring and recording the form of the land and the coast; surveying the location of parishes, towns and villages within the colony. c1835-70s.

2 Appropriating the western plains

2.1 Pastoralists : the appropriation and settlement of the Western Plains by squatters and holders of large pastoral leases. c1835-1865.

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains : carving up the land between selectors, under the land acts, and holders of pastoral leases. c1865 - 1890.

2.3 The growth of Melbourne : the expansion of industrial estates and housing into rural areas. c1880 -1980s.

2.4 Government land needs : the Government acquisition of large tracts of lands for the establishment of naval facilities, airforce bases, associated defence force housing and armaments manufacturers. c1900s-1980s.

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings : Government legislation and land purchase introducing Closer and Soldier Settlement schemes, increasing the availability of small holdings and opportunities for rural employment c1913 - 1930.

3 Extracting resources from the western plains

3.1 Quarrying the plains : the exploitation of basalt quarries for ballast for ships. c.1850-1870

3.2 Working the stone : using basalt as a building and engineering material, supplying bluestone for roadworks and pavement throughout Melbourne c1860-1980

3.3 Materials for building : using the region's lime, sand, clay and timber resources c1860-1980s

3.4 Extracting mineral wealth : the development of industries based on the mineral resources of the region: salt, gold, coal, antimony, manganese. c1850s-1980s

3.5 Re-using the quarries : the use of worked out quarries for waste disposal and subsequent use as open space and for community facilities. c1880-1985

4 Initiatives to diversify rural production

4.1 Novel industries : government legislation to encourage agricultural diversification through incentives for new rural industries - vineyards, mulberry groves, and a variety of other types of agriculture. c1860-1880s

4.2 Boosting production : irrigation experimentation to provide reliable water supplies and better production, including the Chaffey experimental trials at Quantin Binnah, and the Milburn farm at Keilor; later irrigation schemes at Werribee, Bacchus Marsh and Keilor. c1888-1980s

4.3 New rural activities : the development of orcharding, wheat, dairying and dairy products processing, eggs, supplementing pastoral production. c1860s -1980s.

4.4 Using the rich alluvial soils : the introduction of intensive agriculture by migrant settlers along the Maribyrnong and Werribee Rivers and the Kororoit Creek. c1880s-1980s.

4.5 Experimentation and research : testing and developing new farming methods and technologies, c 1870s - 1980s.

5 Developing an industrial base

5.1 Meat processing : the development of the meat processing industry, built on the pastoral industry of the western plains and beyond, from a single salting works to an innovative canning and freezing operation serving world markets, through to its later decline. c1840s-1980s.

5.2 Wool and textiles : the establishment of wool stores to house, and woollen mills to process, the fleeces of sheep bred on the Western Plains and beyond, and the development of textiles and textile based industries. c1840s-1980s

5.3 Animal processing : the development of industries using the products and by-products of meat and wool processing; the establishment of tanneries; boiling down works; candle works and glue works; blood and bone processing. c1870-1970s.

5.4 Building materials : the establishment of construction material industries based on the stone and mineral resources of the west; fire brick making, quarrying for foundation blocks, and later more refined building materials, lime production and the production of concrete products for industrial purposes. c1860s-1980s.

5.5 Chemicals : the establishment of a nascent chemical industry; later to become a major importer and producer of chemical products for specialist chemical industries such as the petrochemical industry, drug house production, and the production of explosives. c1870s-1980s.

5.6 Metal industry : the development of the metal industry making the west the centre of the sheet and foundry production in Victoria, and leading, in part, to the location of the state munitions and armaments manufacturers in the area and to the location of the agricultural implement making industry and other metal-based manufacturing industries. c1870s-1980s.

5.7 Munitions and Armaments : the establishment and development of private and government munitions and armaments works supported by the close proximity of the chemical and metal industries, and later by government defence research laboratories ; the subsequent expansion of the chemical and metal industries to supply the state munitions and armaments works. c1890-1980s.

5.8 Synthetics: the development of industries with the capacity to produce synthetic products (including synthetic rubbers and polymers) and process synthetic fibres due to the expansion of the chemical industry. c1940s-1980s.

5.9 Diversification: the development of a variety of industries large and small, linked to but diversifying the industrial base of the west; such as fish canneries; sugar refineries; glass bottle producers; food processing industries; wood and wood products, engineering patterns, food and clothing etc. c1870s-1980s.

6 Changes in the nature of industry

6.1 Transport : the impact of the spread of transport networks - river, rail and road - on industrial location, urban development, and rural production. c1840s-1980s.

6.2 A place for industry : the concentration of industries, particularly those related to the noxious trades, in the Western suburbs. c1860 - 1890.

6.3 Developing a workforce : the establishment of a large artisan and unskilled workforce for industry in rapidly developing towns. c1860s -1880s.

6.4 Economic depressions : the effects of national economic depressions on the form and scale of industrial production, reflecting the vulnerability of the region's industrial base. c1890-1914, 1920s-1939, 1970-1980s.

6.5 Changing processes : the introduction of production line processes to increase economies of scale made possible by the electrification of machinery and the introduction of international capital. c1880-1940s.

6.6 Women in industry : the introduction of women into the industrial workforce as dexterous but 'unskilled' production line workers in previously male dominated work processes to contribute to the war effort and to reduce the costs of production. c1920s - 1980s.

6.7 Devitalisation of industry : the post war industrial booms. c 1914-1920s, 1945-1970.

6.8 The Post War migrant labour force : opportunities for increasing efficiency accompanied by deskilling of the labour force, compartmentalised production, reduction of costs. c1945-1970s.

6.9 Industrial relocation : physical relocation of industries from the inner to outer parts of the region and the resultant re-use of industrial land as parks, housing, shopping centres. c1950s - 1980s.

6.10 Changing corporate structures : a change from the predominance of small and family businesses through the development of large companies; impact of overseas companies and money; recent increase in range and number of small manufacturing firms. 1960s - 1980s.

7 Work & employment

7.1 Women's work : the work of women, an often unrecognised contribution to the economic prosperity and social development of the community. c 1835 - 1986.

7.2 Using available labour : dispossessed Aborigines as stockhands, shepherds and farmhands; convict labour in the construction of roads and piers in Williamstown. c1835-1875.

7.3 Juxtaposition of home and work : the supply of subdivisions and housing for workers associated with particular industries. c.1843-1950s.

7.4 Unions : the establishment of trade unions by employees aiming to influence their conditions of employment. c1870s-1980s.

7.5 Learning a trade : the introduction of apprenticeship schemes to formalise and standardise the industrial teaching process. c1920-1945.

7.6 Unemployment : large blue collar workforce particularly vulnerable to reductions in industry during economic downturns. c1930s, 1970s - 1980s.

7.7 Changing nature of work : the changing nature of jobs due to the introduction of new technologies; the loss of jobs in some sectors, especially metal industries. c1970s -1980s.

8 A Place to Live

8.1 Setting up the townships : government survey of villages, townships, and later the suburbs. c1840s - 1980s.

8.2 Housing estates : the establishment of new housing estates by private developers and industry, sometimes in association with the Government; the consolidation of urban land use. c 1860s, 1880s, 1920s, 1950s, 1970s, 1980s.

8.3 Creating a home : changing concepts and fashions in housing - inside and outside the home - and the impact of new technologies on home life c.1860 - 1980s.

8.4 Housing to meet people's needs : Government assistance to provide houses for all - welfare housing; hostels; first home owner's schemes; soldier settlement; war widows. c.1920s - 1980s.

8.5 Changing residential areas : Changing concepts and fashions in new housing and residential subdivisions; in some areas, the re-use of housing for other purposes, and the use of residential areas for industry. c.1920s - 1980s.

9 Growth of communities

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation : bridging the Maribyrnong River and swamps; providing transport facilities linking the west to the east by fords, ferries, building rail links, roads and bridges. c1835-1980s.

9.2 Servicing communities : the development of physical infrastructure to support developing urban industry and populations; the provision of essential services; water supply, sewerage, drainage, gas, electricity, c1850-1986.

9.3 Establishing community services : post and telecommunications, police, judicial and penal institutions, schools, hospitals and public cemeteries. c. 1860s - 1980s.

9.4 Learning in the community : the establishment of formal and informal educational institutions for children and adults. c1860s-1980s.

9.5 Local shops and services : the development of local, suburban and regional centres providing retail and other services. c1870s - 1980s.

9.6 A sense of community and identity : the role of community organisations - churches, clubs, sporting groups, trade unions, migrant organisations - and activities; importance of community networks responding to the effects of isolation and adversity. c1890-1980s.

10 Leisure time

10.1 Sport and recreation : the establishment of organised sporting and recreation activities on private and commonly held lands and waterways. c1840 - 1980s.

10.2 Separate leisure for men and women : passive pastimes rather than organised sporting activities for women; respectable recreation for men often associated with work - 'working men's clubs' and Friendly Societies. c 1870 -1980s

10.3 Public entertainment : the introduction of many forms of public entertainment and the growth of spectator sports - cinemas, skating, football. 1880s-1980s.

11 Migration into and out of the region.

11.1 The arrival of Europeans : the migration of Europeans to Australia forcing Aborigines from their lands to settlements and missions. c1835-1850.

11.2 The gold rush immigrants : the trek across the western plains to the Ballarat gold fields by European and Chinese diggers. c1850s.

11.3 Migrant farmers : the immigration of Italian and other European farm labourers; the associated establishment of intensive agriculture on the rich river flats of the Werribee and Maribyrnong Rivers. c1910-1945.

11.4 Post War migration : housing displaced persons from Eastern Europe, and the large scale settlement of skilled and unskilled labourers from England and unskilled labourers from continental Europe for industries in the West. c1950-1972.

11.5 Moving to and from other places : migration into and out of the Western suburbs to other regions of Melbourne for work and housing. c1860s-1980s.

11.6 Changing migration policies : the impact of changing policies allowing for the settlement of refugees from Asia and migrants from a wider range of countries c1972-1980s.

12 Ports and waterways.

12.1 A landing place : the early establishment of port facilities at the landing place in Williamstown. c1839-1850

12.2 Developing the port : the growth of port infrastructure and facilities at Williamstown; its success limited by the development of other ports, especially the Port of Melbourne ,with the exception of the naval dockyard. c1850 - 1980s.

12.3 Building boats : the development of boat building industry along the Maribyrnong and Yarra Rivers and in the port of Williamstown. c1850 - 1880s.

12.4 Maribyrnong River as a site for industry : the importance of the river as a transport route for industry; its other role for human and industrial waste disposal. c1870s-1970s.

12.5 Maribyrnong River as a place for recreation : the acquisition and development of open space (eg Essendon River League & Footscray Park) c. 1900s-1980s.

13 Modifying the environment

13.1 Changing the land : cutting down the woodlands to increase grazing areas, draining swamps and clearing the rocky ground for agriculture. 1835-1980s.

13.2 Creating a familiar environment : the introduction of exotics - plants (thistles, prickly pear and animals (rabbits), and the creation of collections of familiar plants in botanic and private gardens. c.1860s-1880s.

13.3 Valuing indigenous places : recognising the value of natural environment, and protecting natural areas as parks. c.1900s-1980s.

13.4 Increasing amenity : attempts to improve amenity, reduce water and air pollution. c. 1900s - 1980s.

13.5 Controlling land use and activities : introduction of town planning controls and processes; the difficulties of understanding and resolving land use conflicts between residential and industrial uses. c 1950s - 1980s.

14 Development and change in local government

14.1 Inception of local government : development of a local basis for decisions and the provision of services, initially via Roads Boards c1850-1960s.

14.2 Changing participation in local government : from the domination of local government by a land owning and business class to an increasingly democratised system with adult franchise. c.1850-1980s.

14.3 Restructuring local government areas : changing local government boundaries to more adequately provide local services and to reflect the local representation needs of growing communities. c1950s-1980s.

14.4 Changing role in service provision : the developing role of local government in the provision of local services; engineering services supplemented by a growing emphasis on human services, community development activities and town planning. c1950s-1980s.

14.5 Development of regional concepts : new concepts in co-operative local government organisation influenced by Federal Government initiatives in early 1970s. c.1970s - 1980s.

15 The West & Melbourne

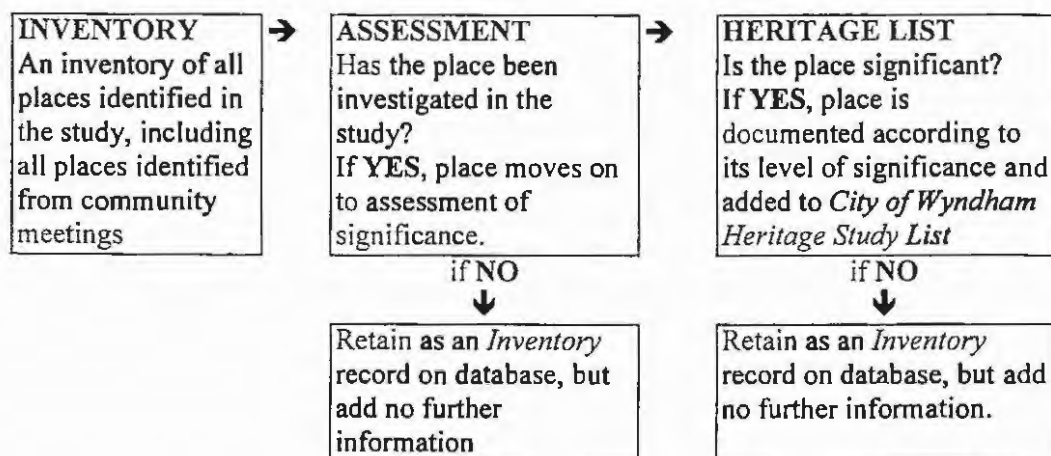
15.1 Supporting the metropolis : the western region provides many services and commodities and an important industrial base supporting the growth of the metropolis of Melbourne. c.1870s - 1980s.

Results

Heritage List & Inventory

During the study, 258 places were identified and entered into the database.

The process applied is shown in the diagram below. A record of all places identified in the study has been retained on the database so that it can be used to assist future researchers.



The database therefore contains two broad categories of places:

Heritage Inventory: includes all places advised to the consultants through research, local meetings and field work. The places on the Heritage Inventory are those that were:

- not investigated further, or
- not considered of national, state, regional or local significance in accordance with the study criteria
- ranked as local interest.

Heritage List: those places assessed as being of:

- national/state significance
- regional significance
- local significance.

Neither the Heritage Inventory nor the Heritage List has been adopted by the City of Wyndham at this stage.

Number of significant places

The study assessed 230 places as being significant. These places were assessed as being of the following by levels of significance:

■ National or state significance	19
■ Regional significance	16
■ Local significance	107
■ Local interest	88

Study products

The results of the study comprise:

- Volume 1: This report
- Volume 2: *Heritage places* - a report describing and reporting on the significance of each place on the Heritage List, and listing the places on the Heritage Inventory
- Electronic database: created using the Microsoft *Access 2.0* program
- Map series indicating the location of each place surveyed during the study, or in previous studies.

Photograph albums containing field survey cards and one set of the photographs taken during the study are held by the consultants.

Copies of historical research materials gathered by the consultants from sources such as the Central Plan Office and Registrar General's Office. These have been lodged with the City of Wyndham.

Caring for our heritage

Introduction

The central purpose of a heritage program for the City of Wyndham is to recognise the value of its heritage and its potential to enrich the future urban and rural environments of the municipality, thereby enhancing the lives and experiences of residents and visitors alike. The City's heritage helps define a community's sense of place, acknowledging and making a link to those who started the process of creating the local community. Building a sense of continuity and encouraging recognition of a community's origins, character and identity is most important in an area undergoing continual development and change.

Recognising the history and heritage of a locality is part of encouraging greater awareness of one's environment, a central goal for the City of Wyndham.

Key Issues

The key heritage issues facing the City of Wyndham community differ greatly from those in the inner and middle ring municipalities.

Over the last 20 or so years the area now known as the City of Wyndham has experienced rapid change, with the rural areas around Werribee township being transformed from rural to suburban. This process has intensified with the designation of the Growth Corridor.

The most dramatic changes are occurring to the rural landscape. The areas zoned for urban development can expect to become suburban within the next 10-20 years. This will transform parts of the City of Wyndham.

Wyndham is today a diverse and complex municipality. The township areas - Werribee and Little River - remain distinct communities, separated by rural communities each with its own character and history. Each area retains places that reflect its particular history of development.

Werribee township will be changed by the expansion of the suburban area, putting pressure on the town centre for redevelopment, new facilities and new travel routes. Within the older established areas of Wyndham township, the relatively low density of development may allow resubdivision of existing allotments, in accordance with State government policy.

At the eastern end of the municipality, changes to the RAAF base at Laverton will lead to change in the adjoining municipality, and perhaps within Wyndham. At the western end of the municipality, Little River is experiencing some growth as rural community within commuting distance of Geelong.

In Werribee South, intensive agriculture continues to be the predominant land use. Older buildings are being replaced with new houses and sheds.

Along the coast, some areas are intensively settled, while much is public land, protected for conservation or recreation, or used for public purposes such as sewerage treatment.

Some rural areas are popular for rural residential and small farm uses, with some areas having been subdivided to cater for these lifestyles.

As well as these major processes that are reshaping the landscape of the municipality, many other factors will affect heritage places. Natural processes of decay and weathering affect all buildings and structures. Some structures present unusual problems beyond the experience of most owners. Conserving the many ruinous structures in Truganina and Tarneit presents particular problems. Trees, plantings and gardens are constantly growing and changing, and each will eventually reach the end of its lifespan.

In difficult economic times, even the normal costs of maintenance can be beyond an owner's means. Lack of regular maintenance will increase the speed of decline and the likelihood of major and expensive repairs. Increases in property value, resulting from changes to development potential (such as rezoning) or from improved market attractiveness, will raise municipal and water rates, a cost burden for all owners.

Summary of impacts

In summary, the major development impacts on heritage places appear to be:

1. Development of rural areas for suburban housing potentially resulting in:
 - loss of rural landscape character
 - demolition of significant rural buildings and features
 - loss of their landscape and garden settings for buildings that remain
 - loss of outbuildings, smaller features (eg. stone walls) and archaeological evidence that forms part of significant rural complexes and landscapes
 - loss of windbreaks and boundary plantings throughout the rural areas
2. Increasing demand for rural residential developments, with subsequent impacts on the ability of farmers to maintain their farming activities. This could result in similar impacts to (1), plus:
 - loss of rural land uses and traditional practices (eg. stone wall repair and rebuilding)
3. Intensification of development in established areas and subdivision of existing allotments potentially resulting in:
 - demolition of significant buildings
 - loss of garden elements and significant trees
 - impact on the quality of the streetscape, particularly in Wyndham township
4. Redevelopment and expansion of Werribee township commercial area potentially resulting in:
 - impact on the quality of the commercial and adjoining residential streetscape
 - demolition of significant buildings to enable the redevelopment
 - loss of distinctive character.

Other factors affecting the conservation of significant places include:

5. Lack of maintenance, due to costs or lack of knowledge
6. Inappropriate alterations and additions, often due to lack of access to appropriate expertise
7. Increasing land values, leading to increases in the overall costs of property ownership (including rates, taxes), and resulting in financial pressure to redevelop
8. Decline in the health of trees due to age, damage or disease

Summary of opportunities

Conversely, the major urban development process facing the City of Wyndham could offer substantial opportunities to conserve significant places by:

1. Recognition of significant places as part of the forward planning process used by Council for the growth areas
2. Planning Scheme amendments to protect significant places
3. Generating the funds required through the land subdivision and redevelopment process
4. Using significant places and elements as a basis for building on the distinctive character of an area, increasing its marketability in comparison to other areas
5. Providing viable new uses compatible with conserving significant places.

From a community perspective, conserving heritage places may also have many less tangible benefits. For example:

1. Creating a distinctive and cohesive community character
2. Protecting and improving local amenity
3. Learning about local history and heritage.

Protecting heritage places

Heritage legislation

The following legislation provides a framework for the legal protection of historic places in Victoria:

Local government

- *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

Federal government

- *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Part IIA)* - applies to Aboriginal historic places
- *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*

State government

- *Heritage Act 1995*
- *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*
- *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1987*

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is the best known non-government organisation. It was established in 1956 in Victoria as a private company with the purpose of promoting the conservation of natural and cultural heritage. The Register of significant places established by Trust provides the most comprehensive listing of important places throughout Victoria and includes buildings, towns, areas, gardens, trees and landscape areas.

Although many people believe the National Trust has legal control over places on its register, this is not the case. However, the National Trust is an important advocate and is often effective in its efforts to lobby for the conservation of a significant place. It also has access to considerable expertise through its committees. The views of the National Trust should be sought when changes are proposed to significant places, particularly those on the Trust's Register.

Role of Local Government

Local government has traditionally had responsibility for the proper planning of cities, towns, suburbs and rural areas. This responsibility includes preparing and implementing plans which indicate which land uses will be permitted, and under what conditions. Local government also has the primary responsibility for the assessment and approval of most development proposals, other

than where regional or State-wide issues or environmental concerns bring other statutes into action.

As a planning authority local government is in a position to prepare and implement conservation objectives for local areas and to ensure that development on both public and private land is sensitive to and compatible with such objectives.

The Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987* specifies the matters that may be incorporated into a planning scheme and requires that the conservation and enhancement of buildings, works, objects and places of architectural, historic or scientific interest be provided for in a planning scheme.

In addition to responsibilities in land use planning and development, local government has numerous other powers in relation to historic places including the enforcement of building standards and power to order the repair or demolition of unsafe buildings and structures. Local government authorities like the City of Wyndham also own and manage many historic places, including street works and planting

Role of Federal Government

The responsibilities of the Federal Government focus on protection of the National Estate, World Heritage listings, Aboriginal affairs (including cultural matters) and the export of movable cultural heritage. Of these responsibilities, the primary roles of interest to the protection of historic places within the City of Wyndham are the Register of the National Estate, and the protection offered to historic Aboriginal places.

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is a Register of significant natural and cultural places established by the Australian Heritage Commission (*Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*).

A few places within the municipality are already listed on the Register, indicating the acknowledged heritage value of these places. Other listings are proposed as a result of this study.

Listing on the Register does not generally restrict the actions of a private owner in any way, but does provide some restrictions on the activities of Federal government in relation to places on the Register (Section 30). This provision may also be triggered by programs and works funded by the Federal government, and the advice of the AHC should be sought where Federal funds are being used for projects that may affect significant historic, Aboriginal and natural places.

The AHC is also a valuable source of information and advice to state and local government and the wider community on protecting the National Estate.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Part IIA)

This Federal Act was amended in 1987 to provide additional protection for Aboriginal heritage in Victoria, covering both pre-contact and historic places. It protects objects and places which are significant to Aborigines, and can involve emergency and temporary declarations where a place is under immediate threat. Heritage agreements can be entered into between the responsible Aboriginal community and the owners of the place or object. The Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc. are designated as having responsibility within the City of Wyndham (and the Melbourne region); it is essential that they are informed about new sites and about proposals which may affect known sites and locations likely to contain sites. No historic Aboriginal sites were identified in the present study.

State Government

Heritage Act 1995

The *Heritage Act 1995* replaces the *Historic Buildings Act 1981*. A number of buildings within the City of Wyndham are already listed on this Register, and further listings are proposed.

The Act aims to protect and preserve buildings, works and objects of historic or architectural significance by requiring that a registered building may not be demolished or altered, or registered land developed or subdivided without permission. Owners can be ordered to undertake repairs to prevent deterioration or demolition by neglect. Offences against the Act carry serious penalties.

The Act also includes provisions for the temporary protection of places being considered for registration, and provision for negotiating covenants with the owners of land containing registered places.

Listing of a place on the Register enables the owner to seek financial and other assistance, including a reduction in local government rates, access to low interest loans and grants, and advice on building conservation measures.

Archaeological sites

Historic archaeological sites are now protected under the *Heritage Act*, these provisions having been transferred from the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*. All archaeological sites are protected, whether known or unknown, requiring people to take care to consult with Heritage Victoria during the planning stages of a development to ensure that appropriate surveys are done. Under the *Heritage Act*, all sites located need to be entered into the State government's Heritage Inventory.

Heritage Program

To protect the City's heritage, it is recommended that the City of Wyndham adopts and implements a Heritage Program which provides:

- a clear statement of goals and objectives
- a policy framework to protect heritage places throughout the City
- a process of monitoring the effectiveness of the Program, and reporting back to the Council and community.

The Heritage Program would guide the conservation of the City of Wyndham's heritage. It should not be used to limit the extent or scope of community and Council initiatives. Rather, it provides a framework to help determine future actions and priorities.

Goal

The Heritage Program seeks to enrich the lives of present and future residents, workers and visitors by protecting and enhancing the many heritage assets of the municipality.

Objectives

1. To encourage the retention of heritage places throughout the City for the benefit of present and future generations
2. To protect significant places from adverse impacts resulting from inappropriate use and development.
3. To support and promote proper conservation practices and techniques.
4. To provide support, assistance and encouragement to those who are responsible for the care and management of heritage places, recognising the benefits gained by the whole community through the retention of heritage places
5. To support and initiate ongoing research and investigations on all aspects of the City's history and heritage.
6. To encourage both community appreciation of the City's history and cultural heritage, and active participation in its conservation.

Policy elements

The proposed program will have four policy elements:

Conservation	All of the actions required to retain the significance of a place
Awareness	Encourage community awareness of the City's heritage
Help	Assist owners and managers to care for heritage places
Research	Continue to research and document the City of Wyndham's heritage

Conservation

Conservation involves all of the actions required to retain the significance of a place. The *Conservation* policy should involve:

- Establishing a forward planning framework suited to the planning of the future residential areas ("growth areas") to enable and encourage conservation and continuing use of significant places
- Requiring subdivision and development plans to make provision for the conservation of significant places
- Seeking the listing of places of national and state significance on the Victorian Heritage Register to ensure both their protection and the availability of additional assistance to owners
- Seeking the listing of places identified in this study as being of national, state and regional significance on the Register of the National Estate to ensure both their protection from Commonwealth actions, to fulfil Council's grant obligations, and to enable owners to apply for rebates under the Commonwealth income tax incentives scheme.
- Using the Werribee Planning Scheme to protect places and precincts of national, state, regional and local significance (this also enables access to the Victorian Heritage Restoration Fund)
- Setting a standard of excellence in all Council activities that impinge on the conservation of significant places (including places in Council ownership), and encouraging all other public authorities to follow Council's example.

Forward planning for urban development

Development Plan

A development plan would normally be prepared in the early planning stages for each area of new "greenfields" residential development. Each development plan should:

- Recognise and encourage the protection of places of national, state, regional and local significance identified in the *City of Wyndham Heritage Study*
- Recognise places of local interest identified in the *City of Wyndham Heritage Study* and encourage an assessment of their significance prior to any decision being made on the future use and development of the place
- Incorporate further detailed survey for historical archaeological sites which may not have been recognised in the present study
- Use open space provisions to assist in the protection of broader landscape qualities and larger places
- Establish development guidelines regarding the integration of significant places into future development areas. These guidelines would need to reflect the conservation requirements of different types of places - that is, buildings, structures, trees, gardens, rural complexes etc.

Subdivision and development proposals

Subdivision and development proposals submitted for approval should make provision for the protection of significant places. Each proposal should be accompanied by information, preferably in the form of a conservation plan that defines for each significant place:

- the elements that comprise the place and their relative significance
- the area proposed
- the intended uses and its compatibility with the conservation of the place
- any management or funding arrangements proposed or required.

Nominations

As described briefly above, both the State and Federal governments are able to list places that meet certain criteria and protect them against particular destructive actions.

The Federal Government's Register of the National Estate includes natural and cultural places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community. Listing on this register can assist in protecting these places from the actions/decisions of the Federal government and its agencies. However, it does not impose any requirements on private property owners.

The Heritage Council is a State government body which lists places of state significance on the Heritage Register and then requires that a permit be obtained for any changes; it offers incentives in the form of advice, low-interest loans and grants, as well as the possibility of reduction or removal of land tax and rates.

It is recommended that the City of Wyndham nominate eligible places for the Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate, the latter being a requirement of the grant that has partially funded this study. Resources should be provided to enable expert representation at any subsequent hearings in relation to the inclusion of such places on either register.

The Council should consult with property owners in relation to these nominations.

Planning scheme protection

Planning measures

Through the Werribee Planning Scheme, the Council is expected to fulfil its obligations under the *Planning and Environment Act*, and indicate in a clear and unambiguous way the requirements for protecting heritage places on those using and developing land in the municipality.

The State Government has recently adopted new model heritage overlay controls which will eventually apply to the whole State.

Because of this imminent change, it is proposed that the City of Wyndham would use the new model control as a basis for introducing a planning scheme amendment to protect places of national, state, regional and local significance. This could be done in stages.

The following objectives are part of the State heritage overlay controls:

1. To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance
2. To conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places
3. To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places
4. To conserve specifically identified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place.

By amendment to the Planning Scheme, with respect to heritage places listed in the planning scheme, the State heritage overlay controls require a planning permit be obtained to:

- subdivide or consolidate land
- demolish or remove a building (ie. including part of a building)
- construct a building (ie. including additions to an existing building)
- externally alter a building by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- construct or carry out works
- construct or display a sign
- externally paint a building if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where external paint controls apply or if the painting constitutes an advertisement
- internally alter a building if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage places as one where internal alteration controls apply
- remove, destroy, prune or lop a tree if the schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage

place as one where tree controls apply.

Places of local interest would not be protected until further research confirmed their significance and determined appropriate protection.

Appendix 1 includes the model Heritage Overlay planning provisions.

Guidelines should be prepared to assist those seeking to incorporate new development into a heritage precinct. These guidelines should be tailored to the anticipated needs of property owners, managers and occupiers within the identified precincts.

Use

Finding a compatible use for a significant place is essential if it is to be conserved. Council can offer a substantial incentive to a property owner if it allows a significant building to be used for uses other than those permitted in that zone. In providing this concession, Council needs to ensure that use will guarantee the future conservation of the place and will not be detrimental to the overall amenity of the area. The model Heritage Overlay incorporates clauses on use.

Moving buildings

Significant buildings, structures and other evidence should be retained *in situ*. The removal and resiting of buildings and other structures should only be considered as the last resort. This policy would be implemented by requiring a planning permit for demolition or removal of a building (see above).

Council should provide heritage advice to property owners to assist in developing options for the *in situ* retention of buildings, structures and other evidence.

Where Council is of the opinion that there is no other option available it may grant a permit to allow a building or structure to be removed to a suitable site within the City of Wyndham. As a permit condition, Council should require that prior to removal, the site be inspected by an archaeologist to determine the likely extent and significance of archaeological evidence and a collection/excavation strategy for the site.

The property owner would be responsible for engaging appropriate archaeological expertise, advising the Council of the results and the further action required, consulting with the Council and obtaining their approval for an appropriate new site, and making arrangements that ensure the conservation of the building/structure or any artefacts or other evidence.

Potential archaeological sites

Many places particularly early buildings and historic sites, may contain sub-surface evidence from the area's earliest buildings. 'Archaeological sites' are protected under the *Heritage Act 1995* (and previously under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*).

Before any proposed redevelopment or major surface disturbance, archaeological investigation is required to obtain any information and artefacts that may be present. Consent from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria is required before an archaeological site is excavated, disturbed or destroyed.

The most important action to protect the evidence that may remain within archaeological sites is to recognise the place in the planning scheme, and to establish procedures to ensure thorough survey prior to large-scale subdivision or major changes in use likely to result in ground disturbance.

Council's own actions

Properties owned by Council

As the owner and manager of a number of significant places, including trees and plantings on some road reserves, Council should provide leadership within the community and set a good example with its works on Council-owned or managed places. Specifically, Council should:

- Adopt the Burra Charter as the basis for the planning and conduct of works on all culturally significant places.
- Prepare a conservation plan for each heritage listed property owned or managed by

Council.

- Open conservation work projects to the community to demonstrate conservation techniques to those who are interested.

Trees

Trees along streets and roads are an important part of the character of some parts of the area. This study has not looked at trees in detail and has only identified examples with strong historical associations. Protection and appropriate management of trees along streets and roads is a Council responsibility, and Council may consider preparing a tree strategy to provide a policy framework for maintenance of existing trees and planting of new trees in road reserves.

Specifically, Council should:

- Assess the significance and condition of the major trees within road reserves and other Council land throughout the municipality. Identify any threats to the trees and any problems caused by them. Prepare a simple plan to protect significant trees and a replanting strategy to replace those suffering severe disease or damage; generally replacements should be the same species.
- Consider progressively replacing open SEC wires with aerial bundled cables where they directly affect significant trees, rows and avenues identified in the study.
- Protect significant trees from impacts associated with underground services through early consultation with the utility agencies, and through adoption of single utility easements.

Awareness

Education should encourage community awareness and understanding of all aspects of the City's heritage. The *Awareness* policy should include:

- A heritage awareness program.
- Information for owners and managers of significant places, including those seeking to develop new residential areas.
- Seminars and workshops.

Heritage awareness program

Building community awareness and appreciation of heritage places will assist Council in all aspects of its heritage conservation activities. There are a wide variety of opportunities available to Council including:

- Educate the community through research by students at schools and universities and by individuals.
- Actively campaign to publicise the heritage of the City of Wyndham.
- Make new residents and visitors aware of the heritage places in each locality
- Create pamphlets, maps and booklets for use by locals and tourists about walks, drives and significant places of interest around Wyndham and environs.
- Signpost 'Heritage Walks' and 'Heritage Tours' and provide interpretative signs or plaques on significant places of interest.
- Organise open days at historical sites, with a small charge to be invested back into maintenance and conservation, preservation or restoration of the important features.
- Encourage groups such as the historical society and local residents' organisations to produce postcards, calendars, maps and souvenirs to be offered for sale by newsagents and civic centre.
- Provide easy access to information of the area's history and heritage places, through the library or other local information systems
- Produce videos for loan or purchase to show the history of the city and its current sites of interest.

Information for owners and managers of significant places

A variety of information will be needed by owners and managers of significant places. There is already a wealth of published material that explains conservation processes. The recent *Caring for Historic Buildings: guidelines for alterations and additions to historic buildings* (Historic Buildings Council 1993) is current and soundly based. The Technical Bulletin series produced by the National Trust and Australian Council of National Trusts is also a valuable, more detailed source. The Technical Bulletin series currently covers paint colours, lettering and signs, cleaning masonry, damage to buildings on clay soils, decorating with wallpaper, fences and gates, physical investigation of buildings, inter-war houses, each a separate publication. Copies can be ordered through the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

These publications should be available in the library (and branches) and at the Planning counter.

Secondly, Council should develop a simple leaflet on conserving significant places within the City of Wyndham. This leaflet should be targeted to property owners and managers (including developers) of places identified in this study. It should contain information on:

- the overall heritage program
- Council's approach to conserving the City's heritage
- planning and building requirements, with the advice for owners to contact the Council for advice prior to preparing detailed plans
- specific development guidelines or requirements
- basic information on heritage legislation, heritage registers and covenants
- the availability of a heritage advisory service
- where to find further information: a brief bibliography of sources especially those available through the library or Planning counter.

Seminars and workshops

Seminars and workshops can be an effective way of sharing information, developing common understandings and building skills. As part of the Program, Council should offer a variety of types of seminars and workshops to address the following needs:

- Conservation philosophy, practice and techniques for the building trades and suppliers of building products
- The impact of heritage controls on property values for real estate agents, valuers and property owners
- Introducing the Heritage Program to Council officers
- Researching the history of buildings and heritage places: for owners and other interested people.

Help

Help involves assisting property owners and managers to care for the heritage places under their control. The *Help* policy should involve:

- Providing free-of-charge heritage advice to owners and managers of all places of national, state, regional, and local significance, especially where these places are protected by planning scheme controls.
- Investigating the establishment of a local heritage fund to provide low-interest loans, small grants and rate rebates to assist owners undertake approved maintenance and repair works. Assisting owners access the available sources of external funding.
- Investigating the provision of development bonuses to enable the achievement of a "better than required solution" for the protection of significant places within future urban development areas.
- Waiving all or part of the planning permit fees where a planning permit is required because a property is subject to heritage control in the planning scheme
- Establishing a library of heritage and conservation information suited to the needs of

property owners and managers, and alerting them to its existence

- Preparing information guidelines to assist owners of significant places

Heritage advice & funding support

Many people are uncertain how to best look after a building or other type of place that they own. Many Councils have established a *Heritage Advisory Service* to provide initial advice to property owners (at no cost), as well as to assist the Council administer heritage planning provisions.

There are other valuable roles that a heritage advisory service can provide including training, information and policy development. Most councils engage a single person on an “as needs” or part-time basis to provide this service (usually an architect); however, other specialist advice may be needed from time to time, and Council should ensure that it sets some funds aside for non-architectural advice.

It is recommended that Council establish a heritage advisory service prior to the exhibition of the proposed planning scheme amendment to provide the following services:

- Advise the owners or managers of significant places on particular conservation and maintenance issues, particularly prior to the lodging of any required planning or building permits.
- Assist private owners and Council to seek external funding for conservation works (for example through the Federal government’s *Tax Incentives Scheme* and the State government’s *Victorian Heritage Restoration Fund*.)
- Advise Council officers on planning and building applications related to heritage places.
- Advise on conservation issues related to Council’s own properties and other heritage elements on land owned or managed by Council.
- Provide in-house training for Council officers dealing with heritage matters.
- Prepare heritage policies and guidelines.
- Provide local information and training seminars for those involved in the building trades or the supply of building materials.

The Council should seek assistance from Heritage Victoria (Department of Infrastructure) to establish the service. A matching contribution from the Council would be expected. To be eligible for assistance Council would need to have heritage planning controls in place or on exhibition.

Maintenance assistance

Home maintenance assistance is provided to people in special need. Some of these people may live in a place recognised as of heritage significance in this study. Specialist advice or assistance may be needed from time to time to ensure that the home maintenance assistance provided by Council does not impact on the heritage significance of the property. The heritage advisory service should be able to provide any specialist guidance needed, and assist in locating specific trade skills if needed.

Covenants & agreements

As well as using the Planning Scheme to protect significant places, Council can also seek covenants and agreements: A covenant is attached to a property title and can commit the present and any future owners to conserving a place. It is entered into with the agreement of the owner. Covenant powers are available under the *Heritage Act 1995* and the *Victoria Conservation Trust Act*. By removing or reducing the development potential, a covenant can reduce the costs that are based on property values (eg. rates, land taxes). Covenants are used widely by owners keen to conserve the natural values of their property, and could be equally applied to some cultural heritage places.

Under Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act, Council can also enter into agreements which require a property owner to conserve a place in exchange for benefits such as particular development rights.

Information on these mechanisms should be prepared for use by planning officers and property owners. (see Awareness)

Research

Research involves an ongoing program of investigation and documentation of the City of Wyndham's heritage. The *Research* policy should include:

- Preparing a new history for the whole of the City area.
- Continuing to develop the City of Wyndham local history collection and establishing particular sources and search tools for investigating places.
- Assessing additional places.
- Developing a program for schools.
- Enabling ready access to information from other centres.

Assess additional places

The *City of Wyndham Heritage Study* has investigated many aspects of the municipality's built environment and identified many significant places. The study has produced a well-designed database that is easy to use and update. This could become the central database for all places of cultural and natural heritage significance for the City, and could be made available to the public through the library and historical society.

Some places require or are worthy of additional research and investigation. This is noted in Volume 2.

Over time, other research will be needed as additional places are recognised as potentially important, or as other aspects of the City's history become relevant to the local or wider community.

A City of Wyndham Heritage List - that is, a list of places that have been researched and found worthy of protection under the planning scheme - should be established. Places may be proposed for addition initially to the City of Wyndham Heritage Inventory, and then once fully assessed considered for the City of Wyndham Heritage List. Such nominations may be expected to arise as a result of new research and should normally be accompanied by information on the significance of the place.

Council should consider protection of such places at the time of preparing its *annual heritage report* (except where more urgent action is required).

Schools research program

As well as encouraging an interest in history and heritage, school projects can produce valuable source documents, especially those based on oral history. Schools should be encouraged to undertake such studies initially by circulating a list of possible topics and offering advice on historical method.

A copy of any research undertaken within the City should be lodged with the historical society and the local history collection in the library.

Implementing the Heritage Program

Implementing the Heritage Program will require:

1. Consultation with the community and property owners about the *City of Wyndham Heritage Study* and the proposed Heritage Program
2. Adoption of the Program by Council
3. Allocation of resources including staff time and funds
4. Establishment of a heritage advisory committee to assist with the implementation and ongoing development of the Program.
5. Introduction of the Program to all departments within Council and the integration of its key policies into all aspects of Council's work.

The first step is to establish a timetable for these steps and to establish priorities for the first year of the Program.

Annual heritage report

The Heritage Program should be monitored and its benefits assessed to ensure its objectives are being achieved. Preparation of an annual heritage report to Council and the community is recommended as the most practical method. The annual heritage report should cover (at least):

- places protected during the last year (whether under planning scheme or another register)
- places damaged, destroyed or at risk
- positive examples of works by owners (including Council and public authorities)
- community activities
- assistance provided to owners (funds, advice etc).

Heritage Advisory Committee

A heritage advisory committee could be established to assist Council in the development, implementation and reporting on the Heritage Program. The committee could represent a range of community heritage interests. Nominations for membership could be called for by public advertisement. Qualified or experienced local heritage practitioners are useful as committee members. The committee would be voluntary. Its role would need to be defined and may include:

- advice to Council on planning applications affecting heritage places
- advice to Council on strategic aspects of the Heritage Program
- active involvement in developing and running local heritage activities designed to promote heritage and build community awareness.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Model Heritage Overlay Provisions

43.01 HERITAGE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as **HO** with a number (if shown).

Purpose

To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.

To conserve and enhance heritage places of natural or cultural significance.

To conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of heritage places.

To ensure that development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places.

To conserve specifically identified heritage places by allowing a use that would otherwise be prohibited if this will demonstrably assist with the conservation of the significance of the heritage place.

Scope

The requirements of this overlay area apply to heritage places specified in the schedule to this overlay. A heritage place includes both the listed heritage item and its associated land. Heritage places may also be shown on the planning scheme map.

43.01-1 Permit requirement

A permit is required to:

- Subdivide or consolidate land.
- Demolish or remove a building.
- Construct a building.
- Externally alter a building by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.
- Construct or carry out works.
- Construct or display a sign.
- Externally paint a building if the schedule to this overlay area identifies the heritage place as one where external paint controls apply or if the painting constitutes an advertisement.

- Internally alter a building if the schedule to this overlay area identifies the heritage place as one where internal alteration controls apply.
- Remove, destroy, prune or lop a tree if the schedule to this overlay area identifies the heritage place as one where tree controls apply.

The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works includes a fence, roadworks and street furniture.

43.01-2 Exempt buildings and works

No permit is required for repairs or routine maintenance which do not change the appearance of a heritage place. The repairs must be undertaken to the same details, specifications and materials.

43.01-3 Victorian Heritage Register

No permit is required under this overlay to develop a heritage place identified in the schedule to this overlay as a place which is included on the Victorian Heritage Register if either:

- A permit for the development has been granted under the Heritage Act 1995.
- The development is exempt under Section 66 of the Heritage Act 1995.

43.01-4 Exemptions

An application under this overlay for any of the following classes of development is exempt from the notice requirements of Section 52(1) (a), (b) and (d), the decision requirements of Section 64(1), (2) and (3) and the appeal rights of Section 82(1) of the Act:

- Demolition or removal of an outbuilding (including a carport, garage, pergola, shed or similar structure) unless the outbuilding is identified in the schedule to this overlay.
- Demolition or removal of a fence unless the fence is identified in the schedule to this overlay.
- External alteration of a building if the alteration does not adversely affect the natural or cultural significance of the heritage place.
- External painting of a building.
- Construction of a fence.
- Construction of a carport, garage, pergola, shed or similar structure.
- Construction of a vehicle cross-over.
- Construction of a swimming pool.
- Construction of a tennis court.
- Construction or display of a sign.
- Pruning of a tree.

43.01-5 Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local planning policies.
- The significance of the heritage place and whether the proposal will adversely affect the natural or cultural significance of the place.
- Any applicable heritage study and any applicable conservation policy.
- Whether the location, bulk, form or appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
- Whether the location, bulk, form and appearance of the proposed building is in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the heritage place.
- Whether the demolition, removal or external alteration will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
- Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
- Whether the proposed subdivision or consolidation will adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
- Whether the proposed subdivision or consolidation may result in development which will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.

- Whether the proposed sign will adversely affect the significance, character or appearance of the heritage place.
- Whether the pruning, lopping or development will adversely affect the health, appearance or significance of the tree.

43.01-6 Use of a heritage place

A permit may be granted to use a heritage place for a use which would otherwise be prohibited if all of the following apply:

- The schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where prohibited uses may be permitted.
- The use will not adversely affect the significance of the heritage place.
- The benefits obtained from the use can be demonstrably applied towards the conservation of the heritage place.

Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, the responsible authority must consider:

- The views of the Heritage Council if the heritage place is included on the Victorian Heritage Register and is subject to the requirements of the Heritage Act 1995.
- The effect of the use on the amenity of the area.

Notes:

Refer to the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement, for strategies and policies which may affect the use and development of land

Check the requirements of the zone which applies to the land.

Other requirements may also apply. These can be found at Particular Provisions.

References

Primary Sources

1. Manuscript and Archival

(a) City of Wyndham: (select list)

Shire of Wyndham Letter Books 1885-1891, 1900-1903.

Shire of Werribee Letter Books 1912-1919.

Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1936+.

City of Wyndham. Valuer's books. (Valuation cards from about 1949, previous cards at PRO, arranged alphabetically by street and ward. Cards include title description, street number, size of building, building material, list of owners, valuation, sometimes with sketch of site.)

City of Wyndham. Subdivisional plans, titles and files of Council-owned properties. (Held by Valuer's Dept. Bev. Galloway, Co-ordinator Properties & Valuation.)

City of Wyndham. Engineers records. (These include current bridge plans from 1950s, district plan showing bridges.)

City of Wyndham. Files on various subjects. List held by Werribee CBD Library. (These include files on reserves and parks, land subdivision, water and sewerage reports, irrigation, construction of roads 1930-1946, and a large number of WWII files.)

(b) Public Record Office (Vic.)

Shires of Wyndham & Werribee. Rate Books. 1863-1935.

Shire of Wyndham & Werribee. Minute Books. 1864-1969.

Wyndham Shire Summary Rate Book. 1934-1935.

(c) Werribee CBD Library:

Holds Local History, Genealogy, local societies records and list of maps on database. Local society records include Werribee Horticultural Society. 1936+, Laverton Progress Association Minute Books. 1946-1955, 1965-. There is also a photographic collection indexed under subject. (Includes aerial views around Werribee, a view of Cheetham Salt

Works, views of churches, homes, mechanics institute, railways, schools, post office, people.) Genealogy collect is available on microfilm, CD Rom.

Local History Folder contains information collected from journals, newspapers and other sources relating to the Werribee district. (Includes material on Hoppers Crossing, parks and gardens, avenues of honour, aviation etc.)

(d) Werribee District Historical Society:

Holds files on various subjects, arranged alphabetically in filing cabinets. Photographic collection is listed alphabetically under subjects, names of properties, names of people. Some originals are held and copies in filing cabinet. Computerised list available with details on database such as address, date of photo, biog. details. Family history records are arranged alphabetically under family name. (They include correspondence, family trees, newspaper cuttings and typed material.) Map collection (with a computerised list on database) includes some subdivisional, estate and auction plans, a 1936 aerial view of Werribee, a few architectural drawings, plans relating to closer settlement of the Werribee Estate, and maps relating to Little River.

The WDHS also holds a collection of Family History Tapes and Council Letter Books back to 1880s.

(e) State Library of Victoria:

Holds material about the City of Wyndham in its Manuscripts Collection and RV Cole *Collection of Hotel Records*.

2. Newspapers and Journals

There are many articles relating to the City of Wyndham in the SLV's large collection of newspapers and journals. A number of indexes may be consulted including Illustrations, Picture Collection, Local History, Bibliography, Biography, Business and Property Indexes. Many newspapers and journals are on microfilm. Printouts or photographic prints are available.

(a) Newspapers covering City of Wyndham

Bacchus Marsh Express. 1878-1920 (on microfilm).

West Bourke and South Grant Guardian. 1869-1970 (on microfilm).

Werribee Shire Banner. 17 Oct. 1902-23 Oct. 1920 (on microfilm).

(This is also held by Werribee CBD Library.)

(b) Melbourne newspapers and journals

Many of these newspapers and journals held by the SLV contain articles and illustrations relating to the City of Wyndham. Of particular interest is the *Argus* which has an index 1849-1859, 1910-1949. Other useful newspapers and journals are:

Age.

Australasian Builder. 1880s/1890s.

Australian Builder & Contractors News. 1887-1895.

Australasian. (Many articles/illustrations indexed in Illustrations and Bibliography Indexes.)

Architect. 1939+.

Australasian Sketcher. 1873-1889.

Australian Engineering & Building News. 1879-1881.

Australian Home Beautiful. 1926-1940.

Australian Home Builder. 1922-1925.

Building and Engineering Journal. 1888-1905.

Building and Construction. 1927-1978.

Illustrated Australian News. 1860s-1880s.

Leader.

Real Property Annual. 1913-1921.

RVIAJ. (Journal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.) 1903-1941.

Trust News. (National Trust of Australia, Vic.) Contains many articles on buildings, sites, areas, landscape, planning and conservation issues.

Weekly Times.

3. Maps and Plans

There are a large collection of maps and plans, many indexed under Parishes, relating to the City of Wyndham in a number of repositories. These include early survey and contour maps, historical maps, Parish Plans, subdivisional and auction plans, Army Ordnance maps. Some maps indicate buildings, vegetation and geological features. The major repositories are:

(a) Central Plan Office, Melbourne

Collection of historical maps listed as: (i) Historical Plans, a computerised list

(ii) Put-Away Plans, a handwritten list. Most are on microfiche and copies may be obtained.

(b) State Library of Victoria

This large collection includes early maps, early survey plans, coastal survey maps, geological maps, subdivisional and auction plans, tourist maps, Parish Plans, one-inch-to-a-mile maps.

(c) Werribee District Historical Society

A computerised list of maps is available on the Society's database.

Select List of Maps

(Location shown as CPO, SLV, WDHS, CK, CJ. The last two are copies of maps from many sources held by Carlotta Kellaway and Chris Johnston.)

1835-51. Pastoral Holdings of Port Phillip District, 1972. (CJ).

1837. *Land Around Melbourne and Suburbs*, Geological Map, MD 12D. (CPO).

1839. *Werribee River and Tributaries*. Roll Plan 108. WW Darke (CPO).

1845. *Black Forest, Werribee Plains*. Run 476. (CJ).

1852. *Port Phillip Lands*. Featr. 514. (CJ).

Nov. 1852. *Truganina*. PR T49. Robert Russell. (CJ).

Oct. 1853. *Plan of Parish of Tarneit*. Thos. Wedge, Contract Surveyor. (Same map dated 1857 and later, T20. J. Noone. 1873-1875). (SLV).

1855. *Plan of Proposed Agricultural Reserve on the Little River and Balliang Creek*. Featr. 609. (CJ).

June 1856. Plan of Portions EFGH. Sec.7. Parish of Tarneit. PR R26. (CJ).
April 1858. Plan of Parish of Truganina. Thos. Ham, Surveyor. (CK).
1858. Truganina Run. No. 416. (CJ).
1859. Chirnside PR. Run 576. (CJ).
1859. Country Lots. Parishes of Balliang and Mowyang. Featr. 240. Thos. Nixon. (Shows Aboriginal Reserve.) (CJ).
1861. Port Phillip, Point Cook to Point Gellibrand. CS 27. Cox. Coastal Survey. (CPO).
1863. Deutgam, Truganina. MD 21D. A.R.C. Selwyn, Mines Dept. Map. Shows Chirnside property and Point Cooke homestead. (CK).
14 Jan. 1864. Special Lands. Parish of Deutgam. D42A. Dept. Lands & Survey. (CK).
Sept. 1873. Plan of Parish of Tarneit. T20. J. Noone. (CK).
Oct. 1874. Parish of Deutgam. D40. Shows Chirnside Park and other Chirnside Lands. (CK).
Nov. 1879- Deutgam. L. Goldsmith. Half-scale contour map.
Feb. 1896. Melbourne and Suburbs. Sheet 10. (Shows Wyndham Township, Chirnside properties, Salt Lake.) T. McGauron Litho. Feb. 1896 compiled from 1879 Goldsmith map. (CK).
1904. Irrigation Allots. Werribee Estate. (acquired under Closer Settlement Acts.) (CJ).
1906. MMBW. Metropolitan Farm, Werribee. Featr. 680. (Plan of subdivisional blocks.) (CJ).
1907. Werribee Park Estate. Featr. 667 and 668. 20 chains to an inch. 3 sheets. (CJ).
1909. Werribee Park Estate. Featr. 667F. (CJ).
Sept. 1910. Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. Town of Werribee. P. Campbell. W230E. (Land acquired under Closer Settlement). (CJ).
1913. Werribee Estate. D42E.
1919. Werribee Estate. D42G. (South Western Portion) (CJ).
1922-26. Suburban Irrigation Allots. Town of Werribee. P/A W 230F. (CJ).
Feb. 1924. Deutgam. W.J. Butson. (Shows many details - fords, footbridges, Cheetham Salt Mines, private jetties.) (CK).
Aug. 1928. Rowsley Estate (Kennedys). Parish of Mowyang. D. Campbell, district surveyor. D171A. (CJ).
1930. Tarneit Parish Plan. (With printed names and handwritten names of allot. owners.) (WDHS).
Oct. 1931. Plan of Survey of Part of Sections Q and D. Deutgam. Lands & Survey, Melb. (Shows channels, drainage easements and town allotments.) (CK).
1931. Plan of Subdivision. Deutgam. W.J. Butson. (Shows houses, sheds, plantations, channel reserves.) (CK).
April 1940. Truganina. Parish Plan. (CK).
1951. Deutgam. Parish Plan. (SLV).

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
House	6	Kelly Street	Werribee	258
House	25	Wedge Street	Werribee	387
House	19	Synnot Street	Werribee	327
House	15	Cayleys Road	Werribee South	420
House	735B	Duncans Road	Werribee South	454
House		Little River Road	Little River	43
House	327	Diggers Road	Werribee South	438
House		Robbs Road	Werribee South	482
House	135	Robbs Road	Werribee South	486
House	115	Robbs Road	Werribee South	484
House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	450
House		Sayers Road	Truganina	186
House		Black Forest Rd (north side)	Werribee	201
House	780	Bulban Road (north side, east of Ballis Road)	Werribee	209
House		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	424
House		Dohertys Road	Truganina	158
House	Lot 9	McGraths Road	Werribee	274
House	949	Aviation Road	Werribee South	414
House (fmr Police Paddocks area)	1	Rainsford St	Werribee	304
House (Morton house)		Edgars Road	Little River	26
House (Paynter's?)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	145
House (ruin)		Woods Road	Truganina	193
House (site)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	147
House (site)		Leakes Road	Tarneit	130
House ruin		Rothwell Road	Little River	59
House site		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	276
Houses	1, 12, 32	Crawfords Road	Werribee South	426
Houses	63 - 65?	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	Werribee	251
Irrigation: Site		Tarneit Road (cnr Shaws)	Werribee	337
Ison house & poultry sheds		Bulban Road	Werribee	204
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68	Lock Avenue	Werribee	262
Jetty		Beach Road	Werribee South	416
Jetty (remains)			Werribee South	407
Kelly Park		Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	218
Kendall Blacksmiths		Cherry St/Princes Hwy	Werribee	220

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour		Duncans Road	Werribee	243
Leakes Dairy (Rosegrange)		Sayers Road	Truganina	188
Leakes Road Swamp		Leakes Road	Tarneit	131
Lee House	16	Francis Street	Werribee	245
Lee house (site)		Davis Road	Tarneit	106
Little House		Wattle Avenue	Werribee	348
Little River Farmers Common		Edgars Road (east side)	Little River	31
Little River Mechanics Institute		Rothwell Road	Little River	61
Little River Primary School		Rothwell Road	Little River	64
Little River Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	80
Little River Road Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	82
Little River Uniting Church		Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	Little River	33
Maltby By-pass		Princes Highway	Werribee	283
Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)		Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	382
May Farm	485	Dohertys Road	Truganina	165
McKenzie House		Sayers Road	Tarneit	132
McLeod House	23	McDonald Street	Werribee	271
Mechanics Institute		Watton Street	Werribee	361
Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line		Huntingfield Drive to Little River	Hoppers Cross'g - L River	4
Mervyn Smith Site (Joseph Lanyon Reserve)		Vincent Crescent	Werribee	341
Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	277
Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts	63 - 65	Watton Street	Werribee	372
Miss Black's Home for Children (demolished)	133	Synnot Street	Werribee	326
Missen house		Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys Road)	Tarneit	111
Missen House (site)		Dohertys Road	Truganina	160
Moss house		Derrimut Road	Tarneit	109
Moss house site		Dohertys Road	Truganina	162
Mowyong		Edgars Road	Little River	27
Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)		Dukelows Road	Tarneit	120
Mt Cottrell School site		Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit	101
Muswell	11	Synnot Street	Werribee	322
Myer house		Palmers Road	Truganina	183

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
O'Neills piggery		Old Geelong Road	Hoppers Crossing	15
Oakbank		Shanahans Road	Tarneit	141
Old Little River Hotel		River St (cnr Flinders St)	Little River	49
Old River Alignment		Pyke Street (and others)	Werribee	300
Peppercorns		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	85
Pitson house		Boundary Road (cnr Davis)	Tarneit	96
Plantings		Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Rd & Binnah Ave)	Werribee	295
Point Cook Homestead		Point Cook Homestead Road	Point Cook	94
Point Cook RAAF Base		Point Cook	Point Cook	91
Police House (former)	129	Synnot Street	Werribee	324
Police Lock Up - Paddock Site		Synnot St (near cnr Greaves)	Werribee	319
Portelli house and shop	650	Diggers Road	Werribee South	440
Powell Shops and Service Station	7a	High Street	Werribee	256
Powell's Shearing Shed: Site		Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve)	Werribee	247
Price houses	375-385	K Road	Werribee South	469
Producers Dairying Co. Factory		Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	354
Proposed Cobbledick Weir site		Cobbledick Ford Rd (SE on river)	Tarneit	98
RAAF Hangars		Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road - Sewerage Farm)	Werribee	291
RAAF Hut	5 (rear)	Lignum Road	Werribee South	471
RAAF Williams		Hardman Parade	Laverton	16
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site		Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	Werribee	265
Racecourse Hotel		Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth)	Werribee	235
Railway house		River Street	Little River	54
Railway Station & Goods Shed		Little River	Little River	40
Richmond property		Edgars Road (west side)	Little River	38
River Red Gums		Pyke Street	Werribee	297
Robertson farm complex		Dohertys Rd	Truganina	154
Rockleigh	111	Werribee Street	Werribee	398
Roland Carter House		Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	Werribee	307
Rothwell Bridge		Old Melbourne Road	Little River	47
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct		Rothwell Street	Little River	69
Scott's Farm		Ballan Road	Werribee	196
Shanahan's house		Sayers Road	Tarneit	134

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Shaw house	115	Edgars Road	Little River	29
Shed	432 (rear)	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	476
Shire Hall (fmr.)	49	Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	385
Shire Windmill & Tanks		Davis Road (sth end on river)	Tarneit	108
Silk Dam		Davis Road	Tarneit	107
Silver Birches		Watton Street	Werribee	362
Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel		Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	Truganina	190
Skeleton Creek quarries			Truganina	149
Skeleton Creek Water Reserve		Leakes Road (Nth side of creek)	Truganina	178
Smith house		K Avenue	Werribee South	462
Smith's dairy site		Sayers Road	Tarneit	136
Springhall House site		Diggers Road	Werribee South	435
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School	105?	Greaves St	Werribee	248
St Mary's Hall site		O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd)	Werribee South	475
St Michael's Catholic Church		Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs Rd)	Little River	36
St Thomas' Church of England		Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	331
St Thomas' Church site		Duncans Road	Werribee South	452
State Research Farm		Princes Highway	Werribee	285
Staughtons Bridge		Dohertys Road (west end across Werribee River)	Tarneit	116
Stock house (site)		Sewells Road	Tarneit	140
Stockyards		Wedge Street (off Cottrell St)	Werribee	391
Stone walls		Greens Road	Wyndham Vale	490
Sugar Gum plantations		Diggers Road	Werribee South	436
Sumiya	6	Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt)	Werribee	346
Swimming Pool		Little River (end of McLeans Rd)	Little River	42
Tarcombe		Speedway Road	Little River	75
Tardrew house	518	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	480
Tarneit School site		Hogans Rd (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Tarneit	125
The Manor (remnants)		Wattamolla Ave	Werribee	343
Townsing house (site)	1030	Dohertys Road	Truganina	164
Truganina Munitions Reserve		Palmers Road	Truganina	184
Truganina Township & Cemetery		Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road)	Truganina	167
Truganina/Tarneit Landscape			Tarneit/Truganina	148
Verity house + Farm	360-362	K Road	Werribee South	467

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Villa Franca		Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	Werribee	238
Volant house (now Arva)		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	87
Waite house		Duncans Road	Werribee South	453
Walker House	530	Hogans Road	Tarneit	128
War Memorial		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	376
Water Tower & office		Tower Road	Werribee	339
Wattle Park		Sewells Road	Werribee	311
Weighbridge, office & Troup Park		Watton Street	Werribee	364
Well		Boundary Road	Laverton North	18
Werribee 10 Cinemas		Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	Werribee	254
Werribee Cemetery		Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	Werribee	211
Werribee Chiropractic Centre	16-18	Pyke Street	Werribee	298
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Barber's farm house: Site		Heaths Road	Hoppers Crossing	8
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Well		Boundary Road	Laverton North	18
Edgars Road Drystone Walls		Edgars Road	Little River	24
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Youth Club		Rothwell Road	Little River	67
Little River Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	80
Little River Road Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	82
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Shire Windmill & Tanks		Davis Road (sth end on river)	Tarneit	108
Missen house		Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys Road)	Tarneit	111
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Bill Evans house		Leakes Road (SE cnr Palmers Road)	Truganina	180
Myer house		Palmers Road	Truganina	183
House		Sayers Road	Truganina	186
Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel		Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	Truganina	190
Black Forest Swamp		Black Forest Road	Werribee	203
Werribee Guides Hall		College Road (Soldiers Reserve)	Werribee	229
House	112	Cottrell Street	Werribee	231
Lee House	16	Francis Street	Werribee	245
Werribee 10 Cinemas		Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	Werribee	254
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site		Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	Werribee	265
Baden Powell House		Market Road (cnr Manley St)	Werribee	268
Farm Dairy: Site		Mc Graths Road (off)	Werribee	270
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Irrigation: Site		Tarneit Road (cnr Shaws)	Werribee	337
Sumiya	6	Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt)	Werribee	346
House	22	Wattle Avenue	Werribee	350
House	19	Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey)	Werribee	352
Producers Dairying Co. Factory		Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	354
Weighbridge, office & Troup Park		Watton Street	Werribee	364
Bank (fmr) - P Di Natale	44	Watton Street	Werribee	368
Eucalypts		Werribee St (SW cnr Mambourin)	Werribee	396
Jetty (remains)			Werribee South	407
House	15	Cayleys Road	Werribee South	420
House		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	424
Houses	1, 12, 32	Crawfords Road	Werribee South	426
Springhall House site		Diggers Road	Werribee South	435
Sugar Gum plantations		Diggers Road	Werribee South	436
House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	450
House	735B	Duncans Road	Werribee South	454
Werribee South Store	785	Duncans Road	Werribee South	456
Price houses	375-385	K Road	Werribee South	469
RAAF Hut	5 (rear)	Lignum Road	Werribee South	471
St Mary's Hall site		O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd)	Werribee South	475
House		Robbs Road	Werribee South	482
House	115	Robbs Road	Werribee South	484
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Little River Mechanics Institute		Rothwell Road	Little River	61
Little River Primary School		Rothwell Road	Little River	64
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct		Rothwell Street	Little River	69
Bates House	13	Rothwell Street	Little River	71
Former Grooms House	8	Rothwell Street	Little River	73
Grant Bridge		You Yangs Road	Little River	78
Volant house (now Arva)		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	87
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Davis house & smithy shop		Cowies Hill, Tarneit Road	Tarneit	102
Moss house		Derrimut Road	Tarneit	109
Dam		Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road)	Tarneit	114
Bambra Park	2	Dukelows Road	Tarneit	121
Hogan house		Hogans Road	Tarneit	126
Shanahan's house		Sayers Road	Tarneit	134
Chaffey channel and pumping plant		Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from river	Tarneit	138
House (Paynter's?)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	145
Eastcott orchard		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	143
Boundary Road plantings		Boundary Road	Truganina	150
Evans house (former)	725	Boundary Road	Truganina	152
Robertson farm complex		Dohertys Rd	Truganina	154
House		Dohertys Road	Truganina	158
Missen House (site)		Dohertys Road	Truganina	160
Army Stables		Dohertys Road	Truganina	156
May Farm	485	Dohertys Road	Truganina	165
Truganina Township & Cemetery		Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road)	Truganina	167
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Scott's Farm		Ballan Road	Werribee	196
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House		Black Forest Rd (north side)	Werribee	201
Werribee Racecourse		Bulban Road (cnr Ballan and Racecourse Rds)	Werribee	206
House	780	Bulban Road (north side, east of Balls Road)	Werribee	209
Werribee Cemetery		Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	Werribee	211
Kelly Park		Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	218
Kendall Blacksmiths		Cherry St/Princes Hwy	Werribee	220
Cherry Grill	49	Cherry Street	Werribee	222
Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre	90	Cottrell Street	Werribee	233
Racecourse Hotel		Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth)	Werribee	235
Werribee Primary School No. 649		Deutgam Street	Werribee	240
Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour		Duncans Road	Werribee	243
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School	105?	Greaves St	Werribee	248
Houses	63 - 65?	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	Werribee	251
Powell Shops and Service Station	7a	High Street	Werribee	256
House	6	Kelly Street	Werribee	258
Cullen's poultry farm		Lock Ave	Werribee	260
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68	Lock Avenue	Werribee	262
Hogan Stables	18	Mambourin Street	Werribee	266
Maltby By-pass		Princes Highway	Werribee	283
Chaffey Irrigation Scheme		Quantin Binnah Ave	Werribee	301
House (fmr Police Paddocks area)	1	Rainsford St	Werribee	304
Former Stables	18	Russell Street	Werribee	309
Wattle Park		Sewells Road	Werribee	311
Former Picture Palais (now video shop)		Station Street	Werribee	313

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Police House (former)	129	Synnot Street	Werribee	324
House	19	Synnot Street	Werribee	327
Werribee Community Centre (fmr Miss Davis House)	2	Synnot Street	Werribee	329
St Thomas' Church of England		Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	331
The Manor (remnants)		Wattamolla Ave	Werribee	343
Little House		Wattle Avenue	Werribee	348
Davis Hardware & House	11-17	Watton St (cnr Synnot St)	Werribee	356
Chirnside Park		Watton Street	Werribee	358
Bridge Hotel	197 - 199	Watton Street	Werribee	366
Callanan's Chemist	47	Watton Street	Werribee	370
Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts	63 - 65	Watton Street	Werribee	372
War Memorial		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	376
Deneys Clock		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	374
Commercial Hotel	101 - 111	Watton Street (cnr Wedge St)	Werribee	379
Shire Hall (fmr.)	49	Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	385
House	25	Wedge Street	Werribee	387
House	36	Wedge Street	Werribee	389
Ford		Werribee River	Werribee	394
Rockleigh	111	Werribee Street	Werribee	398
Carramar House + Farm	1055	Aviation Road	Werribee South	412
House	949	Aviation Road	Werribee South	414
Werribee Park Primary School No. 5409		Cayleys Road	Werribee South	418
Cunningham House	1	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	428
Bailey Houses	249-252	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	429
Cunningham House	51	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	431
Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall		Diggers Road	Werribee South	433
Portelli house and shop	650	Diggers Road	Werribee South	440
Former Werribee Estate school site and School Teacher's House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	442
Graham's Dairy		Duncans Road	Werribee South	448
Building and Water Tower	818	Duncans Road	Werribee South	458
Smith house		K Avenue	Werribee South	462
Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course		K Road	Werribee South	464
Verity house + Farm	360-362	K Road	Werribee South	467

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Deveney house		Maimones Road	Werribee South	473
Adapted railway carriage	500	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	478
Tardrew house	518	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	480
Anderson Homestead Site		Lollypop Creek (sth of)	Wyndham Vale	492
<u>National significance</u>				
Werribee Park		Princes Highway	Werribee Park	401
<u>Not Assessed</u>				
Banksia marginata		"Green Hill", Eynesbury Estate	Eynesbury	1
Leakes Road Swamp		Leakes Road	Tarneit	131
Dempsey house		Leakes Road (near cnr Palmers)	Truganina	177
Fishers Motors			Werribee	195
Powell's Shearing Shed: Site		Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve)	Werribee	247
Canoe Tree		McGrath Road (off)	Werribee	273
House	Lot 9	McGraths Road	Werribee	274
River Red Gums		Pyke Street	Werribee	297
Old River Alignment		Pyke Street (and others)	Werribee	300
CSIRO property: trees		Railway Ave (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Werribee	303
Stockyards		Wedge Street (off Cottrell St)	Werribee	391
Wooden box drain		Werribee River	Werribee	395
Waite house		Duncans Road	Werribee South	453
Dunn's House		Dunns Lane	Werribee South	460
Chimside deer paddock (former)	325	K Road	Werribee South	466
Shed	432 (rear)	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	476
Harold Young house		Hobbs Road	Wyndham Vale	491
<u>Not significant</u>				
Hopper's house: Site		Hoppers Road	Hoppers Crossing	10
O'Neills piggery		Old Geelong Road	Hoppers Crossing	15
Railway house		River Street	Little River	54
Mervyn Smith Site (Joseph Lanyon Reserve)		Vincent Crescent	Werribee	341
House	327	Diggers Road	Werribee South	438
Edwards House		Edwards Lane	Werribee South	461
<u>Regional significance</u>				
Mow Yong		Edgars Road	Little River	27
Campbell house and store		Edgars Road	Little River	20
Little River Uniting Church		Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	Little River	33
Heritage of the City of Wyndha			Index by Level of Significance	

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Old Little River Hotel		River St (cnr Flinders St)	Little River	49
Tarcombe		Speedway Road	Little River	75
Ison house & poultry sheds		Bulban Road	Werribee	204
Werribee Irrigation System		Channel Reserve	Werribee	214
Muswell	11	Synnot Street	Werribee	322
Water Tower & office		Tower Road	Werribee	339
Silver Birches		Watton Street	Werribee	362
Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)		Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	382
Diversion weir and channel		Werribee River	Werribee	392
Werribee South Irrigation Settlement			Werribee South	409
Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach			Werribee South	403
George Chimside's Experimental Dairy Farm		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	422
Cobbledick house (ruin)		Cobbledick Ford Road	Wyndham Vale	488
<u>State significance</u>				
Eynesbury		Eynesbury Road	Eynesbury	2
RAAF Williams		Hardman Parade	Laverton	16
Railway Station & Goods Shed		Little River	Little River	40
Rothwell Bridge		Old Melbourne Road	Little River	47
Cheetham Saltworks		Aviation Road	Point Cook	89
Point Cook RAAF Base		Point Cook	Point Cook	91
Point Cook Homestead		Point Cook Homestead Road	Point Cook	94
Chimside (Corpus Christi) Gates		Chimside Ave (cnr Russell)	Werribee	224
Carter's housing estate		College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres, Anderson St	Werribee	226
Villa Franca		Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	Werribee	238
Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	277
State Research Farm		Princes Highway	Werribee	285
Geodetic Survey Baseline		Princes Hwy	Werribee	288
RAAF Hangars		Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road - Sewerage Farm)	Werribee	291
Roland Carter House		Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	Werribee	307
Werribee Railway Station		Station Street	Werribee	315
Crossroads Uniting Church and Manse		Synnot Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	334

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Fowler house and silo		Duncans Road	Werribee South	444

Heritage of the City of Wyndham

Volume 2: Heritage Places

Report prepared by

Context Pty Ltd

In association with

Dr Carlotta Kellaway

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The study was undertaken by Context Pty Ltd for the City of Wyndham. The consultants were responsible for the preparation of this report. The material contained in the report represents the main results of the study. The views expressed and conclusions reached are those of the consultants and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of any of the funding bodies.

The consultant study team is listed below:

Chris Johnston	Project manager
Kristal Buckley	Archaeologist
Dr Carlotta Kellaway	Historian

Acknowledgments

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Cover photograph: Entry gate, Truganina Cemetery

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Introduction

Background

The City of Wyndham Heritage Study was initiated by the City. After applying for and receiving partial funding for the project through the National Estate Grants Program, the City commissioned Context Pty Ltd to conduct the study.

Purpose of study

The City of Wyndham Heritage Study seeks to identify, evaluate, document and recommend ways to conserve the built heritage of the City of Wyndham.

Scope

The study brief required that the study consider places that may be of cultural significance throughout the City of Wyndham, including those on Crown Land or owned by the city.

The specific tasks required are summarised under *Methods* in Volume 1.

Assessment of Aboriginal heritage places was not included in the study. Studies of Aboriginal places have been previously conducted over parts of the municipality.

Objectives

The study brief specified the objectives as being to:

- identify, evaluate and document places of cultural significance in the study area, excluding Aboriginal heritage places
- to make recommendations for the conservation and management of significant places identified.

Management & funding

Funds for the study came from two sources. A grant was provided by the Commonwealth Government under the National Estate Grants Program. The City of Wyndham contributed the balance of the funding.

The study was managed by a Steering Committee comprising:

- Wyndham City Council officers - Greg Wood
- Victorian National Estate Committee - Geoff Austin
- Heritage Victoria - Leah McKenzie
- A representative of the local historical society - Gwen Hames
- A representative of the local community - Bronwen Hickman

Heritage criteria

As required in the brief, our work was guided by the *Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (The Burra Charter)* a charter developed by Australia ICOMOS. The Charter defines cultural significance as being aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

From these four adjectives, more specific criteria can be developed to help describe why a place has significance (ie. the nature of significance). In most instances a place is significant for several reasons and all aspects of its significance need to be considered.

These terms mean:

- *Aesthetic*: aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception
- *Historic*: historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society (and therefore architecture).
- *Scientific*: the scientific or research value of a place depends on the importance of the data involved and the extent to which a place can contribute further substantial information. (This criterion is often applied to archaeological sites)
- *Social*: social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment.

A place may be important because its physical form and fabric demonstrates its significance. A place may also be important because it was associated with significant events even though no physical evidence remains.

The following criteria, which expand on the four values defined above, were used by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance.

Criteria: Individual places

The following criteria are proposed for use by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance for each individual place.

History:

Does the place provide physical evidence of history? For example, is the place:

- important for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state or locality
- important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest
- important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, landuse, function or technique)
- important for the way it represents aspects of national or local sentiment, values or concepts.

Design:

Does the place demonstrate a particular design style or tradition in relation to the type of place? For example, is the place:

- important for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or

achievement

- important as an illustration of the typical fashions, styles and tastes of a past period.

Aesthetic value:

Does the place demonstrate qualities that are considered to contribute to contemporary aesthetic values?

Cultural sentiment:

Does the place have strong or special associations with a particular community or group for social, cultural, symbolic or spiritual reasons?

Research value:

Does the place have the potential to provide information (through a process of research and investigation) that will contribute to a greater understanding of the history of the locality or beyond?

Association:

Does the place have close or special associations with individuals or organisations and groups whose activities have been significant within the history of the locality or beyond?

Criteria: Heritage areas & precincts

The following criteria were used by the consultants in assessing identified places and preparing the statements of significance for heritage areas and precincts.

Aesthetic:

- groups of buildings that physically and spatially comprise a cohesive grouping, streetscape or area and that possesses a strong local identity.

Architectural importance:

Groups of buildings, streetscapes or precincts that

- consist of individual buildings of architectural merit and which combine to form a coherent whole
- represent a particular style or use of building materials, reflecting the standards and tastes of a community or neighbourhood during one period of history
- display strong architectural similarities due to either continuous height, verandah lines, setback (etc.), or similarity of function combined with compatible building elements
- represent a progression of architectural styles over time.

Historical importance:

Groups of building, streetscapes or precincts which -

- are representative of or associated with a particular social, ethnic or economic group during a particular period;
- show the technological or industrial achievements of the community, state or nation
- illustrate historical development patterns such as the evolution of particular functions, uses or areas during one or more historical periods
- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the community and or the evolution of the settlement
- are closely associated with the life or activities of persons, groups and organisations that have made a significant contribution to the community.

Social importance:

Groups of buildings, streetscapes or precincts that -

- can be considered to be of sentimental interest to the community or to visitors and tourists
- are of social or locational importance as they accommodate activity essential to surrounding activities or are a focal point for gatherings of groups of people
- are generally recognised as an important landmark by the community.

Research importance:

- groups of buildings that demonstrate aspects of the evolution of architecture, or that are highly distinctive or original in their style or construction, or that display outstanding construction techniques or construction techniques typical of certain eras (and that are therefore an important resource for research).

Locality attributes

In addition to the above criteria, recognition should also be given to the following **attributes** of a locality which can substantially enhance its value-

Street character:

- established trees
- street width and form
- street vistas and focal points
- street materials - road surfacing, pavements, nature strips, gutters
- street furniture - street lamps, poles, signs, shelters, seats
- relationship to open space areas
- building features that extend onto the street - verandahs, cantilevered balconies.

Street layout:

- unusual street layout, for example, curved street patterns, cul-de-sacs.

Topography:

- the influence of natural features, including hilly terrain, creeks, marshy land, on the urban street pattern and building form.

Degree of significance

The degree of significance refers to its relative importance compared to other similar known examples. It is usually summarised as the following categories

- **National or state significance:** part of the heritage of Australia or Victoria
- **Regional significance:** important parts of the heritage of the metropolitan area or of the western metropolitan region
- **Local significance:** important example of the heritage of the City of Wyndham or important examples within a locality that is part of the City (eg. Little River)
- **Local interest:** places that reflect interesting aspects of the City or locality and are worth recording. Over time, some of these places *may* increase in significance.

Historical Themes

A regional thematic framework was developed in the *Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study* (Melbourne Western Region Commission, 1986). These themes are arranged chronologically and grouped into 15 topics :

1. Exploring and colonising the western plains.
2. Appropriating the western plains.
3. Extracting resources from the western plains.
4. Initiatives to diversify rural production.

5. Developing an industrial base.
6. Changes in the nature of industry.
7. Work and employment.
8. A place to live.
9. Growth of communities.
10. Leisure time.
11. Migration into and out of the region.
12. Ports and waterways.
13. Modifying the environment.
14. Development and change in local government.
15. The West and Melbourne.

The topics are not mutually exclusive. Some places illustrate, demonstrate or are associated with more than one theme.

Not all of the region's historical themes are evident within the City of Wyndham.

The themes are listed in Volume 1. Below is a listing of the places identified arranged according to the themes.

REGIONAL THEME

1.2 Settling

Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course K Road Werribee South

1.6 Surveying the land.

Geodetic Survey Baseline Princes Hwy Werribee

2.1 Pastoralists

Eynesbury	Eynesbury Road	Eynesbury
Mowyong	Edgars Road	Little River
Former Grooms House	Rothwell Street	Little River
Point Cook Homestead	Point Cook Homestead Road	Point Cook
Oakbank	Shanahans Road	Tarneit
Robertson farm complex	Dohertys Rd	Truganina
The Manor (remnants)	Wattamolla Ave	Werribee
Werribee Park	Princes Highway	Werribee Park
Chimside deer paddock (former)	K Road	Werribee South
Cobbledick house (ruin)	Cobbledick Ford Road	Wyndham Vale
Anderson Homestead Site	Lollypop Creek (sth of)	Wyndham Vale

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

Well	Boundary Road	Laverton North
Shaw house	Edgars Road	Little River
Edgars Road Drystone Walls	Edgars Road	Little River
Little River Farmers Common	Edgars Road (east side)	Little River
Richmond property	Edgars Road (west side)	Little River
Ball House	Little River Road (adj railway li	Little River
Volant house (now Arva)	Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell
Peppercorns	Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell

Pitson house	Boundary Road (cnr Davis)	Tarneit
Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve	Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit
Davis house & smithy shop	Cowies Hill, Tarneit Road	Tarneit
Davis Farm	Davis Road	Tarneit
Moss house	Derrimut Road	Tarneit
Missen house	Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys R	Tarneit
Dam	Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road)	Tarneit
Bambra Park	Dukelows Road	Tarneit
Walker House	Hogans Road	Tarneit
Hogan house	Hogans Road	Tarneit
House (site)	Leakes Road	Tarneit
McKenzie House	Sayers Road	Tarneit
Shanahan's house	Sayers Road	Tarneit
Stock house (site)	Sewells Road	Tarneit
Evans house (former)	Boundary Road	Truganina
May Farm	Dohertys Road	Truganina
House	Dohertys Road	Truganina
Doherty House	Dohertys Road (west of Derrimut R	Truganina
Early stone hut and yard	Leakes Road	Truganina
Albert and Alfred Leakes houses	Leakes Road	Truganina
Eades house (site)	Leakes Road	Truganina
Henry Robinson house	Palmers Road	Truganina
House	Sayers Road	Truganina
House (ruin)	Woods Road	Truganina
Scott's Farm	Ballan Road	Werribee
Hegarty's House	Ballan Road (SE cnr Edgar St)	Werribee
House	Bulban Road	Werribee
Springhall House site	Diggers Road	Werribee South

2.4 Government land needs

RAAF Williams	Hardman Parade	Laverton
Bombing Range & Observers Huts	Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road)	Mambourin
Point Cook RAAF Base	Point Cook	Point Cook
Bombing Range	Springhill Road (sth side, west o	Tarneit
Army Stables	Dohertys Road	Truganina
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site	Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	Werribee
RAAF Hangars	Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road -	Werribee
RAAF Hut	Lignum Road	Werribee South

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

Townsing house (site)	Dohertys Road	Truganina
Skeleton Creek Water Reserve	Leakes Road (Nth side of creek)	Truganina
Bill Evans house	Leakes Road (SE cnr Palmers Road)	Truganina

House	Black Forest Rd (north side)	Werribee
Chimside (Corpus Christi) Gates	Chimside Ave (cnr Russell)	Werribee
Carnboon	Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee
House site	Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee
House (fmr Police Paddocks area)	Rainsford St	Werribee
Wattle Park	Sewells Road	Werribee
Carramar House + Farm	Aviation Road	Werribee South
House	Aviation Road	Werribee South
House	Cayleys Road	Werribee South
House	Crawfords Road	Werribee South
Bailey Houses	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South
Cunningham House	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South
Cunningham House	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South
Fowler house and silo	Duncans Road	Werribee South
House	Duncans Road	Werribee South
Waite house	Duncans Road	Werribee South
Smith house	K Avenue	Werribee South
Price houses	K Road	Werribee South
Verity house + Farm	K Road	Werribee South
Deveney house	Maimones Road	Werribee South
Tardrew house	O'Connors Road	Werribee South
House	Robbs Road	Werribee South
House	Robbs Road	Werribee South
Harold Young house	Hobbs Road	Wyndham Vale

3.1 Quarrying the plains

Skeleton Creek quarries	Truganina
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3.4 Extracting mineral wealth

Cheetham Saltworks	Aviation Road	Point Cook
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4.1 Novel industries

Leakes Dairy (Rosegrange)	Sayers Road	Truganina
Wine Cellars	Skeleton Creek	Truganina

4.2 Boosting production

Proposed Cobbledick Weir site	Cobbledick Ford Rd (SE on river)	Tarneit
Chaffey channel and pumping plant	Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from ri	Tarneit
Eastcott orchard	Tarneit Road	Tarneit
House (Paynter's?)	Tarneit Road	Tarneit
House (site)	Tarneit Road	Tarneit
Werribee Irrigation System	Channel Reserve	Werribee
Plantings	Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Rd &	Werribee
Chaffey Irrigation Scheme	Quantin Binnah Ave	Werribee
Irrigation: Site	Tarneit Road (cnr Shaws)	Werribee

Water Tower & office	Tower Road	Werribee
Diversion weir and channel	Werribee River	Werribee
Werribee South Irrigation Settlement		Werribee South
Houses	Crawfords Road	Werribee South
4.3 New rural activities		
Graham's Dairy	Duncans Road	Werribee South
Building and Water Tower	Duncans Road	Werribee South
Cullen's poultry farm	Lock Ave	Werribee
Edwards House	Edwards Lane	Werribee South
George Chimside's Experimental Dairy	Crawfords Road	Werribee South
Ison house & poultry sheds	Bulban Road	Werribee
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68 Lock Avenue	Werribee
Producers Dairying Co. Factory	Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee
Smith's dairy site	Sayers Road	Tarneit
4.5 Experimentation & research		
State Research Farm	Princes Highway	Werribee
5.4 Building materials		
Adapted railway carriage	O'Connors Road	Werribee South
5.7 Munitions and armaments		
Truganina Munitions Reserve	Palmers Road	Truganina
6.1 Transport		
Railway Station & Goods Shed	Little River	Little River
Railway house	River Street	Little River
Grant Bridge	You Yangs Road	Little River
Staughtons Bridge	Dohertys Road	Tarneit
Boundary Road plantings	Boundary Road	Truganina
Maltby By-pass	Princes Highway	Werribee
Werribee Railway Station	Station Street	Werribee
6.3 Developing a workforce		
Crinnigan house (site)	Dukelows Road (on river)	Tarneit
6.4 Economic depression		
Jetty	Beach Road	Werribee South
8.1 Setting up the townships		
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct	Rothwell Street	Little River
Racecourse Hotel	Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St)	Werribee
8.2 Housing estates		
Baden Powell House	Market Road (cnr Manley St)	Werribee
Carter's housing estate	College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres	Werribee
8.3 Creating a home		
Devine house (ruins)	Edgars Road	Little River

House	Little River Road	Little River
House ruin	Rothwell Road	Little River
Bates House	Rothwell Street	Little River
Ardcloney	Dohertys Road (Greek Hill)	Tarneit
Missen House (site)	Dohertys Road	Truganina
House	Cottrell Street	Werribee
Villa Franca	Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	Werribee
Houses	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	Werribee
House	Kelly Street	Werribee
Hogan Stables	Mambourin Street	Werribee
House	Mortimer St	Werribee
Werribee Chiropractic Centre	Pyke Street	Werribee
Roland Carter House	Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	Werribee
House	Synnot Street	Werribee
Muswell	Synnot Street	Werribee
Werribee Community Centre	Synnot Street	Werribee
Sumiya	Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt)	Werribee
House	Wattle Avenue	Werribee
Little House	Wattle Avenue	Werribee
House	Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey)	Werribee
Silver Birches	Watton Street	Werribee
House	Wedge Street	Werribee
House	Wedge Street	Werribee
Rockleigh	Werribee Street	Werribee

8.4 Housing to meet people's needs

Lee House	Francis Street	Werribee
McLeod House	McDonald Street	Werribee

9.1 Overcoming isolation

Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line	Huntingfield Drive to Little River	Hoppers Cross'g - L River
Rothwell Bridge	Old Melbourne Road	Little River
Tarcombe	Speedway Road	Little River
Early track	Dukelows Rd (to Boundary Rd)	Tarneit
Ford	Werribee River	Werribee

9.2 Servicing communities

Shire Windmill & Tanks	Davis Road (sth end on river)	Tarneit
Wooden box drain	Werribee River	Werribee

9.3 Establishing community service

Bull house	River St (cnr Rothwell St)	Little River
Youth Club	Rothwell Road	Little River
Mt Cottrell School site	Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit

Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)	Dukelows Road	Tarneit
Tarneit School site	Hogans Rd (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Tarneit
Truganina Township & Cemetery	Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road)	Truganina
Werribee Cemetery	Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	Werribee
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church,	Greaves St	Werribee
Police Lock Up - Paddock Site	Synnot St (near cnr Greaves)	Werribee
Police House (former)	Synnot Street	Werribee
Werribee Hospital	Synnot Street	Werribee
Weighbridge, office & Troup Park	Watton Street	Werribee

9.4 Learning in the community

Little River Mechanics Institute	Rothwell Road	Little River
Little River Primary School	Rothwell Road	Little River
Werribee Primary School No. 649	Deutgam Street	Werribee
Werribee Park Primary School No. 5	Cayleys Road	Werribee South
Former Werribee Estate school site	Duncans Road	Werribee South

9.5 Local Shops & Stores

Campbell house and store	Edgars Road	Little River
Old Little River Hotel	River St (cnr Flinders St)	Little River
Blacksmiths shop	River Street	Little River
Kendall Blacksmiths	Cherry St/Princes Hwy	Werribee
Cherry Grill	Cherry Street	Werribee
Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre	Cottrell Street	Werribee
Powell Shops and Service Station	High Street	Werribee
Davis Hardware & House	Watton St (cnr Synnot St)	Werribee
Bank (fmr) - P Di Natale	Watton Street	Werribee
Bridge Hotel	Watton Street	Werribee
Callanan's Chemist	Watton Street	Werribee
Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts	Watton Street	Werribee
Deneys Clock	Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee
Commercial Hotel	Watton Street (cnr Wedge St)	Werribee
Fishers Motors		Werribee
Portelli house and shop	Diggers Road	Werribee South
Werribee South Store	Duncans Road	Werribee South

9.6 A sense of community and identity

Little River Uniting Church	Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	Little River
St Michael's Catholic Church	Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs	Little River
Christ Church	Rothwell Road	Little River
Swimming Pool	Little River (end of McLeans Rd)	Little River
Little River Reserve	You Yangs Road	Little River
Werribee Guides Hall	College Road (Soldiers Reserve)	Werribee
Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour	Duncans Road	Werribee

Avenue of Honour: Remnants	Princes Hwy (near Tower Rd)	Werribee
St Thomas' Church of England	Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St)	Werribee
Crossroads Uniting Church and Manse	Synnot Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee
Chimside Park	Watton Street	Werribee
War Memorial	Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee
Former Stables	Russell Street	Werribee
Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall	Diggers Road	Werribee South
St Thomas' Church site	Duncans Road	Werribee South
St Mary's Hall site	O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd)	Werribee South

10.1 Sport and recreation

Black Forest Swamp	Black Forest Road	Werribee
Werribee Racecourse	Bulban Road	Werribee
Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach		Werribee South

10.3 Public entertainment

Werribee 10 Cinemas	Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	Werribee
Former Picture Palais	Station Street	Werribee

13.2 Creating a familiar environment

Truganina/Tarneit Landscape		Tarneit/Truganina
Kelly Park	Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee

13.3 Valuing indigenous places

Banksia marginata	"Green Hill", Eynesbury Estate	Eynesbury
Leakes Road Swamp	Leakes Road	Tarneit

14.1 Inception of local government

Myer house	Palmers Road	Truganina
Masonic Centre	Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	Werribee
Shire Hall (fmr.)	Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee

15.1 Supporting the metropolis

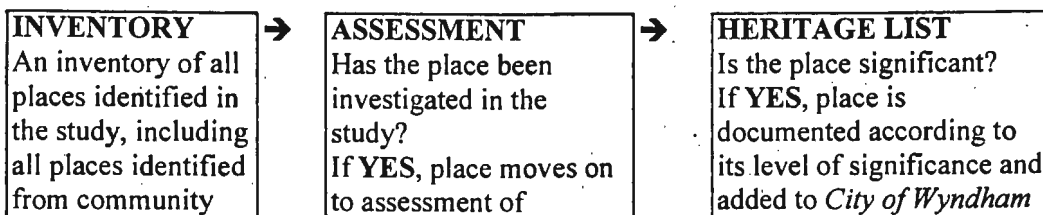
Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer	Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee
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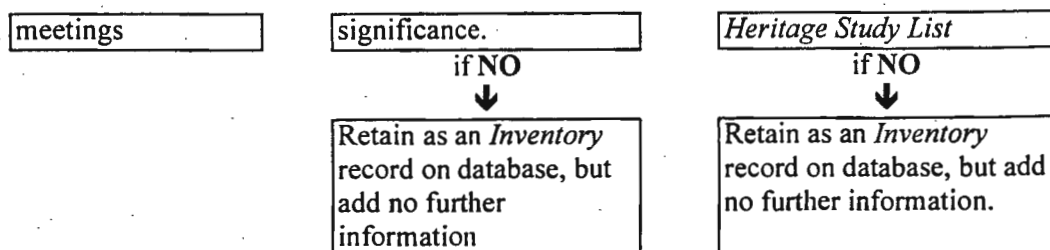
Results

Database

During the study, 258 places were identified and entered into the database.

The process applied is shown in the diagram below. A record of all places identified in the study has been retained on the database so that it can be used to assist future researchers.





The database therefore contains two broad categories of places:

Heritage Inventory: includes all places advised to the consultants through research, local meetings and field work. The places on the Heritage Inventory are those that were:

- not investigated further, or
- not considered of national, state, regional or local significance in accordance with the study criteria
- ranked as local interest.

Heritage List: those places assessed as being of:

- national/state significance
- regional significance
- local significance.

Neither the Heritage Inventory nor the Heritage List has been adopted by the City of Wyndham at this stage.

Number of significant places

The study assessed 230 places as being significant. These places were assessed as being of the following by levels of significance:

- National or state significance 19
- Regional significance 16
- Local significance 107
- Local interest 88

Study products

The results of the study comprise:

- Volume 1: *Identifying & caring for important places* covers the study methods in detail and includes a suggested heritage program suitable for adoption by the Wyndham City Council.
- Volume 2: Heritage places - this report.
- Electronic database: created using the Microsoft *Access 2.0* program
- Map series indicating the location of each place surveyed during the study, or in previous studies.

Photograph albums containing field survey cards and one set of the photographs taken during the study are held by the consultants.

Copies of historical research materials gathered by the consultants from sources such as the Central Plan Office and Registrar General's Office. These have been lodged with the City of Wyndham.

Indexes

To assist the reader in locating places in Volume 2, three indexes are provided:

by Place Name

This index is in alphabetical order by the name of the place. Places that do not have a name are referred to by the type of place, for example *House*. This index also lists the street address and locality for each place.

by Locality

This index is in alphabetical order grouped by locality. Within each locality, places are listed by street name and number.

by Significance

This index groups together places by their assessed level of significance in the order listed below. The levels of significance appear in alphabetical order (as below). Within each level of significance, places are listed in street address order.

- **Demolished** - not significant
- **Local interest:** places that reflect interesting aspects of the City or locality and are worth recording. Over time, some of these places *may* increase in significance.
- **Local significance:** important example of the heritage of the City of Wyndham or important examples within a locality that is part of the City (eg. Little River)
- **National significance:** part of the heritage of Australia
- **Not assessed:** these places were not able to be located during the study and where therefore not assessed
- **Not significant:** these places were assessed to be not significant
- **Regional significance:** important parts of the heritage of the metropolitan area or of the western metropolitan region
- **State significance:** part of the heritage of Victoria

Index by Place Name

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Adapted railway carriage	500	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	478
Albert and Alfred Leakes houses (site)		Leakes Road	Truganina	171
Anderson Homestead Site		Lollypop Creek (sth of)	Wyndham Vale	492
Ardcloney	4460	Dohertys Road (Greek Hill)	Tarneit	113
Army Stables		Dohertys Road	Truganina	156
Avenue of Honour: Remnants		Princes Hwy (near Tower Rd)	Werribee	294
Baden Powell House		Market Road (cnr Manley St)	Werribee	268
Bailey Houses	249-252	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	429
Ball House		Little River Road (adj railway line)	Little River	45
Bambra Park	2	Dukelows Road	Tarneit	121
Bank (fmr) - P Di Natale	44	Watton Street	Werribee	368
Banksia marginata		"Green Hill", Eynesbury Estate	Eynesbury	1
Barber's farm house: Site		Heaths Road	Hoppers Crossing	8
Bates House	13	Rothwell Street	Little River	71
Beamish House (demolished)	41	Synnot St	Werribee	318
Bill Evans house		Leakes Road (SE cnr Palmers Road)	Truganina	180
Black Forest Swamp		Black Forest Road	Werribee	203
Blacksmiths shop	44	River Street	Little River	55
Bombing Range		Springhill Road (sth side, west of Werribee Rv)	Tarneit	142
Bombing Range & Observers Huts		Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road)	Mambourin	84
Boundary Road plantings		Boundary Road	Truganina	150
Bridge Hotel	197 - 199	Watton Street	Werribee	366
Browne's farm: Site		Bindowan Drive	Hoppers Crossing	6
Building and Water Tower	818	Duncans Road	Werribee South	458
Bull house		River St (cnr Rothwell St)	Little River	52
Callanan's Chemist	47	Watton Street	Werribee	370
Campbell house and store		Edgars Road	Little River	20
Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach			Werribee South	403
Canoe Tree		McGrath Road (off)	Werribee	273
Carboon		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	275
Carramar House + Farm	1055	Aviation Road	Werribee South	412
Carter's housing estate		College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres, Anderson St	Werribee	226

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Chaffey channel and pumping plant		Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from river	Tarneit	138
Chaffey Irrigation Scheme		Quantin Binnah Ave	Werribee	301
Cheetham Saltworks		Aviation Road	Point Cook	89
Cherry Grill	49	Cherry Street	Werribee	222
Chirnside (Corpus Christi) Gates		Chirnside Ave (cnr Russell)	Werribee	224
Chirnside deer paddock (former)	325	K Road	Werribee South	466
Chirnside Park		Watton Street	Werribee	358
Christ Church		Rothwell Road	Little River	57
Cobbledick house (ruin)		Cobbledick Ford Road	Wyndham Vale	488
Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve		Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit	99
Commercial Hotel	101 - 111	Watton Street (cnr Wedge St)	Werribee	379
Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre	90	Cottrell Street	Werribee	233
Crinnigan house (site)		Dukelows Road (on river)	Tarneit	123
Crossroads Uniting Church and Manse		Synnot Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	334
CSIRO property: trees		Railway Ave (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Werribee	303
Cullen's poultry farm		Lock Ave	Werribee	260
Cunningham House	1	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	428
Cunningham House	51	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	431
Dam		Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road)	Tarneit	114
Davis Farm		Davis Road	Tarneit	104
Davis Hardware & House	11-17	Watton St (cnr Synnot St)	Werribee	356
Davis house & smithy shop		Cowies Hill, Tarneit Road	Tarneit	102
Dempsey house		Leakes Road (near cnr Palmers)	Truganina	177
Deneys Clock		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	374
Deveney house		Maimones Road	Werribee South	473
Devine house (ruins)		Edgars Road	Little River	22
Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall		Diggers Road	Werribee South	433
Diversion weir and channel		Werribee River	Werribee	392
Doherty House		Dohertys Road (west of Derrimut Road)	Truganina	169
Dudley's Poultry Farm: Site		Morris Road	Hoppers Crossing	11
Dukelow house		Dukelows Road	Tarneit	119
Dunn's House		Dunns Lane	Werribee South	460

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Eades house (site)		Leakes Road	Truganina	173
Early stone hut and yard		Leakes Road	Truganina	175
Early track		Dukelows Rd (to Boundary Rd)	Tarneit	118
Eastcott orchard		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	143
Edgars Road Drystone Walls		Edgars Road	Little River	24
Edwards House		Edwards Lane	Werribee South	461
Eucalypts		Werribee St (SW cnr Mambourin)	Werribee	396
Evans house (former)	725	Boundary Road	Truganina	152
Eynesbury		Eynesbury Road	Eynesbury	2
Farm Dairy: Site		Mc Graths Road (off)	Werribee	270
Fishers Motors			Werribee	195
Ford		Werribee River	Werribee	394
Former Grooms House	8	Rothwell Street	Little River	73
Former Picture Palais (now video shop)		Station Street	Werribee	313
Former Stables	18	Russell Street	Werribee	309
Former Werribee Estate school site and School Teacher's House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	442
Fowler house and silo		Duncans Road	Werribee South	444
Geodetic Survey Baseline		Princes Hwy	Werribee	288
George Chirnsides Experimental Dairy Farm		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	422
Graham's Dairy		Duncans Road	Werribee South	448
Grant Bridge		You Yangs Road	Little River	78
Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course		K Road	Werribee South	464
Harold Young house		Hobbs Road	Wyndham Vale	491
Hegarty's House		Ballan Road (SE cnr Edgar St)	Werribee	198
Henry Robinson house		Palmers Road	Truganina	181
Hogan house		Hogans Road	Tarneit	126
Hogan Stables	18	Mambourin Street	Werribee	266
Hogan/Morris property: Site		Morris Road	Hoppers Crossing	13
Hopper's house: Site		Hoppers Road	Hoppers Crossing	10
House	36	Wedge Street	Werribee	389
House	15	Mortimer St	Werribee	281
House	112	Cottrell Street	Werribee	231
House	19	Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey)	Werribee	352
House	22	Wattle Avenue	Werribee	350

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
House	6	Kelly Street	Werribee	258
House	25	Wedge Street	Werribee	387
House	19	Synnot Street	Werribee	327
House	15	Cayleys Road	Werribee South	420
House	735B	Duncans Road	Werribee South	454
House		Little River Road	Little River	43
House	327	Diggers Road	Werribee South	438
House		Robbs Road	Werribee South	482
House	135	Robbs Road	Werribee South	486
House	115	Robbs Road	Werribee South	484
House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	450
House		Sayers Road	Truganina	186
House		Black Forest Rd (north side)	Werribee	201
House	780	Bulban Road (north side, east of Balls Road)	Werribee	209
House		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	424
House		Dohertys Road	Truganina	158
House	Lot 9	McGraths Road	Werribee	274
House	949	Aviation Road	Werribee South	414
House (fmr Police Paddocks area)	1	Rainsford St	Werribee	304
House (Morton house)		Edgars Road	Little River	26
House (Paynter's?)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	145
House (ruin)		Woods Road	Truganina	193
House (site)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	147
House (site)		Leakes Road	Tarneit	130
House ruin		Rothwell Road	Little River	59
House site		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	276
Houses	1, 12, 32	Crawfords Road	Werribee South	426
Houses	63 - 65?	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	Werribee	251
Irrigation: Site		Tarneit Road (cnr Shaws)	Werribee	337
Ison house & poultry sheds		Bulban Road	Werribee	204
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68	Lock Avenue	Werribee	262
Jetty		Beach Road	Werribee South	416
Jetty (remains)			Werribee South	407
Kelly Park		Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	218
Kendall Blacksmiths		Cherry St/Princes Hwy	Werribee	220

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour		Duncans Road	Werribee	243
Leakes Dairy (Rosegrange)		Sayers Road	Truganina	188
Leakes Road Swamp		Leakes Road	Tarneit	131
Lee House	16	Francis Street	Werribee	245
Lee house (site)		Davis Road	Tarneit	106
Little House		Wattle Avenue	Werribee	348
Little River Farmers Common		Edgars Road (east side)	Little River	31
Little River Mechanics Institute		Rothwell Road	Little River	61
Little River Primary School		Rothwell Road	Little River	64
Little River Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	80
Little River Road Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	82
Little River Uniting Church		Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	Little River	33
Maltby By-pass		Princes Highway	Werribee	283
Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)		Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	382
May Farm	485	Dohertys Road	Truganina	165
McKenzie House		Sayers Road	Tarneit	132
McLeod House	23	McDonald Street	Werribee	271
Mechanics Institute		Watton Street	Werribee	361
Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line		Huntingfield Drive to Little River	Hoppers Cross'g - L River	4
Mervyn Smith Site (Joseph Lanyon Reserve)		Vincent Crescent	Werribee	341
Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	277
Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts	63 - 65	Watton Street	Werribee	372
Miss Black's Home for Children (demolished)	133	Synnot Street	Werribee	326
Missen house		Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys Road)	Tarneit	111
Missen House (site)		Dohertys Road	Truganina	160
Moss house		Derrimut Road	Tarneit	109
Moss house site		Dohertys Road	Truganina	162
Mowyong		Edgars Road	Little River	27
Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)		Dukelows Road	Tarneit	120
Mt Cottrell School site		Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit	101
Muswell	11	Synnot Street	Werribee	322
Myer house		Palmers Road	Truganina	183

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
O'Neills piggery		Old Geelong Road	Hoppers Crossing	15
Oakbank		Shanahans Road	Tarneit	141
Old Little River Hotel		River St (cnr Flinders St)	Little River	49
Old River Alignment		Pyke Street (and others)	Werribee	300
Peppercorns		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	85
Pitson house		Boundary Road (cnr Davis)	Tarneit	96
Plantings		Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Rd & Binnah Ave)	Werribee	295
Point Cook Homestead		Point Cook Homestead Road	Point Cook	94
Point Cook RAAF Base		Point Cook	Point Cook	91
Police House (former)	129	Synnot Street	Werribee	324
Police Lock Up - Paddock Site		Synnot St (near cnr Greaves)	Werribee	319
Portelli house and shop	650	Diggers Road	Werribee South	440
Powell Shops and Service Station	7a	High Street	Werribee	256
Powell's Shearing Shed: Site		Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve)	Werribee	247
Price houses	375-385	K Road	Werribee South	469
Producers Dairying Co. Factory		Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	354
Proposed Cobbledick Weir site		Cobbledick Ford Rd (SE on river)	Tarneit	98
RAAF Hangars		Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road - Sewerage Farm)	Werribee	291
RAAF Hut	5 (rear)	Lignum Road	Werribee South	471
RAAF Williams		Hardman Parade	Laverton	16
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site		Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	Werribee	265
Racecourse Hotel		Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth)	Werribee	235
Railway house		River Street	Little River	54
Railway Station & Goods Shed		Little River	Little River	40
Richmond property		Edgars Road (west side)	Little River	38
River Red Gums		Pyke Street	Werribee	297
Robertson farm complex		Dohertys Rd	Truganina	154
Rockleigh	111	Werribee Street	Werribee	398
Roland Carter House		Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	Werribee	307
Rothwell Bridge		Old Melbourne Road	Little River	47
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct		Rothwell Street	Little River	69
Scott's Farm		Ballan Road	Werribee	196
Shanahan's house		Sayers Road	Tarneit	134

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Shaw house	115	Edgars Road	Little River	29
Shed	432 (rear)	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	476
Shire Hall (fmr.)	49	Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	385
Shire Windmill & Tanks		Davis Road (sth end on river)	Tarneit	108
Silk Dam		Davis Road	Tarneit	107
Silver Birches		Watton Street	Werribee	362
Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel		Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	Truganina	190
Skeleton Creek quarries			Truganina	149
Skeleton Creek Water Reserve		Leakes Road (Nth side of creek)	Truganina	178
Smith house		K Avenue	Werribee South	462
Smith's dairy site		Sayers Road	Tarneit	136
Springhall House site		Diggers Road	Werribee South	435
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School	105?	Greaves St	Werribee	248
St Mary's Hall site		O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd)	Werribee South	475
St Michael's Catholic Church		Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs Rd)	Little River	36
St Thomas' Church of England		Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	331
St Thomas' Church site		Duncans Road	Werribee South	452
State Research Farm		Princes Highway	Werribee	285
Staughtons Bridge		Dohertys Road (west end across Werribee River)	Tarneit	116
Stock house (site)		Sewells Road	Tarneit	140
Stockyards		Wedge Street (off Cottrell St)	Werribee	391
Stone walls		Greens Road	Wyndham Vale	490
Sugar Gum plantations		Diggers Road	Werribee South	436
Sumiya	6	Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt)	Werribee	346
Swimming Pool		Little River (end of McLeans Rd)	Little River	42
Tarcombe		Speedway Road	Little River	75
Tardrew house	518	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	480
Tarneit School site		Hogans Rd (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Tarneit	125
The Manor (remnants)		Wattamolla Ave	Werribee	343
Townsing house (site)	1030	Dohertys Road	Truganina	164
Truganina Munitions Reserve		Palmers Road	Truganina	184
Truganina Township & Cemetery		Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road)	Truganina	167
Truganina/Tarneit Landscape			Tarneit/Truganina	148
Verity house + Farm	360-362	K Road	Werribee South	467

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Villa Franca		Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	Werribee	238
Volant house (now Arva)		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	87
Waite house		Duncans Road	Werribee South	453
Walker House	530	Hogans Road	Tarneit	128
War Memorial		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	376
Water Tower & office		Tower Road	Werribee	339
Wattle Park		Sewells Road	Werribee	311
Weighbridge, office & Troup Park		Watton Street	Werribee	364
Well		Boundary Road	Laverton North	18
Werribee 10 Cinemas		Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	Werribee	254
Werribee Cemetery		Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	Werribee	211
Werribee Chiropractic Centre	16-18	Pyke Street	Werribee	298
Werribee Community Centre (fmr Miss Davis House)	2	Synnot Street	Werribee	329
Werribee Guides Hall		College Road (Soldiers Reserve)	Werribee	229
Werribee Hospital		Synnot Street	Werribee	320
Werribee Irrigation System		Channel Reserve	Werribee	214
Werribee Park		Princes Highway	Werribee Park	401
Werribee Park Primary School No. 5409		Cayleys Road	Werribee South	418
Werribee Primary School No. 649		Deutgam Street	Werribee	240
Werribee Racecourse		Bulban Road (cnr Ballan and Racecourse Rds)	Werribee	206
Werribee Railway Station		Station Street	Werribee	315
Werribee South Irrigation Settlement			Werribee South	409
Werribee South Store	785	Duncans Road	Werribee South	456
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Wooden box drain		Werribee River	Werribee	395
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Index by Locality

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Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line		Huntingfield Drive to Little River	4
Hoppers Crossing			
Browne's farm: Site		Bindowan Drive	6
Barber's farm house: Site		Heaths Road	8
Hopper's house: Site		Hoppers Road	10
Dudley's Poultry Farm: Site		Morris Road	11
Hogan/Morris property: Site		Morris Road	13
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RAAF Williams		Hardman Parade	16
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Well		Boundary Road	18
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Devine house (ruins)		Edgars Road	22
Mowyong		Edgars Road	27
Campbell house and store		Edgars Road	20
Shaw house	115	Edgars Road	29
Little River Farmers Common		Edgars Road (east side)	31
Little River Uniting Church		Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	33
St Michael's Catholic Church		Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs Rd)	36
Richmond property		Edgars Road (west side)	38
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Swimming Pool		Little River (end of McLeans Rd)	42
House		Little River Road	43
Ball House		Little River Road (adj railway line)	45
Rothwell Bridge		Old Melbourne Road	47
Old Little River Hotel		River St (cnr Flinders St)	49

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Blacksmiths shop	44	River Street	55
Christ Church		Rothwell Road	57
Youth Club		Rothwell Road	67
House ruin		Rothwell Road	59
Little River Mechanics Institute		Rothwell Road	61
Little River Primary School		Rothwell Road	64
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct		Rothwell Street	69
Bates House	13	Rothwell Street	71
Former Grooms House	8	Rothwell Street	73
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Grant Bridge		You Yangs Road	78
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Bombing Range & Observers Huts		Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road)	84
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Cheetham Saltworks		Aviation Road	89
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Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve		Cobbledicks Ford Road	99
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Lee house (site)		Davis Road	106
Silk Dam		Davis Road	107
Davis Farm		Davis Road	104
Shire Windmill & Tanks		Davis Road (sth end on river)	108
Moss house		Derrimut Road	109

Place Name	St No	Street	Page
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Ardcloney	4460	Dohertys Road (Greek Hill)	113
Dam		Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road)	114
Staughtons Bridge		Dohertys Road (west end across Werribee River)	116
Early track		Dukelows Rd (to Boundary Rd)	118
Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)		Dukelows Road	120
Dukelow house		Dukelows Road	119
Bambra Park	2	Dukelows Road	121
Crinnigan house (site)		Dukelows Road (on river)	123
Tarneit School site		Hogans Rd (cnr Tarneit Rd)	125
Hogan house		Hogans Road	126
Walker House	530	Hogans Road	128
Leakes Road Swamp		Leakes Road	131
House (site)		Leakes Road	130
Shanahan's house		Sayers Road	134
Smith's dairy site		Sayers Road	136
McKenzie House		Sayers Road	132
Chaffey channel and pumping plant		Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from river	138
Stock house (site)		Sewells Road	140
Oakbank		Shanahans Road	141
Bombing Range		Springhill Road (sth side, west of Werribee Rv)	142
Eastcott orchard		Tarneit Road	143
House (site)		Tarneit Road	147
House (Paynter's?)		Tarneit Road	145
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Evans house (former)	725	Boundary Road	152
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Eades house (site)		Leakes Road	173
Dempsey house		Leakes Road (near cnr Palmers)	177
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Henry Robinson house		Palmers Road	181
Myer house		Palmers Road	183
Leakes Dairy (Rosegrange)		Sayers Road	188
House		Sayers Road	186
Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel		Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	190
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House (ruin)		Woods Road	193
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Hegarty's House		Ballan Road (SE cnr Edgar St)	198
House		Black Forest Rd (north side)	201
Black Forest Swamp		Black Forest Road	203
Ison house & poultry sheds		Bulban Road	204
Werribee Racecourse		Bulban Road (cnr Ballan and Racecourse Rds)	206
House	780	Bulban Road (north side, east of Balls Road)	209
Werribee Cemetery		Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	211
Werribee Irrigation System		Channel Reserve	214
Kelly Park		Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	218
Kendall Blacksmiths		Cherry St/Princes Hwy	220
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Carter's housing estate		College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres, Anderson St	226
Werribee Guides Hall		College Road (Soldiers Reserve)	229
House	112	Cottrell Street	231
Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre	90	Cottrell Street	233
Racecourse Hotel		Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth)	235
Villa Franca		Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	238
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Lee House	16	Francis Street	245
Powell's Shearing Shed: Site		Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve)	247
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School	105?	Greaves St	248
Houses	63 - 65?	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	251
Werribee 10 Cinemas		Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	254
Powell Shops and Service Station	7a	High Street	256
House	6	Kelly Street	258
Cullen's poultry farm		Lock Ave	260
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68	Lock Avenue	262
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site		Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	265
Hogan Stables	18	Mambourin Street	266
Baden Powell House		Market Road (cnr Manley St)	268
Farm Dairy: Site		Mc Graths Road (off)	270
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Carnboon		Metropolitan Farm Road	275
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CSIRO property: trees		Railway Ave (cnr Tarneit Rd)	303
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Roland Carter House		Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	307
Former Stables	18	Russell Street	309
Wattle Park		Sewells Road	311
Werribee Railway Station		Station Street	315
Former Picture Palais (now video shop)		Station Street	313
Beamish House (demolished)	41	Synnot St	318
Police Lock Up - Paddock Site		Synnot St (near cnr Greaves)	319
Werribee Hospital		Synnot Street	320
Muswell	11	Synnot Street	322
Police House (former)	129	Synnot Street	324
Miss Black's Home for Children (demolished)	133	Synnot Street	326
House	19	Synnot Street	327
Werribee Community Centre (fmr Miss Davis House)	2	Synnot Street	329
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Mechanics Institute		Watton Street	361
Chirnside Park		Watton Street	358
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Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)		Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	382
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House	36	Wedge Street	389
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'Carramar' House + Farm	1055	Aviation Road	412
House	949	Aviation Road	414
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House		Crawfords Road	424
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Cunningham House	51	Cunninghams Road	431
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Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall		Diggers Road	433
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Portelli house and shop	650	Diggers Road	440
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Waite house		Duncans Road	453
St Thomas' Church site		Duncans Road	452
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House	735B	Duncans Road	454
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Tardrew house	518	O'Connors Road	480
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House	135	Robbs Road	486
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Harold Young house		Hobbs Road	491
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Plantings		Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Rd & Binnah Ave)	Werribee	295
Werribee Chiropractic Centre	16-18	Pyke Street	Werribee	298
Police Lock Up - Paddock Site		Synnot St (near cnr Greaves)	Werribee	319
Werribee Hospital		Synnot Street	Werribee	320
Irrigation: Site		Tarneit Road (cnr Shaws)	Werribee	337
Sumiya	6	Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt)	Werribee	346
House	22	Wattle Avenue	Werribee	350
House	19	Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey)	Werribee	352
Producers Dairying Co. Factory		Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	354
Weighbridge, office & Troup Park		Watton Street	Werribee	364
Bank (fmr) - P Di Natale	44	Watton Street	Werribee	368
Eucalypts		Werribee St (SW cnr Mambourin)	Werribee	396
Jetty (remains)			Werribee South	407
House	15	Cayleys Road	Werribee South	420
House		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	424
Houses	1, 12, 32	Crawfords Road	Werribee South	426
Springhall House site		Diggers Road	Werribee South	435
Sugar Gum plantations		Diggers Road	Werribee South	436
House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	450
House	735B	Duncans Road	Werribee South	454
Werribee South Store	785	Duncans Road	Werribee South	456
Price houses	375-385	K Road	Werribee South	469
RAAF Hut	5 (rear)	Lignum Road	Werribee South	471
St Mary's Hall site		O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd)	Werribee South	475
House		Robbs Road	Werribee South	482
House	115	Robbs Road	Werribee South	484
House	135	Robbs Road	Werribee South	486
Stone walls		Greens Road	Wyndham Vale	490
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Devine house (ruins)		Edgars Road	Little River	22
Shaw house	115	Edgars Road	Little River	29
Little River Farmers Common		Edgars Road (east side)	Little River	31
St Michael's Catholic Church		Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs Rd)	Little River	36
Richmond property		Edgars Road (west side)	Little River	38
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Bull house		River St (cnr Rothwell St)	Little River	52
Blacksmiths shop	44	River Street	Little River	55
House ruin		Rothwell Road	Little River	59
Christ Church		Rothwell Road	Little River	57
Little River Mechanics Institute		Rothwell Road	Little River	61
Little River Primary School		Rothwell Road	Little River	64
Rothwell Street Residential Precinct		Rothwell Street	Little River	69
Bates House	13	Rothwell Street	Little River	71
Former Grooms House	8	Rothwell Street	Little River	73
Grant Bridge		You Yangs Road	Little River	78
Volant house (now Arva)		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	87
Peppercorns		Boundary Road	Mt Cottrell	85
Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve		Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit	99
Davis house & smithy shop		Cowies Hill, Tarneit Road	Tarneit	102
Moss house		Derrimut Road	Tarneit	109
Dam		Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road)	Tarneit	114
Bambra Park	2	Dukelows Road	Tarneit	121
Hogan house		Hogans Road	Tarneit	126
Shanahan's house		Sayers Road	Tarneit	134
Chaffey channel and pumping plant		Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from river	Tarneit	138
House (Paynter's?)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	145
Eastcott orchard		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	143
Boundary Road plantings		Boundary Road	Truganina	150
Evans house (former)	725	Boundary Road	Truganina	152
Robertson farm complex		Dohertys Rd	Truganina	154
House		Dohertys Road	Truganina	158
Missen House (site)		Dohertys Road	Truganina	160
Army Stables		Dohertys Road	Truganina	156
May Farm	485	Dohertys Road	Truganina	165
Truganina Township & Cemetery		Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road)	Truganina	167
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Mechanics Institute		Watton Street	Werribee	361
Jetty		Beach Road	Werribee South	416
St Thomas' Church site		Duncans Road	Werribee South	452
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Browne's farm: Site		Bindowan Drive	Hoppers Crossing	6
Barber's farm house: Site		Heaths Road	Hoppers Crossing	8
Dudley's Poultry Farm: Site		Morris Road	Hoppers Crossing	11
Hogan/Morris property: Site		Morris Road	Hoppers Crossing	13
Well		Boundary Road	Laverton North	18
Edgars Road Drystone Walls		Edgars Road	Little River	24
House (Morton house)		Edgars Road	Little River	26
Swimming Pool		Little River (end of McLeans Rd)	Little River	42
Youth Club		Rothwell Road	Little River	67
Little River Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	80
Little River Road Reserve		You Yangs Road	Little River	82
Bombing Range & Observers Huts		Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road)	Mambourin	84
Pitson house		Boundary Road (cnr Davis)	Tarneit	96
Proposed Cobbledick Weir site		Cobbledick Ford Rd (SE on river)	Tarneit	98
Mt Cottrell School site		Cobbledicks Ford Road	Tarneit	101
Lee house (site)		Davis Road	Tarneit	106
Davis Farm		Davis Road	Tarneit	104
Silk Dam		Davis Road	Tarneit	107
Shire Windmill & Tanks		Davis Road (sth end on river)	Tarneit	108
Missen house		Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys Road)	Tarneit	111
Ardcloney	4460	Dohertys Road (Greek Hill)	Tarneit	113
Staughtons Bridge		Dohertys Road (west end across Werribee River)	Tarneit	116
Early track		Dukelows Rd (to Boundary Rd)	Tarneit	118
Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)		Dukelows Road	Tarneit	120

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Walker House	530	Hogans Road	Tarneit	128
House (site)		Leakes Road	Tarneit	130
McKenzie House		Sayers Road	Tarneit	132
Smith's dairy site		Sayers Road	Tarneit	136
Stock house (site)		Sewells Road	Tarneit	140
Oakbank		Shanahans Road	Tarneit	141
Bombing Range		Springhill Road (sth side, west of Werribee Rv)	Tarneit	142
House (site)		Tarneit Road	Tarneit	147
Truganina/Tarneit Landscape			Tarneit/Truganina	148
Skeleton Creek quarries			Truganina	149
Moss house site		Dohertys Road	Truganina	162
Townsing house (site)	1030	Dohertys Road	Truganina	164
Albert and Alfred Leakes houses (site)		Leakes Road	Truganina	171
Eades house (site)		Leakes Road	Truganina	173
Skeleton Creek Water Reserve		Leakes Road (Nth side of creek)	Truganina	178
Bill Evans house		Leakes Road (SE cnr Palmers Road)	Truganina	180
Myer house		Palmers Road	Truganina	183
House		Sayers Road	Truganina	186
Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel		Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	Truganina	190
Black Forest Swamp		Black Forest Road	Werribee	203
Werribee Guides Hall		College Road (Soldiers Reserve)	Werribee	229
House	112	Cottrell Street	Werribee	231
Lee House	16	Francis Street	Werribee	245
Werribee 10 Cinemas		Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut)	Werribee	254
RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site		Maltby By-Pass (nth side of)	Werribee	265
Baden Powell House		Market Road (cnr Manley St)	Werribee	268
Farm Dairy: Site		Mc Graths Road (off)	Werribee	270
McLeod House	23	McDonald Street	Werribee	271
House site		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	276
Carnboon		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	275
House	15	Mortimer St	Werribee	281

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Wine Cellars		Skeleton Creek	Truganina	191
House (ruin)		Woods Road	Truganina	193
Scott's Farm		Ballan Road	Werribee	196
Hegarty's House		Ballan Road (SE cnr Edgar St)	Werribee	198
House		Black Forest Rd (north side)	Werribee	201
Werribee Racecourse		Bulban Road (cnr Ballan and Racecourse Rds)	Werribee	206
House	780	Bulban Road (north side, east of Balls Road)	Werribee	209
Werribee Cemetery		Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave)	Werribee	211
Kelly Park		Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy)	Werribee	218
Kendall Blacksmiths		Cherry St/Princes Hwy	Werribee	220
Cherry Grill	49	Cherry Street	Werribee	222
Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre	90	Cottrell Street	Werribee	233
Racecourse Hotel		Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth)	Werribee	235
Werribee Primary School No. 649		Deutgam Street	Werribee	240
Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour		Duncans Road	Werribee	243
St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School	105?	Greaves St	Werribee	248
Houses	63 - 65?	Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama)	Werribee	251
Powell Shops and Service Station	7a	High Street	Werribee	256
House	6	Kelly Street	Werribee	258
Cullen's poultry farm		Lock Ave	Werribee	260
Jack Carter's Poultry Farm	60-68	Lock Avenue	Werribee	262
Hogan Stables	18	Mambourin Street	Werribee	266
Maltby By-pass		Princes Highway	Werribee	283
Chaffey Irrigation Scheme		Quantin Binnah Ave	Werribee	301
House (fmr Police Paddocks area)	1	Rainsford St	Werribee	304
Former Stables	18	Russell Street	Werribee	309
Wattle Park		Sewells Road	Werribee	311
Former Picture Palais (now video shop)		Station Street	Werribee	313

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
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House	19	Synnot Street	Werribee	327
Werribee Community Centre (fmr Miss Davis House)	2	Synnot Street	Werribee	329
St Thomas' Church of England		Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	331
The Manor (remnants)		Wattamolla Ave	Werribee	343
Little House		Wattle Avenue	Werribee	348
Davis Hardware & House	11-17	Watton St (cnr Synnot St)	Werribee	356
Chirnside Park		Watton Street	Werribee	358
Bridge Hotel	197 - 199	Watton Street	Werribee	366
Callanan's Chemist	47	Watton Street	Werribee	370
Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts	63 - 65	Watton Street	Werribee	372
War Memorial		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	376
Deneys Clock		Watton Street (cnr Station St)	Werribee	374
Commercial Hotel	101 - 111	Watton Street (cnr Wedge St)	Werribee	379
Shire Hall (fmr.)	49	Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	385
House	25	Wedge Street	Werribee	387
House	36	Wedge Street	Werribee	389
Ford		Werribee River	Werribee	394
Rockleigh	111	Werribee Street	Werribee	398
'Carramar' House + Farm	1055	Aviation Road	Werribee South	412
House	949	Aviation Road	Werribee South	414
Werribee Park Primary School No. 5409		Cayleys Road	Werribee South	418
Cunningham House	1	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	428
Bailey Houses	249-252	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	429
Cunningham House	51	Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	431
Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall		Diggers Road	Werribee South	433
Portelli house and shop	650	Diggers Road	Werribee South	440
Former Werribee Estate school site and School Teacher's House		Duncans Road	Werribee South	442
Graham's Dairy		Duncans Road	Werribee South	448
Building and Water Tower	818	Duncans Road	Werribee South	458
Smith house		K Avenue	Werribee South	462
Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course		K Road	Werribee South	464
Verity house + Farm	360-362	K Road	Werribee South	467

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Deveney house		Maimones Road	Werribee South	473
Adapted railway carriage	500	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	478
Tardrew house	518	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	480
Anderson Homestead Site		Lollypop Creek (sth of)	Wyndham Vale	492
<u>National significance</u>				
Werribee Park		Princes Highway	Werribee Park	401
<u>Not Assessed</u>				
Banksia marginata		"Green Hill", Eynesbury Estate	Eynesbury	1
Leakes Road Swamp		Leakes Road	Tarneit	131
Dempsey house		Leakes Road (near cnr Palmers)	Truganina	177
Fishers Motors			Werribee	195
Powell's Shearing Shed: Site		Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve)	Werribee	247
Canoe Tree		McGrath Road (off)	Werribee	273
House	Lot 9	McGraths Road	Werribee	274
River Red Gums		Pyke Street	Werribee	297
Old River Alignment		Pyke Street (and others)	Werribee	300
CSIRO property: trees		Railway Ave (cnr Tarneit Rd)	Werribee	303
Stockyards		Wedge Street (off Cottrell St)	Werribee	391
Wooden box drain		Werribee River	Werribee	395
Waite house		Duncans Road	Werribee South	453
Dunn's House		Dunns Lane	Werribee South	460
Chirnside deer paddock (former)	325	K Road	Werribee South	466
Shed	432 (rear)	O'Connors Road	Werribee South	476
Harold Young house		Hobbs Road	Wyndham Vale	491
<u>Not significant</u>				
Hopper's house: Site		Hoppers Road	Hoppers Crossing	10
O'Neills piggery		Old Geelong Road	Hoppers Crossing	15
Railway house		River Street	Little River	54
Mervyn Smith Site (Joseph Lanyon Reserve)		Vincent Crescent	Werribee	341
House	327	Diggers Road	Werribee South	438
Edwards House		Edwards Lane	Werribee South	461
<u>Regional significance</u>				
Mowyong		Edgars Road	Little River	27
Campbell house and store		Edgars Road	Little River	20
Little River Uniting Church		Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane)	Little River	33
Heritage of the City of Wyndha			Index by Level of Significance	

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Old Little River Hotel		River St (cnr Flinders St)	Little River	49
Tarcombe		Speedway Road	Little River	75
Ison house & poultry sheds		Bulban Road	Werribee	204
Werribee Irrigation System		Channel Reserve	Werribee	214
Muswell	11	Synnot Street	Werribee	322
Water Tower & office		Tower Road	Werribee	339
Silver Birches		Watton Street	Werribee	362
Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)		Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St)	Werribee	382
Diversion weir and channel		Werribee River	Werribee	392
Werribee South Irrigation Settlement			Werribee South	409
Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach			Werribee South	403
George Chirside's Experimental Dairy Farm		Crawfords Road	Werribee South	422
Cobbledick house (ruin)		Cobbledick Ford Road	Wyndham Vale	488

State significance

Eynesbury		Eynesbury Road	Eynesbury	2
RAAF Williams		Hardman Parade	Laverton	16
Railway Station & Goods Shed		Little River	Little River	40
Rothwell Bridge		Old Melbourne Road	Little River	47
Cheetham Saltworks		Aviation Road	Point Cook	89
Point Cook RAAF Base		Point Cook	Point Cook	91
Point Cook Homestead		Point Cook Homestead Road	Point Cook	94
Chirside (Corpus Christi) Gates		Chirside Ave (cnr Russell)	Werribee	224
Carter's housing estate		College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres, Anderson St	Werribee	226
Villa Franca		Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St)	Werribee	238
Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer		Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	277
State Research Farm		Princes Highway	Werribee	285
Geodetic Survey Baseline		Princes Hwy	Werribee	288
RAAF Hangars		Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road - Sewerage Farm)	Werribee	291
Roland Carter House		Russell St (cnr Lock Ave)	Werribee	307
Werribee Railway Station		Station Street	Werribee	315
Crossroads Uniting Church and Manse		Synnot Street, cnr Duncans Rd	Werribee	334

Heritage places

The balance of this report consists of a print-out of the main fields from the database.

The places are grouped by locality. Within each locality, places are listed by street and street number (where applicable).

Place Name	St No	Street	Locality	Page
Fowler house and silo		Duncans Road	Werribee South	444

Heritage of the City of Wyndham



City of Wyndham Heritage Study
1997

Banksia marginata

"Green Hill", Eynesbury Estate, Eynesbury

Significance Not Assessed

Date

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection National Trust Register

Photograph not available.

Description

Not investigated. Beyond the scope of the Wyndham Heritage Study which only examines cultural heritage values. See also Green Hill Extension - part of Geodetic Survey Baseline.

Themes

13.3 Valuing indigenous places

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not able to be assessed within scope of Wyndham Heritage Study.

Area of Significance

Preferred method of heritage protection

Further Investigation?

Assess natural values and protect site.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust Register - Recorded

Eynesbury

Eynesbury Road, Eynesbury

Significance	State significance	Date	1870s	Place No.	NS (W17)	Photo No.	RHS (1/30)
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Vic. Heritage Register, National Estate Register, National Trust Register						



Description

The homestead comprises an 1870s two storey section, with two single storey wings with distinctive bay windows added in the 1880s. Both sections are in bluestone. Architectural features include the widows walk, rendered quoins, fine concave verandah extending across the main facade and reflecting the form the bay windows.[3]

The property contains a number of other buildings and structures associated with its pastoral use. Bluestone men's quarters and bluestone stables face the return driveway leading to the rear of the house. An octagonal meat house and adjoining smokehouse are located behind the men's quarters, and several metres to the east a water tank, elevated on trunk posts, remains intact. To the north-west of the house, on the drive to the shearing shed, there is a red brick building, formerly used as men's quarters and now in a deteriorated condition. Features of this building include bluestone sills, two large chimneys and a very large, broad gable roof extending into a simple straight verandah. The shearing shed with broad hip roof and raised tree stump footings appears intact, with several later buildings surrounding it.

A circular stone formation has been recently noticed during an aerial survey. Its origin is not known.[6]

The garden is also an important feature, being regarded as of state significance. The date of the garden is not known but is assumed to be from either the 1870s or 1880s. A circular carriage drive leads to the front of the house. The front garden is enclosed by a ha-ha wall, enabling views to the surrounding landscape. This design and the use of a ha-ha wall is said to be similar to that around the 1875 homestead at Werribee Park.[4]

Access to the property is through a Grey Box woodland, one of few areas remaining on the western plains close to Melbourne, and is part of a landscape Classified by the National Trust. The remnant Grey Box woodland has been assessed as being of regional botanical significance in the 1987 study by Keith

McDougall, Sites of Botanical Significance.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

Eynesbury homestead is built on part of the Exford run, established by Simon Staughton in the 1840s, and divided amongst his sons on his death. Samuel Thomas Staughton built the earliest two storey section of the Eynesbury homestead in the 1870s.

Samuel Staughton contributed to the community through his role on the first Road Board (1862), as a member of the Shire Council (President in 1867), as a magistrate and J. P. and finally as the elected member for Bourke from 1883 until his death in 1901.[5]

Statement of Significance

Eynesbury is regarded a distinctive pastoral homestead, combining Colonial Georgian and Victorian design elements into an unusual and important architectural composition. It is one of three significant properties associated with the Staughton family, and is of State historical and architectural significance. The garden is of state significance, being an unusual design and probably Victoria's best example of a true ha-ha wall.

Area of Significance

Whole of the property as defined by the Register of the National Estate listing. The property is partly in the City of Wyndham and partly in the City of Melton.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Further Investigation?

Encourage and support the continued conservation of this important homestead and landscape.

References

- [1] National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File no. 1137 (Classified)
- [2] Historic Buildings Council, File no. 602897T (Registered)
- [3] Australian Heritage Commission, Listing on Register of the National Estate (005498 2/12/053/0001/02)
- [4] P. Watts, Historic Gardens Study, 1980.
- [5] J. Starr, Melton: Plains of Promise, p. 62.
- [6] Alan Ibbotson, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified (No. 1137)

Register of the National Estate - 0054982/12/053/0001/02

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W17

Victorian Heritage Register - File only (No. 602897T)

Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line

Huntingfield Drive to Little River, Hoppers Cross'g - L River

Significance	Local interest	Date	1857	Place No.	164	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

There are a number of features along the Melbourne-Geelong railway which may date from its early construction in 1857. Most of these have not been surveyed during the present study but are worthy of a separate investigation:

The two features investigated in some detail are recorded on separate citation sheets:

1. Werribee Station (Station Street, Werribee)
2. Little River Station and Good Shed (Little River)

The following other railway features identified in Andrew Ward's "Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report" (1990) require assessment:

- Manor railway station - old platform (Manor Station Road, Werribee)
- Donalds house (Manor Station Road, Werribee) - a departmental residence
- Rail bridge over Werribee River (site no. 11 in Ward's study)
- Rail bridge at 34.7 km.
- Rail bridge at 34.93 km.
- Rail bridge at 37.23 km.
- Rail bridge at 38.74 km.
- Rail bridge at 42.11 km.
- Rail bridge at 42.92 km.
- Rail bridge at 44.08 km.
- Rail bridge at 46.20 km.
- Rail bridge over Little River

Another feature was identified by a member of the study Steering Committee. It is a pedestrian underpass under the line in Hoppers Crossing which enables pedestrians walking along the path along the D1 Drain reserve (behind Huntingfield Drive) to cross under the railway line and get out onto the Princes Highway. (Bronwen Hickman; Mtg. 21/12/95)

There are also two possible departmental residences at Little River (separately listed) as well as Tarcombe (separately listed), a cottage in Little River built by Charles Thompson, Railway Inspector and Superintendent of the line from Lara towards Werribee.

Themes

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation

6.1 Transport

History

See Werribee railway station, Station Street, Werribee for a general history of the line.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as evidence of the construction and development of the 1857 Melbourne-Geelong railway line, an important communication and transport link through the region. Investigation may reveal far greater significance.

Area of Significance

Full extent of the Melbourne-Geelong railway line through the Wyndham municipality, but not including recent duplication/upgrading works.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Detailed investigation of the evidence, plus archival research, followed by assessment of significance.

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study Bronwyn Hickman

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Browne's farm: Site

Bindowan Drive, Hoppers Crossing

Significance Local interest

Date

Place No. 004

Photo No. 1/17

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/36

Current heritage protection None



Description

Open grassy reserve retaining a row of coppiced eucalypts and large peppercorn trees. Recent plantings of native shrubs and grasses on the boundaries of the reserve. Said to have been the site of Browne's house prior to the subdivision of the area.[1]

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

This property was not of sufficient significance to warrant research during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as one of few site in Hoppers Crossing to retain evidence of the pre-suburban farming period.

Area of Significance

Reserve

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research the history of the property as a basis for interpreting site.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Barber's farm house: Site

Heaths Road, Hoppers Crossing

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 005

Photo No. 1/18-19

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. 1/37

Current heritage protection None



Description

Cypress and pine windbreaks mark the layout of this house site. A few smaller garden plants remain.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Of insufficient significance to warrant research during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as one of few example of evidence from the farming era prior to the current suburban development.

Area of Significance

Trees on the site

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research the history of the property as a basis for interpreting the site.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Hopper's house: Site

Hoppers Road, Hoppers Crossing

Significance Not significant

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of Hopper's house, now a shopping centre. The locality is named after this family.[1]

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Of insufficient significance to warrant research during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

Site now redeveloped.

Area of Significance

None

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

None proposed.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Dudley's Poultry Farm: Site
Morris Road, Hoppers Crossing

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	001	Photo No.	1/12
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	1/32
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Small local park, retaining two Canary Island palms located at either end of a raised earthen embankment. Park plantings include a variety of smaller Australian trees and shrubs, plus play equipment, seats and paths.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Of insufficient significance to warrant research during Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

One of several small remnants of farm plants remaining within the Hoppers Crossing area. Of local interest as markers of the former land use.

Area of Significance

Palm trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research history of property as an aid to interpreting the site.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Hogan/Morris property: Site
Morris Road, Hoppers Crossing

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 002

Photo No. 1/13-14

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/33

Current heritage protection None



Description

Two small open space reserves retaining large eucalypts, a cypress and a large stump. Two square bluestone bases remain (approx. 1x1 m constructed of large blocks in coursed stonework), probably recent structures that once served at the base for the "estate name" sign.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Once part of the Morris Property. [1] Of insufficient importance to warrant research during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

One of several small remnants of farm planting remaining within the Hoppers Crossing area. Of local interest as markers of the former land use.

Area of Significance

Mature trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

O'Neills piggery

Old Geelong Road, Hoppers Crossing

Significance Not significant

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Said to be no evidence left on this site.[1]

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Of insufficient significance, and said to be no evidence remaining, so research was not warranted.

Statement of Significance

Not significant

Area of Significance

Not applicable

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

No

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W60

RAAF Williams

Hardman Parade, Laverton

Significance	State significance	Date	c1925	Place No.	NS (NTA 5613)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	National Trust Register						

Photograph not available.

Description

RAAF Williams, Laverton has been investigated in detail in a separate report by Allom Lovell and Associates. The following description is summarised from this report.

The most significant buildings are:

- Single Airmen's Accommodation (Blgs. 13, 14, 15) - 1935 red brick buildings, designed in the Jazz Moderne style.
- Instruction Hall (Blg. 30) - a 1925 weatherboard building, one of the early examples at Laverton.
- Aircraft Hangars (Blgs. 33, 34, 35) - brick hangar buildings, 33 and 34 and the alterations to 35 were designed by W G Bamford and E C Jackson in 1934-35, in the build-up to World War II.
- Single Airmen's Accommodation (Blg. 100) - a sophisticated example of Moderne architecture, dating from 1938, and thought to have been designed by B. (?) Anderson.
- Officers' Mess (Blg. 110) - another substantial brick building designed in 1938 by D. B. Windebank in the Moderne style.

The following buildings are regarded as of contributory significance:

- Administration Block for No. 1 Aircraft Depot (Blg. 8) - a 1937 building, single-storey brick with Art Deco detailing.
- Base headquarters (Blg. 9) - a 1926 single storey brick building, a good but modest example of the Moderne style. One of the earliest structures at the Laverton base, it changed use from guardhouse and fire engine station to Base headquarters in the late 1930s.
- Former Airmen's Mess and Recreation Hall (Blg. 12) - a 1925 weatherboard building, now one of the few Inter-War weatherboard buildings remaining on the site.
- Cinema (Blg. 21) - a 1930s weatherboard building, originally built as a gymnasium. One of the few remaining Inter-War weatherboard buildings.

RAAF Williams is set within a simple landscape setting, primarily cypress windbreaks. There are some garden plantings including the apple tree at the centre of Burnett Circle and some specimens in the Officer Commanding's Garden.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

The Laverton Air Base was the second base established in the Werribee Shire during the pre-World War II period. The first, at Point Cook, was the only base in Australia prior to 1925 "when RAAF expansion brought Laverton, then Richmond (NSW) bases into being". Werribee Shire, therefore, according to one writer, "can truly be called the Home of the Air Force".[1]

Statement of Significance

As a group of buildings, RAAF Williams is of State significance as an illustration of the pre-World War II expansion of the RAAF and of the final recognition of the permanent and prominent role of airpower in Australia's defence.

The significance of individual buildings is documented in the Allom Lovell and Associates report.

Area of Significance

See Allom Lovell and Associates report.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] K.N. James (ed), Werribee. The first one hundred years, p. 98.

[2] Allom Lovell and Associates, RAAF Williams, Laverton, prepared for Defence Department. Vol. 1, Conservation Analysis and Management Plan, 1992.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust Register - Classified (File no. 5613)

Well

Boundary Road, Laverton North

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. W93

Photo No. RHS 3/6

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The former site of a house is located close to Doherty's Road; and the building is shown on a 1933 plan. The site, marked by a group of pine trees and the ubiquitous boxthorns, contains a domed well with neatly rendered top, bricks marking the site of the house, remnant stone walls (with later post and wire fence), and set of H. V. McKay farm gates.

This site was inspected during the 1994 Rural Heritage Study. It was revisited during the present study and all evidence has since disappeared.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

This site is probably located on CA 2, Section V, Parish of Derrimut, an allotment of 104 acres first acquired from the Crown by J. W. Felstead in 1854. This is probably the site of a house occupied by John Hopkins and his spouse (nee O'Connor) which was removed in the 1930s to stop unemployed men camping out there during the depression.[1,2,3]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a remnant marking the site of a farm.

Area of Significance

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Parish of Derrimut, plan D39(5)

[2] Melbourne map sheet, 1" to 1 mile, 1933.

[3] Frances Overmars: information provided for the Rural Heritage Study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W93

Campbell house and store

Edgars Road, Little River

Significance	Regional significance	Date	1873-74	Place No.	NS (W19)	Photo No.	9/21
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	8/21
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The building, of L-shaped plan with gable roof, is constructed of bluestone, rough-hewn to sills and corners, with a verandah extending on two sides. Interior linings are timber and hessian. The building is in a derelict state. Features of interest include the sheet metal decorative valence trim, the thick chamfered verandah posts and broad roof form.[15]

Themes

9.5 Local Shops & Stores

6.1 Transport

History

Angus Campbell, Gatekeeper to the Little River Railway, was associated with the early history of this old bluestone house. As early as 1868 Campbell was rated for a selection in the Parish of Bulban.[1] He secured the Crown Grant for Allotment 6 in 1872.[2] A farm and dwelling on this land was rated to Campbell for the first time in the 1873-74 South Riding records.[3]

According to Frank Shaw's recent history of Little River, there was a gatekeeper's tent and then a cottage associated with the Little River railway from about 1859.[4] According to rate book evidence, Campbell was gatekeeper over a long period from about 1869 to the 1890s.

In 1882 Campbell's building was described as a store on 40 acres, let to James Berry, storekeeper.[5] By the middle 1880s, when the property was owned by Campbell still, and partly occupied by Berry, it was identified as a store on 20 acres in part of Allotment 6, and a paddock of 20 acres in part of Allotment 6, owned and occupied by Campbell.[6]

In 1892 the property was rated as a store and dwelling on Allotment 6.[7] The following year, Angus

Devine house (ruins)

Edgars Road, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1870s	Place No.	150	Photo No.	8/07
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	7/03
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

A bluestone ruin remains on this site. Some walls remain to roof height. Seen from Edgars Road only.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The ruins of a bluestone house on the east side of Edgars Road, north of the Little River township and north of Bulban Road (in Crown Allotments 27, 28 and 34, Parish of Bulban) was the pre-1888 home of John and Margaret Devine, farmers, parents of Hugh (later Sir Hugh) Devine (1878-1959), leading Australian surgeon. From the late 1860s, the Devines were rated as lessees of a selection in the Parish of Bulban.[1]

During the 1870s the valuation of the Edgars Road property doubled, and by 1877 was described as a 480 acre farm.[2] Between 1878 and 1880 John and Anthony Devine became the registered owners of Allotments 27, 28 and part of Allotment 34.[3] Allotments 27 and 34 are on Edgars Road.

The Devines' bluestone homestead (now ruinous) most probably dates from the 1870s. A recent history of Little River confirmed that, "His (Hugh's) parents' home of bluestone construction was situated 3½ miles along Edgars Road on the right hand side".[4] Hugh Devine, who was born in 1878, spent his early years at Little River where he was "baptised, received his early education, and was an altar boy at the first St. Michael's".[5] St. Michael's Catholic Church at Little River was a small 1857 bluestone church associated with the Scottish Highland settlers who came to Little River. It was replaced in 1922 by a new brick church.[6]

According to Sir Hugh Devine's obituary, "He was a farmer's son - from the wide plains around Werribee,

Campbell, gatekeeper, was the sole owner and occupier of the 40 acres. From then it was listed as a farm.[8] And from this date, Berry occupied a dwelling and store on ½ acre of land owned by D. McIntosh.[9] This was later identified as part of Allotment 18 [10] located near the centre of the early Little River township on the corner of Rothwell and Flinders Streets.[11] Campbell was rated for his farm on Allotment 6 for the last time in 1896, when James Richmond became the new owner.[12] At the turn of the century, Richmond, whose address was given as "near Warragul", was letting his homestead on 40 acres to Michael Conway and then Thomas Carroll.[13]

Statement of Significance

The former Campbell's stone house and store has regional significance as an example of early business premises and as providing evidence of its original fabric, although derelict. It has local significance for its early associations with Angus Campbell, gatekeeper to the Little River railway from the 1860s to the 1890s.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the protection of the place, and assist with its stabilisation and weatherproofing.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1868-69 South Riding No. 215. NAV 7 pounds.
- [2] Parish of Bulban. Lewis Goldsmith April 1879.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1873-74 South Riding No. 337. NAV 20 pounds.
- [4] Frank Shaw, Little River, p.8.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1882-82 South Riding No. 331. NAV 26 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 South Riding Nos. 1060, 1063. NAVs 25 pounds, 3 pounds.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1892-93 South Riding No. 1719.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1893-94 South Riding No. 2152.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1893-94 South Riding No. 2151.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1897-98 South Riding No. 3273.
- [11] Parish of Bulban. April 1879.
- [12] Shire of Werribee RB 1896-97 South Riding No. 3269. NAV 30 pounds.
- [13] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-06 South Riding No. 3499. NAV 30 pounds.
- [14] Chris Johnston, Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne. W19, p.107.
- [15] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W19

where he roamed freely before going off to a college education..."[7]

In 1888 the Devines moved to a new bluestone farmhouse in Rothwell Road in the Little River township.[8] However, they continued to own the Edgars Road property, which was leased to Michael Gleeson in the 1890s[9] and, at the turn of the century, (after John Devine's death) to Patrick Ryan. The Edgars Road farm of 480 acres always had a more substantial valuation than the smaller 25 acre farm in Rothwell Road.[10]

The Devines' son, Hugh, was educated at St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, and at Queen's College, University of Melbourne. He was one of the founders of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons, and, according to an obituary of 20 July 1959, "was recognised as one of the world's best surgeons and contributed extensively to surgical literature in Australia, the United Kingdom and America". After a Requiem Mass at Newman College, University of Melbourne, offered by the Rector, Father J P Gleeson, brother of Sir Hugh's son-in-law, he was buried in Melbourne's old general cemetery.[11]

A description of both the Edgars Road and Rothwell Road properties appeared in a 1920 sale notice in the district press. The Edgars Road property was listed as Lot 1 in the Estate of the late John Devine, as, "500 acres good grazing land. 4 miles north of Little River railway station. Improvements consist of a bluestone homestead. This property has been leased to Patrick Ryan, Manor Farm, Werribee. Lease expires 1 Aug. 1921."[12]

Both the 1870s Edgars Road farmhouse and the 1880s Rothwell Road farmhouse are now ruinous.

Statement of Significance

This ruinous bluestone house has local significance as an 1870s farm homestead associated with the Devines, and as the earliest childhood home of Sir Hugh Devine, who became a leading Australian surgeon.

Area of Significance

House ruin and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed physical investigation of the remaining fabric.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1868-69 South Riding No. 230. NAV 44 pounds.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1877-78 South Riding No. 451. NAV 85 pounds.
- [3] Parish of Bulban. Parish Plan, April 1879.
- [4] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, p.38.
- [5] K. N. James, Werribee - The First One Hundred Years, p.131.
- [6] K. N. James, pp.128-130.
- [7] The Age 20 July 1959.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1887-88 South Riding No. 1032. Sub Lots. 25.26 Little River township.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1892-93 South Riding No. 1734.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 South Riding No. 3524 NAV 75 pounds; No. 3526 NAV 22 pounds.
- [11] The Age, 20 July 1959.
- [12] Werribee Shire Banner, 14 Oct. 1920.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust File - No. 5876

Edgars Road Drystone Walls

Edgars Road, Little River

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 151

Photo No. 9/24

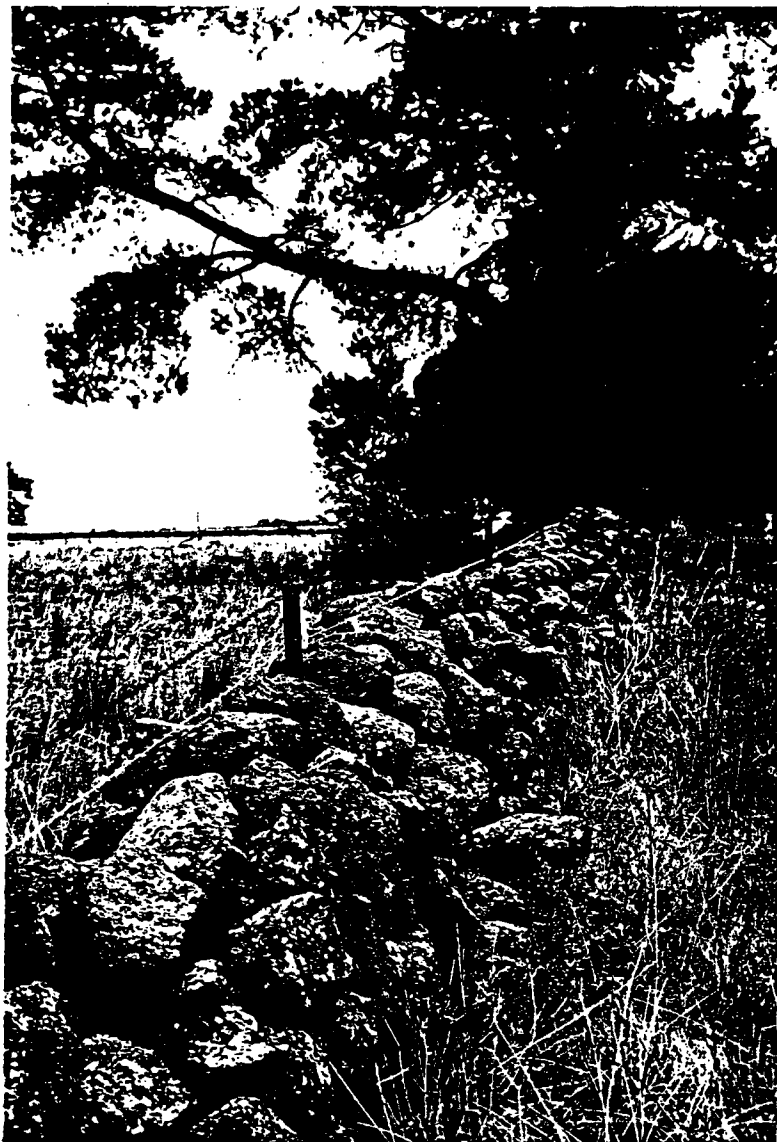
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/24

Current heritage protection None.



Description

Drystone walls line much of Edgars Road, north of the Little River townships. Some are associated with other properties listed separately in this study. Not surveyed in detail.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an extensive area of drystone wall construction that creates a distinctive local landscape. Comparable to parts of Tarneit/Truganina where drystone walls are a key feature of that landscape.

Area of Significance

Drystone walls along Edgars Road.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Needs detailed field investigation and recording.

References**Previous Studies / Reference Nos.**

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W51

House (Morton house)

Edgars Road, Little River

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 154

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Remnants of an old timber house remain on the east side of Edgars Road, immediately north of Kirks Bridge Road. The house is set within a clump of cypresses. Only the framing appears to remain of the house, with all or most of the roofing and weatherboards removed. Seen from Kirks Bridge Road only.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Recalled as the home of Dr Morton. The date of construction has not been researched. An earlier bluestone house is thought to have existing further east along Kirks Bridge Road.[1]

Statement of Significance

Local interest as the former home of Dr Morton.

Area of Significance

House site and surrounding cypresses.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Frank Shaw, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Mowyong

Edgars Road, Little River

Significance Regional significance

Date 1850s?

Place No. 155

Photo No. 8/08-10

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/04-06

Current heritage protection None



Description

Mowyong remains a large pastoral property, retaining a large bluestone shearing shed, another bluestone building and a timber house (moved to the property. None of these buildings have been inspected.

The bluestone shearing shed is one of few examples remaining in the western region, and one of several Chirnsides woolsheds. It is said to use a similar rectangular floor plan to the surviving Chirnsides woolsheds at Werribee Park, Mokanger, Mt William, Mt Elephant and Carranballac, but is substantially smaller. It retains a small tower (presumably a woolpress tower), a similar feature having been removed from the Werribee Park woolshed (but surviving at Mokanger). It may also be the work of 'architect cum builder' Parlane Colquhoun who built the Mokanger shed, and undertook many other building projects for the Chirnsides.[7] Other known examples include the woolsheds at Deanside and Eynesbury.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

This property on the west side of Edgars Road is associated with the early district squatter George Synnot and later with Andrew Chirnside. The Mowyong pastoral run of 26,225 acres was licensed in about 1841 to squatter George Synnot.[1] The run appears to have included land on both sides of the Werribee River.[2]

In 1853 Mowyong was leased to George's brother Monckton.[3] Then in 1859, after it was subdivided into Bareacres East and West, the eastern section (the site of Allotment 10B) was held by Andrew Chirnside.[4]

The Synnots, according to Paul de Serville's account in 'Port Phillip Gentlemen' were 'gentlemen by birth'. George was the third son and Monckton the sixth son of Walter Synnot of Van Diemen's Land Both were

grandsons of Sir Walter Synnot of Ballymoyer. George eventually returned to die in England in 1871, while Monckton married Annie Wedge Laurence of Formosa, Van Diemen's Land, the granddaughter of Edward Davy Wedge of Werribee.[5]

An RGO search confirmed that in 1853 George Synnot became the Crown Grantee of the 640 acres in Allotment 10B, Parish of Bulban, after the payment of 640 pounds. In 1857, George Synnot sold the property to Lucius McManus for 10,200 pounds. In the same year, McManus sold to William Kaye and James Butchart, pastoralists, for 6,000 pounds, while leasing the property for 5 years at 500 pounds a year. The search also confirmed that by August 1858 Thomas Chirnside had secured the property for 7,450 pounds, subsequently transferring it to Andrew Chirnside. Mowyong remained in Chirnside ownership for some years.

More recently, the property went out of Chirnside hands, and in 1980-81 was sold to Gradena Jan Nominees P/L of Dandenong for \$150,000. The following year, Mowyong returned to Chirnside ownership. The new owners were Ann Elizabeth Chirnside, medical practitioner, of Mount Rothwell, Little River, and Timothy James Young, solicitor, after the payment of \$179,200. [6]

Statement of Significance

The property has regional significance for its early associations with the district squatters, George Synnot and Andrew Chirnside.

Area of Significance

Shearing shed, bluestone building and their immediate settings, and the visual link between the two bluestone buildings.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed investigation of the property.

References

- [1] Robert Spreadborough and Hugh Anderson, Victorian Squatters, p.125.
- [2] Billis and Kenyon, Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip, p.254.
- [3] Victorian Squatters, p.125.
- [4] Victorian Squatters, pp.125-126.
- [5] Paul de Serville, Port Phillip Gentlemen, p.185.
- [6] RGO Search 58265
- [7] Werribee Park Metropolitan Park Conservation Analysis, 1985, pp.99-109.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Shaw house

115 Edgars Road, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	1910	Place No.	152	Photo No.	9/22
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The Shaw family home is a timber house, symmetrical in form but with detailing reflecting of the Edwardian period in which it was built. The house is sheltered by a tall cypress hedge. (Not inspected in detail).

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

14.1 Inception of Local Government

History

The Shaw farming family, originally from Werribee, settled at Little river almost a century ago on a property of 42 acres on Edgars Road.[1] Werribee Shire records confirm that William and Michael Shaw, farmers, ran this property in Crown Allotment 7A, Parish of Bulben, from 1908.[2]

According to Frank Shaw, William's son, the house his parents built at Little River 'started off with three rooms; and as the family grew larger, more rooms were added, and there was more demand on the weatherboard toilet in the corner of the yard'.[3]

At this time Little river was one of the biggest growers of farm produce between Melbourne and Geelong. The two main crops were oaten hay and barley. The stacks of oaten hay were eventually cut into chaff and 'sent off to Melbourne to help feed the thousands of horses that were the main transport in that city'.[4]

Later, in 1920, two new rooms were added to the Shaw house by George Bates Snr., the local carpenter. In later years a couple more additions were made, the old back door then becoming central to the house. Frank Shaw tells of the growing family that, 'After a large new kitchen was added, a big table was put in to accommodate us all'.[5] A photograph in Frank's history of Little River shows the Shaw family with his

parents and seven children, one of the eight being absent. The family included five boys - Gerald, Jack, Vin, Joe and Frank, and their sisters Freda and Ethel.[6] All attended the Little River School and later, Jack and Vin were members of the Little River Football Club, which won the Werribee District Centenary Premiership in 1934.[7]

William Shaw, JP, played an active role within the municipality, and was a councillor for the South Riding in Werribee Shire Council from 1910 until 1956. On New Year's Day 1957 he was awarded an MBE in the Queen's honour list in recognition of his long service to public life.[8]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as the home of the Shaw family, prominent Little River farmers, who settled there nearly a century ago. William Shaw, JP represented the South Riding in Werribee Shire for 46 years.

Area of Significance

House and immediate garden setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Little River mtg (29/3)

[1] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, p.24.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1908-09 South Riding No. 3751, NAV 10 pounds.

[3] Frank Shaw, p.24.

[4] Frank Shaw, p.25.

[5] Frank Shaw, pp.28, 29.

[6] Frank Shaw, p.24.

[7] Frank Shaw, pp.40, 56, 58.

[8] Frank Shaw, p.38.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W88

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Little River Farmers Common

Edgars Road (east side), Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	1861	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

No evidence is known to remain.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

In August 1859 a meeting of Little River residents demanded the establishment of a farmers common on unsold or waste land where they could graze their cattle. John Rees, a local farmer, and later MLA for Grant, played a major role in this agitation. Rees argued in December 1860 that district residents should "enjoy the same right to depasture stock on the waist(sic) lands of the Crown as is accorded to the Squatter and wealthy landowners".[1]

A Farmers' Common for Agriculturalists at Little River was proclaimed on 8 March 1861. The common covered 20,000 acres and extended from below the railway line to Bulban Road on the north, and to Edgars Road on the west and Newton Road on the east.[2] Rules and regulations were drawn up on 27 August 1862 and this was followed by an amalgamation with the newly-established Ducks Pond United Common.[3]

There was continuing friction between farmers and district squatters, such as the Chirnsides. In February 1863 Rees complained that at least "70 head of cattle are missing from the Bulban Common" and that some had been "found in a pound about 20 miles from the common" and that "at the same time thousands of the Squatters Sheep is allowed quitely(sic) to graze on the Common".[4]

John Rees (1825-1917), according to an "In Memoriam Service" following his death, was born in Bristol, England, and came to Australia in 1849. He went to Geelong and then to the diggings at Ballarat and Bendigo. In 1852 he settled at Little River and in 1856 began the agitation for a farmers' Common. In 1875 Rees became MLA for Grant, holding the position for the next 12 years. He was a Lara councillor and twice President, and secretary of the cemetery for 50 years. Rees was a Sunday School Superintendent of the Little River Methodist Church for over 30 years. An article in the district press described his "strong and commanding" personality with "fidelity to the trust of friendship".[5]

After the establishment of Wyndham Shire Council, the new body tried to settle the disputes between squatters and farmers over the right to use Crown Land by establishing a pound.[6] Later, in 1870s, Patrick Kelly, the Shire President, founded a Wyndham Ratepayers Association that aimed at protecting farmers against the enclosing of public roads.[7] However, during that decade, much of the district common land was thrown open for selection. No physical evidence remains today of the old Farmers Common or its boundaries.

Statement of Significance

The Little River Farmers Common, which once extended over 20,000 acres, has local historical significance as an expression of the conflict that existed last century between pastoralists and farmers over the right to use Crown Land for grazing purposes.

Area of Significance

No area able to be defined.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

None

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Land File C32524.

[2] Land File C32524.

[3] Land File C32524.

[4] Land File C32524; Rules and By-Laws for the Management of the Little River Farmers' Common, Geelong, 1862.

[5] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 14 July 1917.

[6] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.38.

[7] K. N. James, p.39.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Little River Uniting Church

Edgars Road (NE cnr Boadles Lane), Little River

Significance Regional significance

Date 1869

Place No. 076

Photo No. 5/25-27

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/31-32

Current heritage protection None



Description

Former Methodist Church complex contains a number of interesting features. The original church dates from 1869. It is a simple, gable roofed bluestone building with flat arched windows. The porch is later as is the rendered, half timbered gable detail.[Ward 1990]

Adjoining the church are two timber halls, both gable roofed in form. The hall closest to the church is smaller, and appears more recent (1920s?). The other is a Gothic hall (or perhaps a church relocated from elsewhere). This building has lancet windows and timber finials. The original double door entry now faces away from the road.

The grounds include a small group of cypresses, and are enclosed within a low timber and cyclone wire fence. A bluestone gutter runs along Edgars Road and Boadles Lane.

The church is an important landmark, with the nearby St Michaels and the railway station complex.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

The first Methodist services held at Little River were conducted by a Primitive Methodist Churchman from Geelong.[1] The Primitive Methodist Connexion, an evangelistic English group that separated from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1811, held open-air services on Flagstaff Hill in Melbourne in January 1849. According to one writer, "More prosperous in Victoria and Tasmania than in other colonies, the Primitive Methodists grew to be the second largest group of Methodists in Victoria in the later nineteenth century, having 125 church buildings in 1901".[2]

In April 1868 Robert Allen wrote to the President of the Board of Land and Works on behalf of the Primitive Methodist Church at Geelong, applying for a grant of land at Little River "for Primitive Methodist purposes".[3] The chosen site was an acre on the SW corner of Allotment 4 in the Parish of Bulban "adjacent to the Railway Gates".[4] Allen marked the site on an 1859 map, over the railway from Rothwell Village Reserve (later Little River township).[5]

This land was temporarily reserved on 3 August 1868 and Trustees appointed on 3 November the same year - the Trustees were well-known Little River residents - David Rogers, John Spalding, Angus Campbell, John Todd and Donald McNaughton.[6]

The designing architect of the church is unknown. It was completed in 1869 as the first Protestant church in the township. It has been described as a "small coursed bluestone gable roofed church with flat arched windows and margins to the sills (similar to Little River station building and Edgars Road former store) and reveals. A later porch is sympathetic".[7]

A later Sunday School was run by John Rees, who was associated with the agitation for the Little River Common. Rees was superintendent for 36 years, followed by James Bull, who carried on for 50 years. George Bates, another prominent local resident, was secretary for 37 years.[8]

A recent study of Victoria's churches identified only seven remaining former Primitive Methodist churches, all built in the 1860s and 1870s. At least four, at Chewton, Greenvale, Kilmore and Eaglehawk were designed by known architects: the first in 1860 by Crouch and Wilson; the second in 1869 by Evander McIver; the third in 1859-60 by Charles Kinck; and the fourth in 1865 by G. R. Cox. The other three are at Inverleigh (1862), Sunbury (1878-79) and Talbot (1871). The Talbot Church was designed by A. Hallen, a local carpenter.[9]

Recently, when the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches united, the former Primitive Methodist Church became the Little River Uniting Church. The Little River Presbyterians Church was closed and sold.[10]

Statement of Significance

The Little River Uniting Church has regional significance as one of the oldest intact district bluestone buildings. Once a numerous building type, the district bluestone structures are now mainly ruinous. The church has significance also as one of an increasingly small number of former Primitive Methodist Churches in Victoria. Architecturally, its simple form is regarded by Ward (1990) as being "expressive of its Methodist origins".

Area of Significance

Bluestone church building, two timber buildings at the rear, group of cypresses, bluestone gutter just outside the property. Visual links between the church, St Michaels Catholic Church and railway station complex.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, pp.14-15.
- [2] Walter Phillips, 'The Denominations' in Victoria Churches, Ed. Miles Lewis, p.10.
- [3] Land File C80570. C. P. O. V.
- [4] Land File C80570.
- [5] Country Lands Parish of Bulban, Thomas Nixon, Assistant Surveyor, Sept. 1859.
- [6] Land File C80570.
- [7] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, Sept. 1990, No. 33.

- [8] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, pp. 14, 15.
[9] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, pp. 98, 107, 108, 118, 129, 135, 150.
[10] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, pp.14, 15.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

St Michael's Catholic Church

Edgars Road (SW corner You Yangs Rd), Little River

Significance Local significance

Date 1922

Place No. 072

Photo No. 5/20

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/27

Current heritage protection None



Description

Simple red brick church, dramatically sited close to the railway station and on a sweeping curve on the Edgars Road entry into Little River. The church is simple in form, with a small porch, lancet windows, and roughcast render on the upper gable ends and rendered bands on the buttresses forming the main decoration. A window from the earlier (1857) church has been incorporated over the altar of the present church.

A timber bell tower (without bell) was noted in the earlier study by Ward [2]; the bell was made in Scotland and donated to St Michaels by Paddy Preston of the Rothwell Inn. It was stolen some years ago.[3]

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

The first St Michaels Catholic Church, Little River was built in 1857. As a result of an increasing population after the First World War, it was decided that the existing church was too small. It was demolished and a new church built by John Smith, builder of Meredith. Funds for the new church were a bequest from a Mr Ewen McIntosh. The next church was opened in 1922.[2]

Statement of Significance

Assessed by Ward as "The Little River Catholic Church forms a group with the former Methodist Church and railway station complex", this church is an important element within the Little River landscape and has long associations with the local community.

Area of Significance

Church building, three large sugar gums along roadway form part of the setting for the church, visual links between the church, former Methodist church and railway station complex.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Little River mtg (29/3)

[2] Andrew Ward Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, Dept. Planning and Urban Growth, 1990.

[3] Frank Shaw, Little River: A place to remember, p. 8.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Richmond property

Edgars Road (west side), Little River

Significance Local significance

Date 1887, 1927

Place No. 153

Photo No. 9/23

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/23

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Richmond property retains several interesting buildings related to the farming history of the area. Set well back from the road is a timber house dating from 1887. Nearby is a bluestone shed and the ruinous remains of two bluestone ruins and a filled-in well. The house is symmetrical with a verandah on two sides. The stone shed is constructed of squared field stone, with brickwork quoins and a timber lean to on one side.[1]

Closer to Edgars Road is a more recent house, dating from c1927. [3] There are extensive drystone walls remaining on the property.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The Richmond property, on CA 5A, Parish of Bulban was first granted to Martin Bolger. The history of this property has not been researched. A series of houses are known to have been built on the property over the years, and two houses remain. Frank Shaw recalls the past owners as including McNaughton, McPherson and Macintosh.

Statement of Significance

The house is regarded as of local interest and the shed of local significance as a rare structural type.[1] Assessment of the whole complex is required.

Area of Significance

The ruins, bluestone shed and the two timber houses, and the immediate setting of each building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage conservation of the place, and support further research.

References

[1] A. Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

[2] Parish of Bulban, Plan no. B530(B), 1879.

[3] Frank Shaw, pers. comm.

NOTE: This place was documented by Andrew Ward in 1989/90 and was not resurveyed as part of the present study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994)

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Railway Station & Goods Shed

Little River, Little River

Significance State significance

Date 1864

Place No. 071

Photo No. 5/17-19

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/25-26

Current heritage protection

Vic. Heritage Register (GBR), National Estate Register, National Trust Register



Description

Complex of bluestone station buildings - station, goods shed, store. The buildings are single story, constructed of bluestone with slate roofs. The station building retains carved bargeboards and 'VR' shield on the gables, and timber platform canopy.

While the station building is in good condition, the goods shed lacks a roof, and appears to have suffered internal damage. The overall complex is no longer used. There is evidence of vandalism, and the buildings are no longer secure. The railway goods shed is now being restored to its original condition. [3]

Within the township, the railway station occupies a prominent position and is part of a group with St Michaels Catholic Church and the former Methodist Church.

Themes

6.1 Transport

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation

History

Described in the Western Region Industrial Heritage Study as "Constructed in 1864 by S. Amess at a cost of 6,000 pounds on the Geelong to Melbourne Railway line to service the pastoral community south of Werribee. Sheep and cattle grazing was the chief industry in the area and the station provided a major transport connection with the Newmarket saleyards and Melbourne and Williamstown docks." [2]

Statement of Significance

Assessed in the Western Region Industrial Heritage Study as "Little River Station and Goods shed are a notable example of a country railway station complex, important for its role in the history and landscape of the region, and architecturally for its planning, design and detailing. The railway station is an important

example of a Classical Revival derived industrial design. Such goods sheds are a rare building type and this one is exemplary of the finest bluestone stonemasonry." [2]

Area of Significance

Whole of complex, including scattered plantings around complex.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?**References**

[1] Little River meeting (29/3)

[2] Gary Vines, Western Region Industrial Heritage Study, Place no. 0122, Living Museum of the West, 1989.

[3] Frank Shaw, "Little River: A Place to Remember", p. 42

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified (File no. 2285)

Victorian Heritage Register (GBR) - No. 209

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) - 0122

Swimming Pool

Little River (end of McLeans Rd), Little River

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1930	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Swimming pool constructed within or next to the channel of the Little River. The pool is built of concrete and the river is directed into it. Not able to be used since the 1960s when the weir was built (see History).[1]

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

Built around 1930 by Dub Davis[1] and used until the 1960s when a weir was built on the river to supply water for irrigation of land near the river. The weir was completed in 1951, and provided water to a number of newly established market gardens. This activity no longer continues.[2] The weir apparently made the pool unusable, although some people recall locals swimming there well after the weir was built.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a community meeting place.

Area of Significance

Site and setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Insufficient indication of significance to warrant research and inspection during the present study.

References

[1] Little River meeting (29/3)

[2] Frank Shaw, "Little River: A place to remember", pp. 44, 77.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Little River Road, Little River

Significance Local significance

Date mid 1840s

Place No. 160

Photo No. 10/03

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small cottage with a steeply pitched hipped-roof nestled behind a tall cypress hedge in Little River Street. It is said to be an early cottage, originally built of bluestone and timber, but since covered with imitation brick cladding. The cottage appears to have been extended and other alterations made. Detailed inspection is required to determine the extent of early material remaining.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The McLean family arrived in Little River in 1838, and built this house in the mid 1840s. The house was originally weatherboard and bluestone. It has been altered and added to over the years. The house remains in the McLean family today. [1]

Statement of Significance

Of probable local significance as a very early house associated with one of the families that first settled in Little River, and with a continuing association with that family for around 150 years. detailed investigation is required to confirm its significance.

Area of Significance

Cottage and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed research and inspection is required.

References

[1] Frank Shaw, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Ball House

Little River Road (adj railway line), Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1890s	Place No.	158	Photo No.	9/25
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Bluestone building or complex of buildings remains in a ruined state close to the railway line to the east of Little River township. The ruins are surrounded by dense boxthorn and were seen only from the railway line, and not inspected closely.

It appears that there may be at least two buildings on the site, although they may have once formed a single structure. One appears as a bluestone wall, once having a gabled roof. The other is similar in form but retains its roof. It has both bluestone and brick components. The former building is presumed to have been a house and the later a shed or barn. A number of artefacts and building materials have been piled along the boundary fence.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

An old stone house on the Railway Reserve, off Little River Road, at Little River, is said to have been associated from the 1890s with the Ball family. Ball descendants, Margaret and Emma, who helped at the Little River School, remember growing up in the old house.[1]

A search of district rate records confirmed that in 1910 or earlier George Ball, farmer, occupied four acres of land in the Railway Reserve, owned by the Railway Department.[2] George Ball, (with John Ball) was the owner still during the First World War period.[3] By the late 1920s, Emma Ball was rated for the four acres in the Railway Reserve.[4]

Earlier, in the 1890s, George and Thomas Ball, farmers, owned a farm homestead on 48 acres of land on

the south side of Little River Road between McLeans and Devines Roads.[5] In the late 1920s, Emma Ball owned the homestead property on 49 acres of land in Little River Road (Crown Allotment 2 in Section 1, Parish of Bulban).[6]

Mrs G. M. Green, who subdivided land on the north side of Little River Road in 1975,[7] is said to also own the site of the old building on the railway line.[8]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an 1890s stone house built on Railway Reserve land for George Ball, a district farmer.

Area of Significance

House, shed/barn and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed investigation is needed.

References

[1] Frank Shaw. pers. comm.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 South Riding No. 4273.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1913-14 South Riding No. 5332; 1919-20 South Riding No. 5263.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 South Riding No. 3567.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1897-98 South Riding No. 3272 NAV 25 pounds.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 South Riding No. 3566 NAV 25 pounds.

[7] L. P. 118913 (Mrs G. M. Green 17 May 1975).

[8] Frank Shaw. Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rothwell Bridge

Old Melbourne Road, Little River

Significance State significance

Date 1866

Place No. 086

Photo No. 6/05-06

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/04

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Register (GBR)



Description

Four span bluestone bridge across Little River, it is described in the Heritage Victoria file as "four span structure with piers separating the central two arches from the end ones. The structure is faced with rusticated bluestone masonry and has substantial abutments. Features are the voussoirs, imposts, string courses and piers." In terms of its design, the assessment continues: "it is a notable example of bridge construction in bluestone ... a rare example of a bridge with piers dividing the spans ... detailed in a classically derived engineering style used for such structures ... the bluestone masonry work and detailing is notable".

On the Geelong side of the bridge is the remains of the Rothwell Inn. On the Wyndham side, there is a reserve planted out with sugar gums.

Themes

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation

6.1 Transport

History

An early survey plan of 1855 shows the plan of the township of Rothwell on the west side of the Little River. The plan shows the "proposed main line of road" along the alignment now known as Speedway Road and Old Melbourne Road.[1] However, there was considerable community debate around the location of the bridge and responsibility for its funding.[3]

The bridge was finally designed by a Mr Barter - after several other designs were rejected - and constructed by a Mr Nash for 800 pounds.[3]

Rothwell Bridge was completed in 1866.[2]

Statement of Significance

Rothwell Bridge is a notable example of bridge construction in bluestone, being a rare example of a type and with important historical associations with the development of the road link between Melbourne and Geelong, a development which continues to have substantial impacts on development and land use within the region and the Little River locality. It is a fine example of stone masonry and design in bluestone.

Area of Significance

Bridge and setting, including views to the former Rothwell Inn, church, sugar gum plantings in the riverside reserve, views along the river.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?**References**

- [1] Plan of the township and suburbs of Rothwell on the Little River, Feature Plan 398, Taylor, 1855.
- [2] Frank Shaw, Little River: A place to remember, p. 16.
- [3] Assessment report (done for RNE?) W/08/06 held on Heritage Victoria file no. 602881.
- [4] Geelong Historical Society, Investigator, March 1978.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W41

Victorian Heritage Register (GBR) - No. 319

Old Little River Hotel

River St (cnr Flinders St), Little River

Significance Regional significance

Date c1860s

Place No. 083

Photo No. 5/37; 6/01

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/37; 4/01

Current heritage protection None



Description

Single storey bluestone hotel, now a house, comprises two gabled sections in parallel, with rendered end walls, each with incorporated chimneys. Deep verandah with elongated bullnosed roof extends across the front facade. There is a central front entry. Double hung sash windows.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

The site of this building, now a private residence, has been associated from the 1850s with a number of hotel structures. An early hotel, known as the Bowling Green Hotel, was reputedly built there after the Little River railway opened. It was burned down in 1858.[1] From 1853 H. Nickless was the registered owner of the site, Allotment 18, as well as the adjacent Allotments 16 and 17.[2]

An early 1860s "Geological Survey of Victoria" map of part of the Parish of Bulban indicates the "Little River Hotel" on the site in Allotment 18 on the south side of Flinders Street near River Street.[3] This hotel was most probably a very modest structure and in the earliest district rate records was listed as a hotel and store with a valuation of only 30 pounds.[4] It seems that this hotel (the second on the site?) was replaced in the early 1870s by a more substantial building.

In 1872-73, the 1860s building was no longer listed as a hotel but simply as a dwelling owned by Eliza Williams, hotelkeeper, and occupied by Joseph Baker, labourer. A new hotel, dwellings etc. was rated to Eliza Williams with more than triple the valuation of the earlier hotel.[5] The following year, this was identified as the Little River Hotel, owned by Eliza Williams and occupied by John Moore, hotelkeeper.[6]

There were more changes by the mid-1870s when the hotel was rated to Hugh Lear, hotelkeeper. He also owned a hall, and a dwelling occupied by George Trim, labourer, which may have been the 1860s hotel.[7] The combined valuation was 100 pounds.

During the early 1880s, Robert Stroud, warehouseman, became the owner of the hotel and hall.[8] By the late 1880s the property was recorded as the Little River Hotel and stables owned by Stroud and occupied by Charles Nicholls, hotelkeeper.[9]

In the 1890s, first W. Cornwall[10] and then Duncan McIntosh, member of a well-known district family, were owners of the Little River Hotel in Allotment 18. James Toohey was the licensee during the McIntosh ownership.[11] An article in the district press of June 1894 told of McIntosh' purchase of the hotel for 1,250 pounds. The "Assembly Hall, the Little River store (at present occupied by Mr J. Berry) and about 30 acres of good arable land" were included in the purchase. The article reported that McIntosh was "effecting extensive improvements on the premises in the shape of repairs to the Assembly Hall, new brick stabling, and other out-buildings". McIntosh was intending to "continue his improvements until he has made the conveniences both inside and outside equal to those of any other first-class country hostelry in the colony".[12]

However, by the turn of the century, it was reported that McIntosh' Assembly Hall, which had been used as Little River's main public meeting place, had been condemned, and the construction of a Mechanics Institute had become a necessity.[13] In February 1910, it was announced that Duncan McIntosh had given the land for the Little River Mechanics' Hall.[14] This new building was officially opened in August 1910.[15] Only a month later, McIntosh' death was reported.[16]

The old hotel closed in 1973 and is now a private residence.[17]

Statement of Significance

The former Little River Hotel has possible regional significance as one of few mid-Victorian period hotels remaining on an historic site occupied by hotels from the 1850s, and as an important community meeting place associated with the early history of Little River.

Area of Significance

Building and setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Early Hotels in Werribee History Kit, p. 5 of 5.
- [2] Township of Little River, T. P. 5469, C. P. O. V.
- [3] Geological Survey of Victoria, Part of Bulban. Field Survey 1861, published 1863.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1868-69 No. 232. NAV 30 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1872-73 South Riding No. 421. Hotel and dwelling NAV 30 pounds; No. 458. Hotel, Dwellings etc. NAV 92 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1873-74 South Riding No. 351.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1875-76 South Riding No. 384. Hotel NAV 50 pounds; No. 396. dwelling NAV 10 pounds; No. 371 Hall and Dwelling NAV 40 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1881-82 South Riding No. 428.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1887-88 South Riding No. 1060.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 South Riding No. 1550.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1894-95 South Riding No. 2466.
- [12] Bacchus Marsh Express, 9 June 1894.
- [13] Bacchus Marsh Express, 10 Sept. 1908.

- [14] Bacchus Marsh Express, 5 Feb. 1910.
- [15] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 11 Aug. 1910.
- [16] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 22 Sept. 1910.
- [17] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, p.10.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust File - No. 3981

Bull house

River St (cnr Rothwell St), Little River

Significance Local significance

Date c1900

Place No. 078

Photo No. 5/29

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Single storey Edwardian house facing the railway line, rather than River Street. The house is a typical example of the period: characteristic features include the asymmetrical facade with one room set forward and a verandah (now enclosed) across the balance, and a half-timbered gable.

Between the house and the railway is a row of cypresses. The store was located on River Street, at the back of the house. It was burnt in the 1960s.[2] Only a small oil shed remains of evidence of the store.

The history records that the house was shifted to this site and has been here since the 1920s. The store was built first.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

9.5 Local shops and services

History

The main business in Little River was once James Bull's general store, a local landmark and meeting place. According to one account, Bull bought it from Alf Comben in 1908, after working in it. It had previously been a single galvanised shed adjoining another iron shed, used as a blacksmith's shop.[1]

In 1922 Bull became the Little River Post Master.[2] Werribee Shire records confirm that in the early 1920s Bull owned a store located on the Railway Reserve at Little River.[3] This has been identified as in Allotment 36L on the north side of River Street on the corner of Rothwell Street (previously known as Station Street).[4]

Bull had "the family home shifted in behind the shop". This became the home of the Foster family.[5] From

the late 1920s Bull was rated for a shop and dwelling on the Railway Reserve. By this time his property had doubled in value.[6]

The vacant block in Rothwell Street was later built on by Jim Bull's on, Clem. It is occupied still by Clem's wife, Myra. This later was used as a post office with Myra as post mistress.[7]

Myra Bull tells how the store burned down in 1960 due to an electrical fault. The house behind the store now faces the wrong way.[8]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance because of its associations with the Bull family, local storekeepers who, from the 1920s, ran Little River's postal services.

Area of Significance

House and oil shed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Frank Shaw. Little River. A Place to Remember, pp. 34, 35.

[2] Frank Shaw, Pp. 34, 35.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 South Riding No. 4834. NAV 25 pounds.

[4] Township of Little River, T. P. 5469, C. P. O. V.

[5] Frank Shaw, pp.34, 35.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 South Riding No. 361. NAV 50 pounds.

[7] Frank Shaw, pp. 34, 35.

[8] Myra Bull. pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Railway house

River Street, Little River

Significance Not significant

Date c1940s

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

One of many surviving prefabricated buildings used by the Victorian Railways for staff accommodation; dates from the late 1940s.

Themes

6.1 Transport

8.3 Creating a home

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

A typical example of 1940s prefabricated railway housing. Not assessed as significant.

Area of Significance

-

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Little River mtg (29/3).

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Blacksmiths shop

44 River Street, Little River

Significance Local significance

Date c1884

Place No. 077

Photo No. 5/28

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/33

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber house and timber shed. The house appears to have been built in two or three stages. There are two hipped roof sections, the rear being the lower, plus a c1920s addition on the west side. This addition has an unusual vernacular window hood.

There are later additions at the rear. The verandah may date from the 1920s additions, or be more recent. According to Frank Shaw, the shop section - once located on the front of the building - has been removed. The shed is a simple timber structure with large sliding timber door to River Street.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This building, now a weatherboard residence but still with a billiard room, is important as a rare survivor of a number of small shops with associated dwellings that once formed part of the Little River township clustered about River and Rothwell Streets last century.[1] The Little River Township, located south of the railway, was gazetted in 1861.[2]

The first owner of the River Street building in the 1880s was William Henry Pellow, a local blacksmith. This was an important trade in a farming district.[3] Shire of Werribee rate records confirm that Pellow's smithy on ¼ acres was rated first in 1884-1885.[4] A dwelling was listed in 1886-1887 when the valuation of the property more than doubled from 7 pounds to 15 pounds.[5] By 1887-1888, Pellow's house and smithy was described as on 8½ acres.[6]

From the late 1880s, Pellow's workshop and dwelling on 8½ acres increased in value to 18, 19 pounds and,

in 1894-95 to 21 pounds.[7] In 1898-99, it was identified as on Lots 35 and 36, Parish of Bulban.[8] Local historian Frank Shaw tells how there was a shop frontage from which Pellow "sold a few odds and ends including newspapers, soft drinks and lollies, etc.".[9]

"After the death of Pellow in 1923, Mick Danaher bought the property, moving in with his wife and six children".[10] South Riding rate records confirm this change in ownership. By 1924 Danaher was rated for a shop and dwelling in Lot 36 of Section 1 with a valuation of 25 pounds.[11]

According to Shaw, Danaher was responsible for the construction of a new billiard room on the east side of the building. This room became a popular community meeting place, especially on Friday and Saturday nights. In 1947 the Danahers moved to the present Werribee township south of the Werribee River. From that date the shop and billiard room ceased operation.[12] It was closed and demolished at this time. [13]

Statement of Significance

This former blacksmith's shop and dwelling has local significance as an example of a former commercial building associated with the early township of Little River, a small farming settlement established in 1861. It has significance, also, for its associations from the 1880s until the 1920s with William Henry Pellow, district blacksmith, and his family.

Area of Significance

House (excluding the recent additions at the rear) and the shed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Frank Shaw, *Little River A Place to Remember*, pp.29-33.
- [2] Township of Little River, Parishes of Bulban and Murtcaim. (Lands Dept. Map 5469).
- [3] Shaw, pp.30-31.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1884-85 South Riding No. 384. NAV 7 pounds.
- [5] Ibid 1886-87. No. 1114.
- [6] Ibid 1887-88. No. 1064.
- [7] Ibid 1894-95. No. 2460.
- [8] Ibid 1898-99. No. 3346.
- [9] Shaw. p.30.
- [10] Ibid.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25. No. 4849.
- [12] Shaw, p.30.
- [13] Shaw, p. 55.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Christ Church

Rothwell Road, Little River

Significance Local significance

Date c1877

Place No. 084

Photo No. 6/02-03

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/02

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small bluestone church with cream brick belcote and window trims. There is a side porch entry with an encaustic tile floor and enclosed by wrought iron gates. The predominant features are the belcote, the materials (cream brick and bluestone), elaborately detailed bargeboards, and the windows. The combination of bluestone and cream brick is unusual: another example is the former Presbyterian church in Sydney Road Brunswick which dates from 1865.

The church is set within an open landscape. The simple front fence and gates, and the bluestone gutter along Rothwell Road add to the overall picture.

It is not known whether any changes were made to the building during its relocation to this site in 1893, or subsequent to the 1985 fires.

The church was moved to this site over 100 years ago (1893) and apparently suffered some damage in the January 1985 fires.[1]

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

The first Church of England in Little River - then known as St James - was built of bluestone in 1877 on the property of John Henry and next to the Wurdi You Yang school near the Ripley Road (that is west of the Little River). While the school remained in this area until 1915 (although on several sites), the congregation decided to move the church to Little River township. The church was completely dismantled and moved to the present site where it was rebuilt and opened in 1893.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an early local building associated with the settlement on the west of the river, and for the last 100+ years with Little River township, and architecturally as a picturesque Gothic church using an unusual combination of bluestone and cream brick.

Area of Significance

Church building. Later fence and gate and the bluestone gutter along Rothwell Road are contributory.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Rev. Hansford, quoted in Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.
- [2] Frank Shaw, Little River: A place to remember, pp. 13-14.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

House ruin

Rothwell Road, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1880s	Place No.	085	Photo No.	6/04
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	4/03
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Ruins of a bluestone house remain on either CA23 and 26, Section 1, Parish of Bulban, allotments acquired from the Crown in 1864.

The elements remaining include a section of wall, cement rendered brick sill, and brick dressing to the window head. The description suggests a more sophisticated building than many of the bluestone houses. The property was tenanted until the late 1880s when John Devine became owner and occupier, and the house may date from this period.[1]

A dramatic row/avenue of sugar gums along this section of the road dominate the local landscape.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

John Devine, farmer, and father of Hugh (later Sir Hugh) Devine (1878-1959), leading Australian surgeon, and his family moved into a new bluestone farmhouse in Rothwell Road in the late 1880s.[1] It was located on two allotments in the Little River Township (Allotments 23 and 26 in Section 1, Township of Little River, Parish of Bulban).[2]

Earlier, at least from the 1870s, the Devines lived in a bluestone farmhouse in Edgars Road, Little River, some distance north of the railway.[3] It was here that Hugh was born and spent his first years.[4] John Devine continued to own the earlier 480 acres farm property, which always had a higher valuation than the township farm. By the late 1890s John Devine's Rothwell Road "farm homestead" had a valuation of 22 pounds.[5] By the turn of the century, after his death, both properties were leased to Patrick Ryan.[6]

Both properties have historical importance as the boyhood homes of Sir Hugh Devine. According to a 1959 obituary, Hugh "was a farmer's son - from the wide plains around Werribee, where he roamed freely before going off to a college education..." He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, and at Queen's College, University of Melbourne. In 1911, Hugh went to Vienna, continuing his medical studies in the United Kingdom and America before returning to Melbourne to set up practice as a surgeon. He was renowned for his pioneering work in thyroid gland and gastro-intestinal surgery at St. Vincent's Hospital. He became founder and president of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons and was "recognised as one of the world's best surgeons and contributed extensively to surgical literature in Australia, the United Kingdom and America". After the celebration of a Requiem Mass at Newman College, University of Melbourne, Sir Hugh Devine was buried in Melbourne's old general cemetery.[7]

A description of the two Devine properties at Little River appeared in a 1920 sale notice in the district press. The Rothwell Road property, listed as Lot 2 in the "Estate of the late John Devine", situated at Little River, was described as "26½ acres good cultivation land. ¼ of a mile south of Little River railway station. Well fenced and good hedges. Improvements consist of an 8-roomed stone homestead and necessary outbuildings. This has been leased during past 20 years to different tenants. Present lease expires June 1921." [8]

Both the first 1870s Edgars Road and the second 1880s Rothwell Road Devine homes are now in a ruinous condition.

Statement of Significance

This ruinous bluestone house has local significance as an 1880s farm homestead, typical of many in the Werribee district last century. It has significance, also, as the second home of the Devine family and, particularly, of Hugh (later Sir Hugh) Devine, who became a leading Australian surgeon.

Area of Significance

Remaining structure and potential archaeological evidence below ground.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Encourage conservation and stabilisation of the remaining evidence. Further research into the history and associations is desirable.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1887-88 South Riding, No. 1032.
- [2] Township of Little River, T. P. 5469, C. P. O. V.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1877-78 South Riding No. 451.
- [4] K. N. James, Werribee - The First One Hundred Years, p.131.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 South Riding. No. 3309. NAV 76 pounds; No. 3304 NAV 22 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 South Riding Nos. 3526, 3524.
- [7] The Age 20 July 1959.
- [8] Wyndham Shire Banner, 14 Oct. 1920.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W25c

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Little River Mechanics Institute

Rothwell Road, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	1910	Place No.	082	Photo No.	5/34-36
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	3/36
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Large timber Mechanics Institute, with central entry retaining wrought iron gate and double timber doors, and sheltered by a small porch supported on curved Edwardian brackets. The building comprises a large gabled hall, with two smaller gabled sections either side of the entry, creating an entry porch. Both of these smaller gables have large paired windows, one retaining a ticket window.

At the rear is another gabled section: it may be a later extension. There is also a small brick extension on the north side. The building has been clad in metal siding (imitation weatherboard): this change detracts from the building and may exacerbate underlying problems. It is not known if the original weatherboard cladding remains.

Themes

9.4 Learning in the community

9.6 A sense of community identity

History

In September 1908 an article appeared in the district press expressing the need for "some sort of hall" in Little River. The writer complained that, "since McIntosh's Assembly Hall was condemned, it has been the custom to hold public meetings on the government road. How long this will continue we know not... Why, indeed, a district and township like ours cannot erect and support a Mechanics' Institute and Library has always been a mystery to us".[1]

Mechanics' Institutes were built in many Victorian urban and country towns last century and in the first decades of this. In Britain, where the idea of such institutes originated in the early 19th century, they were at first places where 'mechanics' or working men could follow 'improving' pursuits in their leisure time rather than going to hotels and billiard halls. However, the mechanics institutes established in the

Australian colonies drew their membership from the middle class, white collar workers, shopkeepers and professional men, rather than labourers or 'mechanics'. They provided public meeting places and community halls in almost every new township, where people sought 'moral and mental improvement' by attending lectures and borrowing books from the associated Free Libraries.[2]

Werribee built a Mechanics' Institute as early as 1883 with a free library in operation by 1886. It became an important community building where balls, meetings and later, picture shows were held.[3]

It was announced in February 1910 that the Little River people had elected Frank Carroll, Alexander McKenzie and James McIntosh as trustees of a site given by D. McIntosh for a public hall. It was recommended in a contemporary article that, "Before building it (the committee) should look around for buildings that could be purchased by removal and re-erection".[4]

However, it was decided to build a new hall. The official opening was celebrated on 3 August 1910 with a grand ball and concert. A.R. Robertson, MLA, declared the hall opened and congratulated the Little River people on "the up-to-date and commodious hall they had erected". The chairman, Cr. McLennon of Corio Shire, declared that "many legislators received their initial lessons in the art of public speaking at debating societies held in institutes of the kind they were opening that evening".

The hall, built by Gibbons, a Werribee builder, was described in these words:

"The hall, which is true and faithfully built by Mr. Gibbons, builder, of Werribee, is 60 feet by 30 feet; main hall, 45 feet by 30 feet; committee-room, 14 feet by 14 feet; reading room, 14 feet by 14 feet; two ante rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet; walls, 13 feet; floor to ceiling, 17 feet; height, 30 feet; five side lights each side, 6 feet by 3 feet; front windows, 7 feet by 5 feet; lobby, 6 feet; floor, 4 inch Kauri pine, secret nailed, pine weatherboards, galvanised iron roof; main door, 4 feet 6 inches; side doors, 3 feet 6 inches. The building is ventilated according to instructions laid down by the Board of Health, and the contract price was 425 pounds".[5]

This hall became a popular community meeting place and in October 1910 was the venue of a Little River Fancy Press Ball attended by 70 couples.[6]

By September 1912 the hall was known as the Little River Mechanics' Institute and Free Library.[7]

Today, the 1910 building remains and still operates as a Mechanics Institute, opening on Sundays. It is claimed to be the "only one of three left in the Geelong region. It is also notable in that it is one of the few remaining Mechanics Libraries in Australia".[8] Very few of such libraries remain. The original Mechanics' Institute building in Prahran, opened in 1856, was completely reconstructed in 1900 and has been rented for business purposes since 1915. Although a specialised library (run in conjunction with the Prahran Historical Society) still functions in the building, it seems to contain little of the original library stock.[9]

A more intact early Mechanics' Institute Library remains at Briagolong in the original 1874 building. A recent assessment found that there were 2,880 books in the collection, some dating from 1837. Many of those books in the Debating Society Cabinet are in excellent condition, some being bound in leather with the Briagolong Mechanics' Institute's name embossed on their spines.[10]

Statement of Significance

This building has local significance as an important intact and well cared for public township building, a local landmark, and community centre from 1910. It has regional significance as one of only three Mechanics' Institutes left in the Geelong region. It may have state significance as one of the very few remaining Mechanics' Institute Libraries still operating in Victoria, although an early and more substantial mechanics' institute library remains at Briagolong.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Bacchus Marsh Express 10 Sept. 1908.
- [2] L. B. McCalman, Pioneer and Hardy Survivor, The Prahran 'Mechanics' since 1854, pp.3-5.
- [3] Werribee History Kit. p.4 of 14. (Links with the Past).
- [4] Bacchus Marsh Express 5 Feb. 1910.
- [5] Wyndham Shire Examiner 11 Aug. 1910.
- [6] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 27 Oct. 1910.
- [7] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 12 Sept. 1912.
- [8] Frank Shaw, Little River: A Place to Remember, p.20. Confirmed by Pam Baragwanath, currently carrying out an assessment of Mechanics Institutes in Victoria. The nearest to Little River is at Queenscliffe.
- [9] McCalman, pp.31-35.
- [10] Adam Bowden, The Briagolong Mechanics' Institute Library in Gippsland Heritage Journal No. 19, pp.45-46.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Little River Primary School

Rothwell Road, Little River

Significance Local significance

Date 1877

Place No. 081

Photo No. 5/32-33

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/35

Current heritage protection None



Description

Little River School No. 1961 is a small timber school, built in two stages with later additions and portables providing extra space. The main school building dates from 1877, with an extension of 1915-16 forming a wing set at right angles to the original building. A verandah on the later section has been filled in.

Ward describes the building as "drawing on earlier neo Gothic designs with half timbered porch and gable end treatment and louvred vent with finial (cut back) to main gable end."

Themes

9.4 Learning in the community

History

A first (Rothwell) Little River Independent School was opened in 1856 on an allotment on the north side of the Little River near the Rothwell Bridge (Allotment 47 Section 1. Parish of Bulban).[1] The land on which it stood was on part of the Tarcombe Estate (now in Speedway Road), owned in the 1860s by Charles Thompson, Railway Inspector, and later by Edward Gleeson.[2] It is said that "the ruins of the bluestone school building were visible for many years" on the Tarcombe Estate.[3]

Later, in 1862, Common School No. 381 opened, which in 1872 became State School No. 1961.[4] This may have been located within the Little River township on the east side of Rothwell Road near the Flinders Street corner, opposite the Old Little River Hotel in Allotment 18 (that is in Allotment 19). An 1861 field survey of the area carried out during the "Geological Survey of Victoria" shows a "national school" on Allot 19.[5]

A new timber school was opened on 1 October 1877. The Head Teacher was the Rev. Thomas Fullager,

assisted by his sister, Lucy Fullager. A teacher's residence was built in 1883 and in 1884 "material obtained by demolishing an old blacksmith's shop" was used to enlarge the residence.[6]

This school was most probably located on the present site in Allotment 37 of Section 1, Parish of Bulban. on the north side of Flinders Street. The site was described in 1894 as "in the middle of the town". In March of that year, it was announced in the district press that "heads of families at Little River are highly indignant at the Education Department for the action they have taken in determining upon the removal of the Little River State School to a position about a mile further down the river below the township". The present site, said this article, was "more central and suitable". It was reported that the school building was "now in the process of removal" and that "the contractor is expected to have it re-erected by the end of the month".[7]

During the First World War period it was decided to move the school back "to its original site".[8] It was announced on 2 September 1915 that the Hon. A. R. Robertson, MLA, had received a communication from the Public Works Department that "tenders for removal and re-erection with additions and remodelling, State School No. 1961, Little River, will be invited next week".[9] From January 1916 Little River Primary School has remained on its present site.[10]

In 1919 another bedroom was added to the residence and a new infant room was opened in April 1926.[11]

A recent history of Little River includes a description of life at the school in the 1920s and a 1921 photograph of the building. Local families who attended the school included the Shaws, Bulls, Hughes and Barrys.[12]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as a 19th century weatherboard primary school, relocated in 1894, and returned to its 1877 site after additions and remodelling in 1915-16, associated with the early history of the Little River township and community.

Area of Significance

Buildings dating from 1877 and 1915-16.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Schools in Werribee History Kit, p.5 of 5; Vision and Realisation, Ed. L. Blake, Vol. 3, p.78.
- [2] See research into Tarcombe, Speedway Road, Little River.
- [3] Schools in Werribee History Kit, p. 5 of 5.
- [4] Schools in Werribee History Kit, p. 5 of 5.
- [5] Geological Survey of Victoria, Part of Bulban, M.D.20(C) C. P. O. V.
- [6] Vision and Realisation, Ed. L. Blake, Vol. 3, p.78.
- [7] Bacchus Marsh Express, 24 March 1894.
- [8] Vision and Realisation, Ed. L. Blake, Vol. 3, p.78.
- [9] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 2 Sept. 1915.
- [10] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.78.
- [11] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.78.
- [12] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, Dept. Planning and Urban Growth, 1990.
- [12] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, pp.40-43.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Youth Club

Rothwell Road, Little River

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 161

Photo No. 10/02

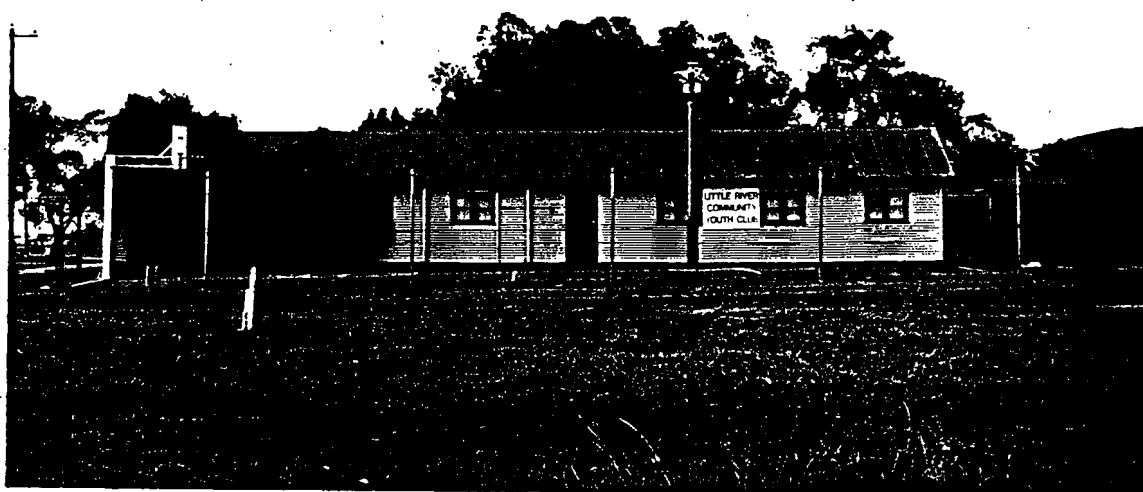
Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Single-storey, timber framed building clad in corrugated iron. Relocated to this site. Not inspected in detail.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

This building previously served as an army hut, and was shifted to Little River from Geelong.[1]

Statement of Significance

Identified at a meeting of local people interested in heritage places, but insufficient evidence of significance to warrant research or assessment at this stage.

Area of Significance

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Further research into the type and age of the building and its former use may suggest a reassessment of significance.

References

[1] Little River meeting (29/3/96).

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rothwell Street Residential Precinct

Rothwell Street, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	1910-20s	Place No.	079	Photo No.	5/30
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Rothwell Street residential area extends from the railway line south to Flinders Street. It is the core residential precinct in the township and contains a number of interesting houses from the early years of the twentieth century. There are also several later houses dating from the 1940s/50s which are consistent in scale and form with the early Edwardian and early Bungalow houses which create the character of the precinct. The school is also within this precinct.

The following buildings make a major contribution to the Edwardian/early Bungalow character of the precinct:

- Toowoomba: 32 River Street (NW cnr of River St) - Edwardian timber house with return verandah. Appears to date from late 1910s, and remains substantially intact.
- House: 30 River Street - Victorian timber house
- Bull house: Railway reserve - separately listed
- House: 1-3 Rothwell Street - Edwardian/early Bungalow timber house, said to have been built for Arthur Barry, possibly by George Bates, a local carpenter/builder (his house is 13? Rothwell Street).[1]
- House: 9 Rothwell Street - Edwardian timber house
- House: 13 Rothwell Street - Edwardian timber house, clad in imitation brick, but retains a wonderful Edwardian leadlight window. Separately listed. Built and occupied by George Bates local carpenter/builder.
- House: NE corner of Rothwell and Flinders Streets - 1920s timber house

- House: in Flinders Street opposite Rothwell Street - timber Edwardian house
- Former Grooms House: 8 Rothwell Street - see separate listing.

Themes

8.1 Setting up the townships

8.3 Creating a home

History

Rothwell Street was created by the subdivision of Crown Allotment 37, Sec. 1, Town of Rothwell (Little River) in December 1910. The subdivision was known as the Kingsbury Estate.[2]

George Bates, a local carpenter, built his home (now No. 13 Rothwell Street) on a two acre site within this subdivision around 1923/24. He also owned several other allotments (Lots 18, 19 and 20 fronting Rothwell Street) and by the late 1920s owned the south-east corner block as well, and may have built the house that remains there.[3]

The former groom's house at 8 Rothwell Street, a two-storey timber house was relocated to its present site about 1940. It is said to have once been part of the Staughton's pastoral property.[4]

Statement of Significance

Rothwell Street residential precinct demonstrates a stage in the development of Little River when subdivision of rural land was needed to create a new residential area. The precinct demonstrates the architectural styles of the 1910-1920s in particular and includes examples of the work of a local carpenter/builder, George Bates.

Area of Significance

See plan.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Little River meeting 29/3/96
- [2] Lodged Plan 5385, 8/12/1910
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25, 1929-30, 1934-35.
- [4] Andrew Ward, 'Werribee Growth Area Report', 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W25

Bates House

13 Rothwell Street, Little River

Significance Local significance.

Date c1924

Place No. 159

Photo No. 10/01

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

A large Edwardian house, asymmetrical in form, with two large bay windows each retaining coloured leadlight panes, set below projecting gables. The house has been reclad in imitation brick cladding, and the verandah altered. The overall form and character remains.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

8.5 Changing residential areas

History

George Bates, a local carpenter, built his home on two acres of land in the Kingsbury Estate subdivision within the Township of Little River. Bates owned Lots 18, 19 and 20 fronting Rothwell Street.[1] In 1924-25 Bates was rated for his dwelling on two acres in Lots 18-20.[2] By the late 1920s, he had also purchased Lots 21-23, bounded on the west by Rothwell Street and on the south by Flinders Street.[3] A few years later, he was recorded as the owner still of the dwelling on Lots 18-20, which he let to Alan Ward of the Police Department. He was, by this time, owner of a second dwelling on Lots 21-23.[4]

Bates 1920s weatherboard house at 13(?) Rothwell Street is there still but has been reclad.[5]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as the 1920s home of George Bates, a local carpenter responsible for a number of local buildings, built in a 1910 township subdivision.

Area of Significance

-

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 South Riding No. 4832; Lodged Plan 5385 (subdivision of Part of Crown Allotment 37 Sec. 1. Town of Rothwell (Little River), 8 Dec. 1910.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 South Riding No. 4832.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 South Riding No. 358. NAV 30 pounds; No. 388 NAV 3 pounds.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 South Riding No. 427. NAV 30 pounds; No. 428 NAV 28 pounds.

[5] Frank Shaw Little River. A Place to Remember, pp.28-29.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Former Grooms House

8 Rothwell Street, Little River

Significance	Local significance	Date	1890-1910	Place No.	080	Photo No.	5/31
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	3/34
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

This house is said to be the groom's house relocated from the Staughton Vale property in 1940. Staughton Vale was established by Simon F. Staughton after his father's death and the division of the Exford estate into 4 portions. The bluestone homestead remains at Staughton Vale, near Bacchus Marsh township.[1]

The former groom's cottage is a two storey timber house, described as picturesque Queen Anne style, probably dating from 1890-1910. Architectural features of interest include the eaves brackets in the gable ends and the entrance porch and timber decoration.[1]

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

This two-storey timber house is said to have once been the groom's house on the Staughton property, Staughton Vale, at Anakie.[1] According to Frank Shaw, a Little River historian, the house was moved to its present site in Rothwell Street in about 1953 by Les Lockyer, a Metropolitan Farm employee. The house was owned later by the Taverner family. The present owners, Gerard and Lynn Woods, have renovated the building.[2]

The Staughtons were among the Victorian pastoralists who, in the second half of last century, acquired properties of thousands of acres within the Werribee district.[3] The Staughton Vale property was established by Simon F. Staughton after his father's death and the division of the Exford Estate into four portions. The bluestone homestead remains at Staughton Vale, near Bacchus Marsh township.[4]

Peter Staughton, a descendant, has no knowledge of the former groom's house and so could provide no

additional information.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance for its reputed associations with Staughton Vale - said to have once been used as a groom's house by the Staughtons, wealthy district pastoralists - and of architectural interest as an unusual building form demonstrating Queen Anne timber details.

Area of Significance

House.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the conservation of this building.

References

- [1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.
- [2] Frank Shaw, Little River: A Place to Remember, p. 73.
- [3] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.24.
- [4] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W25b

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Tarcombe

Speedway Road, Little River

Significance	Regional significance	Date	c1860s	Place No.	087	Photo No.	6/07, 8/03-06
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	4/05, 7/01-02
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The Tarcombe property includes the early bluestone cottage, bluestone and timber stables, long stone wall and other features set within a densely planted pines, cypresses and peppercorns.

The bluestone cottage is a symmetrical bluestone building, with central doorway, a single, large window either side and chimneys built into the end walls. It comprises two gabled sections, retaining scalloped bargeboards on the gable ends. A previous owner, John Robertson, believes it was built as a two roomed cottage with the second gabled section being the first addition. To the rear is a timber-framed section, clad in brick veneer in recent years but still retaining its early form.

The stables were reputedly built as a shearing shed. Parts of the building retain its original fieldstone construction. Other parts have been rebuilt after a fire, with new field stonework and timber walls introduced. The roof framing and cladding are new. Some of the materials used in the rebuilding were salvaged from the Newmarket Saleyards.

Tarcombe also retains a long stone wall, broken in sections due to changes to the entry way at different times in the past, and a wonderful grouping of pines, cypresses and peppercorns. There are also large pines along the main frontage of the property, thought to be around 60-80 years old (planted by Eddie Gleeson). These trees are threatened by proposed further pruning by Powercorp.

Themes

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

Charles Thompson, Railway Inspector, and Superintendent in charge of the section of line between Lara and

towards Werribee,[1] was associated in the 1860s with Tarcombe, an old stone house located on the Old Melbourne Road near the Rothwell Bridge over Little River.[2]

According to one account, Charles, his wife and their children, lived at first in a tent on the site of the present Little River railway station. In 1859, Charles with four assistants "built a neat cottage at the rail crossing for the gatekeeper". This was "added to with an annex and later with a similar addition. It also had two windows and a stone chimney and fireplace". The Thompson family "catered for 4 boarders who were engaged on the railway. The boarders' beds were four stumps on the ground with pieces of wood nailed along the sides, with sacks nailed across and they slept on these with no mattresses".[3]

Later, according to this writer, Thompson acquired land on the south side of the old Melbourne Road near the Rothwell Bridge, where he built the stone house known now as Tarcombe.[4]

Wyndham District Road Board records confirm that by 1864 Thompson owned and occupied 48 acres of land in the Parish of Bulban. At this time it was under pasture and occupied by Frederick Ryland.[5] Thompson's land at this time comprised Allotments 44, 45, 46 and 47 along the Little River. Allotment 48, was then owned by W. Ashby.[6]

Thompson's Little River farm was rated for the first time in 1866[7] and, by the early 1870s, he was occupying Ashby's Allotment 48.[8] During the 1880s Thompson's land ownership seems to have included the Ashby paddock, the total property being identified as Allotments 44-48 at Little River.[9]

The remaining old stone house in Speedway Road is thought to date from the 1860s and to be located on Allotment 48 and possibly part of Allotment 47. A homestead is indicated on Thompson's land along the Little River in the 1861 field survey published in the 1863 "Geological Survey of Victoria" map of the Parish of Bulban area. A woolshed is indicated to the east on land owned in the 1860s by the Gleeson family,[10] who were to be later owners of Tarcombe. By the late 1890s, Charles Thompson's farm homestead was listed on 63 acres of land in Allotments 44-48 and part of 9 in Section 1 of the Parish of Bulban.[11]

The Tarcombe property remained in the ownership of the Thompson family until about 1910. John Thomson (or Thompson), carrier, was recorded as the owner and occupier of the homestead on 63 acres in the 1910-11 rate records.[12]

From 1911 until the 1950s or later the property was owned by the Gleesons, owners from the 1860s of adjacent properties along the Old Melbourne Road, stretching down to the Little River.[13] E. L. Gleeson, farmer, was first rated for the homestead on 63 acres in the 1911-12 records.[14] By the 1920s, Mrs E. Gleeson was the owner of a 314 acre property, which included Tarcombe.[15] During the early 1930s Edward Gleeson's Little River and 317 acres of land.[16] Edward Gleeson was rated as owner of Tarcombe still in the 1940s and 1950s.[17]

More recently, the remaining old stone house has been occupied by Paddy Ginane.[18]

Statement of Significance

Tarcombe has regional significance as a remaining early stone farm homestead of the selection era, one of the very few non-ruinous early farmhouses left in the municipality. It has significance, also, for its associations with Charles Thompson, Railway Inspector and later farmer, and his family, from the 1860s until about 1910, and with the Gleesons, pioneer district farmers, from 1911 until the 1950s or later.

Area of Significance

The house complex, comprising the house, former shearing shed/stables, other features and their setting amongst mature pines, cypresses and peppercorns. The trees along the main road frontage are also contributory.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

Little River meeting (29/3)

- [1] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, p.8.
- [2] Frank Shaw, Pers. Comm.
- [3] Frank Shaw, Little River. A Place to Remember, p.8.
- [4] Frank Shaw, p.8.
- [5] Wyndham District Board RB 1864. No. 222. NAV 17 pounds.
- [6] Parish of Bulban, Parish Plan, Lewis Goldsmith, April 1879.
- [7] Wyndham District Board RB 1866 No. 202. NAV 25 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1871-72 South Riding No. 59. NAV 5 pounds.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 South Riding No. 1563. NAV 50 pounds.
- [10] Geological Survey of Victoria, Part of Bulban, M.D.20(C), C. P. O. V.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1898-99 South Riding No. 3350.
- [12] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 South Riding No. 4354.
- [13] Parish of Bulban, Parish Plan; Lodged Plan 5411.
- [14] Shire of Werribee RB 1911-12 South Riding No. 4737. NAV 45 pounds.
- [15] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 South Riding Nos. 5764, 5765. NAV 175 pounds.
- [16] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 South Riding No. 325. NAV 144 pounds.
- [17] Shire of Werribee Valuation Cards. 1941-1956 No. 329.
- [18] Frank Shaw. Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W38

Grant Bridge

You Yangs Road, Little River

Significance Local significance

Date 1867

Place No. 075

Photo No. 5/24

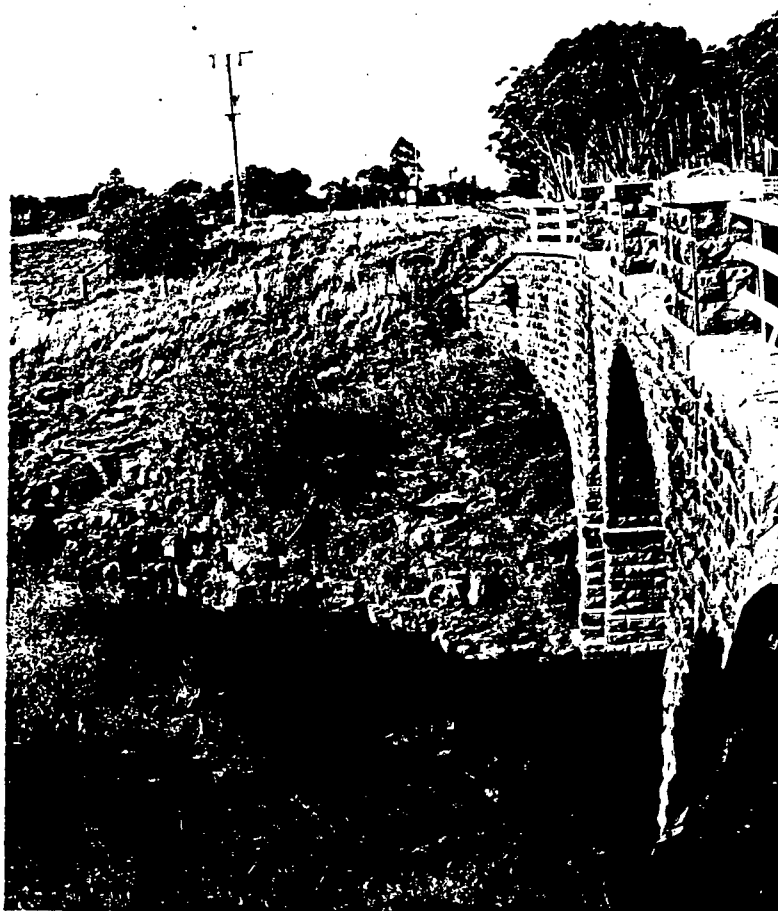
Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/30

Current heritage protection None



Description

Single span bluestone bridge across the Little River, retaining timber balustrade.

Themes

6.1 Transport

History

Built in 1867 at Garrett's Crossing, across the Little River on Little River-Ripley Road.[1] Not researched further.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an early and intact bluestone bridge, one of several Little River examples, and providing evidence of early settlement patterns and travel routes.

Area of Significance

Bridge.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research into the history of the bridge and comparison with other similar, extant examples would be worthwhile.

References

[1] Frank Shaw, Little River: A place to remember, p. 16.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust File - No. 2782

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 1+ W40

Little River Reserve

You Yangs Road, Little River

Significance Local interest

Date 1890s?

Place No. 073

Photo No. 5/21-22

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/28

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Little River Reserve is located immediately west of St Michaels Catholic Church. The entry gates are a memorial "dedicated to the memory of those who served in World War II" but the plaque is undated. The gate posts are built of bluestone with rendered caps and wrought iron gates. The oval is surrounded by mixed pine and cypress plantings. The oval fence is a metal pipe post and rail fence.

The club rooms are a concrete building, an unusual material in this locality, suggesting that the building may have been relocated. The other place with concrete buildings in the municipality is Werribee South where the Fowler pre-fabricated concrete designs originate.

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

Some of the mature trees around the oval are probably 100 years old, and were planted by Mick Hallinan and others.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a centre of community sporting activity and for the memorial to World War II.

Area of Significance

Reserve

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Frank Shaw, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Little River Road Reserve

You Yangs Road, Little River

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 074

Photo No. 5/23

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/29

Current heritage protection None



Description

Two reserves: one on the south side of the You Yangs Road, east of the river and the other on the north side of Old Melbourne Road, on the east side of the river. Both appears to be public land reserves and are located on the banks of the river. These reserves have been heavily planted with sugar gums, many of which have been coppiced to produce new growth.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

The history of this reserve has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as two small reserves planted with sugar gums near Little River township.

Area of Significance

Reserve.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research the history of this reserve.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bombing Range & Observers Huts

Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road), Mambourin

Significance	Local interest	Date	Place No. NS	Photo No. -
Ownership	Private	AMG Easting	Nothing	Slide No. -
Current heritage protection	None			

Photograph not available.

Description

According to a tape made by Jack Smith, remaining of this bombing range includes bomb craters in the paddock, concrete buildings once used by observers, and a concrete room on private property on the track off Ball's Road.[1]

Inspection of the area from adjoining roads did not reveal any evidence of the observers huts, the other concrete structure or bomb craters. Closer inspection of this large area is needed to determine if any features remain.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

One of several areas in close proximity to the RAAF bases at Point Cook and Laverton that was used by the RAAF during the Second World War. The history of the site has not been able to be researched in during the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of an RAAF bombing range.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Requires detailed field investigation to determine if any evidence remains.

References

[1] Tape held by Frances Overmars.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina mtg (29/3)- T133

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Peppercorns

Boundary Road, Mt Cottrell

Significance	Local significance	Date	c.1863	Place No.	NS (W37)	Photo No.	RHS
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The house is built of coursed bluestone with a gable roof and skillion section to the rear. Timber shingles remained in 1990, mostly covered by corrugated iron. Works on the building were underway in 1990, with a reconstructed front verandah noted in the Ward study.[1]

Ruins of another bluestone building is nearby. Stone walls enclose the paddocks. Two buildings and a complex pattern of stone walls are shown on the 1938 plan (one of which may be this property).[4]

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

The Peppercorns is a bluestone cottage set in a landscape of stone walls on the open plains. It may have been built by Henry Liddard (or Liddiard) who was the first purchaser of this allotment from the Crown in 1853 (CA A, Section 25, Parish of Tarneit). The rate books list Liddard as owning and occupying a farm on 80 acres from 1863 but there is no mention of a house until the 1900 description of "homestead" although the building is far earlier than this. The property was leased out from 1868 to John Minns, and then to John and William Minns (the latter a butcher) from 1871. It was sold out of the Liddard family in 1896 and purchased by Alfred Austin who held the property until (at least) the 1920s. [1,2]

Statement of Significance

The Peppercorns has local significance as evidence of the early farming settlement of the Mount Cottrell area, retaining a remarkable combination of features including the house, ruins of another building and a complex of stone walls within a landscape that appears to have changed little over the last 130-140 years since this land was first farmed.

Area of Significance

House, bluestone ruin of another building, stone walls.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the conservation and stabilisation of the cottage and other features.

References

[1] A. Ward Werribee Corridor Heritage Study (Stage 1), 1990.

[2] Parish of Tarneit, Plan no. T24(3), 1959.

[3] M. Walker, C. Johnston & C. Boyce, Evidence of history: Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study, Melbourne Western Region Commission, 1986.

[4] Melbourne, 1" to 1 mile, 1933.

NOTE: This place was documented in 1986 during the regional study and again by Andrew Ward in 1989/90. It was not inspected again for the Rural Heritage Study nor for the present study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W37

Volant house (now Arva)

Boundary Road, Mt Cottrell

Significance Local significance

Date c1882

Place No. NS (W36)

Photo No. RHS 4/09

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The house, in poor condition, is a small asymmetrical timber building with hip and gable roof, six-pane sashed windows, timber post-supported verandah. Associated features include a domed well and peppercorn trees nearby. Ward notes that "unusual carpentry techniques" are believed to have been incorporated in the house. [1]

A more recent weatherboard house is the main residence of the property. Alternating cactus and cypress plantings line the driveway.[3]

This house was inspected during two previous studies: Andrew Ward's 1990 study of the Werribee Growth Area and the 1994 Rural Heritage Study. It was not revisited during the present study. The condition was then described as "poor" and the integrity as "good".

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

Located on the south side of Boundary Road, between Shanahan and Sewells Road this house, now known as Arva, was probably built by Stephen Volant. Volant is known to have owned 80 acres here from 1878. The property was described as a farm in 1882, with Volant as the owner and occupier, suggesting the house existed at this time. Ten years later another 20 acres was added to the property, with the house first mentioned in the rate books in 1898. He continued to own and occupy the property until 1920 when John A. Morton (known as Alec Morton) purchased the 80 acres and dwelling.[1] The Volant (or Volante) family remained in the district, and during the twentieth century had a farm on the Werribee River.[2]

Volant is known to have been the carpenter for William Leake's dairy. He is described as a "French ships carpenter" by Ward. [1]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance, associated with Stephen Volant, a local carpenter who worked on other local buildings including Leake's dairy, providing a typical example of a small house of the late nineteenth century, and worthy of further investigation for its unusual carpentry (see Ward 1990).

Area of Significance

House and associated features.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage conservation of the place and further research the carpentry techniques used (given Volant's trade).

References

[1] A. Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Study, 1990.

[2] Werribee District Historical Society, information from Daryl Wells.

[3] Rural Heritage Study, 1994, pp. 56-58.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W36

Cheetham Saltworks

Aviation Road, Point Cook

Significance	State significance	Date	1924	Place No.	NS (IHS 0232)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Nothing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The Cheetham Salt Works was recorded in detail by Vines and Lane in 1991 and was not visited during the present study.

Vines and Lane reported that the site retains an intact configuration of buildings, tramways, evaporation pans, and earth modification works which demonstrate early 20th century salt works in Australia.

The site is about 9 square kilometers in area, much of which is covered in earth and timber-lined evaporation pans and lagoons, and timber tramways. The 2-storey brick refinery building and associated buildings are little changed on the exterior, but little of the original plant remains inside. There are also three pump houses, one with the original surviving engine. Several of the houses constructed by the company for workers at the plant in the 1940s and 1950s remain on Aviation Road. Others have been demolished, but are identified by remnant plantings and scatters of artefacts and rubble. While salt harvesting had ceased at the site when Vines and Lane recorded it, the refinery was still in operation.

Themes

3.4 Extracting mineral wealth

History

The Cheetham Salt Company was started by Richard Cheetham, a manufacturing chemist who migrated to Australia in 1862. [1] After an initial unsuccessful attempt to establish a salt works at French Island, he established a salt works near Geelong in 1888. In 1924, the land at Laverton was purchased because production of salt at Geelong fell short of demand. The first harvest of salt at Laverton occurred in 1926.

Until 1940, only raw salt was produced at Laverton. The salt was transported to Geelong for refining. In 1940, a refinery was established on the site. Also built on the site in the 1940s were about a dozen houses for the employees, and camps for seasonal employees.

The 1970s mark a down turn for the site. Production continued, but with minimal capital investment, and the evaporation pans began to deteriorate. In 1986, the company decided not to continue harvesting salt there because the salt pans required extensive repairs, although some harvesting did take place in 1990. The refinery continued to operate.

Statement of Significance

The saltworks site is of state significance because it is an intact and rare remaining example of early 20th century salt works technology in Australia.

Area of Significance

As recorded by Vines and Lane (1991).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Register

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] This historical summary is derived from the material in the report by G. Vines and B. Lane, *Worth its salt: a survey of the natural and cultural heritage of Cheetham Saltworks*, Laverton. Living Museum of the West, 1991.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

G. Vines & B. Lane (1991) *Worth its salt*

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) - 0232

Point Cook RAAF Base

Point Cook, Point Cook

Significance	State significance	Date	1914	Place No.	NS (NTA 5572)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	National Trust Register						

Photograph not available.

Description

The RAAF Base at Point Cook comprises a number of distinctive structures and other features. The significant features identified in the National Trust's assessment of the significance of the site are listed below. Detailed descriptions of these structures are available in a nomination to the Register of the National Estate:

- Former motor garage (Blg. No. 90)
- Former Aeronautics School (Blg. No. 91)
- Former New Aeronautics School (Blg. No. 92)
- Former New Air Navigation School (Blg. No. 93)
- Former New Wireless School (Blg. No. 96)
- Former Seaplane Squadron Headquarters (Blg. No. 100)
- Former Seaplane Hangars (Blg. No. 101)
- Former Seaplane Jetty (Blg. No. 108)
- Bases of Former Buildings 105 and 106 (Blg. Nos. 232 and 233)
- Former Gunnery Shop Butt (Blg. No. 121)
- Former Flight Office and Casualty Room, now Barracks Office (Blg. No. 72W)
- Magazine and Pyrotechnics Store (Blg. Nos. 97 and 119)
- Electric Sub-station (Blg. No. 120)
- Inflamable Store (Blg. No. 122)
- Hangars No. 104, 210, 95.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs.

History

The RAAF Base at Point Cook with the southern tarmac group of buildings, facilities and adjacent airfield and the Parade Ground and Domestic Group 'make up a living complex of great significance in early aviation in Australia'.[1] With the Laverton Base, the Point Cook Base has an place 'not only in the history of the Shire, but also in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia'.[2]

At the beginning of 1914, according to one account, 'two tents under a clump of pines represented practically all that was to later develop into a Royal Australian Airforce Station, Point Cook'.[3] The first course to train pilots organised by the Central Flying School at Point Cook commenced in the same year. Later, on 20 November 1914, the first group of graduates left Point Cook for overseas service.[4]

As Point Cook 'remained the only base in Australia to 1925 when RAAF expansion brought Laverton, then Richmond (NSW) bases into being, it can truly be called the Home of the Air Force'.[5]

Building of the southern tarmac group of buildings commenced in 1914, 'at a time when aircraft was novelty, with the erection of the workshop for aeroplanes and an aeroplane hangar, followed by a flight office (1915) now removed to the northern tarmac'.[6] A seaplane jetty was built in 1916 and a battle plane hangar and equipment store in 1917, 'the latter building now removed to the northern tarmac'.[7] an aeronautics school and motor garage were added in 1922 and a seaplane hangar in 1927. During the 1930s, more buildings were added including: magazine and pyrotechnics store and electric sub-station (1934), gunnery stop butt (1935), new aeronautics school (1936), seaplane squadron headquarters (1938), and a new navigation school, new wireless school and inflammable store (1939).

From 1914 until 1929 the works were carried out under the direction of the architect, John Smith Murdoch, subsequently chief architect for the Commonwealth.[8]

This group of buildings has been identified as of particular significance and is on the register of the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission. A group of five Bellman Hangars has been Recorded by the National Trust.[9]

The National Trust has also identified the Parade Ground and Domestic Group of buildings at Point Cook. This group consists of the Parade Ground, the Headquarters Building, Flagpole and Memorial, and Married Quarters buildings constructed between 1914 and 1928.[10]

Significant events associated with the Point Cook RAAF Base include the first transcontinental flight to Darwin (1920), the first round Australia flight (1924) and the first non-stop flight to Perth (1928). All these events were made from Point Cook.[11]

With the advent of the Empire Training Scheme, 'the Point Cook Base expanded rapidly, personnel reaching two thousand, with the Armament School and Signals School also being based there'. However, the end of the Second World War brought a reduction in activities, all training being suspended. On 1 November 1945, the RAAF Staff School (later renamed the RAAF Staff College) moved from Mount Martha to Point Cook. It remained there for 15 years before moving to Canberra. Its place was taken by the Officer Training School.[12]

All the streets and roads at Point Cook are named after members of the AFC and RAAF. A memorial shrine stands at the rear of the main parade in memory of the Australian Flying Corps in World War 1. The RAAF Museum at Point Cook, established in 1952, preserves relics of the AFC and RAAF.[13]

Statement of Significance

The group of buildings at Point Cook RAAF Base, built between 1914 and 1938, have at least State significance as a living complex of great importance to the history of early aviation in Australia.

Area of Significance

See National Trust listing and RNE nomination.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] National Trust of Australia (Vic.) File 5572, p.2.
- [2] K. N. James, Werribee: The First One Hundred Years, p.94.
- [3] K. N. James, p.96.
- [4] K. N. James, p.97.
- [5] K. N. James, p.98.
- [6] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [7] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [8] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [9] National Trust File 5572, p.1.
- [10] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [11] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [12] K. N. James, p.99.
- [13] K. N. James, p.100.[1] National Trust of Australia (Vic.) File 5572, p.2.
- [2] K. N. James, Werribee: The First One Hundred Years, p.94.

- [3] K. N. James, p.96.
- [4] K. N. James, p.97.
- [5] K. N. James, p.98.
- [6] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [7] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [8] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [9] National Trust File 5572, p.1.
- [10] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [11] National Trust File 5572, p.2.
- [12] K. N. James, p.99.
- [13] K. N. James, p.100.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust - File No. 6706 - Liberator Bomber

National Trust Register - Classified (No. 5572)

Point Cook Homestead

Point Cook Homestead Road, Point Cook

Significance	State significance	Date	1849/1857	Place No.	NS (W18)	Photo No.	RHS
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection		Vic. Heritage Register (GBR), National Trust Register					



Description

Point Cook homestead and associated buildings is set within an evocative coastal landscape, strongly reminiscent of what is thought to be the landscape character of the area during the mid-late nineteenth century. The main house (or homestead) is a single storey bluestone building (1857), possibly with the earliest sections dating from 1849. The nearby bluestone stables date from 1857. There are a number of mature trees and older plantings on the site.

Detailed investigations into Point Cook homestead can provide a fuller description of the property.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

The first parts of Point Cook homestead may have been built by William Drayton Taylor, holder of a pastoral lease over a large area including Point Cook in 1849, or by the subsequent lease holders Alexander Irvine. When Thomas Chirnside purchased the Pre-emptive Right in March 1852, it is recorded that there was a six-roomed weatherboard cottage and other valuable improvements on the property.[1]

Thomas was joined by his brother Andrew in the task of establishing a vast pastoral empire. Thomas Chirnside had already purchased land in Werribee in 1851, expanding his holdings over the years and creating Werribee Park (1876/7), one of the best known mansions to the west of Melbourne.

The homestead dates from c1857, being built from bluestone by the Chirnsides. A three-roomed cottage may have been part of a six-roomed cottage probably built by Taylor c1849.[2] The bluestone stables which remain today were built on the property around 1857 to house valuable bloodstock imported by Thomas

primarily for racing, hunting and coursing.[1]

The setting of the homestead is important, with the garden retaining substantial trees from around the turn of the century, and the views to the bay remaining undeveloped.[1,2] The remnants of an early jetty (built between 1853 and 1861) and a later 1920s jetty extend into the bay. The partnership between Andrew and Thomas was dissolved in 1882, and Thomas returned to live at Point Cook when in the colony. Ill health forced him back to Werribee Park in 1887, and his death in 1887 was by suicide. The whole Chirside property was then held by Andrew, and after his death three years later by his two sons. Point Cook became the beach house, and a new timber wing was built. In 1920 the property was sold to Sydney Dalrymple who occupied it for about five years before selling a large portion to the Cheetham Salt Works. The house had a variety of owners between this time and 1978 when it was acquired by the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, becoming part of a new metropolitan park.[1]

Statement of Significance

Point Cook is of state significance as an important early pastoral property owned by an influential family that played a major role in the pastoral development of the western plains.

Area of Significance

Whole of property.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register.

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further investigation?

Continue to conserve, research and interpret this place.

References

[1] Outline history of the Point Cook homestead, typescript notes provided by Melbourne Water.

[2] Point Cook Metropolitan Park, Board of Works (now Melbourne Water) brochure (no date).

These notes include listings of a number of detailed studies and conservation investigations on Point Cook homestead undertaken by the then MMBW.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified (1907 & 1932)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W18

Victorian Heritage Register (GBR) - No. 286

Pitson house

Boundary Road (cnr Davis), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1860s?	Place No.	NS (T128)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The site of the former Pitson house is said to be located on Boundary Road, east of Davis Road, near a small creek. The site is bounded by elm suckers and trees, with some remaining drystone walls. No structures are standing on the site.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

William (Bill) Pitson had a farm at Tarneit (CA XXIII A, Parish of Tarneit) from the early 1860s, and also occupied the adjacent allotment of 163 acres owned by William Hall under pasture (CA XXIIIB).[1] The farm increased in value in the 1870s, from 53 pounds in 1871 to 95 pounds in 1872.[2] By the later date William and John Gardener were leasing Pitson's farm Thomas Hobbs, farmer, was the lessee in 1880.[3]

The Pitsons and Halls may have been related. From 1883-1888 Edward Hall Pitson occupied and then owned the 320 acre farm in XXIIIA and XXIIIB, with its combined value of 152 pounds.[4] A decade later, in the 1890s, Williams Pitson let the farm homestead on XXIIIA and the paddock on XXIIIB to Thomas Hobbs, boundary rider.[5]

Edward H. Pitson of Rockbank was the owner from the turn of the century until about 1911.[6] Pitson was owner of the dwelling on XXIIIA still in the 1930s.[7]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of a farm house associated over a very long period with the Pitsons, early district farmers.

Area of Significance

House site, drystone walls and immediate surrounds

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Wyndham District Board RB 1864 Nos.205, 206.
 - [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1871-72 North Riding No.23; 1872-72 No.229.
 - [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1880-81 North Riding No.269.
 - [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1883-84 North Riding Nos.288, 289; 188-89 No.1064.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 North Riding No.3240, 3241.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 North Riding No.3410; 1910-11 No.4143.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 North Riding No.74.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance
by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T128.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Proposed Cobbledick Weir site

Cobbledick Ford Rd (SE on river), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1940s	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

This site apparently retains evidence of test shafts bored for the proposed Cobbledick's Weir. Site not inspected during the present study.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

The Cobbledick's Weir scheme arose during the 1940s because of lack of supply from the Melton Reservoir. Test shafts were bored to a depth of 100 feet. Each shaft was approximately 10 foot square. Concrete pads cap each shaft. The scheme was abandoned before being constructed.[1]

Melton Reservoir is part of the Werribee Vale and Bacchus Marsh irrigation scheme established in 1909, with the Pykes Creek dam built in 1911 (and later enlarged) and the Melton Reservoir built in 1913-16 as the irrigated area expanded. The two reservoirs were linked in 1918 by a tunnel.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of the proposed Cobbledick Weir.

Area of Significance

Weir site and evidence of shafts.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research the history of this site and investigate the evidence that remains prior to approving any development or land use changes that may obscure the site.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T14A

[2] State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Werribee Irrigation District - a history, undated research notes.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve

Cobbledicks Ford Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1872	Place No.	148	Photo No.	9/15-17
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	8/16-18
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Cobbledicks Ford crosses the Werribee River at Tarneit. The ford is paved in cut bluestone pavers. Adjacent to the ford is Cobbledicks Reserve, a large open space and recreation area of about 61 acres.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

12.5 Rivers as a place for recreation

History

This 61 acre reserve, named after Samuel Cobbledick, an early district farmer, was gazetted in 1872 as a Permanent Reserve for Watering Purposes and Public Recreation. It is located on the east side of the Werribee River, west side of Dukelow Road in Section XXVIII, Parish of Tarneit.[1] Water reserves were essential for travelling stock.

Cobbledick's bluestone farmhouse (now a ruin) was built in the 1860s on the opposite side of the river and was connected to the other bank by a ford, known as Cobbledick's Ford. A 1935 auction notice describes Cobbledicks dwelling as 'Blue Stone House, 4 rooms; large milking shed and necessary outbuildings' on 'rich river flats suitable for dairying and mixed farming'.[2]

The first recorded incidence of foot and mouth disease in Australia was in 1872 at Cobbledick's Farm in Victoria.[3]

From the turn of the century until at least the 1930s, part of the river flats in Cobbledicks Reserve, managed by the Shire of Werribee, was let to local farmers occupying nearby properties. Charles H. Johnson of Mt. Cotterel was there in 1904-5, and in 1910-11 still occupied 47 acres of the reserve.[4] William Missen Jr., who had a homestead elsewhere, occupied the 47 acres in 1913-14.[5] From 1914-16, Alfred and Walter

Murray occupied the 47 acres as well as 612 acres of district land and a dwelling in nearby XXVIII C and XXVII A.[6] Later, in the 1920s, Thomas Crinnigan, who was living in a house located on the river flat upstream from Cobbledicks Ford Reserve, occupied the 47 acres in Cobbledicks Reserve.[7] William Ayr later occupied the former Crinnigan house and 61 acres in Cobbledicks Reserve.[8]

The history of the ford itself has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

This place has local significance as an early district watering and recreation reserve on the banks of the Werribee River, associated with early settler Samuel Cobbledick, and for its long tradition of use by locals for stock grazing. (see also Cobbledicks House)

Area of Significance

Ford and reserve

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] 'Plan of the Parish of Tarneit,' Dept. of Lands & Survey, Melb., 29 Sept. 1873.
 - [2] 'Subdivisional Sale of Freehold Eynesbury,' 30 Nov. 1935. (Shows Cobbledicks Homestead block in Crown Allotment A Section XX, Parish of Werribee.)
 - [3] E.M. Pullar, 'Foot and Mouth Disease in Australia with particular reference to the Victorian incident of 1872', In Victorian Veterinary Proceedings, 1964-65. [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1904-5, North Riding No. 3372. NAV 15 pounds; 1910-11 No. 4165. NAV 16 pounds.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1913-14 North Riding No. 5173. NAV 14 pounds.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1914-15 North Riding No. 5259; 1915-16; Nos. 5290 NAV 14 pounds, No. 5291 NAV 306 pounds.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 North Riding No. 5601. NAV 25 pounds.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1932-33 North Riding No. 86 NAV 20 pounds.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T9.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W28

Mt Cottrell School site

Cobbledicks Ford Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1921	Place No.	NS (T8)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

One of two sites associated with schools in the Mount Cottrell district. One site was on the east side of Dukelows Road, between Dohertys and Boundary Road. The last site of the school was adjoining Cobbledicks Reserve on the west side of Dukelows Road.

This site was briefly viewed during the present study. Apparently nothing remains of the school. Until the 1968 fires a stone wall from the school remained but has since been removed.[3] The site now contains two pines, a cypress and some escaped garden species. A double row of sugar gums line the road to Cobbledicks Reserve.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

Only the site remains of Mount Cottrell State School No. 804, opened in a leased building on 1 February 1921. The first Head Teacher was Victor Malone, who continued there until 1923. The school closed in 1949, when Leslie Mulgrew was Head Teacher and the enrolment had dropped to seven.[1]

The school building was moved to the Truganina Progress Association grounds, for Pony Club use in 1968. It was burnt at Truganina on 8 January 1969. It was originally built in three sections by the Council with rent money for grazing rights on Cobbledicks Reserve, and rented to the Education Department for a peppercorn rent. Money from grazing had to be spent on the Reserve. [4]

An earlier school at Mount Cottrell was John Corr's school, one of the first two district schools established in the 1850s.[2]

Statement of Significance

This site has local interest as the location of a 1920s school serving the educational needs of the local farming community for about 28 years.

Area of Significance

Former school site, trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation required prior to development or change of land use.

References

[1] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.49.

[2] K. N. James. Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.120.

[3] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T8.

[4] F. Overmars. Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Davis house & smithy shop

Cowies Hill, Tarneit Road , Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date c1899

Place No. NS (W32)

Photo No. RHS 2/06

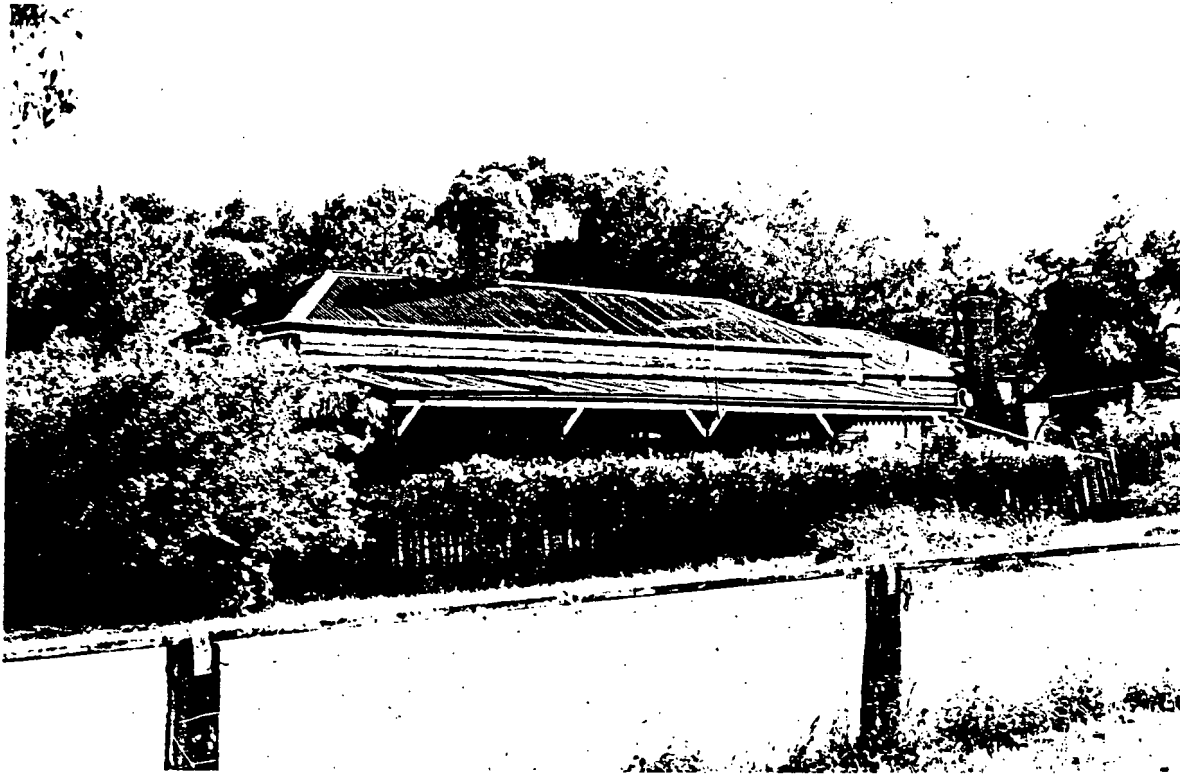
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Described by Andrew Ward as "a late Victorian house with hipped corrugated iron roof and weatherboard linings and verandah to front and side elevations in later post-Edwardian style. Front elevation is typical asymmetrical". Historical research suggests the house was relocated to the site in 1899.[1]

The blacksmith's shop is said to date from the Davis period.[2] Andrew Ward describes it as "field stone smithy's shed with corrugated iron clad gable roof and roof frame of sawn timber construction. Walls have mud/lime mortar with larger stones to the corners and reveals and are approx. 600mm thick. Blacksmith's benches, vice and early vertical drill are in situ".[1]

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

Research by Andrew Ward records that Section 14, Lot B, Parish of Tarneit was first obtained from the Crown by E. Duckett in 1854. Three brothers, Henry, Percival and Frederick Davis bought the land from Jeanie Gardner in 1898, building a house the following year (believed to have been relocated from another site).

James Cowie purchased the property in 1905.[1] James Cowie was a Councillor for the Shire of Werribee, as was his son Charles. The property remains in the Cowie family today.[2]

Statement of Significance

The house is of local significance as a typical example of its period, with the blacksmith's shop of probable regional significance as a rare example of a smithy retaining its internal fittings.

Area of Significance

House, blacksmith's shop and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research the history of the house and its claimed relocation. Comparative research on the smithy would be valuable.

References

[1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

[2] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T44.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W32

Davis Farm

Davis Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date c1858

Place No. NS (W63)

Photo No. RHS 5/01

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The site contains little evidence of this former farm. There are bluestone footings, brick and bluestone rubble, remnants of a field stone faced dam and three elm trees near the road.[1] The date 1858 was once marked over the front door. Stone from this site was reputedly used to construct the Silk Dam in Davis Road, Tarneit.[2]

This site was surveyed in 1994 as part of the "Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne" and was not revisited during the present study.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

The site was associated with the Davis family over a long period as part of a large farm property. In 1853 Edmund Davis was the registered owner of the 150 acres in Crown Allotment XIVC Parish of Tarneit,[3] the site of the house remains. Wyndham District Road Board records confirm that by 1863 the Davis Bros. held 100 acres under cultivation and 157 acres under pasture in the Parish of Tarneit.[4] The brothers were identified the following year as George, Edmund and Arthur Davis, owners of a 258 acre farm:[5] The Davis farm increased in size and by 1886-87 covered more than 600 acres. The largest was the 567 acre farm (in XIV A and C and XX A and C), which was bounded on the west side by the present Davis Road, on the north by Dohertys Road and on the south by Sayers Road.[6] In that year two more Davis names were listed, those of Ernest and Harry Davis who owned 43 acres in XIIC.[7]

By the early 1890s the Davis farm was recorded as owned by A. Davidson and worked by Arthur, Edmund and George Davis.[8] By 1893, Frederick, Henry and George Davis worked the Tarneit farm.[9] It is said

that Fred Davis married a Miss Muir, daughter of the teacher at the Truganina School.[10]

Statement of Significance

The remains of the Davis house have local interest as evidence of the large farm properties that were typical of the selection era in the Tarneit district.

Area of Significance

House footings, trees and immediate setting. Archaeological evidence may remain.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Due to the early date on this site, archaeological recording/investigation should occur prior to future development.

References

- [1] C. Johnston, Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne, W63, p.191.
 - [2] Frances Overmars. Pers. Comm.
 - [3] Parish of Tarneit. Parish Plan.
 - [4] Wyndham District Board RB 1863 No. 69. NAV 80 pounds.
 - [5] Wyndham District Board RB 1864 No. 72.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 North Riding No. 1008. NAV 159 pounds.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 North Riding No. 1007. NAV 10 pounds.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1891-92 North Riding No. 1509. NAV 200 pounds.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1893-94 North Riding No. 2090.
 - [10] C. Johnston, Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne, W63, p.191.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T43.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994).- W63

Lee house (site)

Davis Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Remains of a stone house may survive.[1] Not inspected during the present study.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine.

History

Associated with the Lee family, specifically Bill Lee. The first house was built from paddock stone. Later, a wooden house was built there. [2]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest - if evidence survives - for its association with the Lee family.

Area of Significance

requires field survey.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Requires research and inspection to determine if any evidence survives. This should occur prior to any proposed land use or development changes.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T53.

[2] Ian Cowie. Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Silk Dam

Davis Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1953	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

This bluestone dam was built in the 1950s, and is said to be located east of Davis Road, close to the Werribee River. The dam was constructed of bluestone taken from several early sites in the area. It was not considered to be of sufficient important to warrant field assessment during the present study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

The Silk family built this dam in 1953 reputedly using bluestone from Henry Davis' 1858 house in Davis Road, and paddock stone from a stonewall surrounding Truganina Cemetery (which was then re-fenced by the Cowies).[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a structure built using bluestone from an early local house and the Truganina Cemetery.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to establish

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field survey and assessment prior to land use change or new development.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T59.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Shire Windmill & Tanks

Davis Road (sth end on river), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Shire windmill and three tank stands once occupied this site. The windmill was built to provide both stock and domestic water, pumped directly from the river. The site was not surveyed during the present study. It is not certain if any evidence remains; there may be a hand pump extant . [1]

Themes

9.2 Servicing communities

History

Built by the Shire to supply stock and domestic water.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of a former Shire of Wyndham domestic and stock water supply.

Area of Significance

Not able to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation to determine if any evidence remains.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T56.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Moss house

Derrimut Road, Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date c1910s?

Place No. 143

Photo No. 9/01

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/09

Current heritage protection None



Description

Double-fronted weatherboard cottage with extension built at the rear and a simple verandah added to the front. Located near Skeleton Creek, and accessed via a long driveway off Derrimut Road.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The site of this weatherboard house was located from the 1890s until the first decade of this century on a large, over 500 acre, farm property owned by John Robertson, a Melbourne dyer. An 1890s map of the Parish of Tarneit shows Robertson as the owner of Allotments E, F, G and H in Section XXI, and Allotments F, G and H in Section XXII.[1] The remaining weatherboard house in Derrimut Road is located on Allotment F, Section XXI.

The date of construction of the house is difficult to determine. A search of Shire rate records confirmed that in 1909 Henry Moss, a Footscray contractor, became the owner of 95 acres in XXIF, as well as land in XXIG and XXIH. However, his dwelling was listed on XXIG.[2] This is the site of the Campbell wine cellars on Skeleton Creek, earlier known as Leakes Wine Cellars.[3] By the end of World War I, when Moss the owner and occupier of the property still, there was an increase in valuation.[4] The valuation of XXIF was given separately in 1915-16 as only 28 pounds.[5]

A new owner, A. Morton Begg, of Newport, was rated from 1920. Begg owned the three allotments XXIF, G and H.[6] A dwelling was indicated for the first time on XXIF the following year, with a valuation by 1924 of 48 pounds.[7] Previously, the dwelling and land in XXIH during the Moss ownership was rated at 41 pounds.[8] The question is whether a new house was built for Begg, or whether Moss' homestead was

relocated.

Statement of Significance

This weatherboard house has local significance for its associations with the selection era in Tarneit.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?**References**

[1] Parish of Tarneit, 1890s, supplied by Aitken, Walker and Strachan.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1909-10 East Riding No. 3804. NAV 24 pounds; 1910-11 Nos. 4042, 4043, 4044.

[3] See research into Campbells Wine Cellars, Skeleton Creek, Tarneit.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 North Riding Nos. 4979, 4980. NAV 100 pounds.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 North Riding No. 5083. NAV 28 pounds.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 North Riding No. 3 5305, 5306. NAV 150 pounds.

[7] Shire of Werribee RB 1921-22 North Riding No. 5343; 1924-25 North Riding No. 4384. NAV 48 pounds (XXIF and dwelling) NAV 102 (XXIG and H).

[8] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding No. 4044.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T74.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Missen house

Derrimut Road (Sth. of Dohertys Road), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1879-80	Place No.	NS (T75)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The site of this house was not able to be located during the study. It is believed to have been located close to the point where Derrimut Road crossed Skeleton Creek. Although the house was burnt down, some local accounts suggest that there are some ruins remaining on the site now occupied by the Warner's Boarding Kennels.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains.

History

The site of a 'tin house' made of corrugated iron is located on Allotment XXI Section B in the Parish of Tarneit, 163 acres owned in 1854 by Edmund Duckett.[1] The land in the area was described in an 1873 map as "well grassed plains".[2] In that era, the site was part of a large farm of 546 acres owned by William Doherty.[3]

The bluestone house is thought to have been built for George Missen, farmer, who was rated as the new owner of the property in 1879-80.[4] During the 1880s Missen's farm was reduced in size to 442 acres. In 1886-87 it comprised XXIB and XXII B and D, was owned by George Missen and worked by Missen and his sons, William and John, butchers.[5]

During the 1890s depression Missen's farm decreased in value.[6] By the late 1890s the farm homestead on XXIB was occupied by William Missen, butcher, but was owned by the English and Australian Loan Company.[7] William Missen is recorded as leasing another property on Dohertys Road (Truganina) from 1900, purchasing it in 1901 and building a homestead in 1905.[8]

However, by the 1920s, Missen ownership was recorded again. In 1921-22 William and George Missen were the owners of the dwelling and 191 acres in XXI B and D.[9] By the early 1930s, when William was the owner still, the 'tin' house was occupied by Archibald Missen.[10] Archie accidentally burnt this house down. [11]

Statement of Significance

This property has local interest as the site of the farmhouse associated with the selection era, and with the Missen family over a long period.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to determine

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further field inspection to determine location of site and its contents

References

[1] Parish of Tarneit. Parish Plan.

[2] Plan of the Parish of Tarneit, Dept. of Lands and Survey, Melb. 29 Sept. 1873.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1878-79 East Riding No. 243. NAV 145 pounds.

- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1879-80 East Riding No. 241.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 North Riding No. 1025. NAV 135 pound.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1894-95 North Riding No. 2380. NAV 62 pounds.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1897-98 North Riding No. 3233. NAV 40 pounds.
 - [8] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1921-22 North Riding No. 5596. NAV 80 pounds.
 - [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 North Riding No. 47. NAV 77 pounds.
 - [11] Ian Cowie. Pers. Comm.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T75.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Ardcloney

4460 Dohertys Road (Greek Hill), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1925 ?	Place No.	NS (T131)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

A substantial house is situated on the rise of Greek Hill, at the end of a long drive, lined on both sides by sugar gums. The house is said to date to the 1920s, but appears more recent. The site was not visited or inspected in any detail during the present study.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

Douglas S. Faulkner of Rockbank, who later ran a successful district poultry farm, purchased the site of this house in March 1924 from William J. Troup. The property comprised 644 acres in Lots A,B,C and D of XXIV in the Parish of Tarneit. It was bounded by Doherty's, Davis, Boundary and Sewells Roads.[1] A dwelling was listed on the property for the first time the following year when the valuation rose from 255 to 260 pounds.[2]

Douglas Faulkner was the son of Dr. W.C. Faulkner of Ardcloney at Sunbury. Previously, Douglas and his brother, N.W. Faulkner, ran a property on Mt Cotterill at Rockbank, which was purchased in 1920. [4]

The valuation of the property continued to rise, reaching 320 pounds in 1927-28.[3] This is said to be the date of the completion of Faulkner's residence, Ardcloney. The house stands today facing Doherty's Road in Allotment XXIV C, covering 156 acres bounded on the west by Sewells Road. Faulkner's poultry farm has long since gone.

Statement of Significance

Ardcloney has local interest as an example of an inter-war residence at Tarneit built in the 1920s for Douglas S. Faulkner of Rockbank, a district poultry farmer.

Area of Significance

House and associated features, tree-lined drive

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1923-24 North Riding No.4242; Parish of Tarneit Parish Plan.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25, North Riding No.4722.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1927-28 North Riding No.28.

[4] John Todd. Pers. Comm.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T131.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Dam

Dohertys Road (near Sewells Road), Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. 142

Photo No. 8/36

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/05

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large dam with extensive stone retaining wall. The dam is visible from either Dohertys Road or Sewells Road.

It is one of several within the basalt plain country of Melbourne's outer western region, the other examples being a small (1930s?) stonewalled dam on the Colglenn property (Holden Road, Diggers Rest), large dam at Plumpton Park (Plumpton Road, Diggers Rest) and a third on Deanside (Sinclairs Road, Rockbank), all being on land owned and developed by W.J.T. Clarke from the 1850s (although the actual construction dates of the dams are not known).

Themes

2.3 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

This dam is attributed to W.J.T. Clarke. The land was still in his ownership in 1893.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance because it demonstrates an important aspect of the rural development of the area, and because of its possible associations with W.J.T. Clarke and unusual construction.

Area of Significance

Dam and immediate surrounds

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme
City of Wyndham Heritage Study

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Encourage retention of the dam and care for the stone retaining wall.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T36.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W73

Staughtons Bridge

Dohertys Road (west end across Werribee River), Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date c1884

Place No. 146

Photo No. 9/10-12

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/13-14

Current heritage protection None



Description

Staughtons Bridge was a timber bridge with cable tram cable used as a 'balustrade'. A cutting through the ridge above the river, and through the river terraces to the water remains at the western end of Dohertys Road. At the bridge site itself, the cutting and possible bridge abutments are thickly overgrown and it is difficult to identify the remaining features. Four timber posts are visible at the water's edge. On the opposite side of the river, a track cut into the slope leads west from the bridge.[3]

Themes

6.1 Transport

History

The construction of bridges across the Werribee River formed an important part in the development of the district's transport system. Some district bridges were built 'to replace old fords or more primitive bridges' after roads were extended and improved in the 1860s with the establishment of local government.[1]

A bridge across the Werribee River near the west end of Dohertys Road is shown on early district maps. It allowed the route between Geelong and Melbourne, which followed a road over Simon Staughton's Eynesbury property to continue along Dohertys Road on the east side of the river. Simon Staughton was owner of the bridge site on 528 acres in Crown Allotment B, Section XXV, Parish of Werribee.[2] This was one of a number of large allotments owned by Staughton after the cutting up of his father's large pastoral estate.

The present Staughtons Bridge is said to have been opened in 1884.[3] It became a local landmark and is clearly marked on Army Ordnance maps prepared in 1915 and 1933. [4] An auction plan of 1935, for the subdivisional sale of the Eynesbury Estate, indicates the bridge as an important link on the road to

Melbourne, and it is still visible on late 1940s aerial photographs.[5] The bridge was damaged by fire in the 1950s; it had already closed by then.[3]

Statement of Significance

This place has local interest as a district landmark, and the site of an early bridge across the Werribee River, which formed an important link in the district transport system.

Area of Significance

Site to the extent of remaining evidence of the alignment and bridge formation.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Detailed field investigation and recording required prior to any works, changes of land use or developments. This includes public works on the river banks.

References

- [1] 'Travelling and Transport' in Werribee History Kit, p.4. of 4.
- [2] Parish of Werribee, Parish Plan (date?).
- [3] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T4.
- [4] 'Melbourne,' Prepared by Commonwealth Section Imperial General Staff, 1915 and 1933.
- [5] 'Subdivisional Sub of Freehold Eynesbury' 30 Nov. 1935; aerial photograph held by John Todd.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W58

Early track

Dukelows Rd (to Boundary Rd), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1860s?	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Evidence is said to remain of an early travel route across the plains to the north of Greek Hill heading south-west towards Cobbledicks Ford. It is thought to date from the 1860s or even the 1850s. The formation is revealed as a slight depression in the ground surface and is said to be visible in times of drought.[1] Not seen during the present study.

Themes

9.1 Overcoming physical isolation

6.1 Transport

History

Thought by locals to date from 1850s or 1860s. Cobbledicks house and ford date from the 1860s (see separate listing). Not able to be researched as part of the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest - if evidence can be shown to remain - of a very early travel route apparently part of a track to Cobbledicks Ford.

Area of Significance

Extent of evidence surviving. This is still to be determined.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Archaeological investigation prior to land use or land surface disturbance.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T7.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W75

Dukelow house

Dukelows Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1890s	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The Dukelow house was been demolished prior to the Rural Heritage Study (1994). No site inspection has taken place during the present study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Now demolished into the creek, a farm homestead occupied by Henry Dukelow, Tarneit farmer, once stood on this site in Crown Allotment A of Section XXVII, Parish of Tarneit. In the late 1880s George Godfrey owned the farm on 213 acres in Allotments A and B, which was leased to Henry Dukelow.[1] A farm homestead was recorded on this land in the late 1890s, still owned by Godfrey and occupied by Dukelow.[2] From the turn of the century Dukelow was listed as the owner and occupier.[3]

Dukelow's house was a well-known local landmark and is marked as "Dukelow" on a 1933 Army Ordnance map.[4]

Today, Dukelows Road runs along the eastern boundary of the 312 acre property once owned by Henry Dukelow but the old farm homestead has gone.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of a district landmark property, the 19th century homestead of Henry Dukelow, a prominent local farmer.

Area of Significance

Former house site and surrounds

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 North Riding No.1454.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 North Riding No.3236.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1902-3 North Riding No.3198.

[4] Melbourne map sheet, prepared by Commonwealth Section Imperial General Staff, Jan.1933.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T11.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)

Dukelows Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1910s	Place No.	NS (T13)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

This former house site was briefly viewed, and no structures remain. There are several trees, fence posts and rails remaining.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

Mrs Arthur Smith, postmistress, is said to have lived in a house in Dukelows Road, south of Doherty Road, at Tarneit.[1] Jack Smith, a descendant, confirms that his wife's family lived on a property in Crown Allotment A, Section XXVIII, Parish of Tarneit. During the First World War period a dwelling was recorded on Allotments A and B, owned and occupied by James and Margaret Johnson.[2] By 1920-21, the owner was H. D. Brady, a farmer.[3]

The Smith family was associated during those years with allotments near the NE corner of Boundary and Shanahans Roads at Tarneit (Allotments A and B, Section XXV, Parish of Tarneit). In 1920-21, J. T. Smith was the owner of a dwelling on these allotments.[4] By 1925-26, Thomas Smith was the owner and Arthur Smith the occupier of the buildings on Allotments A and B.[5] A map with 1930s and 1940s ownerships written in shows Smith as part owner of Allotment A.[6] The other 80 acres of Allotment A was owned by J.A. Morton (Alec) of Arva in Boundary Road, Mt Cotterill.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as part of the early 20th century development of Tarneit (and possibly an early post office).

Area of Significance

Site and immediate surrounds.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T13.
- [2] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1914-15 North Riding No. 5253 NAV 103 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1920-21 North Riding No. 5593 NAV 115 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1920-21 North Riding No. 5600 NAV 80 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1925-26 North Riding No. 63.
- [6] 'Parish of Tarneit'. Parish Plan. Ownerships in 1930s/1940s written. Supplied by J. Todd.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bambra Park

2 Dukelows Road, Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date c1880s

Place No. 147

Photo No. 9/13-14

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/15

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with double hipped roof and a number of extensions. A verandah exists on two sides of the house. The house may be unoccupied. The garden contains many plants from earlier plantings.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

4.3 New rural activities

History

The earliest part of this house (in Crown Allotment C of Section XXVIII, Parish of Tarneit) most probably dates from the late 1880s or early 1890s, when it was owned by George Godfrey and occupied by James Johnson, farmer.[1] An 1890s map of the Parish of Tarneit shows Godfrey as the owner of the five large allotments between the Werribee River and the west side of the present Dukelows Road.[2] A farm homestead on 290 acres of land (Crown Allotments A, B and C of Section XXVIII) was owned by Godfrey and occupied by Johnson during that decade.[3]

According to a study of Victoria's land boom and the economic depression that followed, George Godfrey was a solicitor, who became "a leader of the investigators and liquidators of boom companies". Godfrey alleged criminal offences against James Munro, the former Premier, and John Woods, MLA. Godfrey investigated the Real Estate Bank and uncovered the land dealings of its directors. Thomas Bent, another Victorian Premier involved in dubious land dealings, called Godfrey "a professional wrecker".[4]

There was a new ownership of the Bambra Park property at the turn of the century, when it became part of a 612 acre Tarneit farm owned by C. J. Glasscock, grazier.[5]

The Murray family, who owned it from about 1910 until 1919 gave it the present name. "Todd" Murray, a

bookmaker, named the house after his previous home at 9 Bambra Road, Caulfield. Murray built a large shed for working horses in 1915, which is there still.[6] Bambra Park was run during these years by Albert Walker Murray, Walter Murray and Denis Canny, previously of Werribee.[7] The buildings on the property are shown on a 1915 Army Ordnance map.[8] During the Murray ownership of Bambra Park the valuation of the property increased.[9]

The Todd family became the new owners in 1920. John Laidlaw Todd bought the house when he returned from the First World War. Two other returned soldiers, Alf. Leake and Alec Morton, bought nearby properties.[10] Rate books confirm that in 1920 John Laidlaw Todd of Mt Cotterell was the owner and occupier of the dwelling on 612 acres in Crown Allotments A and C of Sections XXVII and XXVIII.[11] Todd added two rooms to the earlier house.[12] In 1930-31 the Todds moved to Kooyong.[13] J. B. Calder Fowler was a tenant during the 1940s.[14] However, in 1950, John Todd Jr (J. L. Todd's son) returned to Bambra Park with his family. In 1974 the Todds added two more bedrooms and a bathroom. The Todds left the property in 1995.[15]

Bambra Park became a well-known district property and is one of the few whose names are marked on maps of the area. The buildings are shown on a 1915 Army Ordnance map and later, the name (misspelled as "Bambræ Park") appeared on a 1933 Army map.[16]

Statement of Significance

Bambra Park has local significance as a landmark property from the 1890s or earlier, with later additions, and demonstrates the importance of the district's farming families in opening up the Tarneit area.

Area of Significance

House and garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 North Riding No. 1459. NAV 130 pounds.
 - [2] Parish of Tarneit, 1890s: Supplied by John Todd.
 - [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 No. 3244 NAV 100 pounds.
 - [4] M. Cannon, *The Land Boomers*, pp.244, 248-9, 314, 334.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 North Riding No. 3386. NAV 185 pounds.
 - [6] John Todd. Pers. Comm.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding Nos. 4131, 4132, 4133 NAV 306 pounds.
 - [8] Melbourne Prepared by Commonwealth Section Imperial General Staff. Oct. 1915.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding Nos. 4131, 4132, 4133.
 - [10] John Todd. Pers. Comm.
 - [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 North Riding No. 5399. NAV 360 pounds.
 - [12] John Todd. Pers. Comm.
 - [13] Shire of Werribee RB 1930-31 North Riding No. 64. NAV 410 pounds.
 - [14] John Todd. Pers. Comm.
 - [15] John Todd. Pers. Comm.
 - [16] Melbourne map sheet, prepared by Commonwealth Section Imperial General Staff. 1933.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T14.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Crinnigan house (site)

Dukelows Road (on river), Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date 1910-11

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of the former Crinnigan house is located near the olive groves along the Werribee River near Cobbledicks Ford. The site was not visited during the present study. There is apparently little remaining evidence of the house, although an old pump may still be there.

Themes

6.3 Developing a workforce

History

The former house is important for its associations early this century with a Staughton grand-daughter and with Thomas Crinnigan, a gardener, who worked at Eynesbury, the Staughton property at Melton. The garden at Eynesbury, a property built in the 1870s, is regarded as of State significance.[1]

Tassie Mary Staughton of Eynesbury was rated in 1910-11 for the river property, 60 acres of land in Allotments D and E of Section XXVIII, Parish of Tarneit.[2] She continued to own the property after her marriage to Thomas Hamilton Skene.[3] Tassie's maiden name was Spensley. She married her first cousin, Captain Tom Staughton (Samuel Thomas) and was his widow when she married Skene. [7]

During the First World War period Mrs T. Skene let the dwelling on the riverbank allotments to Thomas Crinnigan, a gardener who had reputedly worked in the Eynesbury garden and married the Staughton's maid.[4] It is said that Crinnigan planted trees around Cobbledick's Reserve and at one time lived at Cobbledick's old house. Shire rate books confirm that in 1920, when Tassie Mary Skene let the Dukelows Road house to William Ayre, Thomas Crinnigan occupied 47 acres at Cobbledick's Reserve.[5]

By the middle 1930s the former Crinnigan dwelling at Tarneit was owned and occupied by James Phelan of Mount Cotterell.[6] Today very little remains of the house, apart from a few old stones.

Statement of Significance

This riverbank ruin has local interest for its ownership early this century by a Staughton grand-daughter and for its occupancy during the First World War period by Thomas Crinnigan, a gardener, who worked on the important 19th century garden at the Staughton's Eynesbury property.

Area of Significance

Requires field investigation to establish

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Johnston, C., Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne, pp.52-54.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding No.4166.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding No.5200.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1914-15 North Riding No.5288; 1915-16 No.5202.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 North Riding Nos. 5619,5601.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 North Riding No.85.

[7] A. Henderson, Early Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina, p. 548.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T12.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Tarneit School site

Hogans Rd (cnr Tarneit Rd), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1875	Place No.	NS (T49)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The site was briefly viewed in the present study. Some trees remain around the perimeter of the site - these are said to mark the location of the school yard. No other features are visible.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

Only trees now mark the site of Tarneit SS1470, on the Western Plains, opened on 1 January 1875. The wooden 24 feet x 16 feet school room with two attached rooms, costing 269 pounds, was built on a two-acre site (SE corner of Allotment F, Section 9, Parish of Tarneit) bought from T. Lee for 10 pounds. "In 1881 the building was lined and in 1883 the schoolroom was lengthened to 36 feet and another room added to the residence, the total cost being 169 pounds." In 1923 the school was remodelled and in 1925 extra land was acquired adjoining the school ground. By 1932, there were only six pupils remaining, and the school closed on 14 September 1932. The Department sold the school for removal, "dispatched the shelter shed and garage to S. S. Truganina, and sold the site for 25 pounds".[1]

Statement of Significance

This tree-marked site is of local interest as the location of a school that served the Tarneit community for about 57 years.

Area of Significance

Site, especially the trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.68.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T49.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Hogan house

Hogans Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1853?	Place No.	NS (W55)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The ruins of this bluestone house are located on a tributary of the Werribee River. It was a single storey building, double fronted with a central doorway. Some evidence of the architectural features remains, such as the brick quoins on the window openings.

This site was surveyed as part of the 1994 "Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne" and has not been revisited during the present study.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

An examination of Shire of Werribee rate records confirmed that Hogan's farm (now ruinous) was located on Crown Allotment B, Section IX, Parish of Tarneit,[1] on the west side of the small creek.[2] It was not in Crown Allotment F as previously thought,[3] which is on the east side of the creek.

The ruinous bluestone house still retains some architectural features that are thought to be "unusual in the bluestone farmhouses in this locality".[4]

Hogan was the registered owner of Allotment B selected by him in 1854, and owned three other allotments on either side of the creek: Allotment A on the west side in 1853, and Allotments C and D on the east side in 1853 and 1854.[5]

The earliest Wyndham District Road Board records confirmed that in 1863 John Hogan, farmer, owned a farm of 310 acres in the Parish of Tarneit.[6] It was not until the late 1880s that the Hogan farm was identified as 223 acres in Allotments A, B and D. By this time the property was owned by Mary and Patrick Hogan, farmers.[7] The farm remained in Hogan family ownership over a long period. By 1893-94 Daniel Hogan was the owner of the farm homestead on 103 acres in Allotments A and B.[8] Daniel Hogan was the owner still of the homestead and land in the mid-1920s.[9]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as evidence of the past intensity of farming in this locality and from an early date, and for its remaining evidence of architectural features that are unusual in the bluestone farmhouses in this locality.

Area of Significance

Extent of ruined building and immediate surroundings.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Conserve and stabilise the remaining evidence.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1891-92 North Riding No. 1525.
 - [2] Parish of Tarneit. Parish Plan.
 - [3] Chris. Johnston, Rural Heritage Study, Western Region of Melbourne. W55, p.187.
 - [4] Chris. Johnston, Rural Heritage Study, p.187.
 - [5] Parish of Tarneit. Parish Plan.
 - [6] Wyndham District Board RB 1863 No. 112. NAV 70 pounds.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1888-89 North Riding No. 1049.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1893-94 North Riding No. 2101.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 North Riding No. 32.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T52.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W55

Walker House

530 Hogans Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date c1890s

Place No. 149

Photo No. 9/18-19

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/19

Current heritage protection None



Description

Double fronted timber house with gabled hip roof. Substantially modified - new windows, door, roof, bluestone and timber additions. Concrete sheet clad on exterior. Well established garden - the house is enclosed by several peppercorn and ash trees. A small timber barn is located near the front of the property.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The first owner of the timber house on Crown Allotment F, Section IX, Parish of Tarneit, may have been William Lee, who was rated as occupier of 83 acres in the allotment in the late 1890s.[1] By the turn of the century Emma Walker was recorded as the owner of the 83 acres in Allotment F. George Walker owned the adjoining Allotment E.[2] By 1905-6 George Walker owned the homestead of Allotment F as well as land in Allotment E.[4] George Walker continued to own the property into the 1920s. However, in 1915-16, the property was farmed by James H. Walker, and in 1922-23 by Robert Walker.[5] During the First World War period the valuation of the property almost doubled, suggesting some alterations or additions at this time.

Statement of Significance

This 1890s or earlier house is of local interest as a timber farmhouse, typical of many built in the Tarneit district during the selection era.

Area of Significance

House and timber barn

Preferred method of heritage protection
Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 North Riding No. 3249. NAV 28 pounds.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1902-1903 North Riding No. 3213, 3212.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 North Riding No. 3433 NAV 32 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 North Riding No. 5321 NAV 50 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1922-23 North Riding No. 4308 NAV 94 pounds (includes Allotments E and F).

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T51.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House (site)

Leakes Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1904	Place No.	NS (T31)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The specific site location was not identified during the study. There are no standing structures in the area where the house is said to have been. Some sugar gum trees apparently remain on the site.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

History

This house on the south side of Leakes Road (known earlier as Skeleton Creek Ford Road) to the east of Shanahans Road, was originally located on a large allotment owned from the turn of the century by J. P. Chirnside. From about 1904, J. P. Chirnside owned a homestead on 174 acres in the Parish of Tarneit,[1] later identified as in Allotment A of Section XVI, the site of the Opie house. The homestead was occupied in that year by K. Brennan, followed by Frances James and Joseph Griffin in 1905, and Catherine McKenzie in 1910.[2]

The house site of 174 acres became Lot 1 in a 1911 subdivision.[3] Joseph Opie was associated with the property during the First World War period.[4] It remained as the Opie home until the mid-1920s when Michael (Mick) Shanahan, farmer, became the new owner and occupier.[5] Shanahan was the owner and occupier still in 1934-35 of the dwelling on 174 acres in Allotment A of Section XVI.[6]

Statement of Significance

This house site has local interest as the homestead at least from the turn of the century of district farming families.

Area of Significance

house site, trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation to detail remaining features.

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1904-05 East Riding No. 3309 NAV 80 pounds.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 East Riding No. 3387 NAV 70 pounds, 1910-11 No. 4128 NAV 87 pounds.

[3] LP 5408, 12 Jan. 1911.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1916-17 North Riding No. 5189 NAV 70 pounds.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-27 North Riding No. 60.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 North Riding No. 105 NAV 65 pounds.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T31.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Leakes Road Swamp

Leakes Road, Tarneit

Significance Not Assessed

Date n/a

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

A natural place not able to be assessed within the scope of the cultural significance assessment process of the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Themes

13.3 Valuing indigenous places

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not assessed

Area of Significance

Not assessed

Preferred method of heritage protection

Unknown

Further Investigation?

Requires assessment of its natural values.

References

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T32.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

McKenzie House

Sayers Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date c1890s

Place No. NS (W96)

Photo No. RHS 2/17

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection None



Description

The house is built of timber with a corrugated iron hipped roof and tall chimneys. Symmetrical in form, it probably dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Seen from the road only during the 1994 Rural Heritage Study, and not revisited during the present study.

There is a recent mud brick house (lived in by the Droomers) to the rear of the timber house.[2]

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

This timber farmhouse is located on CA A1, Sec. VIII, Parish of Tarneit, being once part of a larger allotment subdivided.[1] This property was owned by the McKenzies and then the Rowses.[2] Further information on the history of the property is recorded on tape from an interview with Jim McKenzie. The house is said to have been transported from Werribee to this site. [3]

Statement of Significance

A typical farmhouse of this period of probable local interest; historical research is required prior to assessing its significance.

Area of Significance

Requires further investigation to establish

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research and inspection is desirable to enable assessment of the heritage significance of this place.

References

- [1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).
- [2] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T39.
- [3] Ian Cowie. Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W96

Shanahan's house

Sayers Road , Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date c1912

Place No. NS (W31)

Photo No. RHS 2/4

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection None



Description

A simple timber house, symmetrical in form with features characteristic of the late Victorian and Edwardian periods, including skillion and external stepped chimney, and timber verandah across the front.

This property has been documented by Andrew Ward (1990) and again in the Rural Heritage Study (1994); it has therefore not been revisited during the present study.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains.

8.3 Creating a home

History

This house, located in Crown Allotment C, Section XV, Parish of Tarneit, most probably dates from about 1912. In that year George Shanahan, farmer, was the owner and occupier of a dwelling on about 320 acres of land at Tarneit.[1] This was identified later as in Crown Allotments A and C, Section XV.[2] These allotments were owned in 1856 by P. Murphy. Allotment C faces Sayers Road.[3]

Earlier, from about 1905, George and Edmond Shanahan leased a homestead on 626 acres in Sections XVII and XVIII from J. P. Chirside.[4] George Shanahan seems to have had a continuing association with the Chirside. By the middle 1920s, Shanahan is listed at Wattle Park but was rated for the Sayers Road dwelling on Crown Allotments A and C, Section XV.[5] Michael Shanahan owned a dwelling in Crown Allotment A, Section XVI, and Edmond Shanahan owned one in Crown Allotment B, Section XVII.[6]

Most recently the former home of George Shanahan has been owned by Maggie Daniel.[7]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as the Tarneit home of George Shanahan, district farmer and as a typical timber farmhouse of its period, retaining its overall form and character.

Area of Significance

House and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1912-13 North Riding Nos. 3046, 3047.
 - [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1914-15 North Riding No. 5286 NAV 160 pounds.
 - [3] 'Parish of Tarneit.' Parish Plan.
 - [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 North Riding. No. 3370. NAV 190 pounds.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 North Riding No. 59.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 North Riding Nos. 60, 61.
 - [7] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T41.
- NOTE: This house was first identified in Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage Study, 1990, and reinspected during the Western Region Rural Heritage Study (1994), pp. 185.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W31

Smith's dairy site

Sayers Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. NS (W62)

Photo No. RHS 3/24

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection None



Description

Site of a dairy shown as a building on the 1" to 1 mile plan. All that remains today is a raised concrete platform (assumed to be the floor of the dairy), a heap of field stone, peppercorn trees and an old corrugated iron water tank. On the opposite side of Sayers Road is a water tank on a bluestone base.

This site was surveyed in the Rural Heritage Study (1994) and was not revisited for the present project.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

The farm is shown as Richards [3] or Smith's [2]. The Parish Plan shows that J. Hogan was the first purchaser of this and the adjoining allotment to the south. An 1893 plan held by John Todd shows the owner as "executors, W. Robinson".[4]

Statement of Significance

The remaining features are of local interest as evidence of the farming use of the site.

Area of Significance

Extent of ruins surviving.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Record the site prior to future development.

References

- [1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).
- [2] Frances Overmars: Information compiled for the Western Region Rural Heritage Study.
- [3] Gwen Hames, Werribee Historical Society: map of sites compiled for the Western Region Rural Heritage Study
- [4] John Todd, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

F. Weaver (1991) An archaeological survey of Cowie's property 'Moorookyle', Tarneit Road, Hoppers Crossing. Vic. Heritage Inventory nos. H7822/076

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W62

Chaffey channel and pumping plant

Sewells Rd (to Sayers Rd) from river, Tarneit

Significance Local significance

Date 1880s

Place No. 145

Photo No. 9/08-09

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The remains of this early irrigation venture include the bluestone remains of the pump site at the Werribee River, a sluice gate, and some evidence of the channel itself in a few places.

The channel is marked as a 'drain' on the 1933 plan of the area, and is apparently shown on a number of early maps held by Melbourne Water. The 'drain' runs from the Werribee River in a north-easterly direction, crossing Sewells Road (below Sayers Road), and Sayers Road (east of Sewells Road), and appears to connect to a small tributary west of Davis Road. Most of this area is now level, with few signs of the former channel.

In the very dry seasonal conditions during the study, a small section of the channel was able to be seen where it crossed under Sewells Road. It is visible for about 100 metres west of Sewells Road. Signs of a small bluestone culvert under the road are also evident here. Reeds are said to grow in the drain alignment during wet conditions. Some of these were evident in the small section observed. The channel is said to be more visible near the River.

The channel is thought to be evidence of the first irrigation scheme built by the Chaffeyes in the area.[1]

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

The irrigation channel and pump site are thought to be the first channel dug in the 1880s and used as part of the Chaffey irrigation system, a venture of Agar, Salmon and Chaffey. [2] The scheme failed due to pumping problems and difficulty in servicing. The pumping station was then moved to the present day Glen

Devon Stud. The Tarneit property was then taken over by Donald and Mary Sewell. [3]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as reputedly the first channel - or part of the first channel system - used by Chaffey for irrigation.

Area of Significance

Bluestone pump stand base and sluice gates at the Werribee River, and remaining sections of the irrigation channel.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research into the first Chaffey irrigation system - channels and pump sites. Field inspection should occur prior to any changes that could impact on this remaining evidence (this should ideally occur in winter or wet conditions when the channel may be easier to see).

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T55.

[2] Frances Overmars, Ian Cowie, pers. comm.

[3] Obituary, Mary Sewell, Werribee Banner, 29 October 1964.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Stock house (site)

Sewells Road, Tarneit

Significance Local interest

Date c1910s

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

A locked gate across Sewells Road prevented this site being visited during the study. No structures are visible in the area where the house is said to have been.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

This house is said to date from the First World War period and to have been owned first by the Stock family.[1] An examination of Shire of Werribee rate records confirmed that from 1913-14 Seth Mounter Stock was the owner and occupier of a homestead on 352 acres of land in Crown Allotment A1 in Section 8, Parish of Tarneit.[2] An earlier homestead on the 352 acres was owned in 1905-6 by Thomas Canny.[3] It is not known if part of the earlier house was incorporated into the later building.

In 1916-17 John James Stock was listed as the owner of the Tarneit property.[4] The following year it was transferred to John Porter.[5] Later, in the 1919-20 rate records, the name "Mrs Fallon" was pencilled in across the property which, by 1920-21, was listed as owned and occupied by Fallon Bros.[6]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of a First World War era farmhouse.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to determine

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

field inspection to record the contents of the site

References

- [1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T58.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1913-14 North Riding No. 5163 NAV 158 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 East Riding No. 3375 NAV 142 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1916-17 North Riding No. 5214 NAV 130 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1917-18 North Riding No. 5061 NAV 130 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1919-20 North Riding No. 5129; 1920-21 No. 5617 (452 acres. Part Allotments A and B NAV 250 pounds)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Oakbank

Shanahans Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	1840?	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

This property was not surveyed during the present study. Frances Overmars advises that a bluestone ruin remains, with sections of the walls and evidence of a collapsed roof extant on the site.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

Crown Allotment B, Section XVII was originally acquired by Thomas Chirside. A house was built for the manager of Chirside's Wattle Park estate, possibly as early as 1840. The property was later occupied by Edmond Shanahan from around 1905. His brother George joined him on the property soon after.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of at least local interest for its reputedly early date and association with the Chirside family, as well as for its later associations with the Shanahan family.

Area of Significance

Remaining evidence.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Property should be researched in detail and inspected as its suggested 1840s date suggests any evidence surviving may be highly significant.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T830.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bombing Range

Springhill Road (sth side, west of Werribee Rv), Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1930s-40s	Place No.	NS (T4a)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Not inspected during the present study.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

From the 1920s, military aviation associated with the Australian Air Force has played a major role in the history of the municipality. Much of this activity has related to the establishment of Air Force bases at Point Cook and Laverton, 'two of the best known in Australia and (that) have an important place not only in the history of the Shire, but also in the history of the Commonwealth of Australia'.[1]

A paddock, located on the Staughtons' Eynesbury property west of Werribee River, was used as a bombing range by the RAAF during the Second World War. A map of the lands in the Eynesbury Woodhouse Pastoral Company estate, supplied by John Todd, shows the bombing range, 180 acres located west of the Werribee River and east of Mt. Mary Road.[2] The quadrant huts associated with the range were located at three points: opposite Cobbledicks' Ford Road in Crown Allotment A, Section XX, Parish of Werribee; at the end of Mount Mary Road in Crown Allotment B, Section XXIV, Parish of Werribee; and in Crown Allotment A, Section XXIV, Parish of Werribee. The first two huts were located south of the creek and the third was north of the Creek.[3] The site of the quadrant huts was marked by Jack Smith, who lived just across the river.

Statement of Significance

This site has at least local interest as one of the places in the municipality associated with the activities of the RAAF during the post-Second World War years.

Area of Significance

Requires field investigation and further assessment to determine level and extent of significance.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation required to determine if any evidence remains and to record the site.

References

- [1] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.94.
 - [2] 'Eynesbury Woodhouse Pastoral Co.' map, showing 52 sites, with the Bombing Range marked as No. 26. n.d. supplied by J. Todd.
 - [3] 'Melbourne,' Army Ordnance Map, Jan. 1933. Location of quadrant huts marked by Jack Smith; 'Parish of Werribee,' Parish Plan.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T4A.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Eastcott orchard

Tarneit Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1890s	Place No.	NS (T64)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

No evidence of the orchard and associated buildings was able to be located during the present study.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

William Fred Salmon, accountant, founder of the Eastcott orchard at Tarneit in the early 1890s, was one of several men associated with the Chaffey Brothers failed attempt to establish an irrigation settlement on the Werribee River. The Chaffeys were later associated with the early irrigation settlement at Mildura.

In the 1890s George Chaffey formed a company which took up land on the Werribee River. Here the company erected a pumping plant, and planted avenues of pepper trees and gums along the boundaries of the irrigation blocks. The pump could lift from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons per minute. However, the small irrigation settlement did not develop and the company went into liquidation.[1] (See also Chaffey channel & pumping plant, site no. 145, located on the Sewell's property in Sewells Road).

According to a 1908 article on the Eastcott orchard in "The Leader" newspaper, Salmon planted three acres of peaches in 1893 which, by 1908, were "now to be seen in a rich dressing of fruit blossom". Salmon used the original pump from the Chaffey settlement. This plant, according to the article, was "only used to supply the requirements of one landholder, W. F. Salmon... (but was) equal to supplying fully 20 settlers along the river frontage".[2]

Werribee Shire rate records confirmed that by the late 1890s, W. F. Salmon, a Queen Street accountant, owned an orchard and dwelling on 9.5 acres in part of Allotment B of Section 1, Parish of Tarneit.[3] This land along the Werribee River was part of several allotments owned in 1851 by James Austin.[4]

At the turn of the century and until about 1914, Salmon's land was described as in the Irrigation Colony with a dwelling on 9 or 10 acres. From 1905 Salmon was described as an orchardist as well as an accountant.[5]

The 1908 article told how Salmon had "added to his orchard trees, and today there are over 40 acres under fruit trees". The proprietor, "who has business interests which demand his attention elsewhere" had made Richard Edwards his orchard manager. By 1908, the orchard contained peaches, apricots and apples, with vegetables grown between the rows of fruit trees. The produce from Salmon's "irrigated orchard" was "easily disposed of locally, at Footscray and Melbourne".[6]

There was a long and detailed description of the orchard "pleasantly situated in one of the numerous picturesque bends of the Werribee River, and the natural beauty of the native timber has been considerably enhanced by the planting of loquats, chestnuts and other trees along the river bank". A "novel feature of the orchard extension" was "centred on a corner which is below the flood level - a common practice in parts of England". This was the use of "entwined willows branches - erected as a barrier to catch river silt in flood time". Asparagus had been planted in this soil and was "yielding the enterprising owner a rich return".

The writer concludes by saying that, "This plantation is one of the most interesting garden orchards in Victoria, and furnishes ample evidence of the great possibilities of fruit and vegetable production in a district which possesses the extra advantages of being near the metropolitan markets".[7]

By the post-First World War years, Salmon's orchard was identified as "Eastcott" and covered 49 acres in Sections 1 and VII.[8] The valuation of the property rose steadily and by 1925-26, W. F. Salmon of Essendon's 50-acre orchard was valued at 200 pounds.[9] The Eastcott orchard was shown on a 1933 Army Ordnance map stretching along the old Austin river front allotments.[10]

Orchards were developed in other parts of the municipality from the First World War era, and particularly during the inter-war years. Fruit was successfully grown for the Melbourne market in the Werribee South irrigation settlement from about 1912. By 1929 W. H. Edwards was growing apricots, peaches, plums, apples and quinces. By this time, about 200 acres were under fruit trees, Mr Thomas' 30-acre orchard being perhaps the largest.[11] The 1933 Army map shows several orchards in the Werribee South area.[12]

Statement of Significance

The site and any remaining features of the Eastcott orchard have local significance for their associations in the early 1890s with the Chaffey Bros. attempt to establish an irrigation settlement along the Werribee River and, in the same decade, as an example of one of the municipality's largest and earliest orchards.

Area of Significance

Requires further field investigation to determine

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Field investigation and oral history research are needed as a priority to determine whether anything remains from the former orchard

References

- [1] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.70.
 - [2] Werribee Shire Banner, 24 Sept. 1908. (The Leader article reprinted).
 - [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 East Riding No. 3259 NAV 30 pounds.
 - [4] Parish of Tarneit. Parish Plan.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-06 East Riding Nos. 3420, 3421, 3422; 1913-14 North Riding Nos. 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193.
 - [6] Werribee Shire Banner, 24 Sept. 1908.
 - [7] Werribee Shire Banner, 24 Sept. 1908.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 North Riding. No. 5192. NAV 100 pounds.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 North Riding No. 58 NAV 200 pounds.
 - [10] Melbourne, Prepared by Australian Section Imperial General Staff, Jan. 1933.
 - [11] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.87.
 - [12] Melbourne, Prepared by Australian Section Imperial General Staff, Jan. 1933.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T64.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House (Paynter's?)

Tarneit Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local significance	Date	unknown	Place No.	141 (W82)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The house is described by Andrew Ward as "a small Victorian timber villa with hip roof, built in two stages, with the earlier section to the rear".[4]

This place was documented by Andrew Ward in 1989/90 along with another house also said to have been associated with the Chaffey brothers. The location of this house is not clear, and could not be confirmed during the Western Region Rural Heritage Study or the present study. However, a house of similar design was observed on a property owned by Mr A. Giofches, located down a long drive from the western side of Tarneit Road, north of Heaths Road, which may be the same place. Confirmation of the site's location and history is a priority.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

Known locally as George Paynter's house, this property is shown on the 1"-1 mile plan series as having orchards and a dairy.[1] It is reputed that one of the Chaffey irrigation scheme pumps was set up on this property.[2]

The Werribee Irrigation colony attempted by George Chaffey and E. C. De Garis was based on an agreement with the land owner, Thomas Agar. A deposit was paid on 1468 acres of land, but the failure of the scheme lead to forfeiture of the land and all works to Thomas Agar.[3]

This property, at the northern end of the irrigation scheme area, was associated with Thomas Agar who owned 1075 acres in 1893.[4] Subsequent transfers through members of the Agar family have been researched.[4] The house is listed as a homestead by 1900, but its date of construction is not certain.

Ward's 1990 study lists a property on Sec 7, Lot F, Parish of Tarneit - associated with Agar and owned by George Painter in 1927. It is not certain if these are the same properties.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance for its association with the Chaffey Brothers Werribee irrigation colony, and probably the only surviving structure.

Area of Significance

Requires field investigation to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the conservation of this house and associated features. Further research into the connection between Agar and Chaffey/De Garis would be worthwhile, as would further research into the construction date of this building.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.70, 108.

- [2] Ernestine Hill, Water into gold, 1937, pp.63-72, 80, 206.
- [3] Rural Water Commission, Werribee Irrigation District - A history, n.d.
- [4] Andrew Ward Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W82

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

House (site)

Tarneit Road, Tarneit

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1894	Place No.	NS (W81)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The house was a twin-gabled timber cottage, with ornate bargeboards and finials, eave brackets and verandah across a block-fronted facade.

This place was documented in Andrew Ward's 1990 study (which includes a photograph). Field investigations as part of the Rural Heritage Study (1994) established that this building was demolished and replaced with a new shed around 1991.[3]

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

The house located on CA D, Sec. VII, Parish of Tarneit, was first acquired by J. Austin in 1853, but is more renowned for its associations with the Chaffey Brothers Werribee Irrigation Settlement.

The house was demolished between 1990 and 1994.

Statement of Significance

This site is of local interest for its association with the Chaffey Brothers settlement: the demolition of what was probably one of only three structures remaining from this settlement in the early 1990s is a tragic loss. (The other two sites remaining until recent times were unable to be confirmed as still extant. These are the Eastcott orchard and Paynter House in Tarneit Road.)

Area of Significance

Site only.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).
- [2] Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage Study, 1990.
- [3] Information from Daryl Wells, Werribee Historical Society.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W81

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Truganina/Tarneit Landscape

Tarneit/Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The flat basalt plains of Truganina, Tarneit and Mount Cottrell create a distinctive landscape characterised by a combination of natural and cultural features. The natural features include the extensive basalt plains with occasional volcanic eruption points providing topographic relief and vantage points. The creeks are incised into the landscape, creating small valleys, often quite enclosed. Aged River Red gums occur along the water courses of Lollypop Creek, and other remnant species (including grasses) are found throughout this landscape.

Overlain on the natural landscape are distinctive cultural features including: evidence of the 1 mile square grid subdivision (640 acre allotments); the extensive use of drystone walls; the remaining sections of road where stone laid (knapped) still creates a distinctive cobbled surface; use of boxthorn hedging; a significant number of early structures and buildings documented individually in this study.

The Skeleton Creek landscape - documented in a previous study for Melbourne Parks and Waterways - is of particular interest.

These distinctive cultural landscape qualities and element have not been studied in detail during the present study, but are worthy of careful documentation and recording.

Themes

13.2 Creating a familiar environment

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The history of the development of this distinctive cultural landscape has not been documented as part of the present study, however many of the individual features that help create it are separately listed.

Statement of Significance

The distinctive cultural landscape of Tarneit, Truganina and Mount Cottrell is of at least local interest, and is worthy of further detailed documentation and significance assessment.

Area of Significance

Not able to be determined.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Investigation of the cultural features that create this distinctive landscape is needed prior to urban development.

References

J. Burness and A. Saniga, Skeleton Creek Catchment: Visual analysis, report to Melbourne Parks and Waterways, 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W35

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W74

Skeleton Creek quarries

Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1860s	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

There are several known quarry sites along Skeleton Creek. One of these, near Rosegrange produced stone for Truganina school. It is located south of Leakes Road on the west side of the creek. A second quarry is located south of Sayers Road also on the west side of the creek. A third quarry site was noted on the site of the Townsing House, 1030 Dohertys Road, Truganina.[1]

These sites were not investigated during the present study.

Themes

3.1 Quarrying the plains

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as evidence of the extraction of stone for building.

Area of Significance

Sites need to be surveyed to determine extent.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research and field investigation should occur prior to any changes that could disturb, cover or remove evidence of these quarries.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T70A+B

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Boundary Road plantings

Boundary Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. 134

Photo No. 8/24

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/23

Current heritage protection None



Description

Plantings of sugar gums, with some pines and peppercorn trees line the route along Boundary Road through Tarneit and Truganina.[1] Most of the remaining trees are now only on the north side of the road (City of Brimbank). Many of the trees are in poor condition.

Themes

6.1 Transport

History

Plantings are shown on a 1933 plan, and are thought to have been planted early this century. These plantings line this route which was the main route from Truganina into Melbourne.[1]

Statement of Significance

The plantings are of local significance as remnants of the use of Boundary Road as the route to Melbourne.

Area of Significance

Remaining trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Remaining trees may require care.

References

- [1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T132.
- [2] 'Melbourne' map sheet, 1933. Prepared by Australian Imperial General Staff.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Evans house (former)

725 Boundary Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. NS (W98)

Photo No. RHS 4/14

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection None



Description

The house remains a simple Victorian farmhouse, symmetrical in form and built of timber. Simple details, such as ashlar boards (to give the appearance of stone blocks) and Italianate eave pendants, are used to decorate the facade. The verandah across the front is supported on turned timber posts. The front windows have been replaced with aluminium framed windows of a different size.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains

8.3 Creating a home

History

John Wood was the first owner in the 1850s of the allotment of 159 acres[1] described on an early map as "well grassed plains - free from stone".[2] This is the site of the house at 725 Boundary Road. By the early 1860s this allotment had been incorporated into the farm of Samuel Evans, who also owned the adjacent 159 acre allotment (CA 4 in Section XXV). Evans was rated pasture on the 320 acres in 1864 and the following year for a farm with a much increased valuation.[3]. Following Samuel's death, James H. Evans, farmer, from about 1867 became the owner of the Truganina farm[4].

By the late 1880s, Evan's allotments were identified as 4 in XXV and 5 in XXVI with a combined valuation of 75 pounds.[5]

During the First World War period Edward Charles Evans, farmer, was recorded as the owner/occupier of two allotments of 159 acres, as well as the original Allotment 4.[6] These three allotments were each valued at 48 pounds. E. C. Evans was the owner of the property in the 1930s.[7] After Edward's death, the Carters of Carters Poultry Farm reputedly owned the Boundary Road property.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance for its associations with the Evans family, important and early local settlers.

Area of Significance

House and immediate setting

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the conservation of the building and the restoration of the front windows.

References

- [1] CA 5 Section XXVI Parish of Truganina.
- [2] Plan of the Parish of Truganina. No.941, surveyed 1858.
- [3] Werribee District Board RB 1864 No.94; 1865 No.99, NAVs of 64 and then 80 pounds
- [4] Werribee District Board RB 1868 No.42.
- [5] Werribee District Board RB 1886-87 No.818.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1914-15 Nos.4976, 4097, 4978.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1930-31 Nos.17364/5,17366.
- [8] Information from Frances Overmars provided for the Rural Heritage Study (1994)
Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and
Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T90.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W98

Robertson farm complex

Dohertys Rd, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. NS (W68)

Photo No. RHS 3/5

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Inventory



Description

The site, located on a low crest east of Hopkins Road, is enclosed by a drystone wall. Set within this walled garden of peppercorns and sugar gums are the remains of a bluestone house and several other features. The 5 roomed house, with central entry, is built of coursed bluestone. The remnants of the slate roof have collapsed into the building. The windows on the main facade are full-length. A bluestone flagged path leads to the back door.

Other site features include a large brick-lined well and the remains of a bluestone building set into the ground (or cellar of a larger building).

The house (and associated buildings) were destroyed by fire in 1969.[2] Stockyards have been built within the drystone wall. Nearby, outside the drystone wall, there is a field stone-faced dam and stone-lined outlet.

Themes

2.2 Pastoralists

4.1 Novel industries

History

R. Hepburn first acquired this allotment (Allotment G, Section XXII, Parish of Tarneit) of 113 acres in 1854.[1]

John Robertson, a gentleman farmer keen on racehorses, owned this property. The most notable feature is said to have been a 100 foot high tower built of Oregon, and used by Robertson in his old age to view his racehorses. It was built by Steve Volante, carpenter, who lived at the site of Arva in Boundary Road. The tower was demolished in the late 1940s/early 1950s when it became unsafe.[2]

John Robertson was the proprietor of an ink and dye works in Lonsdale Street. Dougal Taylor worked for Robertson and later owned the property.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an unusual enterprise established by gentleman farmer John Robertson, and retaining features from his enterprise (with the landmark tower gone many years ago).

Area of Significance

Whole of site enclosed by stone wall.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Encourage the protection and stabilisation of the buildings and other site features. Priority should be given to detailed site recording and analysis.

References

[1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).

[2] Frances Overmars: Information compiled for the present study.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T80

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

du Cros, H & Watt, P (1993) Aboriginal and European heritage study: Skeleton Creek catchment.
Victorian Heritage Inventory H7822/0136

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W68

Army Stables

Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date 1930s?

Place No. 139

Photo No. 8/34

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/04

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large stables building, rectangular in plan, with corrugated iron wall and roof. The building is timber lined, with intact stalls for horses. There appears to be a loose box at the southern end of the building, and a tackle room at the northern end. The building is located on Dohertys Road, on the southwestern edge of the Truganina Munitions Reserve site.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

This property was the site last century of John Robinson's farm, identified in the 1880s as on 160 acres in Crown Allotment 1, Section XXV, Parish of Truganina.[1] By the late 1880s, Margaret Robinson was listed as owner of the farm[2] which, from the middle 1890s, was owned by Henry Robinson.[3]

The Dohertys Road property is probably most notable within the municipality for its use during the Second World War as the site of a munitions depot and Army Stables. According to one account,

'Impending war had its effect on the Shire. In January 1938 it became known that the Government intended to acquire Henry Robinson's property bounded by Doherty's, Boundary and Palmers Roads, for use as a munitions depot, a part of the Government's plan to improve the position with regard to armaments in Australia.'[4]

For some time the Robinson family had owned Allotments 1, 2 and 3 in Section XXV.[5]

Statement of Significance

This property has local significance as an example of Government acquisition and use of municipal land during the Second World War period.

Area of Significance

Building and immediate surrounds

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?**References**

- 1] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1887-88 East Riding No. 824.
 - [2] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1893-94 East Riding No. 2179 (Margaret Robinson owner still).
 - [3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1895-96 East Riding No. 2988.
 - [4] K. N. James, 'Werribee. The First Hundred Years,' p.117.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee Rate Books East Riding 1920-21 Nos. 5257, 5258, 5259. (Henry Robinson owner of 1, 2 and 3 in XXV with NAVs 75, 80 and 64 pounds.)
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T125.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date c1890s?

Place No. NS (W46)

Photo No. RHS 2/9

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The property today comprises a timber farmhouse, two gabled timber outbuildings, drystone walling and sugar gum boundary plantings (pollarded). On the adjacent creek-line is a large dam with the dam wall built of field stone.

The house is rather elaborately detailed for a farmhouse, with Italianate eave brackets, front door and windows with sidelights and architrave mouldings, and a convex verandah.

The house appears to be in fair-good condition.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

8.3 Creating a home

History

Like many properties in the area, it was first acquired from the Crown in the 1850s.

David Robinson and his wife (nee Austen) established this property, leasing it for a time, and returning here and farming with his son until his son's death in 1924. The property passed to Tom Robinson who farmed it until he moved to a new property in Kyneton about 1980.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of probable local significance for its associations with an important local farming family, as a relatively elaborate example of a small farmhouse dating from the late nineteenth century, and for its retention of the key elements typical of farms in this locality - house, outbuildings, drystone walls, stone-walled dam, H V McKay gate.

Area of Significance

House, outbuildings, drystone walls, trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the conservation of the significant elements that demonstrate the farming history of the property.

References

[1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage study: preliminary inventory.

[2] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T106.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W46

Missen House (site)
Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date c1905

Place No. NS (W14)

Photo No. RHS 2/0

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The building is constructed of small bluestone blocks (15-20 cm high and 30-35 cm long), randomly coursed, and with a mud/lime mortar. The house comprised 4 rooms, possibly with timber skillions to the rear. A large central chimney remains intact. Other features of interest include single slab bluestone sills and Victorian plantings near the building, including cacti, peppercorns and cypresses. Drystone walls enclose paddocks to the north and east across the creek.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

Ward's study describes the history of this property located on Section 22, Lot C, Parish of Tarneit. William Missen leased the property from 1900, purchasing in 1901 and building a homestead in 1905.

William Missen and his wife had seven children, and three of the boys remained on the farm. The subsequent owner after the Missens was Patrick Killen, and after his death the property was leased to the Pattersons who milked cows here until c1939. After the war it was owned by the Reids until it was burnt out in the 1969 fires, leaving only the stone walls remaining.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as evidence of farming development on the flat Truganina plains. One of a number of ruins in this locality which demonstrate the past intensity of farming at Truganina.

Area of Significance

House, stone walls, plantings.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage Study, 1990.

[2] Frances Overmars: information provided for the Rural Heritage Study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W14

Moss house site

Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 140

Photo No. 8/35

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The site of the former Moss house is delineated by a low stone wall. The site also contains small mounds, cypress tree, and box thorn. The site is located on Dohertys Road, west of Palmers Road, and opposite the Army Stables on the Truganina Munitions Reserve. The contents of the site are difficult to see. The site is likely to contain archaeological material relating to the construction, use and demolition of the house. A new house has been built on the property, and is located further to the west along Dohertys Road.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine

History

Property associated with the Moss family and later the Beggs. Now owned by Jean Evans.[1] The history has not been further researched during the present study.

Statement of Significance

The site of the Moss family house is of local interest.

Area of Significance

Stone wall, tree, archaeological material relating to the Moss house

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further historical research could better establish the historical significance of the property. Archaeological survey should precede any redevelopment of the site.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T119.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Townsing house (site)

1030 Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	1910s ?	Place No.	NS (T77)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

There was once an earlier house on this site which was destroyed by fire. Two timber sheds in poor condition remain. There is also a quarry on this farm (see Skeleton Creek quarries). The site was not surveyed during the study.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

In 1903 Henry George Townsing, farmer, became the owner of a 320 acres Tarneit property (CA XXIIB and D, Parish of Tarneit), described as "paddock" in the North Riding rate records.[1] A homestead was recorded on the property for the first time the following year.[2]

Townsing leased his Tarneit property in 1910-11 to George McWhinney, farmer [3] and two years later sold the 320 acres and dwelling to James Robinson.[4] By this time Townsing was farming at Diggers Rest. James P. Robinson, farmer, was the owner and occupier of the former Townsing property in the middle 1930s.[5]

Statement of Significance

This turn of the century farm house has local interest as the home of a district farmer, Henry George Townsing.

Area of Significance

Requires further field inspection to determine

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further field inspection to record shed details and determine whether other earlier features remain on the site.

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1903-4 North Riding No.3312.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1904-5 North Riding No.3362.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 North Riding No.4140.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1912-13 North Riding No.508.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 North Riding No.73.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T77.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

May Farm

485 Dohertys Road, Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	unknown	Place No.	NS (T117)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The site is located down a long drive off Dohertys Road. It was not able to be inspected during the study. A shed, fence, and plantings of trees are visible from the road. There may be other features located on the site. The graves of Samuel and Henry Cropley are said to be located in a corner of the property. The grave sites were once fenced, but are now cropped. It is thought that they died during a diptheria epidemic.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

May Farm is important for its long associations with the Cropleys, one of the most prominent Shire farming families. According to the Truganina Parish Plan the allotment was owned by B. E. Cropley as early as 1858. The first Wyndham District Board 1863 records rated Benjamin and Effield Cropley for a 315 acres farm at Truganina, comprising 250 acres under pasture and 65 acres under cultivation.[1] This farm was identified in the middle 1880s as an 155 acres farm in Allotment 3 and a 159 acres farm in Allotment 2 of Section XVI, Parish of Truganina. George Cropley was leasing both properties from the Crown.[2] The following year George was rated as the owner of both farms.[3] Today the May Farm property stands on Allotment 3 of Section XVI.

The four Cropley brothers George, Benjamin, Effield and John were early Truganina farmers, all "early Baptist stalwarts" who married four Searle sisters. An early Truganina school was run by Mrs G. Cropley.[4]

May Farm continued in Cropley ownership. George Cropley Sen. was its owner in the late 1890s.[5] By the turn of the century George and Walter Cropley shared the ownership of the 315 acre property with its farm homestead.[6] Walter Cropley was the sole owner in 1906 and at least until the end of the First World War.[7].

The entrance drive from Dohertys Road to May Farm is marked on a 1915 Army Ordnance map, showing the property extending across the two allotments.[8] A later, 1933 Army map shows the property name "May Farm" near this drive.[9]

It is said that Cropley descendants were living around Truganina in the 1960s.[10] There are reputedly some Cropley graves at May Farm, which were once fenced off near a corner of the property.

Statement of Significance

May Farm has local significance as the home of the Cropleys, prominent district settlers who farmed at Truganina from the 1860s or earlier.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to determine

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Field inspection of the property is a priority.

References

- [1] Wyndham District Board RB 1863 No.57.
 - [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 North Riding Nos.867, 866.
 - [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1887-88 North Riding No.814.
 - [4] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, pp:34, 119, 133.
 - [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1898-99 North Riding No.2974.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1903-4 North Riding No. 2983.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1906-7 North Riding No.3049; 1918-19 No.4889.
 - [8] Melbourne, prepared by Commonwealth Section Imperial General Staff, Oct. 1915.
 - [9] Melbourne, Jan. 1933.
 - [10] James, p.34.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T117.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Truganina Township & Cemetery

Dohertys Road (cnr Woods Road), Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	1860s	Place No.	136, 137, 138	Photo No.	8/29-33
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	8/01-03
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The site of Truganina township is located on the crossroads of Dohertys and Woods Roads. Once the centre of this community, most of its physical features have disappeared, largely through the impact of the 1969 fires.

Today the township comprises: the site on the crossroads, the cemetery on Woods Road, the ARP hall on the Recreation Ground and a few plantings.

The hall is an ARP (Air Raid Precautions) Hall given by Council to the Truganina community. The hall is rectangular in plan, and located on the Woods Road boundary of the Recreation Ground. The exterior is clad in corrugated iron, and the interior is timber lined, with a fibro ceiling.

The cemetery is sited at the centre of what was once the Truganina township. Today it is sited within an open grazing landscape typical of the area. The stone wall that once enclosed the cemetery was removed some years ago (see Silks Dam). Truganina Cemetery was assessed in Andrew Ward's 1990 study. He includes a list of the "pre-1945 earliest male persons for each headstone" (although the list includes some women), but does not describe the monuments in detail. The cemetery is fenced with a simple iron gate onto Woods Road. Headstones of various ages are visible along the front and on each side. The centre of the cemetery has a row of sugar gums, with the grass left unmown (marking the area containing native plants of botanical significance).

There are few signs remaining of the other structures that were once part of this complex - the Mechanics Institute, school and Presbyterian Church. The site of the church (located on the north east corner of the intersection) has a stone wall marking the perimeter on two sides, and a large oak tree remaining from earlier plantings.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services.

History

During the 1860s, following the development of local government in the Werribee district, a number of community services, such as schools, churches, hospitals and public cemeteries, were established. Land for a public cemetery was set aside in the Wyndham (later Werribee) township in October 1864. Trustees were appointed in February 1865.[1]

In the same year, a second district public cemetery was opened at Truganina. The Truganina Cemetery Reserve (Crown Allotment 6B, Section XV, Parish of Truganina) was gazetted in 1865. The Reserve is located on the west side of Woods Road, on the north-west corner of a 128 acre property owned in 1858 by pioneer district settler, William Doherty.[2] Doherty was one of the first members of the Wyndham District Road Board in 1863.[3]

Prior to the opening of the cemetery, Truganina residents were buried on enclosures within district farming properties. Samuel and Henry Cropley are said to have been buried on their May Farm property.[4] According to a 1930s history of Truganina State School, the first burial in the Woods Road cemetery took place on 4 October 1865, 'before the site had been proclaimed'. The original cemetery trustees were district farmers, William Leake, John Robinson, John Stewart and Robert Faragher, and Shire Engineer, Thomas Haynes. Green also claims that,

'Not a few former residents have expressed the desire to be interred at Truganina, while in recent times (ie. the 1930s) ashes have been brought from as far away as Sydney to find their last resting place in that quiet little cemetery.' [5]

Statement of Significance

The cemetery and hall - the last built evidence of the Truganina township centre - are of local significance as the former centre of this early settled rural area. With the remaining bluestone farmhouse ruins in the district, the whole landscape is filled with evocative reminders of the past. The cemetery in particular provides valuable information concerning past settlers, recorded on memorials that are typical for their periods. The cemetery reserve has been assessed as being of national botanical importance.

Area of Significance

Cemetery reserve, ARP hall, oak tree and stone walls on former church site

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] K. N. James, 'Werribee. The First One Hundred Years,' p.51.

[2] 'Parish of Truganina.' Parish Plan.

[3] K. N. James, p.41.

[4] Geo. F. Green, 'A Brief History of Truganina from the Coming of the White Man to 1935,' 1935, pp.8-9.

[5] Green, p.9.

Place listed at the Werribee meeting for the heritage study on 21/12/95.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T120-123.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W3

Doherty House

Dohertys Road (west of Derrimut Road), Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1877?	Place No.	NS (W16)	Photo No.	RHS 2/01
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The site contains the substantial ruins of the house more intact than the nearby Missen house. A relatively large villa, constructed of coursed bluestone most of its architectural features are intact including sills, lintels and later red brick chimneys.[1] Evidence of later outbuildings remains. Drystone walls bound the farm paddocks. The house was burnt out in the 1969 fires.[2]

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

8.3 Creating a home

History

The history of the property, located on Sec. 21, Lot B, Parish of Tarneit, is presented in Ward's study. The house may date from 1877, the date of Doherty's purchase of the farm. He held the property for only 3 years before selling to George Missen. It has had a variety of owners over the subsequent 100 years.[1]

Doherty migrated from England in 1843, settling on a farm in Dohertys Road (named after him in recognition of his role on the Road Board, serving three terms). He and his wife had a family of thirteen children. The family remained in the district (but not in this house according to Ward's research).[2]

Colin Morton owns this property now. It was two storeys at one stage. The Didiers lived there at least from the 1920s to the 1950s. Paul Didier was a Shire Councillor.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as a large bluestone villa (said to be the largest bluestone ruin in the municipality [1]), providing evidence of the intensity of farming development on the flat Truganina plains, and for its associations with several important local families.

Area of Significance

House, outbuildings and stone walls and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Encourage stabilisation of this site.

References

[1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage Study, 1990.

[2] Frances Overmars: information provided for the present study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W16

Albert and Alfred Leakes houses (site)

Leakes Road, Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1890s	Place No.	NS (T108/109)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Two houses once stood on this site. There are now no standing structures. The site of the former houses is visible from Leakes Road and consists of one or more mounds of rubble, and plantings of sugar gum. There may be a well remaining on the site, and it is likely to have archaeological material present.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western Plains

8.3 Creating a home

History

The Leakes brothers who came to the Tarneit and Truganina areas in the 1850s owned a number of properties in the municipality last century, the most famous being the Rosegrange dairy farm on the west side of the Skeleton Creek.[1] They also owned land on the east side of the creek in Allotment 2 of Section XVII, Parish of Truganina, purchased in 1858 by Colin Campbell, farmer and vine-grower.[2] This is the site of the two houses in Leakes Road said to have been the homes of Albert and Alfred Leake.

By the late 1880s William Leake was occupying Allotments 1 and 2 on Leakes Road owned at the time by Swallow and Derham.[3] This firm of wealthy biscuit manufacturers was involved in land deals through F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General and Thomas Swallow's son-in-law. Derham floated the Australian Property and Investment Co. Ltd. to finance the construction of the Australian Building in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, at the time the city's tallest building.[4] An 1893 map shows that Swallow and Derham owned the whole of Section XVII, comprising some 632 acres.[5]

Alfred and Arthur Leake were recorded as the owners and occupiers of the farm in Allotments 1 and 2 for the first time in 1893-94.[6] A farm homestead was recorded there in 1897-98.[7] By the turn of the century the owners of the farm were Albert and Alfred, and more than one homestead was listed in Allotments 1 to 3.[8] Later still, in the early 1920s, Albert and Alfred were rated separately. Each was listed as the owner of a dwelling on 550 acres located on the same allotments, each property with the value of 220 pounds.[9]

Statement of Significance

The two farm houses have local interest as the homes of members of the Leake family, prominent district pioneers.

Area of Significance

Requires further field inspection to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further field inspection to determine remaining contents of the site. An archaeological survey and recovery should be considered prior to site redevelopment.

References

- [1] Chris Johnston, Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne, W57, p.189.
- [2] Parish of Truganina. Parish Plan.
- [3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1889-90 East Riding No. 1316. NAV 50 pounds.
- [4] Michael Cannon, The Land Boomers, pp.66-70.

- [5] Parish of Truganina, Victorian Shire Map Company, 1893.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1893-94 East Riding No. 1908.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1897-98 East Riding No. 2975. NAV 120 pounds.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1902-3 East Riding No. 2930. NAV 160 pounds.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1924-25 East Riding Nos. 4315, 4316.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T108 and T109.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Eades house (site)

Leakes Road, Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1890s?	Place No.	NS (W66)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

There are few remaining features of this site apparent from the road. The site now consists of a mound, rubble, and a few remaining trees and box thorns. The site was not inspected during the present study. Local information suggests that there may be some stone ruins left on the site, but this could not be confirmed.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

Henry Eades, a district farmer, was associated with the site of this property at least from the early 1880s when he occupied a farm owned by Benjamin Cropley.[1] Cropley had been the registered owner from 1853.[2]

From 1890 Eades became the owner and occupier of this farm.[3] An 1893 map shows his name on Allotment 1 of Section XVI.[4] It is thought that the house, once known as 'Red Hill Farm' dates from this time. Some years later, in August 1919, it was announced in the district press that Henry Eades would hold a sale at his 'Red Hill Farm' at Truganina. As he was letting the property 'the whole of his belongings are for sale'. This included dairy cattle, farm horses, agricultural implements and furniture.[5]

By the early 1930s Henry Eades farm had become part of a 558 acre property owned by W. H. and E.G. Cropley.[6] The Cropleys were members of a well-known district farming family.[7]

Statement of Significance

The former Red Hill Farm has local interest for its associations from the 1890s with Henry Eades, a pioneer district farmer.

Area of Significance

Requires field inspection to determine extent of remaining features.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further field inspection to determine site contents. Archaeological survey and recovery is recommended if the site is to be redeveloped.

References

[1] Shire of Werribee Rate Books East Riding No. 112 NAV 46 pounds.

[2] 'Parish of Truganina'. Parish Plan.

[3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1890-91 East Riding No. 1303. NAV 60 pounds.

[4] 'Parish of Truganina,' Victorian Shire Map Company, 1893.

[5] 'Werribee Shire Banner,' 21 Aug. 1919.

[6] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1934-35 East Riding No. 16913. 558 acres and dwelling. NAV 228 pounds.

[7] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.113.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T118.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W66

Early stone hut and yard

Leakes Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date c1850s/60s Place No. NS
(H7822/0138;0139)

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting 2978 Northing 581110

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Inventory

Photograph not available.

Description

Two ruinous features were located in a 1993 survey by du Cros and Associates on the eastern bank of Skeleton Creek. The northern feature was described as "a rectangular construction of stone with earth mortar, foundations of two stone walls, and a stone ford across the creek". About 100 metres south is a feature thought to be a stockyard. Two walls remain. Sketch plans were drawn of these features (site nos. 0138 and 0139) in the report.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the Western plains.

History

On 13 May 1858 George Eades became the registered owner of an allotment of about 143 acres (Crown Allotment 1, Section XV, Parish of Truganina) on the east side of Skeleton Creek, bounded on the east by Woods Road and on the south by Leakes Road.[1] This is the site of the ruins of an early stone hut and yard in Leakes Road.[2] By 1863 Eades was rated for his Truganina farm of 143 acres, which included 40 acres under cultivation and 102 acres under pasture.[3]

By the end of the 1870s Eades farm had been incorporated into the 1,400 acre farm owned by William and Alfred Leake dairy farmers.[4] Eades may have worked at Leakes' Dairy, Rosegrange. His name 'appears on the graffitied rock face' there.[5]

Like a number of other district properties, the former Eades farm fell into the hands of a land company during the 1890s. From about 1891, the 269 acre property in Allotments 1 and 3, Section XV was owned by the Victorian Freehold Investment and Banking Company.[6] In these years the land was leased as part of a large estate on both sides of the Skeleton Creek associated with Johns Robertson, owner of a Melbourne dyeworks.[7]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as the remnants of an early stone hut and yard associated with George Eades, a pioneering district farmer.

Area of Significance

Extent of ruins as documented in du Cros and Associates report.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] 'Parish of Truganina', Parish plan.

[2] H. du Cros and P. Watt, 'Skeleton Creek Catchment: Aboriginal and European Heritage Study,' 1993, p.19.

[3] Wyndham District Board Rate Books 1863 (Dec) No. 80. NAV 45 pounds.

- [4] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1878-79 East Riding No. 124. NAV 352 pounds.
 - [5] H. du Cros and P. Watt, p.19.
 - [6] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1891-92 East Riding. No. 1365. NAV 85 pounds.
 - [7] 'Parish of Truganina,' Victorian Shire Map Company, 1893.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T71.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

H. Du Cors & P Watt (1993) Aboriginal and European Heritage Study: Skeleton Creek Catchment.
Vic Heritage Inventory nos. H7822/0138, 0139

Dempsey house

Leakes Road (near cnr Palmers), Truganina

Significance Not Assessed

Date 1960s

Place No. NS (T115)

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

A c1960s house located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Leakes Road and Palmers Road. Not inspected during the present study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not of sufficient apparent significance to warrant consideration during the present study.

Area of Significance

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T115

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Skeleton Creek Water Reserve

Leakes Road (Nth side of creek), Truganina

Significance Local interest

Date c1916

Place No. 144

Photo No. 9/02-06

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/10-12

Current heritage protection None



Description

Water hole on Skeleton Creek. Access is via a long drive which starts at a gate on the west side of Woods Road (north of Leakes Road). There is a clearly visible road constructed of crushed bluestone that follows the present day fence line. The road appears to end and a wide track turns about 90 degrees to the south. This track leads directly to the water reserve. It is clearly visible and is marked by an almost unbroken line of box thorn hedging on each side. The water reserve was viewed in very dry seasonal conditions. The bases of drystone walls are evident near the site of the reserve. From the Reserve, the mulberry trees which mark the Campbell wine cellars are clearly visible.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Government Water Reserve of over 6 acres was used for travelling stock.[1] Further upstream is another reserve located at the confluence with Dry Creek, and a third another 200m north along Dry Creek. Both are considered to be of archaeological significance because of their use by Aboriginal people.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a water reserve established for stock in the area.

Area of Significance

Water Reserve and access road.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Gazettal No. 3.16. Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T73.
- [2] F. Overmars, unpublished notes 'Skeleton Creek waterholes'.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bill Evans house

Leakes Road (SE cnr Palmers Road), Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1947/48	Place No.	NS (W64)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Two timber houses are said to have been built by a soldier settler after the second World War. These were noted, but not recorded during the study.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

A 1940s farmhouse, shearing shed and outbuildings constructed by Bill Evans, post Second World War soldier settler who moved here from Terang c1947/48. He is not related to the Evans family, district pioneers.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an example of post-World War 2 soldier settlement in the area.

Area of Significance

Houses

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] John Todd and Ian Cowie, pers. comm.

[2] Frances Overmars: Information compiled for the present study.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T114

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W64

Henry Robinson house

Palmers Road, Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	1860s?	Place No.	NS (W94)	Photo No.	RHS 2/08
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The building, presumably a house, is constructed of random coursed bluestone. There are two sugar gums in the front (one alive), and a fruit tree at the rear. The roof framing has completely gone and the walls have been reduced in height. The Truganina Munitions Reserve was later built on the large block surrounding the building. The building site, including some later structures are fenced off from the Reserve.

Themes

- 2.2 Re-defining the sub-division of the Western Plains.
- 2.4 Government land needs

History

John Scott, who acquired the site of the bluestone ruin in Palmers Road, (Crown Allotment 3, Section XXV, Parish of Truganina) in 1858,[1] may have been the first owner of the building. During the 1860s he was rated as owner of a farm on Allotment 3.[2] After Scott's death in the late 1860s, the property was transferred to William Palmer.[3] He was owner still in the early 1890s.[4]

The Robinson family was associated with the site of the bluestone house from the turn of the century. In 1900-1901 James and Henry Robinson were rated for Crown Allotments 2 and 3.[5] Henry, who already owned Crown Allotment 1 on Dohertys Road,[6] owned Allotment 3 as well, at least from 1914-15.[7] At this time dwellings were recorded on Allotment 3 and a homestead on Allotment 1. After the First World War Henry Robinson owned all three allotments.[8]

Statement of Significance

This bluestone ruin is of local significance for its associations with three prominent district farming families, the Scotts, Palmers and Robinsons.

Area of Significance

Ruin and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Parish of Truganina. Parish Plan.

[2] Wyndham District Board Rate Books 1866-67 No. 133. NAV 2 4 pounds.

[3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1869-70 East Riding No. 66. NAV 45 pounds.

[4] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1892-93 East Riding No. 1465. NAV 58 pounds.

[5] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1900-1901 East Riding No. 2937. NAV 110 pounds.

[6] See research into John Robinson's house, Doherty Road.

[7] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1914-15 East Riding Nos. 5013, 5014. NAV 72 pounds, 56 pounds.

[8] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1920-21 East Riding Nos. 5257, 5258, 5259 NAVs 75, 80, 64 pounds.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T124.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W94

Myer house

Palmers Road, Truganina

Significance	Local interest	Date	1950s	Place No.	NS (T110)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

A mid-1950s house constructed of cream brick associated with Don Myer. Not investigated as part of the present study.

Themes

14.1 Inception of local government

History

Home of Don Myer, local identity and former Shire President and Councillor, who died in recent times.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest for its association with Don Myer, local identity and former Shire President and Councillor.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T110

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Truganina Munitions Reserve

Palmers Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date 1938

Place No. 135

Photo No. 8/25-28

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/24-25

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large disused industrial complex bounded by Palmers Road, Boundary Road and Dohertys Road, Truganina. The main entrance is on the west side of Palmers Road, and consists of a gate house and a cluster of administrative buildings. On the east side of Palmers Road (opposite the gates) are several barracks buildings constructed of corrugated iron. Throughout the reserve are dozens of small buildings, well separated from one another. Most of these are constructed of brick, but there is a group of sheds constructed of timber and corrugated iron located close to the corner of Palmers Road and Dohertys Road. It is possible that there was once a tramway system operating on the site. Throughout the site are a number of stands of planted trees.

Also located on the site are the Army Stables (Dohertys Road), and the ruin known as 'Henry Robinson's house' (Palmers Road) which have been separately recorded.

Themes

5.7 Munitions and armaments

2.4 Government land needs

History

This property was the site last century of John Robinson's farm, identified in the 1880s as on 160 acres in Crown Allotment 1, Section XXV, Parish of Truganina.[1] By the late 1880s, Margaret Robinson was listed as owner of the farm[2] which, from the middle 1890s, was owned by Henry Robinson.[3]

The Dohertys Road property is probably most notable within the municipality for its use during the Second World War as the site of a munitions depot and Army Stables. According to one account:

'Impending war had its effect on the Shire. In January 1938 it became known that the Government intended

to acquire Henry Robinson's property bounded by Doherty's, Boundary and Palmers Roads, for use as a munitions depot, a part of the Government's plan to improve the position with regard to armaments in Australia.'[4]

For some time the Robinson family had owned Allotments 1, 2 and 3 in Section XXV.[5]

Statement of Significance

This property has local significance as an example of Government acquisition of land during the Second World War period. The complex of buildings and other features on the site presents an intact munitions storage facility dating from the Second World War to recent times.

Area of Significance

Entire Munitions Reserve site, including buildings and plantings of trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Detailed record of the site and conservation plan is required prior to redevelopment. Encourage redevelopment planning which retains as many of the site features as possible.

References

[1] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1887-88 East Riding No. 824.

[2] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1893-94 East Riding No. 2179 (Margaret Robinson owner still).

[3] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1895-96 East Riding No. 2988.

[4] K. N. James, 'Werribee. The First Hundred Years,' p.117.

[5] Shire of Werribee Rate Books East Riding 1920-21 Nos. 5257, 5258, 5259. (Henry Robinson owner of 1, 2 and 3 in XXV with NAVs 75, 80 and 64 pounds.)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Sayers Road, Truganina

Significance Local interest

Date c1926

Place No. NS (W95)

Photo No. RHS 2/07

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

An asymmetrical Edwardian house, probably built of timber, and only seen from the road during the 1994 survey: Not revisited during the present study.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

The house is located on part of the original parcel that contains Leakes dairy and house [W57], that is CA D, Sec. XI, Parish of Tarneit.[1] The property was purchased by A.J.A. Browne about 1926 and a house built soon after. An early wooden house to the rear was demolished about 1990.[2]

In more recent times the house was owned by Harrie McDougall.[3]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest; research required to determine if of greater significance.

Area of Significance

House and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research and inspection is desirable to enable assessment of the heritage significance of this place.

References

[1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).

[2] Ian Cowie, pers. comm.

[3] Frances Overmars: Information compiled for the Rural Heritage Study 2] Frances Overmars: Information compiled for the present study (T65).

NOTE: Access not possible during present study, therefore property seen only from the road.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W95

Leakes Dairy (Rosegrange)

Sayers Road, Truganina

Significance Local significance

Date c1850s

Place No. NS (W57)

Photo No. RHS 2/11

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Inventory



Description

The site of the dairy and house is located close to a small creek and contains the ruins of a number of structures, most in a ruinous state after being burnt in the 1969 fires.[2] The dairy is the most intact of the remaining structures, with parts of all walls still standing. It is a fine bluestone structure, using large blocks, set in random coursing, with the joints tuck-pointed. The building has a concrete floor, with bluestone flagging at the main entry. There appear to be steps leading to a lower level; these are now filled with rubble.

There are at least another three bluestone buildings remaining in ruinous form on the site. To the south of the dairy is a single roomed structure. To the north, only the footings and scattered brick rubble remains of a large building, or two buildings, possibly the house site. To the west is a two roomed structure also built in bluestone. The two rooms are not internally connected. Each section has an external door and a window. This building may have been associated with the dairy, serving as a cream separating or butter making area.

Other visible site features include a bluestone-lined well, bluestone tank stand, peppercorn trees, a constructed ford across the nearby creek.

Themes

4.1 Novel industries

4.3 New rural activities

History

Three Leake brothers, William, Alfred and Jonathon came to Truganina and started farming in the 1850s. With the Swift Bros. they purchased CA C, Section 12 of the Parish of Tarneit, an allotment of 182 acres abutting Skeleton Creek, and the site of Campbell's wine cellars (once thought to be Leakes wine cellars).

This property, the site of William Leakes house and dairy, was first purchased from the Crown by W. D. Atkinson in 1854. Leake later acquired it and established a large bluestone dairy building (shown in a photograph in James), milking 130 cows and making their own cheese and butter, exporting some overseas.[2]

Leake was involved in the local community, serving on the first Wyndham Road Board and Shire Council, and on the cemetery trust.[3]

William Leake is also reputed to have breed rabbits on his property to provide shooting for prospective horse-dealers and hay-buyers.

The large bluestone dairy was still standing until the 1969 grass fires which swept through the district. It contained a large built-in vat for cheese making. There was an international exhibition in India in which the Leake brothers entered cheese and received a prize and gold medal. [4]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an example of a farm complex containing a wide range of evidence of dairying, although all elements are in a ruinous state, one of few such complexes that remain. The associations with the Leake family add to its local importance.

Area of Significance

Extent of evidence: see plan in du Cros and Associates (1993)

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Conserve the remaining structures and site features. Stabilise structures at risk. Fence the site to prevent or limit stock access. Further site investigation and recording should be a priority.

References

[1] Parish of Tarneit, plan T24(3).

[2] Frances Overmars:

[3] K. N. James Werribee: The first one hundred years, pp.34, photo. opp. 40, 41, 45.

[4] E. Cowie, 'The Leake Family of Truganina', Nov. 1973.

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T68.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

du Cros, H & Watt, P (1993) Aboriginal and European heritage study: Skeleton Creek catchment. Vic. Heritage Inventory no. H7822/0135

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W57

Siphons: Domestic + Stock Water Supply Channel

Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck), Truganina

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Located on Skeleton Creek between Sayers Road and Leakes Road, east of Derrimut Road.[1] Not surveyed in the present study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as sources of domestic and stock water.

Area of Significance

Requires field survey to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research and field investigation should occur prior to any changes that could disturb, cover or remove evidence of these siphons.

References

Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T69

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Wine Cellars

Skeleton Creek, Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1860s	Place No.	NS (H7822/0137)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastng	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

This site was recorded by du Cros and Associates in 1993. According to their report, the site consists of two cellars, connected by a drystone wall. The smaller of the two is built of drystone construction. The larger has two storeys - the lower built of drystone construction, and the upper mortared. Overgrown box thorn surrounds the site, and there are remnant mulberry trees.

Themes

4.1 Novel industries.

History

The remains of two cellars, one small and one large, on the west side of Skeleton Creek,[1] are located on Colin Campbell's 1860s or earlier Skeleton Creek vineyard in Crown Allotment G, Section XXI, Parish of Tarneit.[2] The small cellar is of dry-stone construction while the larger, thought to have been two storeyed, has a mortared upper section. Mulberry trees also still remain near the site.[3] It was thought earlier that the vineyard on Skeleton Creek was associated with the Leake family.[4]

Campbell was rated in January 1864 for 'Vines and Pasture on Skeleton Creek'.[5] He was the registered owner of the site from 1853.[6] Colin Campbell continued to own the property until about 1887,[7] although he seems to have mortgaged or leased it to H. J. Langdon in the 1870s.[8] During the early 1870s, John Doherty, briefly occupied the vineyard and farm.[9]

From 1875 the former Campbell property was leased by John Robertson, owner of large dyeing works in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.[10] From 1888 until the turn of the century, Allotment G was incorporated into a large estate owned by Robertson.[11] These allotments along the Skeleton Creek included the site of Robertson's bluestone residence, 'The Tower,' for many years a district landmark.[12] Robertson bred trotting horses on his Tarneit property on the north side of Doherty Road. Dugald Taylor was his horse breaker and later his property manager.[13]

After Robertson's death Taylor bought 'The Tower' and acquired the site of the wine cellars.[14] However the former Campbell property was soon transferred to Henry Moss, an Essendon contractor, who also owned a farm homestead on an allotment on the north side of Leakes Road.[15]

By the 1920s, the site of Campbell's wine cellars was owned by A. Morton Begg of Newport.[16]

Statement of Significance

These ruins and remnant mulberry trees are of high local significance as evidence of early attempts at wine production and orcharding in the Werribee district during the pastoral era.

Area of Significance

Extent as shown on site plan in du Cros and Associates (1993) and listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] H. du Cros and P. Watt, 'Skeleton Creek Catchment: Aboriginal and European Heritage Study,' 1993, p.19.
 - [2] 'Parish of Tarneit,' Parish Plan.
 - [3] H. du Cros and P. Watt, p.19.
 - [4] Chris Johnston, 'Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne,' W56, p.199.
 - [5] Wyndham Road Board Rate Books 1863-64 (5 Jan. 1864) No. 35 NAV 50 pounds.
 - [6] 'Parish of Tarneit.' Parish Plan.
 - [7] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1887-88 East Riding No. 943 NAV 32 pounds.
 - [8] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1873-74 East Riding No. 146 NAV 45 pounds.
 - [9] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1872-73 East Riding No. 163.
 - [10] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1875-76 East Riding No. 169.
 - [11] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1888-89 East Riding No. 1026. 425 acres. Allots. GFH of XXI, Allot. G of XXII. NAV 275 pounds.
 - [12] Geo. F. Green, 'A brief history of Truganina from the coming of the white man to 1935,' p.16.
 - [13] Geo. F. Green, p.17.
 - [14] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1905-6 East Riding Nos. 3308, 3309. NAV 186 pounds.
 - [15] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1906-7 East Riding No. 3362. 107 acres. Allot 6, XXI, Tarneit. NAV 27 pounds.
 - [16] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1920-21 North Riding No. 5306.
- Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T72.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

du Cros, H & Watt, P (1993) Aboriginal and European heritage study: Skeleton Creek catchment.
Vic. Heritage Inventory H7822/0137

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W56

House (ruin)

Woods Road, Truganina

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1863-4	Place No.	NS (W97)	Photo No.	RHS 3/04
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The property once had two houses - one in stone (the ruins of which remains) and one in timber. The latter was moved to Werribee about 1960.[12]

The ruined structure appears to have been a one-roomed cottage (the most substantial section left), with a subsequent room added later (now virtually completely demolished). The sequence of building is suggested by the use of dressed bluestone blocks on one corner.

The building had a gabled roof, and retains a large external chimney on the west side. Most of the site is overgrown with boxthorn. Drystone walls are located to the north and east of the building.

This site was not revisited during the present study. The description is from the 194 Rural Heritage Study.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains.

8.3 Creating a house.

History

A search of Shire of Werribee rate records confirmed that John Robinson, a district pioneer farmer, was associated with the early history of the stone cottage ruins in Woods Road, identified in a recent study.[1] In 1863-64 Robinson was rated for a farm at Truganina,[2] which, from the late 1860s, he ran with Henry Jennings.[3] By the late 1870s, where it was the home of Margaret Robinson, the farm covered about 397 acres.[4]

George Missen, another pioneer district farmer, owned the farm during the 1880s and early 1890s. In the mid-1880s, it was identified as 266 acres in Allotments 1 and 3 in Section XXVI, Parish of Tarneit, the site

of the stone ruin.[5] During the 1890s depression years the farm property fell into the hands of the Urban and Suburban Land Company[6] and the British and Australian Loan Company.[7] However, the Missen family were still in occupation over these years. William Missen was there in the late 1890s.[8]

By about 1909 the Woods Road property was owned by the Land Purchase Board but the homestead and 266 acres were occupied by John Robert and Jessie Swaby.[9] From the First World War period and into the 1920s, Robinsons and Missens were associated still with the farm property. Henry Robinson owned the dwelling in 1916-17,[10] and in 1920-21, when it was occupied by Archie Missen.[11]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as the early home of two pioneer district farmers, John Robinson in the 1860s and 1870s, and George Missen in the 1880s and early 1890s.

Area of Significance

Extent of the ruins and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Encourage the protection and stabilisation of this place. As the site is used as a shooting range, care should be taken that this does not impact on the structures and other site features that remain.

References

- [1] Chris Johnston, 'Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne,' W97, p.197.
- [2] Wyndham District Board Rate Books 1863-64 No. 183. NAV 34 pounds.
- [3] Wyndham District Board Rate Books 1867-68 No. 88 NAV 60 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1878-79 East Riding No. 128. NAV 110 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1886-87 East Riding No. 815 NAV 100 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1891-92 East Riding No. 1344 NAV 95 pounds.
- [7] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1896-97 East Riding No. 3000 NAV 70 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1899-1900 East Riding No. 2972 NAV 75 pounds.
- [9] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1909-1910 East Riding No. 3466 NAV 74 pounds.
- [10] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1916-17 East Riding No. 4912.
- [11] Shire of Werribee Rate Books 1920-21 East Riding No. 5242 NAV 90 pounds.
(Dwelling 266 acres. Crown Allotments 1/3)
- [12] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site nos. T127.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W97

Fishers Motors

Werribee

Significance	Not Assessed	Date	1911	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Fishers Motors was the first motor garage and repair shop in Werribee. The front showroom was demolished in the mid 1970s, but the panel shop at the rear remains. (1)

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

Built in 1911, Fishers Motors was the first motor garage and repair shop in Werribee. (1)

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Investigate extent of remaining evidence.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95; Bill Wall, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Scott's Farm

Ballan Road, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	late 1880s	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Not located during the present study. Presumed demolished.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The site of this property was associated from 1857 or earlier with John and Robert Scott, farmers, who were the registered owners in that year of 266 acres in Crown Allotment 1 of Section XIX in the Parish of Mambourin. This property was located on the south side of Ballan Road some distance west of the Werribee Township.[1]

The earliest remaining farm buildings are thought to date from the late 1880s. Werribee Shire records confirm that in 1888-89 the Scott family still owned the 266 acre farm valued at 68 pounds.[2] By 1895 John Scott and Anthony Carr Scott, farmers, were jointly rated for the property.[3] At the turn of the century Anthony C. Scott was the sole owner and occupier of the homestead and over 266 acres.[4]

Although Scott continued to own the farm, he did not continue to live there. By the First World War period the farm was occupied by Alfred Thompson.[5] Following Scott's death, his executors continued to lease the farm to Thompson.[6]

In his later years Scott preferred to live in a township house on the corner of Ballan Road and Edgar Street, now known as Hegarty's house.[7] The Scott family had been associated with this house from the early 1890s, Mary Ellen Scott living in the dwelling in 1891.[8] After Scott's death, Charles Hegarty became the occupier of the township dwelling.[9] Two years later he was rated as its owner and occupier.[10] Mrs Hegarty later married Thompson, associated with the Scott's Farm property. Today, Val Thompson's son lives in the township house, known locally as Hegarty's house.

Statement of Significance

Scott's farm has local significance as one of two properties associated from the last century with the Scotts, a prominent district farming family. The other, now known as Hegarty's house, is one of the few remaining 19th century Werribee township dwellings.

Area of Significance

No evidence located.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Requires further investigation to determine if any evidence of this property survives.

References

[1] Parish of Mambourin, Parish Plan.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1888-89 South Riding No. 1224.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1895-96 South Riding No. 2373.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1900-1901 South Riding No. 338 NAV 55 pounds.

- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1914-15 South Riding No. 5617 NAV 81 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 South Riding No. 4948.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 South Riding No. 5994.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1891-92 South Riding No. 1722.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-25 South Riding No. 1381.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1927-28 South Riding No. 893.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Hegarty's House

Ballan Road (SE cnr Edgar St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1891

Place No. 018

Photo No. 2/17

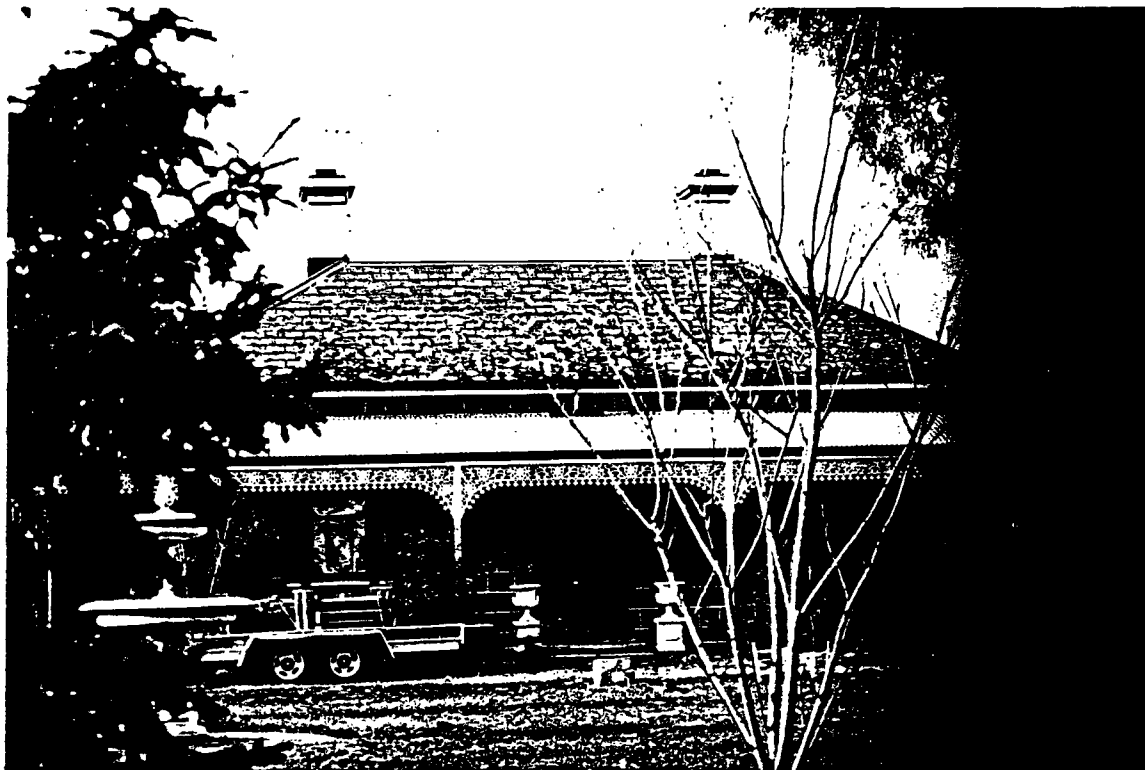
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

This large bluestone house has long been a landmark on the Ballan Road entry to Werribee. The house is built of bluestone, typical of rural houses, but less common within the township. The large bluestone blocks are laid in courses, with clearly defined mortar joints. The hipped roof is relatively steeply pitched and is an imposing feature. Two moulded chimneys remain. The main facade features a central doorway (with side and fan-lights) and a large window either side (each also with side-lights). A deep verandah, with cast-iron lace valence on cast-iron posts - encloses the house on three sides.

To the rear is another bluestone building, now linked to the house. It is not clear if this is an early building or represents recent work. Some garden elements remain, including a fountain, entry drive and urns to the verandah entry. The dates of these elements is not known.

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the western plains

8.3 Creating a home

History

The early history of this house, located in that part of the Werribee township north of the Werribee River, was associated at first with the Scotts, an important district farming family and later, from the mid-1920s, with the Hegartys.

As early as 1857 John and Robert Scott owned a farm property of 266 acres south of Ballan Road in Crown Allotment 1 of Section XIX, some distance west of the Werribee township.[1] By 1888-89 this farm property, still owned by the Scotts, was rated at sixty eight pounds.[2] Later, in 1895, John Scott and Anthony Carr Scott, farmers, were jointly rated for the 266 acre property.[3] At the turn of the century Anthony C. Scott was the sole owner and occupier of a homestead and 268 acres in Allotment 1 of Section

XIX.[4]

The Scott family's association with the Ballan Road house dates from 1890 when Mary Ellen Scott, farmer, was rated for 2 acres in town allotments in the Parish of Mambourin.[5] These were valued at only 8 pounds, probably because they were vacant land still. In the same year John Scott was recorded as the owner of the adjacent Lot 3 and 4, north along Edgar Street.[6] A dwelling was rated to Mary Ellen Scott in 1891. This house (later identified as in Lot 1 in Block 18 on the corner of Ballan Road and Edgar Street) stood on 2 acres of land in Lots 1 to 4. By this time this Scott property's valuation had more than trebled to 30 pounds.[7] Its valuation increased still further to 42 pounds in 1894 when Mary Ellen was rated as owner of a dwelling and Lots 1 to 5 comprising 2½ acres.[8]

Mary Ellen Scott continued as owner and occupier during the early years of the First World War period, the valuation remaining at 42 pounds.[9]

The Ballan Road house remained in Scott family ownership until the mid-1920s. In 1918 Anthony Carr Scott was listed as the owner and occupier of the dwelling on Lots 1 to 7 in Block 18. He also owned Lots 1 to 3 in Block 17, further east along Ballan Road.[10] Although Scott continued to own the earlier 266 acre property, he did not live there. From about 1918 it was occupied by Alfred Thompson.[11] Following Scott's death, his executors continued to lease this farm property to Thompson.[12]

Charles Hegarty became the occupier of the Ballan Road house following Scott's death.[13] The house was described in 1925 as a stone dwelling on 2½ acres with a valuation of 60 pounds.[14] Two years later Hegarty was rated as owner and occupier of the property then listed as a dwelling in Lot 1 and stables in Lots 3 and 4, and land in Lots 5 to 7.[15] It is not known whether anything remains of these stables.

According to current Werribee residents Mrs Hegarty later married Cliff Thompson. Val Thompson's son now lives in the Ballan Road House.

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as one of the few remaining 19th century Werribee Township dwellings, and for its associations with two well-known district families, the Scotts from the 1890s until the mid-1920s, and then with the Hegartys and their descendants.

Area of Significance

House, front garden (to the extent that early layout and features remain).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] Parish Plan. Parish of Mambourin.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1888-89 South Riding No. 1224.
- [3] Ibid. 1895-96. No. 2373.
- [4] Ibid. 1900-1901. No. 3387.
- [5] Ibid. 1890-91. No. 1656.
- [6] Township of Werribee map.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1891-92. South Riding No. 1722.
- [7] Ibid 1894-95. No. 2560.
- [9] Ibid 1915-16. No. 6162.
- [10] Ibid 1918-19. Nos. 5994, 5995, 5996.
- [11] Ibid. No. 5472.
- [12] Ibid 1924-25. No. 4948.
- [13] Ibid 1925-26. No. 1381.
- [14] Ibid.
- [15] Ibid 1927-28. Central Riding. No. 893.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W49

House

Black Forest Rd (north side), Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1910	Place No.	NS (W33)	Photo No.	RHS 2/08
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

A simple timber house, symmetrical, with a high, hipped roof and verandah across the main facade. There are drystone walls along both sides of this section of Black Forest Road, which are probably under threat with impending subdivision development.

This property was not reinspected during the present study; it was last seen during the 1994 Rural Heritage Study.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

2.1 Pastoralists

History

The site of this early 20th century farm house was originally part of the large Chirnsides family pastoral estate. The Chirnsides empire began in the 1850s with Thomas Chirnsides, followed in the late 1880s by his son, Andrew, and then, from the 1890s, by Andrew's sons, Captain John Percy and George T. Chirnsides.[1] The Black Forest Road farm house site was owned at first by Thomas Chirnsides followed by Captain John Percy Chirnsides.[2]

The Chirnsides sons were responsible for breaking-up the family estate into small farms for closer settlement, leasing them at first to tenant farmers. The Chirnsides often erected substantial farm houses for their tenants and put up other farm buildings. By 1902 G. T. Chirnsides had 80 tenant farmers and the Captain had about a dozen.[3]

Werribee Shire records confirm that in 1910 Captain Chirnsides leased 348 acres of land in Allotments 2 and 3 of Section XX in the Parish of Mambourine (the site of this house) and a dwelling to John W. Hanley,

farmer.[4] The valuation of this property was 143 pounds. Captain Chirnside retained Allotment 1 and part of 2.[5] By this time, 1910, it has been estimated that the whole of Percy Chirnside's property "was let to tenant farmers or sold in farm lots." [6]

In the early 1920s Percy Chirnside moved to Brandon Park near Oakleigh, where he founded a stud of Jersey cattle.[7] By this decade the Black Forest Road farm was owned by R. Rodgers and leased by Michael Galvin. Its valuation had altered little, declining slightly to 140 pounds.[8] Dr. Herman Laurence, a Collins Street medical man, became the owner and occupier of the farm house about 1926, with additional land in Allotment 3 in Section XX1 added to the original Allotment 2. in Section XX.[9] A farmer, Leslie F. Monckton, of Upper Glenaraue, was the owner and occupier in the 1930s.[10]

Statement of Significance

The early 20th century farm house has local significance as an example of the small farm properties sold to tenant farmers in about 1910, illustrating the results of the process of subdividing the large pastoral estates - in this instance the Chirnside pastoral estate - for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

House and immediate setting, plus nearby stone walls on Black Forest Road.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research should be undertaken prior to any changes being made to this place.

References

[1] Werribee. The First Hundred Years.ed.K. N. James,pp.25-31.

[2] Parish of Mambourin Parish Plan; Shire of Werribee rate records.

[3] James, pp.57-59.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 South Riding No.4434.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 South Riding No.4406.

[6] James, p.61.

[7] James, p.106.

[8] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 No.5880.

[9] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27 No.170.

[10] Shire of Werribee RB 1932-33 No.400.

NOTE: First identified by Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W33

Black Forest Swamp

Black Forest Road, Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Duck hunting area; local stories abound about the Isons and the Chirnsides shooting there. Once covered with River Red Gums and lignum.[1]

Not investigated further in the present study.

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a natural area with interesting cultural associations.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Worthy of further research followed by field investigation.

References

[1] Heritage Study meeting 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Ison house & poultry sheds

Bulban Road, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date c1858

Place No. NS (W6)

Photo No. WRHS

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection

National Trust Register



Description

The house remains today as a large mudbrick house, surrounded by verandahs. The plastering of the house is regarded as having occurred at a later date, as is the construction of the chimneys. The large poultry sheds are of timber construction.

This property was not re-inspected in detail during the Wyndham Heritage Study. The description is derived from the Rural Heritage Study (1994).

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

The first owner of this house was William Ison, who leased the land from Robert Jones (who was granted the land in 1857) and then built a house around 1858.[2,4,6] Ison rented the land until 1913 when he obtained title from Anna Ida Chirnside. Ison owned adjoining land from the 1880s.[2]

Ison sold to John Beamish, and Beamish offered the property to the Closer Settlement Board in 1919. At that time the property was described as having a six-roomed dwelling and outbuildings worth £250, with the dwelling described as 40' by 36' with mud walls (Egyptian brick, clay and straw), a plaster interior, two brick chimneys and verandah all round. Beamish's son purchased the land from the Closer Settlement Board, but his failure to maintain payments lead to its transfer to W. J. and J. A. McGrath in 1926.[2]

The McGraths ran the property as a poultry farm, presumably building the large poultry sheds which remain on the property.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of regional significance as a rare example of an early and substantial mud brick house, built in a locality where bluestone and timber were the predominant materials (particularly in early buildings). The fabric of the buildings (house and poultry sheds) demonstrate two of three significant phases in the history of Werribee - early settlement, Closer Settlement, poultry farming. It is also one of a small number of early surviving buildings in the municipality.

Area of Significance

House, poultry sheds, associated plantings around the house and sheds. Also artefacts (rural farm machinery) on site.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Support should be provided to ensure the continued conservation of this house, with its associated poultry sheds, other outbuildings and landscape setting.

References

The following sources contain information about this place:

1. K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.88.
2. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File no. 2920: title research notes on title prepared by Miss N Stewart.
3. Heritage Branch, Dept. Planning & Development, File no. 8328349.
4. Australian Heritage Commission, Listing on Register of the National Estate (003520 2/12/053/0010/01).
5. M. Walker, C. Johnston & C. Boyce Evidence of history: Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study, Melbourne Western Region Commission, 1986.
6. Andrew Ward Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Heritage Victoria - File only

National Trust Register - House Recorded No. 2920

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 6

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Werribee Heritage Kit

Werribee Racecourse

Bulban Road (cnr Ballan and Racecourse Rds), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1861

Place No. 162

Photo No. 10/04-05

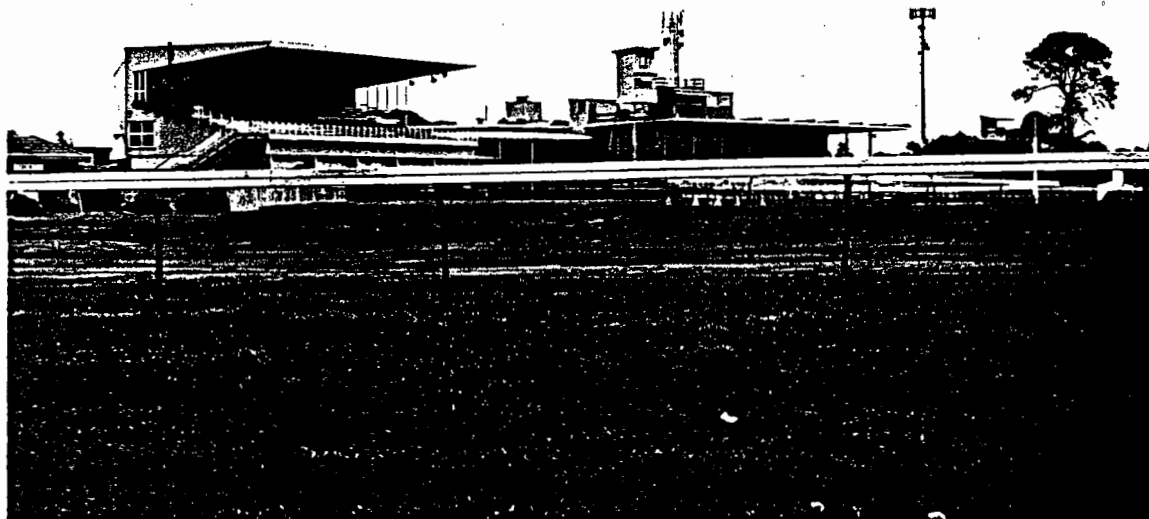
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Werribee Racecourse has been located on this site since 1861. Today the racecourse is a modern facility, with large grandstand and other buildings probably dating from the 1950s onwards. Some of the trees may be earlier.

Detailed inspection of the racecourse was not undertaken, and it is possible that some earlier features remain. However, it is the site and the history of continuous use for more than 130 years that is of particular interest.

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

On 22 April 1861, the same year that the Wyndham Township was proclaimed,[1] a Wyndham Racecourse and Recreation Reserve (400-500 acres of Crown Land) was gazetted.[2] This early date suggests the importance of horse racing within the Werribee district.

Thomas Chirnside reputedly was instrumental in having the land reserved and gazetted.[3] Thomas, with his brother Andrew, had an interest in horse racing which went back to their years in Geelong. The Chirnsides trained many of the best horses in Victoria in the second half of last century. At their property Werribee Park imported bloodstock were bred, while there was a training track at the stables at the Point Cook homestead. Andrew Chirnside's Haricot won the 1874 Melbourne Cup.[4]

However, at first, following the gazetting of the racecourse, there seems to have been "nothing in the way of formal horse racing... in the 1860s and early 1870s".[5] Later, in March 1878, Michael Wall, publican,

called a meeting at Armstrong's Hotel, renamed the Racecourse Hotel by Wall. It was decided to hold races on 4 May 1878. A Wyndham Racing Club was formed with Wall as its Secretary.[6] The formation of this club, according to William Ison, a club member, was to avert the cutting up of the racecourse reserve into five-acre blocks for closer settlement. Chirnside gave 300 pounds to fence in the reserve.[7] By January 1880 the course had been fenced and an entrance fee introduced. The club borrowed further money to finance improvements, including the installation of a grandstand.[8]

During the 1890s depression years the racecourse became neglected and regarded as "the town common and swagman's home".[9] It was claimed in April 1903 that although the racecourse "possesses one of the best racing tracks in the state" it was used only for a couple of mixed meetings with small prize money.[10] The debts were so large by this time that the reserve was temporarily leased for cultivation and grazing purposes. An advertisement in the local press of 19 February 1904 called for tenders "to cultivate, graze or train horses on above reserve". Cultivation leases of three years and grazing and training leases of seven years were offered. Wall signed the advertisement.[11]

From 1907 the Agricultural Society sought to secure the course as a showground. Later, in 1910 the Government declared that the reservation would be revoked unless racing commenced and a new Racing Club was formed. If these terms were not complied with, part of the land would become a showground and the rest opened for settlement.

Finally, in 1912, after the formation of a new Wyndham Racing Club, the Wyndham Racecourse Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament. This Bill, introduced by the local Member, Robertson, licensed the racecourse for two meetings a year. In his introduction to the Bill, Robertson described the Wyndham Racecourse as "one of the best and truest courses in Victoria". A later 1932 Act provided for four meetings a year.[12]

James claims that the totalisator was first used at Werribee at the winter meeting on 10 July 1935, "and after its erection, no metropolitan course was without a tote. The future of the Werribee Racecourse within the Victorian Racing Calendar was secure".[13]

Statement of Significance

The Werribee Racecourse, gazetted in 1861, has local significance as an illustration of the importance of horse racing as a district recreation from Werribee's earliest years. It has significance, too, for its associations with a number of prominent residents including Thomas Chirnside, Michael Wall (publican) and William Ison.

Area of Significance

The whole of the racecourse: however, it is the longevity of the use of the site that is of interest rather than specific buildings or features.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further detailed investigation should be undertaken into the site and any early features that may remain. In addition, the architectural merits of the modern buildings should be assessed.

References

[1] Links with the Past in Werribee History Kit, p.11 of 14.

[2] James, p.135.

[3] Wyndhamshire Banner 9 Jan. 1903. Ison letter.

[4] James, pp.134-135.

[5] James, p.135.

[6] James, p.136.

[7] Wyndhamshire Banner 9 Jan. 1903.

[8] James, p.137.

[9] James, p.137.

[10] Wyndhamshire Banner 24 April 1903.

[11] Wyndhamshire Banner 19 Feb. 1904.

[12] James, pp.137-139.

[13] James, p.140.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

House

780 Bulban Road (north side, east of Balls Road), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1900-10

Place No. NS (W24)

Photo No. RHS 3/05

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

This land was first acquired from the Crown by Thomas Walker, probably in 1857. The house is far later, appearing to date from 1890-1910, and a typical Edwardian timber house. It is set within an open farming landscape with drystone walls and sugar gums along the drive.[1,2]

This house was documented in Andrew Ward's 1990 study and revisited for the 1994 Rural Heritage Study; it was not surveyed again as part of the current study and the description therefore dates from 1994.

Themes

2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains

History

The history of this property has not been researched. It was identified in Andrew Ward's 1990 study "Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report" which noted that it was unable to locate the building with certainty in the rate books. No further attempt at rate book research was therefore attempted during the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an intact example of a turn-of-the-century rural residence and property containing evocative landscape elements including drystone walls and drive plantings.

Area of Significance

House, stone walls and mature plantings along driveway.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List
City of Wyndham Heritage Study

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Requires historical research to fully understand its significance.

References

[1] A. Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1991.

[2] Parish of Mambourin, Plan no. B530(B).

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W24

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Werribee Cemetery

Cemetery Road (cnr Railway Ave), Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	1864 (Reserv	Place No.	008	Photo No.	1/22-25
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	2/04-05
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Werribee Cemetery is a large cemetery, part devoted to monuments and part to a lawn cemetery. Extensive areas are devoted to the memorials to Italian settlers as well as many memorials relating to earlier families.

The early layout appears to have been changed by the introduction of a new road system into the cemetery. An avenue of coppiced Sugar Gums (?) runs through the site, and appears to be part of an older layout. Near the entrance there is a group of interesting trees including a Bunya Bunya and Cypress and a brick caretakers hut. Close by are older graves with well-known local names - Missen, Ball, Gardner (etc)

To the Werribee community, the cemetery is a place of great interest, from the earliest graves through to the more recent Italian memorials which reflect migration into Werribee. There was once a children's cemetery and paupers area near the caretaker's hut. (Mtg. 21/12/95)

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

The early history of the Werribee Cemetery is associated with the development of the Wyndham (now Werribee) township in the early 1860s after the establishment of the Wyndham District Road Board in 1862 and the creation of Wyndham Shire in March 1864.[1] Like other rural cemeteries opened in the decade after the gold era, it illustrates the hardships faced by farming families. Such country cemeteries, according to a recent study, contain "reminders of men, women and children who perished under harsh conditions".[2]

A Cemetery Reserve at Wyndham was gazetted on 10 October 1864, some seven months after the creation of Wyndham Shire. The reserve covered 13 acres in Crown Allotment 25 and was located on the north side

of the Geelong and Melbourne railway line. The site is shown earlier on a January 1863 Lands Department map,[3] and is marked on a later 1860s Geological Survey map with other township landmarks including the railway station, police paddock, pound and Werribee Park.[4]

The history of the cemetery in its early years from 1865 to 1881 is recorded in the Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book No. 1, a copy of which is held in the Werribee Central Library. Trustees were appointed in 1865 and were: G. S. Darbyshire, William Leake, Patrick Kelly, Richard Heath, Andrew Wilson and John Baker. Another prominent local resident, Francis Beamish, became a Cemetery Trustee in October 1877. These Trustees represented the major district denominations - Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Methodist. Perhaps because of the preponderance of Anglicans in the district, the Church of England had three representatives compared to the single Trustee from the other denominations.[5]

From an early date, the Cemetery Reserve was fenced with "acacia fences" and post-and-rail fences to guard against invading stock, and there were timber entrance gates. However, discussions about the cemetery's layout, the position of pathways and the marking of the boundaries of the denominational compartments continued into the early 1870s. Cemetery plantings began in the late 1860s, the Chirnsides donating 200 trees in June 1877 and more in 1878 and 1880. The need for such plantings was associated with the cemetery's important location, occupying "a very conspicuous position to travellers by railway..."[6].

In February 1875 it was decided to build a caretaker's cottage. The cottage was to be erected on the left side of the entrance gates, facing the railway. It was to be constructed of weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof, and would include a kitchen and sitting room. In July 1876 a plan prepared by P. J. Nolan, the Shire Engineer, was approved. Tenders were called and in September James Rogers' tender was accepted. The cottage was ready for occupation by 8 November 1876, and Jeremiah Dee was appointed as caretaker. His duties included digging graves, trenching and planting trees. However, he was dismissed in August 1881 after complaints that his family had destroyed much of the cemetery fence for firewood. He was not charged as it was argued that "a husband is not guilty for the tortuous acts of his wife".[7]

The cemetery records confirm the hard conditions of life in an early farming community. Many children died from diseases such as scarlet fever, typhus, and chest complaints, and as a result of farm accidents. The Minute Book tells of numbers of burials following stillbirths, and of infants under six months, and mothers following childbirth. One of the saddest stories was of the burial of a stillborn child of Michael McNamara on 10 March 1880, followed by the burial of his wife two days later.[8]

Many prominent early residents were buried in the Wyndham Public Cemetery including members of the Missen, Beamish and Conron families. On 19 March 1880 Elliott Armstrong, former owner of the historic Bridge Inn, aged 80, was buried in the Church of England compartment.[9]

This century, the cemetery is most notable for its large number of Italian graves, which relate to the migration of Italian farming families, especially from Sicily, in the 1920s and later.[10]

Statement of Significance

The Werribee Cemetery has local significance as an important township landmark on the north side of the railway; as an example of an early rural cemetery opened in 1865; and as a monument to the hardships of the district's rural community in the colonial era and later. It may have at least regional significance for its large collection of Italian graves. Werribee Cemetery contains what may be one of the most significant collections of such graves in the state. Daylesford has been identified as notable for its number of early Italian graves, while Murchison is notable for its Ossario, a memorial to district Italians.[11]

Area of Significance

Whole of cemetery except for lawn cemetery area.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] James, p.41.

[2] Cemeteries Ed. Celestine Sagazio, p.91.

[3] Special Lands. Parish of Deutgam. Dept. of Lands and Survey, Melb. 14 Jan. 1863.

[4] Geological Survey of Victoria MD 20(A), C.P.O.V.

[5] Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book, No. 1, 1865-1881.

[6] Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book, No. 1, 1865-1881.

[7] Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book, No. 1, 1865-1881.

[8] Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book, No. 1, 1865-1881.

[9] Wyndham Cemetery Trustees Minute Book, No. 1, 1865-1881.

[10] Maria Mantello, Now and Then. The Sicilian Farming Community at Werribee Park 1929-49, 1986.

[11] Cemeteries of Victoria, National Estate Study, L. P. Planning, c1980.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Irrigation System

Channel Reserve, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date

Place No. see 61 and 12

Photo No.

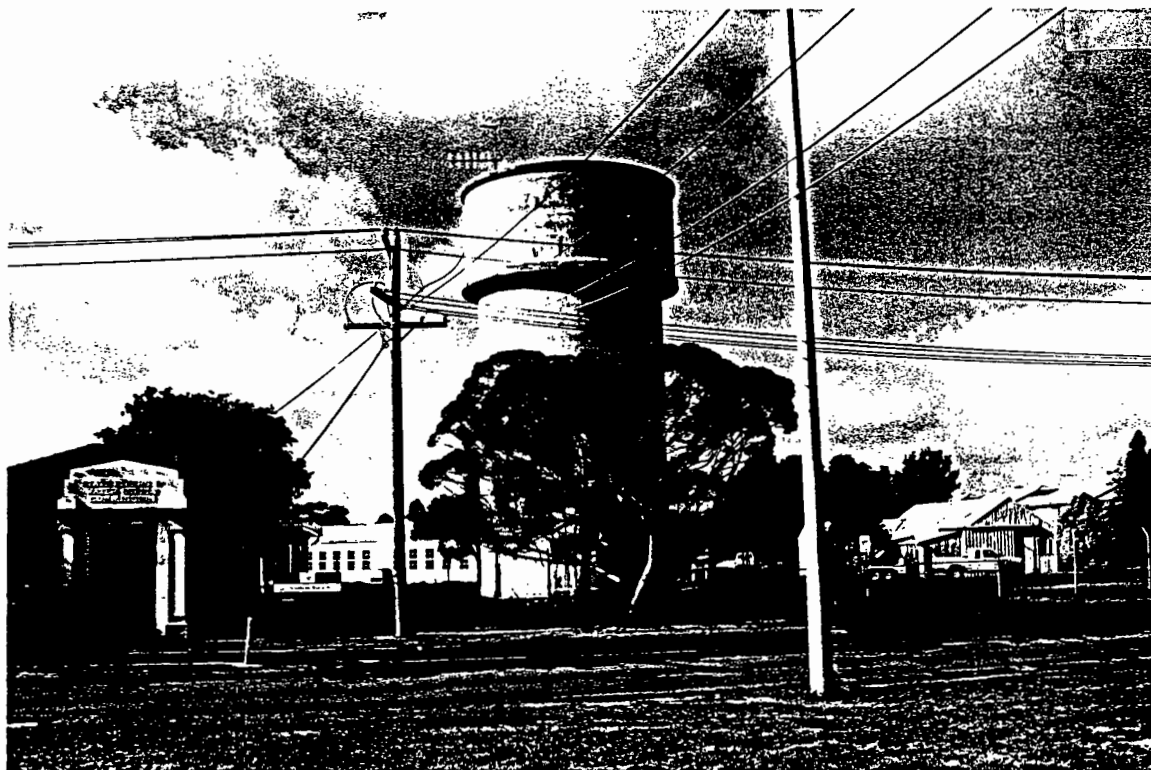
Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Werribee Irrigation System comprises a diversion weir, channel, water tower and office building. The distribution system into Werribee South is considered separately.

The diversion weir is a large stone and concrete diversion structure which creates a small pondage area in the Werribee River. Water is channeled along a concrete lined diversion channel, through to the Water Tower on Tower Road. The Channel Reserve is lined with peppercorn trees and is an important landscape feature through this area.

The Water Tower and office, near the corner of Tower Road and Princes Highway, are a prominent landmark in Werribee township. The office is a single storey brick building. The front is dominated by the entry porch with the 'State Rivers and Water Supply Commission' nameplate over it. The office has been altered in appearance by painting of the face brickwork; there is an extension at the rear. The concrete water tower is located next to the office. There are several workshop buildings on the site (not inspected) and two large clumps of peppercorn trees.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production: irrigation schemes etc.

11.3 Migrant farmers; the immigration of Italian farm labourers.

History

As early as the 1860s, local farmers pressed for the provision of an alternative water supply during periods of drought and, as a result, three Irrigation Trusts were formed on the Werribee River. The Werribee Irrigation Trust was established in 1888 by members of a land development syndicate who purchased 1468 acres (600 hectares) from Thomas Agar. This land north of the Geelong railway line in the Parish of Tarnet was obtained in order to establish an Irrigation Colony.[1]

In December 1889 the Trust borrowed a large sum of money from the State to be spent on a pumping plant and a weir and channels. The subsequent works consisted of a steam powered pumping plant, 5.5 miles of main channel, 7 miles of spur channels, 44 road bridges, and 23 channel stops.[2]

After the syndicate was unable to complete its purchase of the land, George Chaffey, agreed to take over the liabilities and complete the contract with Agar. Chaffey, Chairman of Directors, and Mr De Garis, Managing Director of the Trust, proposed that the market garden irrigation colony would supply Melbourne with vegetables, flowers and herbs. However, the Trust collapsed during the depression years of 1890-91.[3]

The land with its improvements, therefore reverted back to Agar. Chaffey returned to Mildura to live, and became the founder of the Mildura and Renmark irrigation settlements.[4] In 1892, the Werribee settlers elected Agar as Chairman of the Werribee Irrigation Trust. After all the settlers had walked off their blocks, the land, once again, reverted back to Agar.[4]

There were more developments following the creation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission after the passage of the Water Act of 1905. It was proposed that the Government, which had the necessary capital and supported the scheme, should take over the Trust's responsibilities. The Government at the time supported the association of irrigation with the movement to achieve closer settlement. By 1906 the Government's Land Purchase and Management Board had purchased 23,214 acres from Chirnside's Werribee Park Estate. It had also purchased 55 acres of the Werribee Police Paddock to be set aside for workmen's homes.[5]

In the following years, the Commission carried out numbers of works at Werribee, which helped to establish the district's extensive water channel system.

In 1907, there was a proposal to construct a storage reservoir at Pykes Flat. From this reservoir, stored water would pass down the Werribee River to a diversion weir constructed two miles above the railway bridge at Werribee township. From this weir, a main channel would carry water to the highest part of the Werribee Park and 'then be distributed throughout the metropolitan area by a system of minor channels'.[6]

By 1909 the Werribee Diversion Weir was under construction. The next year, works on Werribee Irrigation Main Channel and the diversion weir were completed. The construction of an earthen stock and domestic channel commenced in the same year.[7]

Between 1912 and 1913 about 5,000 acres of land had been subdivided at Werribee, channels had been built and water was being supplied to the allotments already settled.[8] Later, between 1914 and 1915, the Urban Water Reticulation Works were completed and the Werribee Urban Trust was proclaimed.[9] Pykes Creek Tunnel was completed in 1916-17. As a result of the completion of works on the Werribee Closer Settlement Estate and the Melton Reservoir, the Werribee Irrigation and Water Supply district was proclaimed.[10]

By 1920-21 the Werribee Irrigation and Water Supply district was extended by 200 acres, given by George Chirnside for subdivision for soldier settlements. An additional 1100 acres was purchased from P. N. Lock for soldier settlement. This land was also developed for irrigation.[11]

Other important works included the concrete lining of the channel systems (1923-25); the construction of a storage by the Water Commission on the Lower Werribee River at Cobbledicks Ford (1937-38); the construction of a weir for storing water for private irrigation on the Little River near the Little River village close to the Melbourne-Geelong railway (1950-51); and the official opening of the Werribee Experimental Station Office on 23 November 1951.[12]

During the 1960s, the Werribee Urban System was connected to the MMBW to enable 75 per cent of the Werribee Waterworks district to be abolished. In 1962-63 the Werribee Sewerage Authority was constituted resulting in the connection of the system to district houses.[13]

By the early 1980s, the Werribee Irrigation area comprised 3760.1 hectares. A large portion of the district

was required to service State Government Authorities. These included the Werribee Park Estate, the CSIRO, and the Agriculture Department.[14]

It has been said that 'A measure of the success of the Werribee Irrigation district is the value of the land'. In 1906 land at Werribee was worth \$26 an acre, in 1960 it was \$3,000 an acre and in 1982 \$8,900 an acre.[15]

An important result of the development of the district's irrigation system was the establishment of orchards and lucerne-producing farms and later market gardening and dairying at Werribee South.[16] From 1925 there was a steady influx of non-British settlers, mainly from Southern Italy, who settled in the Werribee South area.[17] In a study of the Werribee Italian community during the Second World War, Maria Mantello, tells of the importance of irrigation to Werribee's Italian farmers, particularly to the market gardeners at Werribee South and the six Sicilian families who formed a colony within the Werribee Park Estate, which became Corpus Christi - a training seminary for Roman Catholic priests.[17] Werribee South also became a successful location for poultry and dairy farms, associated with the irrigation and soldier settlement schemes.[18]

Statement of Significance

The Werribee Irrigation System has regional significance as a successful district development, with Government backing, associated with the establishment of closer settlement and soldier settlement farming communities, particularly at Werribee South. The system has significance for its associations with the development of a successful Italian market gardening community at Werribee South.

Area of Significance

The system including diversion weir, channel, water tower and office site, and peppercorn trees along the channel and on the office site. Other plantings and structures on the office site require further investigation to determine their significance prior to any changes.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Workshop structures on the office site require inspection and research to determine their significance prior to any changes.

References

- [1] 'Werribee Irrigation District - A History,' Rural Water Commission, p.1.
- [2] 'Werribee Irrigation District - A History,' p.1.
- [3] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.2.
- [4] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.2.
- [5] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.3.
- [6] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.3.
- [7] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.4.
- [8] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.4.
- [9] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.5.
- [10] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.6.
- [11] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.7.
- [12] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' pp.8-12.
- [13] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.13.
- [14] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.14.
- [15] 'Werribee Irrigation District,' p.16.
- [16] 'Irrigation Farming and Soldier Settlement' in 'Werribee History Kit,' p.3 of 4; 'Werribee: The First One Hundred Years,' p.87.
- [17] 'Irrigation Farming and Soldier Settlement,' p.3.
- [18] Maria Mantello, 'Werribee Irrigation Community,' p.21.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Kelly Park

Cherry St (cnr Princes Hwy), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1864

Place No. 058

Photo No. 4/32

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/07

Current heritage protection None



Description

Kelly Park, a large parkland with mature trees, forms an important landscape element of the entry into Werribee township from Melbourne.

Many large specimen trees grace Kelly Park - pines, Moreton Bay Figs, pepercons, date palms, cypresses and others.

A number of buildings have been added to the Park over the years, particularly the RSL and Senior Citizens Centre. While providing important community services, the design of these buildings is not in sympathy with the character of the Park. A plaque in the Park commemorates the work of the Women's Land Army in the Werribee District, 1942-45.

The Park, and especially the large trees, are regarded as an important landmark by the community. (Mtg. 21/12/95)

Themes

13.2 Creating a familiar environment

History

This park, located on an acre of land in Section 23A in the Township of Werribee, was first gazetted in 1864 and permanently reserved in 1946.[1] It is named after Patrick Kelly, who was Shire President from 1876 to 1880. Kelly was also founder in 1870 of the Wyndham Ratepayers Association, founded in protest against the action of the Chirnsides in fencing off public roads.[2] The park now contains the RSL and Elderly Citizens Buildings and a playground.[3]

It was one of a number of public reserves and other community facilities established after the formation of the Wyndham Road District in 1862 and the creation of the Shire in 1864.[4] Originally this park, with Troup Park, had rose gardens, fountains, and was used for promenade walks on summer evenings and after attending church.[5]

Statement of Significance

Kelly Park has local significance as one of a number of reserves, including school, church, racecourse and cemetery reserves, gazetted in the 1860s, to improve community facilities in the early Wyndham township.

Area of Significance

Whole of the Kelly Park. Recent buildings do not contribute to the significance of the Park and are not protected; however redevelopment of or changes to these buildings should consider the significance of the place.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Investigate whether any plans of early planting schemes survive and if so, investigate whether or not there is any extant evidence of these schemes.

References

[1] RS 4766.

[2] Bronwen Hickman, pers. comm.; Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[2] Werribee. The First Hundred Years.ed.K. N. James, p.39.

[3] Short Tour and Map of Township, Werribee District Historical Society, p.1.

[4] James, p.41.

[5] Short Tour and Map of Township, p.3.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

Cherry St/Princes Hwy, Werribee

Photo No. 8/23

Slide No. 7/22

Current heritage protection **None**



Kendall's building - once a blacksmith's shop - is a familiar landmark at the edge of Werribee town centre. The building is a simple shed in form, corrugated iron clad, and with internal framing in timber and metal. It is assumed that the building has been modified and adapted many times over the years to meet changing needs. Nevertheless, it retains a use closely related to its original purpose and continues to trade under the original family name of Kendall.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This iron building has been the business premises of the Kendall family from the early 1920s, when Norman Kendall opened his wheelwright's shop there. In 1922-23 Kendall was rated for a shop on Lot 1 on the Melbourne Road, now the Princes Highway.[1] This was an obviously excellent location for an important district business during a period of prosperity in Werribee township.[2]

From the turn of the century Norman Kendall was the owner of a modest dwelling on the south side of Synnot Street, between Wedge and Bridge Streets.[3] This house, which no longer exists, was located in Allotment 6B in Block 26 in the Werribee township.[4] Kendall operated an earlier wheelwright's business in Synnot Street, the site now of a solicitor's office.

Following Kendall's death, the Melbourne Road property continued to be owned by the Norman Kendall Estate and run as a family business. In the 1940s and 1950s its address was given as 35 Princes Highway, in Lot 1 of Crown Allotment 50/3, Parish of Deutgam.[5]

Statement of Significance

This 1920s iron building has local significance for its associations with the Kendalls, who carried on an important district business on this major district highway for the last 74 years.

Area of Significance

Building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?**References**

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1922-23 Central Riding No.4815 NAV 18 pounds.
- [2] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, pp.107-108.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1903-4 Central Riding No.3130 NAV 10 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 Central Riding No.5878 NAV 15 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-56 No.1328 NAV 28 pounds.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cherry Grill

49 Cherry Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1884-5

Place No. 062

Photo No. 4/33-34

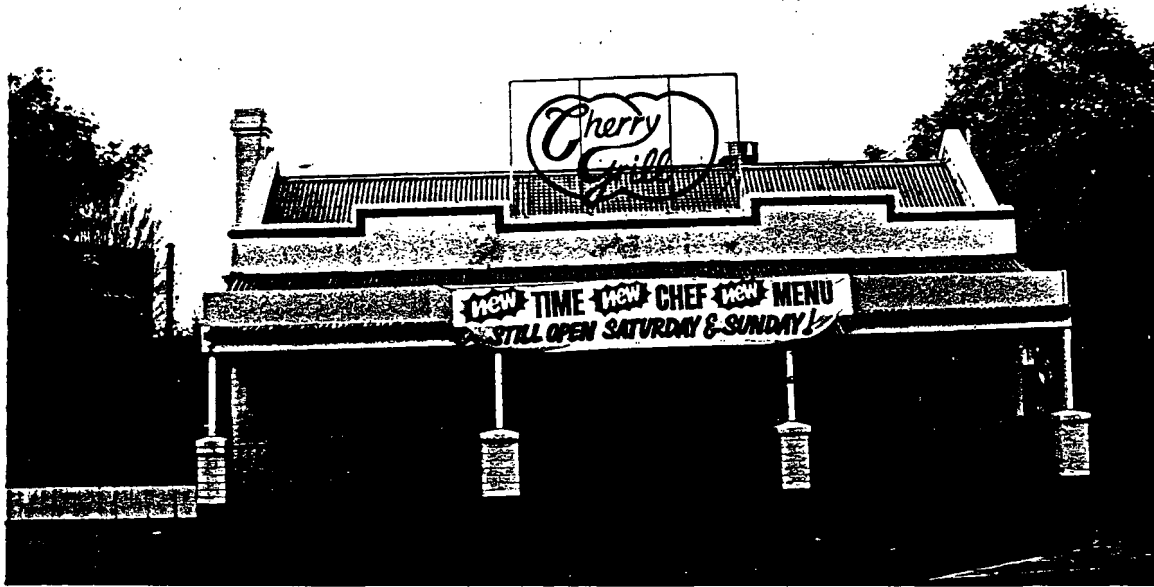
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/08

Current heritage protection None



Description

Cherry Grill, formerly a house and butchers shop, is a simple double-fronted brick building built to the property boundary along Cherry Street. The building is generally symmetrical in form, but the front entry is off-centre (this appears to be its original position). The building has a gabled roof with a parapet parallel to the street frontage. In appearance it is suggestive of an early hotel or an inner Melbourne building. Within the context of Werribee, this building is of an unusual type.

The building has experienced many changes over the years. The verandah has been altered, and large windows have replaced two smaller windows each side of the main entry. The parapet detailing is assumed to have been simplified and the rendered facade and face brick side walls have been painted.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

Patrick Kelly, farmer, and at one time Shire President[1] was the first owner of the Victorian dwelling on this site which may date from the 1880s or earlier. In 1882 Kelly was rated for a selection of 18 acres and paddocks on a further 28 acres of land.[2] By 1884-85, he was rated as the owner of a dwelling on 32 acres.[3] Kelly's dwelling was identified in 1891-92 as on 7 and a half acres in Crown Allotments 54 and 55 in the Parish of Deutgam.[4] The present house is located on Crown Allotment 55.[5]

Kelly was a prominent local resident. He was a Cemetery Trustee in 1865 and founded the Wyndham Ratepayers Association in 1870. Kelly was involved in planting the Recreation Reserve (now Chirside Park) and in 1881 was among those working for the establishment of a Werribee Mechanics Institute and Public Library.[6]

As well as the dwelling, a butcher's shop and dwelling and a store were constructed on Kelly's 7 and a half acres. By 1896, the Kelly Executors were rated for a dwelling on part of Lot 55 (the site of the Cherry Grill) and a dwelling, butcher's shop and store on the rest of Lots 54 and 55. The first dwelling (the former Kelly house) was occupied by George Hubbard, produce merchant. The butcher's shop, dwelling and store were occupied by Mary Kelly, butcher.[7].

George T. Chirnside owned the dwelling on Allotment 55 from the late 1890s until about 1911. During this period there were a number of tenants. Doctors Richard Manly was there from 1899 until 1901, followed by Richard Herbert Ingham and in 1903-1905, Dan Snowden Farnsworth. In 1910 Dougal Angus McKinnon, labourer, was the tenant of the dwelling on part of Lot 55.[8]

Following the subdivision of Allotments 54 and 55 by the Chirnside Estate on 31 October 1911, the former Kelly dwelling was identified as Lot 6 in Cherry Street.[9] McKinnon became the owner and occupier of the property, described in the 1911-12 rate records as a dwelling on 1 rood of land, Lot 6, with a valuation of 15 pounds.[10] McKinnon was the owner still in the mid 1930s.[11] Today, Kelly's former home is known as the Cherry Grill.

Statement of Significance

The Cherry Grill has local significance as the home in the 1880s of Patrick Kelly, Shire President and prominent Werribee resident.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Werribee. The First Hundred Years.ed.K. N. James p.39.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1882-83 Central Riding Nos.177, 178.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1884-85 Central Riding No.181.
- [4] Town Plan Werribee 5847.
- [5] Lodge Plan 5613.
- [6] James pp.39, 51, 53, 55, 131.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1896-97 East Riding Nos.3089, 3092.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB Search.
- [9] Lodge Plan 5613.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1911-12 Central Riding No.4261
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 No.1332.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Chirnside (Corpus Christi) Gates

Chirnside Ave (cnr Russell), Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1911

Place No. 032

Photo No. 3/08

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/29

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large stone entry gates constructed of granite. Iron pallisade fence below a timber rail has been removed, but one piece of the timber remains. Concrete capping needs repair in some places. 'Corpus Christi' carved into the main posts. Gate fixings remain.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings.

History

Architectural drawings of these gates, designed for G. Chirnside Esq., in 1911, are held in a collection of works by the Ballarat architectural firm of Clegg and Miller.[1] The erection of those gates most probably related to the sale of surrounding Chirnside Estate Land at Werribee.[2] Despite the subdivision and sale of much of this large estate in the first decade of this century, the Chirnside family retained the Werribee Park mansion until 1922. In that year George Chirnside Jnr. sold the 19th century homestead and its surrounding land. It was sold to Lock and then purchased by the Catholic Church, which established the Corpus Christi College for training men for the priesthood. In 1973 the property was purchased by the Victorian Government.[3] The Chirnside Gates remain.

The Ballarat firm responsible for the design of the gates, Clegg and Miller, were notable in the 1890s and at the turn of the century for their hospital and church works, as well as domestic structures, many in country areas. Church work included churches at Rutherglen (1898); Barnawartha (1898); St. Patrick's Cathedral at Ballarat (1898); the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton (1908) and a Methodist Church there in 1913. Hospital buildings included the Queens Ward at Ballarat Hospital (1898); nurses' quarters at St. Arnaud's Hospital (1898); and the Infectious Ward at Warracknabeal District Hospital (1905). The firm's most important hospital work was the design of Melbourne's first Fever Hospital at Fairfield (1899-1900), as the

result of a competition.[4]

Clegg and Miller carried out other commissions for the Chirnside family including the designs of farm buildings and houses.[5]

Statement of Significance

These 1911 gates have State historical significance for their associations with the Werribee Park mansion following the subdivision of the large Chirnside Estate for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

Gate structure, fixings, remnant railing.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Australian Architectural Index, Miles Lewis. (The drawings are held by the Ballarat firm of Vernon and Associates).

[2] K. N. James (ed.) 'Werribee. The First Hundred Years,' p.107.

[3] James, p.107; Gwen Hames, pers. comm.

[4] Australian Architectural Index.

[5] Australian Architectural Index.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Carter's housing estate

College Rd, Mary Ave, Carter Cres, Anderson St, Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1941-54

Place No. 028

Photo No. 2/35; 3/01-02

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. 2/24-25

Current heritage protection None



Description

Subdivision and housing estate created by the Carter family, adopting a remarkably consistent design style through the use of several simple, but distinctive house designs. The predominant materials are cream and red brick, often used together with one the main colour and the other used for string courses. The houses are all double-fronted with hipped, tiled roofs. Some retain low brick fences, while others have no fence. The streetworks are also consistent throughout, although some changes have been made. The roads were originally concrete (now asphalt), with concrete kerb and gutters. Street trees (mainly Ash - *Fraxinus* species) remain in several streets.

One of the house designs is unusual, with each bay curved towards the front door and on the outer corners, and a cantilevered roof over the front porch - a Moderne influence. The use of an architect for this estate appears to reflect a family interest and respect for fine, contemporary architecture, well-evidenced in the three large houses they built for themselves around the same period.

Themes

8.2 Housing estates

History

This estate of about 66 red and cream brick veneer houses was constructed between 1941 and 1954 for the Carter family, successful Werribee poultry farmers.[1] The designs for these stylish and substantial houses were prepared by the Kew architect, W. J. Bliss.[2] They are examples of workers housing built for Carter employees.[3]

Some years earlier, in the 1920s, the Carter Bros. opened a first poultry farm in Greaves Street within the Police Paddock subdivision.[4] By 1925 Carters Poultry farm was said to be the largest in the Southern

Hemisphere.[5]

The outbreak of the Second World War brought prosperity to some district industries, including poultry farming. During the early 1940s Jack Carter established a second and larger poultry farm on a new subdivision in Lock Avenue.[6] This comprised a complex of brick factory buildings.[7]

At the same time, in the 1940s, the Carter subdivision for a housing estate was registered, comprising Allotments 17A, 18, 22 and 23 on the west side of College Road. Three new streets were created by the subdivision - Mary Avenue, Carter Crescent, and Anderson Street.[8] The greatest number of brick veneer houses in the estate were built in 1941 and 1942 and located along College Road, Mary Avenue and Carter Crescent. They were owned by various members of the Carter family and tenanted. During the late 1940s and early 1950s six more brick houses were built in Anderson Street, and a further three were built in College Street between 1952 and 1954.[9]

The houses in the Carter estate followed the popular ideal for working class housing in the period after the Great War. The "ill-planned, crowded and narrow residential rows", a feature of such housing last century, gave way to the construction of detached small houses. They were located in streets, often with concrete roadways suitable for the new "motor suburbs". This new concept in residential housing was derived from the American Bungalow estates of that era.[10] An early example of this trend in Victoria is the old Kodak Estate in Kew, which dated from 1927.[11]

During the 1940s when the Carter estate was established private estate building in suburban Melbourne was curtailed as a result of the restrictions of the National Security Regulations. In early 1942 there was a ban on new house construction within 25 miles (20 kms) of the Melbourne GPO, which brought to a halt the development of the A. V. Jennings' Beauview Estate at East Ivanhoe. However, during these war years public housing projects flourished. The Victorian Housing Commission continued to construct "essential housing" in brick and timber.[12] In 1941, for example, the Richmond Housing Commission Estate was established with 116 brick houses designed in semi-detached pairs.[13]

During the post-war 1950s period the ownership of many of the Carter estate houses changed hands. The new owners were often Italian families who had moved to the Werribee district.[14] March 1951 saw an agreement which began large-scale migration from Italy to Australia.[15]

Statement of Significance

The Carter housing estate has State significance as an excellent and intact example of privately-funded, architect-designed workers housing development of the early 1940s, a period when public housing was more common in Victoria than the establishment of private housing estates. It has significance, also, for its associations with the Carters, successful district poultry farmers.

Area of Significance

Whole of estate including public spaces, roadways and larger street trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1956.
- [2] Residences for Carter Bros. Proposed Brick Veneer. Architectural Drawings W. J. Bliss, Architect, Kew, held in Werribee District Historical Society's Map Cabinet, Drawer 1.
- [3] Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study: Evidence of History, 1986, p.127.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding No. 576.
- [5] K. N. James ed. Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.88.
- [6] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1939-40 No. 7351.
- [7] Executor Auction Industrial Land & Factory Buildings. Lock Avenue, c1971.
- [8] Lodge Plan 15949. Dated 11.12.40. (colour coded).
- [9] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1956.
- [10] Graeme Butler, The Californian Bungalow in Australia, p.35.
- [11] Bryce Raworth, Our Inter-War Houses, p.9.
- [12] Peter Cuffley, Australian Homes of the Forties and Fifties, pp. 55, 56.
- [13] Peter Cuffley, Australian Homes of the Forties and Fifties, p.58.
- [14] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1956.
- [15] Peter Cuffley, Australian Homes of the Forties and Fifties, p.20.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Guides Hall

College Road (Soldiers Reserve), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date

Place No. 033

Photo No. 3/09

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. 2/30

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber-school building, probably a single room school. No longer retains porch or chimney. Interior not inspected.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

Previously a school on the Metropolitan Farm, known as Cocoroc or Cocoroc West school. Moved to Werribee in the early 1960s.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest for its previous association with the Metropolitan Farm community.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Bill Wall, Jan. 97

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

112 Cottrell Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date c1920s

Place No. 019

Photo No. 2/18

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/14

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber Californian Bungalow house illustrating many features of Werribee houses of this period: half verandah set under the extended roof-line; double hung sash windows with four-paned upper sashes; semi-circular bay window with 'shingles' below and in the gable above. This property also retains the garden layout and elements typical of the period including a circular pond and plantings.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

History of this house has not been researched in the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a good representative example of the Californian Bungalow style, remaining very intact.

Area of Significance

House and front garden as seen from the street and side street, but excluding the rear.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

-

Cottrell Street Sports & Physio Centre

90 Cottrell Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1870s

Place No. 044

Photo No. 4/08-09

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/14

Current heritage protection None



Description

This former house and butcher's shop, now used as a commercial premises, appears to date from the 1890s, the time at which the valuation sharply increased. However, it may incorporate earlier stages behind a later facade.

It is a double-fronted timber Victorian house, symmetrical in design, with a central doorway and a large window (with side-lights) to either side. The facade uses timber boards shaped to resemble stone, with weatherboards used on the side walls. The verandah ironwork is quite elaborate. Chimneys and other architectural details remain. A large peppercorn tree to the rear may be early.

Externally the front section of the house is substantially intact, with some minor extensions to the rear. The interior of the house has not been inspected.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This house is of historical significance as one of the few remaining from the early Werribee township on the Mambourin Parish side of the Werribee River. John Conron, butcher, occupied a shop and dwelling on this site (CA 2 in Section 3, Parish of Mambourin) from the middle 1870s. He leased the half acre allotment from John Beamish, farmer, from that time until the late 1880s.[1]

From 1889, when Conron became the owner of the property, its valuation almost doubled, suggesting that there may have been some extensions or rebuilding at the time.[2] Later, perhaps after Conron's death, from 1899 until 1916, Charlotte E. Conron was rated. From this date the property was listed simply as a

dwelling.[3]

The Cottrell Street property seems to have remained in the hands of the Conron family over a long period. Agnes Conron, of 7 Elgin Street, Newport, was its owner in the middle 1930s, letting to Austin McDermott, labourer. [4] From 1935 until at least 1956, the Cottrell Street dwelling was owned and occupied by Thomas, John and Eileen Halliman.[5] It is now the Cottrell Street Sports and Physio Centre.

Statement of Significance

This Victorian timber house, which originally comprised a butcher's shop and dwelling, has local significance as a rare survivor of the earliest Werribee township buildings, and for its associations with the Conron family over a long period.

Area of Significance

House, especially street facade.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1875-76 South Riding No.271 NAV 14 pounds; 1888-89 No.1181.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 South Riding No.1587 NAV 25 pounds.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 South Riding No.3371; 1915-16 No.6090.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 South Riding No.713.

[5] Shire of Werribee Valuation Cards, 1935-1956 No.722.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Racecourse Hotel

Cottrell Street (cnr Werribee St Nth), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1910s, 1930s Place No. 020

Photo No. 2/19-20

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/15

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Racecourse Hotel is a two storey building, apparently built in several stages. Behind the Cottrell Street facade is a two storey Edwardian section, rectangular in plan, and retaining unglazed (Marseille) tile hipped roof and finial. The main facade consists of a gable-roofed section flush to the frontage. The window and door detailing is in the Early Modern style, using metal framed-windows.

To the rear is a later extension, possibly 1970s, and another detached building that may be contemporary with the Cottrell Street facade.

Themes

8.1 Setting up townships

History

The present 1930s Racecourse Hotel stands on an historic site (Allotments 7 and 8 in Section 3 Township of Werribee, Parish of Mambourin), and replaced two earlier hotels of the 1850s and 1880s.[1]

The earliest hotel on the site, known as the Bridge Inn, was completed in 1851. Owned by Charles Nantes, a leading Geelong citizen, the corner site was purchased in 1850 for 40 pounds. Elliott Armstrong, the first licensee, also ran a blacksmith's shop in the hotel yard. The inn was a coaching stop between Melbourne and Geelong. Ellen, Armstrong's daughter, held the first Werribee school in a shed in the hotel's grounds.[2] The historic importance of this building also relates to the first public meeting to establish a Werribee District Road Board, which was held on 29 December 1862 in Armstrong's Inn. Armstrong became the Board's first Secretary.[2]

The Armstrong family was associated with the hotel over a number of years, the licence passing in 1879 to

Michael Wall. Shire of Werribee rate records confirm that Wall, hotel keeper, was occupying the Bridge Inn in 1881-82.[3] It has been claimed that Wall changed its name to the Racecourse Hotel, most probably because he was "an enthusiastic supporter of racing and at that time a trustee of the Wyndham Racecourse and Recreation Reserve". Wall was later associated with the Werribee Club Hotel (now the Werribee Hotel) built about 1882 on the corner of Station and Werribee Streets.[4]

The second hotel on the Cottrell Street site, also called the Racecourse Hotel, dates from the late 1880s after the earlier hotel was burned down. The Melbourne Brewing Company was the owner at the time. In October 1888, a Melbourne architect, Harry Lording of North Melbourne[5] called tenders for the re-erection of the Racecourse Hotel at Werribee.[6] By 1889-90 the property valuation had increased to 80 pounds.[7] Later, by the turn of the century, when the Montgomery Brewing Company was the owner still, the licensee was Mary Ann Dixon, hotel keeper.[8]

A further change in ownership took place in 1912 when it was announced in the local press that Daniel Canny had purchased the Racecourse Hotel from Mrs Dixon for 3,500 pounds.[9] During the 1920s, when the owner was Albert E. Doy, there was a further substantial increase in valuation, which reached 250 pounds by 1922-23.[10]

According to the "Werribee History Kit" the building was rebuilt after it was destroyed by fire in the early 1930s. At the time of the fire, the hotel was "an old-established weatherboard structure of 20 rooms and Mrs Doy, wife of a cross-country jockey Alby Doy, was licensee". The new owner J. R. Doyle built a new hotel at a cost of 2,300 pounds.[11] Shire of Werribee rate records confirm that by 1934 John Robert Daley (or Doyle?) of 61 Ormond Esplanade, Elwood, was the owner.[12]

A recent inspection suggests that alterations may have been made to the Cottrell Street facade of the two-storey building, and extensions to the rear, possibly in the 1950s.

Statement of Significance

The Racecourse Hotel has local significance as one of Werribee's major hotels, located on the site of two earlier historic hotels. The first, Armstrong's 1850s Bridge Inn, was associated with the first meeting of the Wyndham District Road Board in 1862. Owners of the first two hotels on the site were associated with the district's racing industry.

Area of Significance

1930s and earlier sections of the building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Early Hotels in Werribee History Kit, pp. 2 and 3.
- [2] Werribee Ed. K. N. James, p.41.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1881-82 South Riding No. 475 (NAV 50 pounds).
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1881-82 South Riding No. 475; James, p.53.
- [5] Miles B. Lewis, Australian Architectural Index.
- [6] Australian Builders & Contractors News, 13 Oct. 1888.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1889-90 South Riding No. 1598.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1900-1901 South Riding No. 3325 NAV 100 pounds.
- [9] Wyndham Examiner, 30 May 1912.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1922-23 No. 5093.
- [11] Early Hotels, p.3.
- [12] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 No. 721/2 NAV 250 pounds.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Villa Franca

Deutgam St (SE cnr Greave St), Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1938

Place No. 038

Photo No. 3/19

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/33

Current heritage protection None



Description

Villa Franca, a grand house with a central tower, is a fine expression of contemporary architecture of the late 1930s. Influenced by modernism, the house reflects the streamlining of the Moderne style in its curved tower with conical roof, and port-hole windows. Other design aspects are also distinctive: the plan, with its central tower and radiating wings, and the glazed bricks graduating in colour from foundation to eaves. The windows are timber-framed, each sash divided by a horizontal glazing bar.

The house is set in extensive grounds, and enclosed by a low brick fence in matching brick. There are a number of large trees remaining within the garden - cypresses, Norfolk Island pine, Poplars and others.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

Shirwal Court (now Villa Franca) was built in 1938 for Walter Carter, of Carter Bros. successful Werribee poultry farmers, from the designs of the architect, Walter Pretty.[1] Carter's two-storey brick house was designed in the Art Deco style which was related to "the American Zig Zag or Jazz architecture of the late 1920s and early '30s, which soon became popular in Australia".[2] The choice of this style may have been connected with Walter Carter's visit to America in 1930 to study new methods and production in the egg industry.[3]

The innovative design of the house was noted at the time in a long article in the Architecture section of "The Argus" newspaper, which included a view of the house's front elevation and a ground plan.[4] Titled, "Open Planning for Country Home," the article pointed out that because "the area of the site is not restricted, the architect is able to adopt an open type of plan, and... arrange the rooms in wings radiating

from the entrance hall”.

Many of the special features of the house related to the 1920s and 1930s concern with bringing fresh air, light and sunshine into domestic buildings. There was an “open-air dance floor”, a “well-lighted playroom” and, on the upper floor, a sunroom with “the maximum of windows providing an extensive outlook in every direction”. Another contemporary feature was the use of glass tiles in the interior, grey glass tiles for the walls of the kitchen and servery; and cream glass tiles in one bathroom block and mottled green in the other. The external walls were “of glazed bricks graduated in colour from dark brown at the base to a lighter shade under the eaves”.[5]

Walter Carter secured the house site in Crown Allotment 1 in the Werribee Township, Parish of Deutgam, in the late 1930s.[6] The four-acre allotment was previously owned by John Beamish and then Miss Vera Davies, and had three small dwellings on it in the early 1930s.[7] “The Argus” article in December 1938 reported that the house was “nearing completing”.[8] Carter’s dwelling on four acres had the substantial valuation of 200 pounds by 1940.[9]

Villa Franca was built in a period of increasing prosperity for the Carter family. This was a time, with the outbreak of the Second World War, which brought increased prosperity to the Victorian poultry industry. It is said that the Werribee poultry industry “reached its peak around 1940 when 250,000 birds were run. Half of these were owned by the Carter Bros”.[10]

Statement of Significance

Villa Franca has state architectural significance as a fine example of a 1938 country residence designed in the Art Deco style using an open type of plan. Other innovative features noted in architectural writings of the time, included the use of glass tiles for the interior and glazed bricks for the external walls; and the provision of an open-air dance floor, a “well-lighted playroom” and a sunroom with “the maximum of windows”. The Werribee residence has historical significance as one of two Art Deco residences designed by Walter Pretty for the Carters, successful district poultry farmers, during one of their most prosperous periods.

Area of Significance

House, front garden and fence.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] The Argus, 1 Dec. 1938.

[2] Bryce Raworth, *Our Inter-War Houses*, p.20.

[3] K. N. James, *Werribee - The First One Hundred Years*, p.88.

[4] The Argus, 1 Dec. 1938.

[5] The Argus, 1 Dec. 1938.

[6] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1937-38 No. 1024.

[7] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 Central Riding Nos. 1025, 1026, 1027.

[8] The Argus, 1 Dec. 1938.

[9] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1939-40 No. 1024.

[10] *Irrigation Farming and Soldier Settlement in Werribee History Kit*, p.3 of 4.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W78

Werribee Primary School No. 649

Deutgam Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1919

Place No. 039

Photo No. 3/20-21

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/34

Current heritage protection None



Description

Werribee Primary School comprises a number of buildings. The earliest appears to be the building facing Deutgam Street, a single storey brick building dating from 1919, and extended to the east in 1922. The building has a consistent style across the two sections, but some minor architectural differences, particular in the window detailing. The form of the original buildings are described under History.

The school grounds contain a large number of large trees of a wide variety - pines, eucalypts, cypresses. Some may have particular historical associations for the school community.

Themes

9.4 Learning in the community

History

The official opening of a new State School at Werribee, an important event in the history of the town, was reported in the district press on 18 September 1919.[1]

By the turn of the century the old school buildings, the earliest of which dated from the early 1860s, were in disrepair and had been condemned by the district Health Officer. In 1906 the original 1861 timber single-room classroom was demolished, two bluestone classrooms added in 1869 and 1874 were renovated, and new brick rooms were added.[2]

The increase in the township population following the opening up of the Werribee area to soldier settlement at the end of the First World War led to a need for greater school accommodation. In 1917 G. T. Chirnside had donated five acres of land for the establishment of a new school. This land, bounded by Werribee, Pyke, Wedge and Deutgam Streets, (Town Allotment 10, Parish of Deutgam) became the current school

site.[3]

The first buildings on the new site were opened by G. T. Chirnside on 12 September 1919. Constructed by the Public Works Department, the designing architects were Brittingham and Kerr. S. C. Brittingham was Chief Architect from 1914 to 1922. In their design, these architects made provision for later extensions to the buildings. Press articles described the 1919 structures in some detail. There were four classrooms, a stationery room, a master's room and "a room for cloaks and wash basins". There was a verandah on the western side.

"The two largest rooms are divided by glass doors, built so they can be folded up, and the two rooms be made up into a fine assembly hall." The walls were brick, the roof was iron, and "the woodwork entirely Australian hardwood". It was pointed out, in support of the popular health theories of the time, that children in the school "would be taught under the best conditions as regards air space, ventilation, and light".[4]

Contemporary photographs show Chirnside at the official opening, and the large crowd which attended the ceremony.[5] Beside his gift of the land, Chirnside gave 1,000 pounds for a memorial fund. This followed the unveiling of a State School 649 Honour Roll at a school function in the Mechanic's Hall in December 1917. Chirnside's gift was one of a number of memorials to soldiers from Werribee who died in the First World War.[6] The interest from the Chirnside money was to provide a Chirnside scholarship, which exists today.[7]

The later history of the Werribee Primary School is told in an article in the official Education Department publication, "Vision and Realisation". Secondary classes began in 1921 and were housed in extensions donated by Chirnside and opened by Sir Alexander Peacock on 3 May 1923. Several extra classrooms were added over the years, including a brick sloyd-craft room in 1938. More rooms were added after the Second World War: two aluminium classrooms in 1953 and a domestic arts section in 1954. Earlier, in 1950, an Army hut was obtained to house the Carter Library. This library commenced with a 500 pounds donated by Carter Bros., prosperous district poultry farmers.

A Werribee High School was gazetted in 1956. Both the primary and high schools remained in the same building until September 1959, when the separate High School at Duncans Road was opened.[8]

The Primary School was upgraded in 1983, following a grant of \$1.5 million. These new buildings were officially opened on 9 December 1983 by the Hon. Robert Fordham, Minister of Education.[9]

Statement of Significance

This 1919 Primary School, with additions and extensions made in the inter-war and Second World War periods, has local significance as an important community centre associated with township development after the First World War. It has associations with the Chirnsides, a prominent district family.

Area of Significance

To the extent of the 1919, 1922 and 1938 buildings, and their setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] Werribee Shire Banner, 18 Sept. 1919.
- [2] Vision and Realisations, Vol. 3, p.46.
- [3] Welcome Back to 649, March 1983, p.5.
- [4] Werribee Shire Banner, 21 Aug. 1919.
- [5] Welcome Back to 649, pp. 6, 7, 8.
- [6] Education in Werribee History Kit, p.3 of 5.
- [7] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.105.
- [8] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.46.
- [9] Welcome Back to 649, p.9.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Kurrajong Trees: Avenue of Honour

Duncans Road, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	Place No. 048	Photo No. 4/13
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG Easting	Northing	Slide No. 1/18
Current heritage protection	None			



Description

Remnants of an Avenue of Honour remain on Duncans Road, running from Watton Street south. Five trees remain; the original number of not known. The specimen nearest the former Shire Hall is quite wide-spreading, while the others have been pruned differently. The health of these trees has not been assessed.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community

History

During the last years of the First World War and the first years after, a number of memorials were established in the Werribee district to honour local men who had died in the war. On 7 August 1918 the opening ceremony of a Werribee Avenue of Honour was held at which sugar gums were planted on either side of the Princes Highway. Later, on 14 June 1920, a granite Soldiers' Permanent War Memorial was unveiled on the corner of Watton and Station Streets.[1]

The Kurrajong trees along Duncans Road are said to have been planted as an Avenue of Honour after the First World War.[2] They are located appropriately in what became a prosperous market garden area associated with soldier settlement.

Statement of Significance

These trees have local significance as one of a number of district memorials to local men who lost their lives in the First World War.

Area of Significance

All surviving trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee - The First One Hundred Years, p.105.

[2] Werribee District Historical Society information.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Lee House

16 Francis Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date

Place No. 027

Photo No. 2/35

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/23

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber Californian Bungalow, with side porch and entry. Features are typical of period: exposed rafters at the eaves, shingle boarding within gable, feature (leadlight) window.

The main facade has been altered by the addition of a new, larger window. Otherwise the building appears largely intact externally. The fence has been replaced and no early garden features appear to remain.

Themes

8.4 Housing to meet people's needs

History

This house was originally owned by Joe Lee. After his death, his widow, Mary Lee ran a boarding house there. To distinguish her from Muriel Lee, owner of another Francis Street house, she was known as Mary (Joe) Lee.[1]

Shire of Werribee rate records confirm that in 1930 Mrs Mary A. Lee was the owner and occupier of a property on Lot 20 in Francis Street valued at 30 pounds.[2] In the mid-1930s the dwelling on Lot 20 in Francis Street had a slightly lower valuation, possibly because of the economic depression in Victoria at that time.[3] Lot 20 was in parts of Allotments 11 and 12 in the Parish of Deutgam.[4]

Statement of Significance

This house has local interest as an example of a township boarding house of the inter-war years.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection
Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] Bill Wall, pers. comm.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1930-31 Central Riding No. 1190.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 No.1101.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards 1935-1940 No. 1110.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Powell's Shearing Shed: Site

Glen Street (cnr Scotsburn Gve), Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of Powell's shearing shed since relocated to Derrimut Road. Powell was a local developer and real estate agent.(1) Not inspected during the present study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

St Andrews Roman Catholic Church, Hall & School

105? Greaves St, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1871

Place No. 043

Photo No. 4/01-07

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/9-13

Current heritage protection None



Description

The St Andrew's Church complex comprises the early bluestone church, later brick church, school and convent (see photograph). The early church dates from 1871, a simple structure of coursed bluestone, with a slate roof and eight-paned windows, the glazing bars on the top two panes creating a Gothic detailing.

The later brick church, dating from 1938, is an imposing building, forming the focal point of the complex. It is built in red brick with wide rendered dressings, typical of the period. Next to the church is a convent (?) building, in appearance dating from the early years of this century. This Edwardian building is a delightful example of the period, with its deep verandahs and unusual cast-iron lace giving the building a light appearance that belies its size. The pyramidal, Marseille-tiled roof - with central terracotta finial - extends to form the verandah.

The school, located on the opposite side of Greaves Street, is dated "A.D. 1920" on the parapet. The building appears consistent with this date, but there may have been an earlier school associated with the church. The school is also built in red brick with a Marseille tile roof. Rendered detailing appears around the entry and windows. The main building is long, with a central entry. A series of wings extend at the rear.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

The early history of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church at Werribee, like that of St. Michael's at Little River, was associated with the Irish and Scottish Catholic settlers who came to the district in the 1850s and 1860s. The Rev. Father Ronald Rankin, the first Scottish Highland priest in Victoria, was in charge of the early parish, which extended as far as Williamstown.[1]

Land for a Catholic Church at Werribee was reserved in 1861, the year that the Township of Werribee was proclaimed. It was an acre block in Section 11, Parish of Mambourin, bounded by Mortimer/Greaves/Stawell Streets and Ballan Road. It was located within the Mambourin part of the township on the north side of the railway.[2] The reserve is shown on an 1863 township plan, which indicates the street layout, the Geelong and Melbourne Railway and the 1857 Wyndham Railway Station.[3]

Following the granting of the land, a Building Committee was formed in 1868 with the encouragement of Fr. Thomas Neville and Fr. James McGillicuddy, both Williamstown parish priests. Cr. Patrick Kelly, who was Shire President at one time, successfully applied for permission to quarry bluestone at the Council quarry for building the church. The first St. Andrew's Catholic Church was completed at a cost of 800 pounds, and blessed and opened in 1871 by the Rt. Rev. James Goold, Bishop of Melbourne. "The predominance of Scots in the parish influenced the naming for the patron saint of Scotland - St. Andrew." [4] It is not known whether there was a designing architect. This old bluestone church with its slate roof remains, and is the earliest in the district.

A later brick church, with rendered dressings, dates from 1898 with additions made in 1937-38. The body of the present church with a temporary sanctuary was constructed in the 1890s. By 1937 this building, capable of holding only 250 worshippers, could no longer meet parish needs. A parishioners' meeting held after Mass on 17 March 1937 agreed on a scheme to enlarge the church. This included the addition of two transepts, a new sanctuary, and an increased seating capacity of 500. On 16 January 1938 the enlarged church was blessed by Archbishop Mannix.[5] At the same time the presbytery and garden were renovated. Further alterations were made to the church in 1980.[6] The names of the designing architect or architects are unknown.

The brick St. Andrew's Primary School with its gabled roof may have been constructed at the same time as the second church. Further research is needed to confirm its date of construction.

By the turn of the century, St. Andrew's was no longer part of the Williamstown parish. In 1906 the new parish of Werribee and Little River had been created.[7] In 1911 a convent was opened in Greaves Street opposite the church for the Sisters of Joseph who had come to the parish in 1910. This convent was replaced in 1971 by the present Mortimer Street building.[8]

Statement of Significance

St. Andrew's Catholic Church has local significance as an important district church complex comprising an 1860s bluestone church; a later 1890s brick church with late 1930s alterations and additions; an associated brick primary school; and a convent. The complex has historical significance for the survival of the first church, the earliest remaining in the district, and for its associations with the early Scottish Catholic settlers who came to the district in the 1850s and 1860s. The Rev. Father Ronald Rankin, the first Scottish Highland priest in Victoria, was in charge of the parish which extended as far as Williamstown.

Area of Significance

Whole of complex, including immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] James, History of Werribee, pp.129-130.
- [2] Township of Werribee, Town Plan 5847.
- [3] Township of Wyndham, 20 July 1863.
- [4] Churches in Werribee History Kit, p.4 of 5.
- [5] James, p.132.
- [6] Werribee History Kit.

[7] James, p.131.

[8] Werribee History Kit.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust - Hall rated Unclassifiable (File No. 4315)

Werribee Heritage Kit

Houses

63 - 65? Greaves Street (NW cnr Kiama), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1920s

Place No. 037

Photo No. 3/14-18

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

This pair of houses are distinctive within this locality, of uncommon quality, suggesting a common family origin which has been confirmed by the rate books. These houses illustrate the transition from the Edwardian to Californian Bungalow in their design style. Each is well-proportioned and detailed.

"Osterley" on the corner of Kiama Road adopts the strong gables typical of the Bungalow style. It appears substantially intact, with an early garage (and later car port?), cypress hedge, and its original fence.

The other house has a steeper pitch to the roof, creating an attic space. The large curved brackets below the eaves at the gable end are a feature.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

These houses, which date from the 1920s, were two of three early dwellings built for the Carter family, successful district poultry farmers. The Carters Bros. established a first poultry farm in c1925 on the same site as these houses in Crown Allotment 15 in the Police Paddock subdivision.[1] Stylistically, the Greaves Street houses incorporate a number of the typical features of the bungalow style, which was so popular throughout Melbourne's suburbs in the inter-war period. The characteristics of such houses have been identified as including gabled roofs, dominant verandahs, broad open eaves, and they often had an attic storey. Many of these houses had garages and cypress hedges.[2] All these features are present in the Greaves Street houses.

The site of the houses was a five-acre block in the Police Paddock, subdivided in 1910 for closer

settlement.[3] In 1912 James Carter, labourer, became the lessee of Allotment 15 and was rated for the five acres and a dwelling.[4] This first house was most probably one of the timber houses removed from the Highton Settlement to the Werribee Police Paddock in October 1910.[5] Under the terms of the leases, the lessee paid about 150 pounds for the house and a deposit on the land, agreeing to pay the remainder within 31½ years. According to the Closer Settlement Act the lessee had to also meet certain residence and property improvement requirements.[6]

The two existing brick houses in Greaves Street most probably date from the early 1920s. A new house was constructed about 1920 most probably the present brick house which replaced the earlier timber dwelling. The valuation of Carter's property almost doubled between 1919 and 1920.[7] Soon after, a second house was built on the site for Carter's son, James Carter, Jun.[8] At this time Carter Sen. had become the registered owner of Allotment 15.[9] The following year a third dwelling was recorded, owned and occupied by Carter's other son, Walter.[10] Walter Carter was to play a key role in the successful introduction of the poultry farming industry into the Werribee district.

The Carter Bros (Walter and James) Poultry Farm was rated first on Allotment 15 in 1925-26. The buildings associated with the Poultry Farm had the high valuation of 110 pounds. The three associated dwellings, each on a ¼ acre of land, were owned by James Carter Sen., James Carter Jun., and Walter Carter, listed as poultry farmer.[11] According to earlier research, in that year the Carter Bros. poultry business was most successful, holding 15,000 birds, and said to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere.[12]

By the late 1920s, Walter Carter's house seems to have been the most substantial of the three, and was valued at 50 pounds, compared with the lower valuations of the other two.[13]

The 1930s and 1940s were years of increasing prosperity for the Carter family in which they built a larger and more substantial poultry farm complex on a new site; established a small housing estate nearby to house their workers; and built two of three splendid new Carter residences on newly-acquired sites.

In about 1930 Walter Carter visited America to study methods of egg production and management. As a result the Carter Bros. changed their methods and scale of operation.[14] By the end of the decade Jack Carter's new Poultry Farm complex had been opened on Allotment 15A in a new subdivision of Section J in the Werribee Estate, on the west side of Lock Avenue. This subdivision extended from Russell Street down to the Board of Works outfall sewer.[15] The Carters had been rated for a number of sites in this subdivision from the late 1920s.[16]

The valuation of the Carter poultry farm buildings increased to 680 pounds in 1935-36, and rose to 900 pounds in 1939-40.[17] It is not known if any evidence remains of the earlier poultry farm.

The three Greaves Street houses continued to be owned by the Carter family but were tenanted after the completion of the Carters' new residences, Villa Maria in 1938 and The Battleship in about 1940.[18] In the 1940s and early 1950s, the Greaves Street houses were listed as 67 and 69 Greaves Street, owned by James and Walter Carter, and 75 Greaves Street, owned by the Carter Bros. Paul Didier occupied 67 between 1941 and 1951.[19]

A recent subdivision of Crown Allotments 16 and part of 15 shows the site of the Carters' Greaves Street houses on the NW corner of the newly-created Kiama Road. This large lot, with frontages to Greaves Street and Kiama Road, was excluded from the subdivision.[20] An inspection of the site identified at least two of the three 1920s Carter house. The corner house, "Osterley" (67?) with its cypress hedge, may have been Walter Carter's first home, and appears to be more substantial than its neighbour.

Statement of Significance

These 1920s brick houses are of at least local significance as examples of a building type unusual in Werribee, the Bungalow style popular throughout Melbourne's suburbs during the inter-war period. They have significance for their associations with the Carter Bros, who introduced the successful new poultry farming industry into the Werribee district in the 1920s. They are located on the same allotment on which the Carters opened their first poultry farm in 1925-26. One house, Osterley, may have been the first home of Walter Carter, whose second, grander home, Villa Franca (1938), also survives.

Area of Significance

Two dwellings, especially those elements visible from the street, and including the fence and hedge on the southern house ("Osterley").

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding Nos. 576, 577, 578, 580.
- [2] Bryce Raworth, *Our Inter-War Houses*, pp.10, 11, 28, 38.
- [3] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock, W230E, 17 Aug. 1910.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1912-13 No. 5156 NAV 22 pounds.
- [5] Werribee Police Paddock. Land File C49419.
- [6] Werribee Police Paddock. Land File C49419.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1919-20 No. 5578. NAV 26 pounds; 1920-21 No. 6016 NAV 40 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1922-23 No. 4711.
- [9] Township of Werribee T. P. 5847.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1923-24 No. 4675.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Nos. 576, 577, 578, 580.
- [12] Chris Johnston, *Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne*, p.203.
- [13] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 Nos. 1821, 1822, 1823.
- [14] Chris Johnston, *Rural Heritage Study. Western Region of Melbourne*, p.203.
- [15] Township of Werribee T. P. 5847.
- [16] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27 Nos. 469, 470, 471. NAVs each 12 pounds.
- [17] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards.
- [18] See research into these properties.
- [19] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards.
- [20] LP 92731.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee 10 Cinemas

Heaths Road (cnr Derrimut), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date 1995

Place No. 007

Photo No. 1/21

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/02-03

Current heritage protection None



Description

Contemporary, Hollywood-style cinema complex located at Werribee Plaza. Grand two storey facade features classic Hollywood symbols - stars, torches, chrome and gold finishes.

Themes

10.3 Public entertainment.

History

Designed by Tibor Hubet and constructed by Cinecon in 1995. Tibor Hubet won an architectural award for his cinema design at the Jam Factory.

Statement of Significance

Locally remarked on building, by a well-known architect. Worthy of comparative assessment at a future date.

Area of Significance

Whole building - front facade and public interior spaces.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Powell Shops and Service Station

7a High Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1950s/60s

Place No. 069

Photo No. 5/10

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/17

Current heritage protection None



Description

This large corner shop (or shops) and dwelling plus a service station opposite were developed by Baden Powell, presumably to serve the needs of those building houses nearby. The shops are built in cream brick with pale blue tilework extending across the front facade. Part of the upper parapet is brick and another section is metal (aluminium?) siding. The shop windows are aluminium-framed, typical of the period. The service station opposite has been more altered, and the face brickwork painted, changing its appearance and any sense of visual and stylistic link with the shops opposite.

Baden Powell is regarded as having had an important influence in the development of the area, especially Hoppers Crossing. Local people recall this development as part of Baden Powell endeavours. (Mtg. 21/12/95)

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

H. L. B. Powell (known as Baden Powell), who came to Werribee as a contract shearer, is associated with these cream brick corner shops, dwelling and petrol station opposite within a 1950s/1960s residential area. According to members of the Werribee District Historical Society, Powell owned the strip of shops along High Street (which is known as Glen Street from near Glenluss Street) in the post-Second World War period. His shearing shed, originally called The Depot, has been relocated to the corner of Leakes and Derrimut Roads at Hoppers Crossing.

Powell was associated with commercial development at Hoppers Crossing in the 1960s when he bought land in the area. He subdivided the land known as the Powell Estate, the Mossfield Estate, another Powell

development, followed soon after. Powell named some of its streets after Richmond footballers.[1]

Statement of Significance

These shops, with dwelling behind, and the service station opposite has local significance as part of Powell's commercial development along High and Glen Streets in the 1950s, and is an example of a number of similar developments in the post-Second World War period which substantially altered the rural character of the Werribee township.

Area of Significance

Shops and service station: to the extent of street facades.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] From Township to Thriving City in Werribee History Kit, p.2 of 3.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

6 Kelly Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1916-17

Place No. 063

Photo No. 4/35

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/09

Current heritage protection None



Description

This late Edwardian house, built in the early war years, is suggestive of a farm house rather than a town dwelling. The roof form - a hip roof with a small gable near the ridge ("gabled-hip") - is common in farm houses of this period, particularly those associated with closer settlement. Pressed metal finials remain, as do two tall, brick and render chimneys, complete with chimney pots. One section of the house projects forward towards the street, and the balance of the facade is shaded by a verandah with concave roof and simple timber brackets. The picket fence appears to be early, perhaps reduced in height at some time.

The house is remarkably intact externally, its appearance capturing the character of the period.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

William Holland, timber merchant, owned the site of this property in 1915.[1] It was located on Lot 22 in Kelly Street, created in a 1911 subdivision of Crown Allotment 55 in the Werribee Township.[2] Holland also owned the adjacent Lot 23.[3] This subdivision was one of a number in subsequent years, aimed at the development of Werribee's central business area near the Railway Station.

The following year, 1916-17, Holland was rated for a dwelling in Kelly Street,[4] known now as 6 Kelly Street. He was owner, also, of a timber yard on the corner of Cherry Street, on the south side of the Melbourne and Geelong Railway.[5] By 1918-19, Holland owned a timber mill and store on the timber yard site.[6] During subsequent years a number of mills, mainly chaff mills, were opened nearby, close to the railway.

The ownership of the house at 6 Kelly Street was transferred in 1918-19 to Mrs Florence May O'Toole,[7] following the construction of a new Holland house on Lot 2 in Cherry Street, next to the timber mill.[8] By the middle 1930s, 6 Kelly Street was occupied by John Edward O'Toole.[9]

An auction plan for the 1923 subdivisional sale of 20 building blocks in Barbour's Glenluss Estate along Market Street and Railway Road indicated Holland's timber mill on the corner of Cherry Street, on the south side of the railway line. There is a chaff mill nearby, one further east, on the other side of Kelly Street, and another to the west, opposite Troup Park.[10]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as a very intact example of a late Edwardian house, built as the home of local timber merchant and timber mill owner William Holland, and for its association with his commercial operations located nearby, an example of the commercial development near the Werribee railway station in the years following the First World War.

Area of Significance

House and fence (although fence appears in fair condition only),

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 Central Riding No. 5863 NAV 2 pounds.
- [2] Lodged Plan 5613.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 Central Riding No. 5864 NAV 2 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1916-17 Central Riding No. 5760 NAV 25 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1916-17 Central Riding No. 5759 NAV 40 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 Central Riding No. 5715 NAV 50 pounds.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 Central Riding No. 5714 NAV 25 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 Central Riding No. 5716 (New dwg. written in) NAV 5 pounds.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 Central Riding No. 1348.
- [10] Barbour's Glenluss Estate. Werribee. Auction notice for sale 10 March 1923.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cullen's poultry farm

Lock Ave, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1920s

Place No. 035

Photo No. 3/11-12

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/32

Current heritage protection None



Description

Cullens Poultry Farm, located opposite the later Carter Brothers Farm, consists of a series of paddocks, once fenced with cyclone wire to a height of around 1.5 metres (recently removed), large poultry sheds further east, a large brick warehouse to the north and a house. Two houses further south in Lock Avenue may also be associated with this enterprise.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

In the 1920s W. Cullen's poultry farm was an important egg producer, and his hens were winning egg-laying competitions.[1] He, and a number of other producers, established what became an important local industry.

Statement of Significance

One of several sites associated with the Werribee poultry industry, others including Carter's poultry farm, and the Ison house in Bulban Road. Cullen's poultry farm is of historical interest within Werribee township, and with Carters (opposite) forms a cultural landscape of at least local significance that demonstrates the development of the industry in the 1920s and 30s.

Area of Significance

Warehouse building, poultry sheds and entry gates.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Assess this site in more detail, and in comparison with Carter Poultry farm, prior to any future decisions regarding its redevelopment.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.88.

[2] M. Walker, C. Johnston & C. Boyce Evidence of history: Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study, Melbourne Western Region Commission, 1986.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W11

Jack Carter's Poultry Farm

60-68 Lock Avenue, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1939-40

Place No. 034 (W5)

Photo No. 3/10

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/31

Current heritage protection None



Description

Complex of brick factory buildings and grain silos which formed part of the Carter poultry farm. The complex extends along the western side of Lock Street.

The main building is Early Modern in style with Art Deco influenced motifs. It is constructed in cream brick with tapestry brick detailing, a plain parapet, and metal-framed windows. This building (nos. 60-62 and 64-66) now houses two separate businesses; the interior was not inspected and may have been altered. To the south is a large red brick building (no. 68), and to the west are a group of four concrete grain silos. The silos, with their cement sheet superstructure and flagstaff, are a local landmark. At the northern end of the site is a timber Californian Bungalow residence (no. 56); the historical research suggests it was once part of this property.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

Jack Carter, brother of Walter and James Carter (known as the Carter Bros.) opened a new, larger, poultry farm complex in Lock Avenue in 1939-40.[1]

The opening of the new poultry farm complex of brick factory buildings, grain silos, and cool storage space coincided with a period of increased prosperity for the district poultry industry following the outbreak of the Second World War. The Werribee industry, according to one account, "reached its peak around 1940 when 250,000 birds were run. Half of these were owned by the Carter Bros." [2]

Jack Carter secured the site of this new farm in the 1920s following the subdivision of Section J in the

Werribee Estate.[3] An examination of Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards suggests that work on the new site began in the mid-1930s. It is difficult to tell, however, because the Greaves Street and Lock Avenue sites owned by the Carter family were rated together.[4] They were listed separately for the first time in 1939-40, presumably when the new farm complex was completed.[5]

A description of the Lock Avenue buildings appeared in a c1971 Executors' Auction brochure. Located on approximately 10 acres of land "very close to the Heart of Prosperous Werribee Town," purchasers were offered "Excellent Lofty Brick Factory Buildings" which "extend over 334 feet of the frontage to Lock Avenue with an excellent W. B. Home on the N. E. corner". The factory buildings were described as "20,000 sq. feet in Solid Brick Buildings". The buildings were 17 feet high "in double brick with reinforced concrete floor, and clear span, and mainly steel girder framework". There was also "extensive cool storage space" and "grain silos". The complex was "completely surrounded by a high brick security wall, barbed wire topped".[6]

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Carter family's prosperity was also expressed in the construction of two architect-designed Art Deco residences, Shirwal Court (now Villa Franca) in 1938 for Walter Carter and a house in Lock Avenue in 1940 for Roland Carter. A third Carter residence (now Silver Birches) was built in 1954 for Walter Carter Jun. in Watton Street.

In addition, and associated with the Poultry Farm, was a small housing estate of about 66 brick houses, designed by the Kew architect, W. J. Bliss, constructed between 1941 and 1954 for the Carter Bros.[7] This estate was built to house Carter employees.[8]

Further research is needed to determine how important the Lock Avenue poultry farm complex is compared to similar regional or state complexes of the time.

Statement of Significance

One of several sites associated with the Werribee poultry industry, others including the Cullen poultry farm [W11], and the Ison house in Bulban Road [W6]. Carters Poultry Farm is of at least local significance as a major example of the bulk production of eggs, a new and substantial rural industry in the region.

Jack Carter's Poultry Farm in Lock Avenue, the family's second and large poultry farm complex, has at least local significance as an expression of the increasing prosperity of a substantial rural industry during the Second World War period.

Area of Significance

Whole of the complex, including the house (no. 56), main building (nos. 60-62, 64-66), red brick building (no. 68) and the silos. The silos are of additional importance as a local landmark.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Comparative assessment against other poultry farming sites would assist in establishing its relative significance. Detailed investigation is essential to establish its significance prior to any decisions being made to allow major changes to this place.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards 1939-40 No. 1652.
- [2] Irrigation Farming and Soldier Settlement in Werribee History Kit, p.3 of 4.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 Central Riding Nos. 5686, 5687.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards 1935-36 No. 1351 NAV. 680 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards 1939-40 No. 1652 NAV. 200 pounds (Greaves Street) 700 pounds (Lock Avenue).
- [6] Executors Auction. Industrial Land and Factory Buildings. Werribee. c1971.
- [7] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards.
- [8] Gwen Hames, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 5

RAAF/USAAF temporary camp Site

Maltby By-Pass (nth side of), Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	c1940s	Place No.	NS (H7822/011)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

Described in a report by Fiona Weaver to Melbourne Water in 1993 as "This site is also associated with the RAAF/USAAF airfield and was a temporary accommodation and work camp. If the site has not been destroyed by the construction of the Maltby By-Pass, then this site may exist as archaeological deposits just within the study area " (that is the Metropolitan Farm)". This site appears not to have been inspected during Fiona Weaver's investigation, and has not be inspected as part of the present study.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

Used as a temporary accommodation and work camp during the construction of the RAAF/USAAF airfield in the early 1940s.[1]

Statement of Significance

Local interest for its association with RAAF/USAAF airfield.

Area of Significance

Requires archaeological field investigation to determine if evidence survives.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Requires archaeological field investigation to determine if evidence survives.

References

[1] F. Weaver Melbourne Water, Mteropolitan Farm Werribee: A survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites, report to Melbourne Water, Nov. 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

F. Weaver (1993) Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee - Survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites. Vic. Heritage Inventory no. 7822/011

Hogan Stables

18 Mambourin Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date late 1890s

Place No. 042

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

A set of stables remain to the rear of a house in Mambourin Street. The allotment containing the stables appears to have been resubdivided some years ago, leaving them on a section of the original site.

The stables are a simple, single-storey timber structure, with corrugated iron roof. The stables continue in use today. Inspection was not possible during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The stables and dwelling of Patrick Hogan, Shire contractor, were rated first in the late 1890s. They were located on Allotments 9 and 10, and part of 8, Block 16, Parish of Mambourin, on the SW corner of Mambourin and Werribee Streets.[1]

An earlier dwelling was located on another part of Allotment 8 (south of the stables block). This allotment stretched from Mambourin Street back to Parker Street.[2] Martin Hogan, contractor, the owner of the dwelling, was the owner of two dwellings by the middle 1880s, one of which (in Allotment 8) was occupied by Patrick Hogan.[3]

Ellen Hogan was rated for Town Lots 9 and 10 in Block 16 (the site of the former Hogans Stables) in 1894-95.[4] By the turn of the century, after the listing of Hogans Stables and dwelling in Allotments 9 and 10, Ellen Hogans dwelling in Allotment 8 was occupied by Frank Pengelly.[5]

The local press in February 1910 reported an accident to Patrick Hogan, Shire contractor, "when leading one of his horses out of the stable".[6] According to James in the 1985 history of Werribee, when Patrick Hogan died in January 1936, he had been a resident for more than 70 years and, at that time, "his parents' house was still in Werribee Street".[7]

The stables behind the present house at 18 Mambourin Street are still in use today.

Statement of Significance

The former Hogan Stables have local significance for their associations early this century with Patrick Hogan, a Shire contractor, and for their continuing use as stables over more than 90 years.

Area of Significance

Stables building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed inspection would be worthwhile.

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 South Riding No. 3393 NAV 13 pounds.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1870-71 South Riding No. 369.

- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1886-87 South Riding Nos. 1159, 1160. NAVS 13, 10 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1894-95 South Riding No. 3336. NAV 8 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1900-1901 South Riding No. 3344. NAV 6 pounds.
- [6] Wyndham Shire Banner 10 Feb. 1910.
- [7] Werribee, Ed. K. N. James, p.117.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Baden Powell House

Market Road (cnr Manley St), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date 1950s

Place No. 163

Photo No. 10/06-07

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

A large, well-detailed house set in an established garden. The house and garden both illustrate typical 1950s/early 1960s designs. The house is triple-fronted, with large timber-framed windows. The garden is enclosed by a low brick and wrought-iron fence. The garden design takes advantage of the corner block and incorporates large trees and flower beds as well as expanses of lawn.

The office is located on Manley Street. It is a simple gabled building, consistent in materials and detailing with the main house.

The property is now used by Werribee Family Services.

Themes

8.2 Housing estates

History

Baden Powell, principal of Powell's Real Estate, developed much of Hoppers Crossing. He built this home and office for himself and operated his business from the office premises for many years. (1)

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the home and office of Baden Powell, local developer and well-known identity.

Area of Significance

House, garden and office

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Farm Dairy: Site

Mc Graths Road (off), Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of farm dairy and milking yard now located within Presidents Park. Concrete slab may be all that remains.[1] Not investigated during this study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not considered of sufficient interest to warrant research.

Statement of Significance

May be of local interest if evidence remains.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Investigate and record site prior to redevelopment of land.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

McLeod House

23 McDonald Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date 1920s

Place No. 026

Photo No. 2/34

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/22

Current heritage protection None



Description

Asymmetrical, late Edwardian timber house, with half verandah across the main facade. Triple- light, box-framed windows with 9-paned upper sashes. Paired columns support the verandah.

Themes

8.4 Housing to meet people's needs

History

Said to be one of several boarding houses in Werribee.[1] Not able to be researched during the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an example of a boarding house, one of several in Werribee.

Area of Significance

House.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Investigate further to determine significance prior to any major changes.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Canoe Tree

McGrath Road (off), Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Burnt-out canoe tree located close to Werribee River[1] Not inspected during the present study.

Themes

-

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Refer to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Lot 9 McGraths Road, Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Demolished. Information on this place is held on file at Heritage Victoria.

Themes

-

History

See Heritage Victoria file.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

-

References

Heritage Victoria file.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W92

Carnboon

Metropolitan Farm Road, Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS (H7822/013)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of the Carnboon property, previously owned by the Campbell family. A report by Fiona Weaver in 1993 described the sites as "extensive, and consists of Cypress tree lines, cement and bluestone edging, drains, brick fireplace foundations, and several cement foundations".[1] Site not resurveyed during the present study.

The house was demolished in 1987, apparently due to lack of maintenance.[3]

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Carnboon once owned by the Campbell family, was sold to Melbourne Water in 1927. It was used as a residence for Melbourne Water staff for decades.[2]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as evidence of farming development near Werribee, and for its long use by MMBW as accommodation for staff.

Area of Significance

As defined by Fiona Weaver (1993).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Fiona Weaver, Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee: A survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites, Report to Melbourne Water, Nov.1993.

[2] Weaver, unpaginated.

[3] Weaver, unpaginated.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

F. Weaver (1993) Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee - Survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites. Vic. Heritage Inventory no. 7822/013

House site

Metropolitan Farm Road, Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS (H7822/012)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

Site of a house believed to date from the early years of the twentieth century was identified by Fiona Weaver in 1993. She described this and another site further south (Carnboon) as retaining tree-lined driveways, tree lines that served as windbreaks, garden features, and foundation materials. This site (referred to as Farm Rd 2 (H7822-012) once contained "a two storey timber building, probably constructed pre-1920. The house was located on the top of the (river) terrace at the end of a tree-lined drive ... (with nearby) areas landscaped with bluestone edging at several heights ... Numerous peppercorn trees have been planted on the low terrace as windbreaks and boundaries". The house was demolished in the early 1980s.[1]

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Farm property thought to have been developed pre-1920, and purchased by Melbourne Water in the 1920s.[2]

Statement of Significance

Local interest as an example of farm developments around Werribee, and for its association with MMBW for around 60 years.

Area of Significance

Site as identified by Weaver (1993).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Fiona Weaver, Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee: A survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites, Report to Melbourne Water, Nov. 1993.
- [2] Weaver, unpaginated.

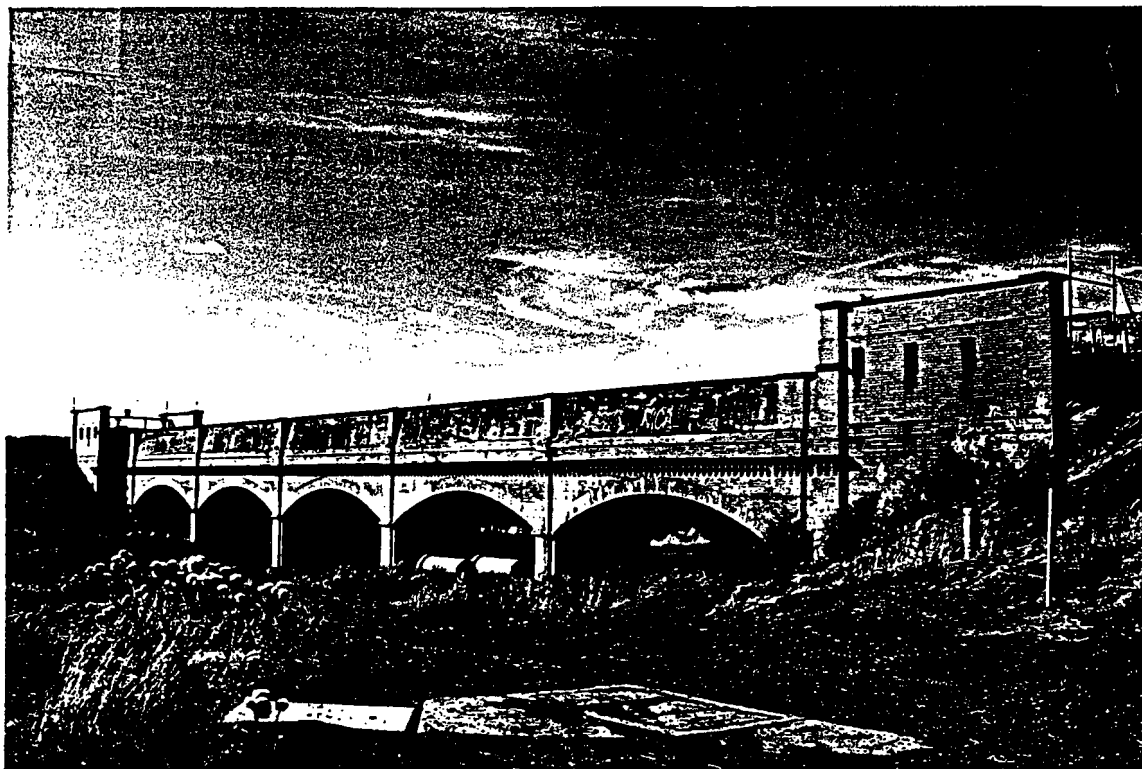
Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

F. Weaver (1993) Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee - Survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites. Vic. Heritage Inventory no. 7822/012

Metropolitan (Sewerage) Farm & Outfall Sewer

Metropolitan Farm Road, Werribee

Significance	State significance	Date	1891-98	Place No.	003	Photo No.	1/15-16
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	1/34-35
Current heritage protection	None; Water Tank - Vic. Heritage Register (GBR)						



Description

Development of the Werribee sewerage treatment system was a major public undertaking of the late nineteenth century. It involved design and construction of the treatment facility (the Metropolitan Farm), the installation of 'household' sewerage infrastructure within the already built-up areas of Melbourne, and the creation of the main sewer and associated pumping facilities (the outfall sewer). This citation covers the part of the outfall sewer within the Wyndham City Council area and the Metropolitan Farm.

The outfall sewer starts at the end of the rising main from the Spotswood Pumping Station (now Scienceworks). The outfall sewer is partly underground and partly above ground. There are brick and concrete viaducts across Kororoit and Skeleton Creeks and the Werribee River. The Skeleton Creek viaduct (shown in the photograph) is a large brick and concrete structure, its catenary arches creating a strong form in the landscape. It is simply and effectively detailed with rendered trim to balustrades and as string courses, and brick dentils.

Other sections of the outfall sewer are marked by avenue plantings of cypresses, a distinctive landscape feature near the township of Werribee. A new outfall sewer has been constructed along a parallel alignment to the original sewer. The original sewer (including the viaducts, pipe and sections of the alignment) is now redundant.

The design of the Metropolitan Sewerage Farm was created around the technology for disposal of the sewerage - that is, its use to fertilise farming land. This involved laying out the site, building a system of access roads, creating tree plantations on the boundaries, subdividing the land into smaller blocks suited to tenant farming. Township sites were surveyed. Most of the original 8847 acres was to be irrigated. An early plan (1906) showed boundary plantations (tree reserves), a range of allotment sizes from 18 to 145 acres, a township site on Boundary (now Old Boundary) Road.

Over the years the Sewerage Farm has been extended, with further acquisitions of land from the Chirnsides, Closer Settlement Board, and other land owners. By 1961, the Sewerage Farm had tripled in size.

The role of the farm as a agricultural enterprise may tend to be overlooked. However, it fitted well with Werribee's orientation towards experimental farming and research. The scale and single management of the Farm also created a distinctive farming landscape. It is now a dominant and important element in the Werribee landscape.

One feature within the Farm, a large water tank which once held water for the city and since 1892 has been located at the Werribee site, has long been recognised as of heritage value, and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate.

During the present study, elements of the outfall sewer system were looked at, but the Metropolitan Farm was not inspected.

Themes

15.1 Supporting the metropolis

4.5 Experimentation and research

History

The Metropolitan Farm (originally called the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Sewerage Farm) was established in late 1891, only one year after the formation in 1890 of the MMBW.[1] This Board had been formed following the report of the Royal Sanitary Commission in 1888 on the means of alleviating the insanitary condition of Melbourne. James Mansergh, a visiting British sanitation engineer, proposed the land treatment system that had proved successful in Britain, France and Germany.[2]

The Board preferred to establish the scheme at Werribee rather than Mordialloc, reputedly because the land west of the Werribee River in the Parish of Cocoroc was cheaper.[3] About 8,847 acres was secured, land mainly owned by the Chirnsides,[4] which became available after the death of Thomas Chirnside in 1887 and Andrew Chirnside in April 1890. Andrew's sons broke up the huge Werribee Estate for closer settlement in subsequent decades.[5]

The first sod of the Outfall Sewer at Werribee was turned on 19 May 1892.[6] The site was laid out, a system of access roads built, there were tree plantations along the boundaries, and the farm was subdivided into small blocks suited to tenant farming.[7] The Metropolitan Farm (as the farm was renamed in 1896) was officially opened by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Brassey, on 5 February 1898. The sewage was brought to Werribee via the Spotswood Pumping Station, and later discharged into Port Phillip Bay.[8]

A 1906 subdivision plan shows the layout of the Sewerage Farm with a range of allotment sizes from 18 to 145 acres and boundary plantations.[9] The MMBW Sewage Farm is indicated on a 1907 Feature Plan of the Werribee Park Estate.[10]

The suburban expansion of Melbourne in the first decades of the 20th century hastened the development of the Werribee complex. The first additions commenced in 1912 when 305 acres were acquired to establish settling pits to accommodate excess winter flows which could not be handled by irrigation. In 1913, 252 acres were purchased on the western boundary. In the following year a further 811 acres were acquired, bringing to 9910 the total acreage available for sewage treatment.[11]

More land was acquired in the 1920s and in the post-Second World War period.[12] This land was acquired from the Chirnsides, the Closer Settlement Board and other landowners. The area west of Farm Road, excluding Crown Allotment 22A (Section VI) was purchased from S. Tinkler in March 1921; this represented an addition of 583 acres. Later, in January 1928, Allotment 22A, comprising 17 acres, was purchased from E. M. Purnell. The area east of Farm Road was acquired in two main sections: the frontage to Maltby Bypass in 1927; and Crown Allotments 10A, 23A and 24 (Section VII) in 1947-49.[13] By 1961 the Metropolitan Farm and tripled in size.

Treatment methods changed over the years. Prior to 1930, sewage which could not be dealt with on pasture

areas was discharged into Port Phillip Bay. In 1930 grass filtration was adopted to deal with peak wet weather flows.[14]

Farming activities at the Metropolitan Farm included sheep grazing from 1899, cattle grazing from 1902, and breeding of stud cattle from 1947. Earlier dairying and market gardening activities ceased in the post-First World War period. These activities provided extra employment opportunities for the many tenant farmers that settled on the Metropolitan Farm.[15]

Another aspect of the complex was the sanctuary for native fauna established in 1921, "when 12,077 acres of the Farm was proclaimed a sanctuary for the protection of bird life".[16]

In the early 1960s, according to one account, there were still over 320 men "constantly employed on sewage disposal and farming activities, many of whom live with their families in houses on The Farm".[17]

Statement of Significance

The Metropolitan Farm is of state significance, as one of the largest public works projects carried out in nineteenth century Australia, providing a sewerage scheme that has served Melbourne from the 1890s until the present day, and establishing a state-owned farming enterprise. The creation of a sewerage system symbolised an important stage in the development of Melbourne as a modern city, enabling the city to improve its public health standards while continuing to expand. It is also important as the first major undertaking of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, a body created to provide Melbourne with a desperately needed sewerage system, but that developed into a city-wide planning and infrastructure development authority that shaped Melbourne for nearly 100 years until its reshaping into Melbourne Water in the 1990s reduced its influence.

Area of Significance

The whole place includes the viaducts, tree plantings along alignment (close to Werribee township), sewer pipe itself, and the Metropolitan Farm. Further detailed investigation is required of this large and complex site to determine the degree and extent of significance of all site features.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

A detailed conservation analysis and management plan is required to assess the significant aspects of this whole place, especially Metropolitan Farm itself. The analysis of the Metropolitan Farm should examine in detail any surviving evidence from the pre-MMBW period, and from the early years in the establishment of the Farm. The former RAAF/USAAF hangars and several pre-MMBW farming sites on Metropolitan Farm Road are listed separately in this study.

References

- [1] K. N. James. Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.63.
- [2] K. N. James, p.63.
- [3] K. N. James, p.63.
- [4] Parish Plan. Cocoroc. C249(3), C. P. O. V.
- [5] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.31.
- [6] K. N. James, p.67.
- [7] K. N. James, p.63.
- [8] T. Dingle & C. Rasmussen, Vital Connections: Melbourne and its Board of Works. 1891-1991, p.53.
- [9] Metropolitan Farm, Werribee: Plan of subdivisional blocks, MMBW, 1906.
- [10] Werribee Park Estate. Featr. 669, 1907, C. P. O. V.
- [11] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.64.
- [12] Property Register, Book 18, Property Division, Melbourne Water.
- [13] Property Register, Book 18, Property Division, Melbourne Water.

[14] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.68.

[15] K. N. James, p.69.

[16] K. N. James, pp.69-70.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified No. 2942

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W22

Victorian Heritage Register (GBR) - No. 387 - Water Tank

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) - Place Nos. 0193, 0259

House

15 Mortimer St, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date c1930s-40s

Place No. 016

Photo No. 2/15

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/12

Current heritage protection None



Description

Elaborate, relatively intact example of the style referred to as 'Waterfall Front', a style reflecting the streamlined look that became fashionable in from the 1930s, representing a dynamic new age. The Waterfall Front is a style seen predominantly in substantial brick houses: characteristics include strong horizontal lines, stepped chimneys, horizontal glazing bars on windows, porthole windows.[1]

This house is an excellent example of the style, the best example observed during field work for the present study. It has many of the characteristic elements of the style, and remains intact externally.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The history of this house has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an intact and representative example of the Waterfall Front style, the best example noted during field work for this study. Further research may suggest a higher ranking.

Area of Significance

House, exterior visible from the street.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research the history of this house, including designer and builder.

References

[1] P. Cuffley, Australian Houses of the Forties & Fifties, Five Mile Press, 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Maltby By-pass

Princes Highway, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1961

Place No. 157

Photo No. 9/20

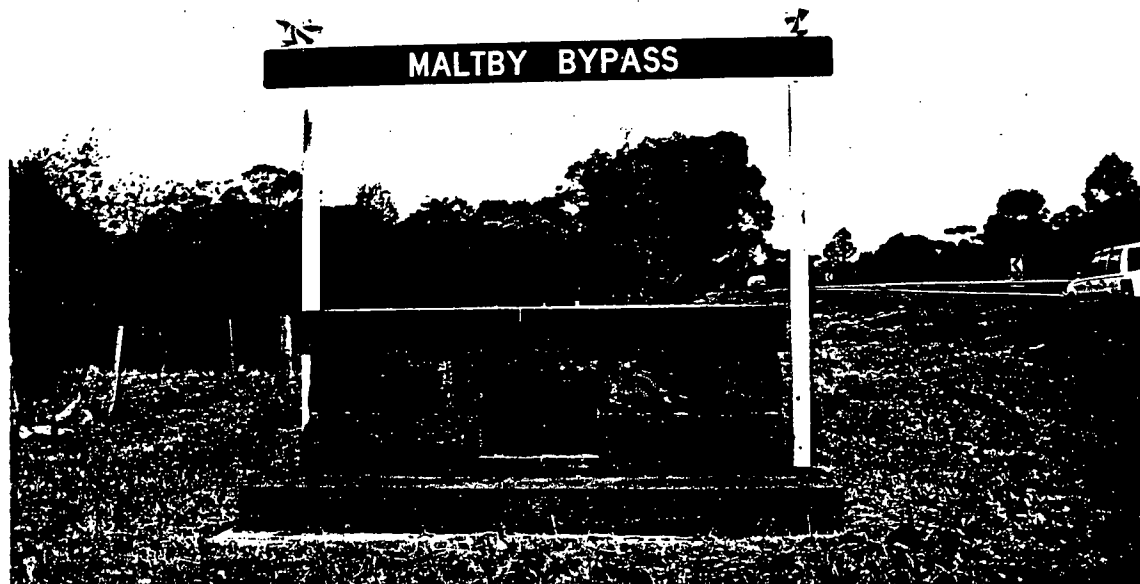
Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 8/20

Current heritage protection None



Description

Maltby By-pass is a section of road that bypasses the original alignment of the Princes Highway through Werribee township. The road is a divided carriageway and Australian native plantings along the median and the verges. At the western end, a group of exotic plantings may reflect an earlier land use or be part of the planting scheme for this roadway.

At the eastern end is a small monument marking the opening of the Maltby Bypass. It is a simple bluestone structure, surmounted by a frame on which a more recent sign has been mounted.

Themes

6.1 Transport

History

The development of Maltby By-pass heralded a new era in road design for Victoria. Described in a special commemorative publication as introducing "a new concept into roading in Victoria ... the particular feature of a by-pass road is that no access is permitted from side roads or from property fronting onto the by-pass road. Townships are by-passed thus preventing through traffic from cluttering up the main streets." [2]

The design of the by-pass provided for two carriageways each of two lanes, with the potential for an additional lane in each direction incorporated into the design. The wide central median was designed to be grassed and planted so as to provide a screen against traffic glare. Traffic interchanges, grade separations, overpass bridges (Sneydes Road, Duncans Road and Farm Road) and new bridges (across the Werribee River) were built. The total cost was 944,500 pounds. [2]

The Maltby By-pass was named after Hon. Sir Thomas K Maltby, Commissioner for Public Works and a

Member of the Legislative Assembly. The by-pass was opened by the Premier, Henry Bolte and the RAAF band from Laverton played the national anthem.

Statement of Significance

Maltby Bypass is of at least local significance as the first example of a 'freeway-type' road built in Victoria, introducing a new form of road design which has come to dominate road transport planning.

Area of Significance

Road alignment, monument and landscape/planting design.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Plaque

[2] Country Roads Board, By-Pass Road, 16 June 1961.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

State Research Farm

Princes Highway, Werribee

Significance State significance

Date c1912 onwar Place No. NS (W8)

Photo No. RHS 2/09

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) provides a detailed analysis of the main buildings that remain at the farm and covers the following: former Farm Office, former Fodder Building, silos and laboratory, former Dairy, former Stables, Farmstore and Carpenter's Shop, former Bagged Grain Store, all dating from 1912-13; Men's Quarters (1919), Dept. Agriculture pavilion from Royal Agricultural Showgrounds, Melbourne (1919), Manager's residence (1917), grain storage tanks (post 1923), shearing shed. The significance of each building is identified in the study.

The buildings on the State Farm are believed to remain intact to the extent described in Ward's report, with the exception of the manager's residence (1917) which was destroyed by fire in 1991. The property was inspected again as part of the Rural Heritage Study (1994) and has not been reinspected as part of the present study. The descriptions are therefore derived from these two earlier studies.

An H-shaped plan dictated the arrangement of the buildings which were built in the first year of the State Farm. The manager's office (former Farm Office) is at the centre of the complex. A small single-roomed building, it features a complex gabled roof with hipped verandah and chimneys demonstrating Queen Anne stylistic influence. The weatherboards are said to be of Tasmanian hardwood, the roof trusses of Oregon and the verandah posts of Red Gum.[4] The ceiling is fine decorative pressed metal. Immediately behind the office stands a pair of red brick silos and a large corrugated iron barn, with a two storey laboratory and classroom section at the end.

Located each side of the office, creating a mirror image of each other, are two long corrugated iron sheds. The northern shed once housed stables and -has an area paved in bluestone cobbles to the rear. The southern equivalent shed was formerly a dairy with brick floor. Behind this, an open-sided barn and three corrugated iron silos or tanks are located. Behind the former stables is a large shed built originally as a farm store and carpenter's shop.

Other features of interest in this complex include remnants of bluestone guttering along the driveways between the buildings and the S. S. Cameron memorial tree planted in 1931 in front of the office.

Two other significant buildings on the site are the former Royal Melbourne Show Ground pavilion, very altered from its original state, but appearing intact in its form since its relocation.

The bungalow building, formerly used as men's quarters, is located nearby and also appears to be externally intact. Palm tree plantings adjacent to this building are a feature of the landscape and echo the early plantings of the same species along the entrance drive to the farm complex.

Themes

4.5 Experimentation & research

History

The State Research Farm was established c1912 by the State Government with the aim of boosting Victoria's agricultural production through research and experimentation. The State Research Farm worked on pastures, crops, and other rural industries. The School of Dairying Technology, opened in 1939, was established as a national dairying research centre.[1] The work of the Research Farm supported the closer settlement program.[2]

Further detail on the history of the State Research Farm is contained in: B.R. Wardle, "The land that yielded: a story of the State Research Farm Werribee for its Diamond Jubilee Year", Government Printer, 1972. Further historical information on individual buildings is contained in Andrew Ward "Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report", 1990.

Statement of Significance

The State Research Farm is of state significance as the state's agricultural research facility established to support the development of new rural industries and land-holding patterns in the pre World War 1 period. It contains fine examples of public architecture appropriate to the purpose and scale of this property.

Area of Significance

As defined in Andrew Ward "Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report", Dept Planning and Urban Growth, 1990.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

A conservation analysis and plan should be prepared to define the significance of this property and set guidelines for its future use and management.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.91-93.

[2] Andrew Ward, Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

[3] Heritage Branch, Dept. Planning & Development, File no. 6011789.

[4] Wardle, B. R., The Land that Yielded, A story of the State Research Farm, Werribee, 1972, pp.12-14.

Note: Several photographs of significant farm buildings were taken in 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Heritage Victoria - File on Manager's residence

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 8

Geodetic Survey Baseline

Princes Hwy, Werribee

Significance	State significance	Date	1860	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	WRHS
Ownership	Crown	AMG	<i>Easting</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	National Trust Register						



Description

There are three elements to the Geodetic Survey Baseline: South Base (north side of Princes Highway, Hoppers Crossing), North Base (south of Sayers Road) and Green Hill Extension (off St Marys Road, Eynesbury - CA B, Section XXV, Parish of Werribee).

The South Base and North Base markers both consist of a solid bluestone base set into the ground, capped by a heavy stone. A plug of gun metal with a platinum centre is set into the stone base. The capping stone at South Base has been broken in the recent past. North base was last inspected by the Office of the Surveyor General in 1989, soon after it was gazetted as an 'area of historic interest' (23/8/1988). The marker was covered by piled stones covering the stone cap and marked by four marker posts.[6]

The Green Hill extension geodetic survey point consists of a platinum centre in a gun metal plug. Unlike the other two points it did not retain a bluestone cap when last inspected by the Office of the Surveyor General. Nearby is the Eynesbury Beacon, an Army Trig beacon constructed of tubular steel.[7] Green Hill is also important geologically, as one of the major topographic features of the Werribee plains and for the evidence of the Tertiary sediments underlying the Werribee plains that can be seen within its erupted volcanic materials.[8]

Recent development has obscured direct line of sight between the three markers.

Themes

1.6 Surveying the land.

History

Three permanent markers are associated with the establishment of the Victorian Geodetic Baseline at Werri

bee in 1860 by Robert Ellery, Government Astronomer and Supervisor of the Geodetic Survey of Victoria: South Base, North Base and Green Hill extension.

Located on the east side of the Werribee River, north of the railway, the baseline was five miles in length. It was extended northwards to a total of nine miles to Green Hill by triangulation. The baseline was measured using three ten-foot iron rods made in Victoria against the NSW standard originally obtained from the Ordnance Survey Department of South Hampton in England.

The north and south ends of the five mile baseline 'were permanently marked with sunken masonry piers, having in their upper surfaces a piece of brass carrying a platinum dot indicating the termini of the measure. These marks were then covered with heavy cap stones'. The third mark, at the end of the extension to the north, on Green Hill, 'consists of a sunken bluestone block with a projecting iron spike.[1]

The South and North Bases, and the location of the third mark on Green Hill are shown on a 1915 Army Ordnance map of the area. Examining this map it is possible to follow the course of the baseline from the present day location of Hoppers Crossing, across the Tarneit Road to the North Base south of Sayers Road and close to the Werribee River, and then across the Werribee River to Green Hill within Staughton's Eynesbury Estate.[2]

The South Base is possibly the best known of the three permanent markers because of its location close to the Princes Highway and the various campaigns to ensure its preservation. A photograph of the South Baseline stone appeared in 'Trust News',[3] after the National Trust had classified the three historic markers as 'physical evidence of an important element of the 19th century Geodetic Survey and consequently the earliest maps of Victoria'.[4]

Robert Lewis John Ellery was a physician as well as an astronomer. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Victoria, and was the foundation President of the Institute of Surveyors.[5]

Statement of Significance

The Geodetic Survey baseline (South Base, North Base and Green Hill Extension) has State significance as evidence of the survey process created to facilitate the allocation of land during the early settlement and development of the State (then the Colony of Victoria), made possible by accurate survey and measurement. These three permanent markers are probably the most important evidence remaining of illustrates that work of the 19th century Geodetic Survey, and of the development of land surveying in Victoria.

Area of Significance

The three permanent markers and their immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] National Trust File 5778.
- 2] 'Melbourne,' Prepared by Commonwealth Se
- [3] 'Trust News,' Sept. 1987, p.15.
- [4] National Trust citation. File 5778.
- [5] 'Trust News,' Sept. 1987, p.15.
- [6] Office of the Surveyor General - Werribee South Base and North Base file.
- [7] Office of the Surveyor General - Green Hill/Eynesbury file.
- [8] T. Barlow, 'Sites of significance for nature conservation in the Werribee Corridor', 1989.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified No. 5778

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 2

Werribee Heritage Kit

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) - 0137

RAAF Hangars

Princes Hwy (cnr New Farm Road - Sewerage Farm), Werribee

Significance	State significance	Date	Place No.	NS (H7822/014)	Photo No.	-
Ownership		AMG	Eastling	Northing	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory					

Photograph not available.

Description

The area known as Hangar Paddock - bounded by Princes Highway, New Farm Road and Metropolitan Farm Road - contains a number of features associated with the development of the RAAF/USAAF or Werribee Satellite Airfield during the Second World War. A detailed archaeological survey of the area by Fiona Weaver in 1993 revealed that the area contained five hangars, a former workshop (now called the 'sheep hangar'), slab foundations of the former administration building, accommodation huts and a workshop immediately east of Hangar 1.[16]

The hangars are timber framed structures. The design uses a trussed timber construction (see History). This site was viewed from the road during the present study.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs.

History

Australia's involvement in both the First and Second World Wars resulted in many changes within the municipality. A major response to these events was the acquisition by the Government of large tracts of land for defence purposes, particularly relating to the establishment of airforce bases.

Point Cook airforce base was established in August 1914 with the induction of the first cadets of the Central Flying School. This was 'the only military establishment in Australia to provide pilot training during the World War'.[1] In 1919 the Australian Flying Corps was disbanded. However, the Flying School continued to operate at Point Cook under the control of the Australian Military Force. As the need for aerial defence became apparent, the Commonwealth Government established an Australian Air Force in March 1921. Point Cook became the first station to be established for the new Air Force. It then comprised Station Headquarters, the No. 1 Flying Training School and No. 1 Aircraft Depot.[2]

In June 1939 the Commonwealth Government began negotiations with the Metropolitan Farm (known previously as the MMBW Sewerage Farm) to acquire a portion of the farm for the RAAF 'for aerodrome purposes'. The squadrons of the RAAF were then based at Laverton and Point Cook (Victoria); Richmond (NSW); Pearce (WA); Brisbane (Qld.) and Darwin (NT).[3] The aerodrome at Werribee would serve as a satellite to Point Cook and Laverton.

In February 1940 the MMBW approved of the scheme and on 9 July, the Commonwealth Government acquired the land under the National Security (General) Regulations.[4]

Following America's entry in the War in December 1941, there was an increased need for accommodation for the US allied forces. To meet this need the Department of Defence acquired an additional 70 acres on the northern boundary of the aerodrome for the construction of aircraft hangars.[5]

Between 1942 and 1943 five hangars were erected at Werribee by the Allied Works Council and the Civil Construction Corps under the supervision of the Director of Air Services. Construction was undertaken by the US Army Air Force (USAAF).[6] It is said that, though far from the field of operations, the aerodrome at Werribee was an important element in the co-operation between Australian and US forces.[7]

Built by the Geelong building company, J. C. Taylor and Sons, the hangars were completed by March 1943.[8] A full set of the construction drawings is held by Melbourne Water.[9]

The design used for the hangars, using a trussed timber construction, most probably originated in the United States where similar structures had been built using softwood and the relatively new TECO (Timber Engineering Company) timber connectors. 'The increased co-operation and influx of US personnel into Australia brought with it this timber technology. The design was rapidly altered to use Australian hardwood as the normally imported softwoods were also in very short supply.'[10]

It is thought that approximately 21 of the hangars, in two sizes, were erected in Australia during 1942 at Charleville and Townsville in Queensland, Tocumwal in NSW, Maylands (WA), and at Werribee. The two sizes as designed and built 'were a 96 feet span and a 130 feet span, both of varying lengths'.[11]

'At Werribee one larger and four smaller hangars, H1-5, encircled an important administration and works area comprising a fuel compound, workshops, storage tanks, armament, accommodation and ablution huts with associated septic tanks.'[12]

A further hangar, H6, was planned for the site. This was a 160' x 122' American steel prefabricated type. However, it seems unlikely to have been constructed. Drawings for an American 40' x 80' x 14' warehouse for the USAAC by the Butler Manufacturing Company still exist. It is thought 'that this design was modified for the workshop building'.[13]

In August 1945, following the signing of the armistice with Japan, the USAAF vacated the aerodrome. The lease to the Commonwealth Government was extended in June 1946 to alleviate congestion at Essendon aerodrome. At the conclusion of the lease the Commonwealth retained 80 acres for the Department of Air for storage of 'reserve motor transport'.[14]

In December 1949 the MMBW offered to extend the permissive occupancy of Hangars 1, 2 and 4 to December 1951 if the Commonwealth agreed to sell the Board the 5 hangars and two workshops. The RAAF vacated Hangar 1 in June 1952, Hangars 2 and 5 in August, and Hangar 4 in November. The MMBW then used the hangars and workshops for storage of equipment and supplies, the rest of the area being restored to pasture.[15]

Although the only known examples of their type in Victoria, further research is needed to determine whether any hangars of similar design were built elsewhere in Australia.

Statement of Significance

Of State significance as arguably the only examples of their type (trussed timber construction) in Victoria. The truss construction illustrates the introduction of new timber technology during World War II as a result of Australian and US co-operation. They illustrate the acquisition of land by the Government for defence purposes.

Area of Significance

Whole of the area previously occupied by the RAAF/USAAF airfield.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research into the survival of other examples elsewhere in Australia is needed.

References

[1] Department of Defence, 'The Golden Years of the RAAF': 1921-1971; p.12.

[2] F. Doak, 'RAAF: A Brief History,' p.13.

[3] Minutes. Farm Committee 6 June 1939. Records Management File 850/501/0028,

Melbourne Water.

[4] Robert Sands P/L 'Buildings in the Werribee Field Development Site at the Melbourne Water Metropolitan Farm Werribee,' Oct. 1993, p.4.

[5] Robert Sands P/L, p.4.

[6] Robert Sands P/L, p.4.

[7] Robert Sands P/L, p.4.

[8] Robert Sands P/L, p.7. Copies of original contract drawings survive.

[9] Robert Sands P/L, p.7.

[10] Robert Sands P/L, p.5.

[11] Robert Sands P/L, p.5.

[12] Robert Sands P/L, pp. 5, 14. (RAAC No. 1. Central Recovery Depot Werribee. Layout of Camp Buildings. Illustration 5. 'Werribee Satellite Aerodrome Part Plan 1943 (Melbourne Water)' and p.15 (Illustration 6. Part Werribee Satellite Aerodrome c1946.)

[13] Robert Sands P/L, p.5.

[14] Robert Sands P/L, p.5 (from Records Management File 850/501/0028).

[15] Robert Sands P/L, p.6.

[16] Fiona Weaver, 'Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee: A survey for Aboriginal and Historic Archaeological Sites', Report to Melbourne Water, Nov. 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

F. Weaver (1993) Melbourne Water, Metropolitan Farm Werribee - Survey for Aboriginal and historic archaeological sites. Victorian Heritage Inventory H7822/014

Werribee Heritage Kit

Avenue of Honour: Remnants

Princes Hwy (near Tower Rd), Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Easting	Nothing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Some Sugar Gums remain of this Avenue of Honour which is said to date from the First World War.[1] Brief field inspection suggests little remains, and the planting can no longer be clearly distinguished as an avenue.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as evidence of a commemorative avenue.

Area of Significance

Requires field investigation to determine.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation required.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Plantings

Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Rd & Binnah Ave), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 010

Photo No. 2/00-01

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/06

Current heritage protection None



Description

Two large Italian Cypresses (possibly within a reserve on the north side of the street) and a group of peppercorns on the south side of Purchas Street (in the road reserve outside nos. 75, 77, 79, 81 Purchas Street) appear to mark a house site or entry. Further west along Purchas Street, the peppercorn row continues.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

Said to have been part of the entrance to the Chaffey property, Quantin Binah, the site of the Chaffey's early testing of irrigation systems prior to moving to Mildura.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a fine row of peppercorns and two large Italian Cypresses, said to be associated with Chaffey's Quantin Binah site (to the west on the river).

Area of Significance

Trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Requires further investigation into their historical associations and suggested link with Chaffey site.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

River Red Gums

Pyke Street, Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Two large River Red Gums remain on the bank of the former alignment of the river (separate entry).[1]

Not able to locate in the field based on information provided.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Locate trees and undertake botanical significance assessment.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Chiropractic Centre

16-18 Pyke Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 068

Photo No. 5/09

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/16

Current heritage protection None



Description

Brick building, probably built as a house, now serves as professional rooms. The building uses cavity brick construction, probably a relatively early example locally. The gabled hip roof extends to create a deep verandah; the verandah posts have been replaced with steel tube and wrought iron posts (c1950s). The windows are in pairs, with a sloping sill. Four chimneys remain. The face brickwork has been painted.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The Travers family was associated with buildings on this site from the turn-of-the century. At that time two owner/occupiers were rated for dwellings on Lot 1 of Block 8 (on the corner of Pyke and Werribee Streets) in the Township of Werribee. They were James Travers and John Beggs, a local farmer. The two dwellings had the modest valuations of 12 and 10 pounds.[1] Beggs had been rated for a pair of dwellings in Lot 1 from 1897, letting them in 1898-99 to Affra Hunt, a nurse, and William Naismith, a groom.[2]

John Beggs continued to have an interest in part of Lot 1 until the 1920s when Travers became the sole owner of buildings on the site. Travers occupied one dwelling and Mrs James Travers the other. By this time the combined valuation was 45 pounds.[3]

The Travers family was owner of the dwellings still in the early 1940s. By this time Joseph Basil Travers owned 16 Pyke Street, while Mrs K. Travers occupied 18 Pyke Street.[4]

However, from 1947, 18 Pyke Street passed into other hands. In that year, a new owner, Patrick O'Malley, was recorded, followed by John Arbaci in April 1954.[5]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest for its unusual design features (especially the roof form and use of cavity brick construction), and for its associations with the Travers family over a long period.

Area of Significance

Building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research into the history of the building and past uses. Determine date of construction and compare with other early examples of cavity brick construction.

References

- [1] Shire of Werribee RB 1901-2 Nos. 3114, 3009 NAV 12, 10 pounds.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1897-98 Nos. 3010, 3113. NAV 12, 12 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27 Nos. 822, 834. NAV 25, 20 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee. Valuers Cards. 1941-. Nos. 791, 792.
- [5] Shire of Werribee. Valuers Cards. 1947. No. 792.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Old River Alignment

Pyke Street (and others); Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Old alignment of the river; anabranch? Two large River Red Gums (separate entry) remains in Pyke Street on former river bank.[1]

Not able to locate any evidence in the field.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Historical research and field investigation to determine if any evidence remains.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Chaffey Irrigation Scheme

Quantin Binnah Ave, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	1888	Place No.	011	Photo No.	2/02-06
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	2/07-08
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The site retains some elements dating from the Chaffey period: a well, palm and other trees. There is a slatted barn with concrete floor, and several pieces of farm equipment (plough and dray - brought to the site by the historical society). The house has been demolished.

The site is now part of a public park, resulting from the subdivision of the area in recent years. Peppercorn trees in Purchase Street are said to have once been on the Chaffey property. There is also said to be a section of irrigation channel dug by the Chaffey's prior to coming to the Quantin Binnah site: it is located on the east side of Sewells Road, south of Sayers Road and has been separately investigated as part of the present study (Sec VIII, CA A).

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

The Werribee Irrigation Trust and Investment Company was constituted as a private company in 1888, with the aim of establishing an irrigation colony. Primary movers were George Chaffey and the former Rev. E. C. De Garis. Water from the Werribee River was used to irrigate a declining acreage of 160 down to 64.5 acres of grain and fodder crops, vines and fruits, and pasture between 1891-95. The collapse of the land boom in 1890-91 led to the demise of this farsighted venture. It was one of a number of irrigation trusts that collapsed during the 1890s depression.[3]

The next major stage in the development of irrigation schemes waited until 1905 with the creation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.[3]

George Chaffey was a Canadian by birth. Visiting California on holidays about 1880, he was inspired by the irrigation engineering being applied there. With his brother William Benjamin (W. B.), they worked out a scheme of buying land, irrigating it and selling off the blocks on time payment. Their first venture, Etiwanda (California), was a success.[2]

In 1886, towards the height of the land boom, George Chaffey came to Australia. His preferred land at Mildura required a land grant, promised by Alfred Deakin, but after heated Parliamentary and community debate, failed to eventuate. Soon after the Chaffey brothers obtained two areas of land on the Murray River, the first in South Australia.[2]

De Garis, a former Wesleyan Minister, met Chaffey on the Murray in 1887, soon after abandoning religious life and becoming a businessman. He lived in Tarneit for a time, his son Jack going to school there.[1] He helped found the Australian Dried Fruits Association, and his son Clement John (Jack) De Garis followed in the footsteps of Chaffey and his father in his role in the irrigation and dried fruits industries.[2]

On the Werribee site a small settlement was created. George Chaffey built a house (since demolished), water channels were dug and crops planted. The evidence that remains is minimal but evocative: disused water channels, garden and well of the Chaffey house; a weir possibly associated with the scheme. The area has since been subdivided, with part remaining as public open space known as (Riverbend Park).[4]

Statement of Significance

The evidence that remains from the short-lived Werribee Irrigation Trust and Investment Company scheme is of local significance as the first attempt to establish irrigation in Werribee. Evidence of these early private irrigation schemes is probably rare.

Area of Significance

Site including house site (archaeological potential), trees, well, building, and the two movable items (plough and dray).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Conserve and interpret the remaining evidence of this important site.

References

- [1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.70, 108.
- [2] Ernestine Hill, Water into gold, 1937, pp.63-72, 80, 206.
- [3] Rural Water Commission, Werribee Irrigation District - A history, n.d.
- [4] Living Museum of the West, Western Region Industrial Heritage Study, Melbourne Living Museum of the West, 1989, unpaginated, Site no. 0293.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 9

Werribee Heritage Kit

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) - 0293

CSIRO property: trees

Railway Ave (cnr Tarneit Rd), Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Stands of old trees remain on CSIRO property. Property is currently on the market.[1]

Not investigated in the field.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Detailed investigation and assessment of these trees should occur prior to redevelopment.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95; Bronwen Hickman, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House (fmr Police Paddocks area)

1 Rainsford St, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1910

Place No. 025

Photo No. 2/33

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/21

Current heritage protection None



Description

Edwardian timber house with gabled-hip roof. Symmetrical in form and typical of small c1900 farmhouses. The facade retains its main features, the central entry and single double-hung sash windows. The verandah has been replaced (it would have once extended across the whole front facade), and the chimney appears to have been rebuilt. These changes may date from the removal of this house to the site (see "History").

The house remains on a large allotment within a suburban setting.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The early history of this house is associated with the 1910 subdivision of the Werribee Police Paddock for closer settlement and the removal of a number of weatherboard houses from the Highton Settlement near Geelong to the Werribee Settlement.[1] Lands Department records confirm that John Lackington, labourer, lessee of the Rainsford Street site in 1911, paid 150 pounds for one of these Highton houses.[2] It is thought that the remaining house on the site is that house.

From the late 1870s there was agitation for the subdivision of the 69 acre Police Paddock for selection. It was pointed out in 1883 that the Reserve was "rich land" which could be cultivated but was "now used by the local constable for grazing purposes". The Police Department opposed the subdivision of the reserve, claiming that it was the only paddock for spelling police horses between Melbourne and Geelong.[3]

However, in September 1905 the Police Department informed the Lands Department that the Werribee Police Reserve was "no longer required for police purposes," and so could be revoked and "devoted to

other purposes".[4] When the reserve was inspected the following year, it was found that the land, still occupied by "barracks and police buildings", was "first class" and "could be irrigated by a pump on the river". It would be ideal for cutting up into "small blocks of 10 acres or so, so that the poorer classes might have a chance of securing it".[5]

In November 1907, the Hon. A. R. Robertson (1865-1934) the local member from 1904 until 1924,[6] submitted a petition from 19 Werribee workmen who wished to "establish workmen's Homes" on the reserve. A further deputation in June 1908 argued that the decision of the Board of Works to discontinue dairying on the Metropolitan Farm meant that many "workmen on the farm and other workmen around Werribee... desired to get a bit of land on which they might carry on a little dairying".[7]

The reserve was revoked, and the land made available for subdivision in April 1909.[8] It was reported in the district press in August 1910 that surveyors were at work at the Werribee Police Paddock, cutting it up into various sized blocks.[9] "The Plan of Subdivision of the Police Paddock" shows the closer settlement blocks, ranging from two acres to four and five acres in size. Bounded on the north by Synnot Street and on the east by Greaves Street, two new (and then unnamed) streets were created in the subdivision. They were the present Hodge and Rainford Streets.[10]

Earlier in April 1910, it was suggested that "some of the houses on the vacant lots at Geelong" should be removed to the Werribee Settlement.[11] On 20 October, the Hon. Robertson was informed that "the contract for the removal of houses from the Highton Settlement near Geelong to the allotments on the Police Paddock subdivision at Werribee has been accepted".[12]

A pamphlet made available on 27 October 1910 laid down the rules for lessees. A deposit of 10 pounds had to be paid for the house "erected on each allotment", the balance to be repayable over 20 years. The leases would be for no more than 31½ years, when the balance of the purchase money must be paid. There were also provisions about residence on the allotment, about improvements to be made to the property, and the need to keep the buildings in good repair.[13] Finally, on 3 November 1910, it was reported that "one house has been placed on the Police Paddock at Werribee - presumably from the Highton small holdings".[14]

John Lackington, labourer, was granted the lease of Allotments 10 and 10A in the Police Paddock (the site of the Rainsford house) in March 1911. A house "removed from Highton Settlement" was "ready for occupation" for which Lackington paid a 10-pound deposit, the balance of 140 pounds to be paid in 15 years. He was given 31½ years to pay the balance of the purchase money for the house and land.[15]

Lackington was rated first in that year for his dwelling on four acres of land in Lot 10.[16] His name is marked on the subdivisional plan, the land in the area being described as "reddish volcanic soil of good quality". There is a well on the Hodge/Rainsford Streets corner. Along the eastern side of the property was the steep bank of the stony "Old River Bed" and beyond an area of "Red-gum and wattle, fair grass," an area "subject to flood" beside the new course of the Werribee River.[17]

On another block, between Rainsford and Greaves Street, Allotment 15, the Carter family were to establish their first poultry farm in the 1920s.[18] John Lackington, farmer, continued to be rated for his Rainsford Street property. By the middle 1920s, it had more than doubled in value.[19] When the Crown Grant was approved in October 1932, it was given to John Lackington, confectioners, of Main Street, Ringwood. He may have been Lackington's son. The Crown Grantee's business address was given in 1933 as the Regal Cafe, Main Road, Ringwood. His private address was at 139 Burke Road, Camberwell.[20]

Statement of Significance

John Lackington's former home has local significance as a remaining closer settlement house, one of a number of weatherboard houses moved from the Highton Settlement near Geelong after the 1910 subdivision of the Werribee Police Paddock.

Area of Significance

House and setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 27 Oct. 1910.
- [2] Land File 2039/51.
- [3] Land File. Police Paddock C49419.
- [4] Land File. C49419.
- [5] Land File. C49419.
- [6] G. Browne, Biographical Register of the Victorian Parliament. 1900-1984, 1985, p.180.
- [7] Land File. C49419.
- [8] Land File. C49419.
- [9] Wyndham Shire Examiner, 11 Aug. 1910.
- [10] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. Town of Werribee. Acquired under Closer Settlement, W230 E, dated 17 Aug. 1910.
- [11] Land File C49419.
- [12] Land File C49419; Ian Wynd, Barrabool. Land of the Magpie, 1992, pp.157, 158, 248 (Gives details of the holdings at Highton and the cottages built under the supervision of a foreman carpenter. They were four and five-roomed.)
- [13] Land File C49419.
- [14] Land File C49419.
- [15] Land File 2039/51.
- [16] Shire of Werribee RB 19 11-12 Central Riding No. 4217. NAV 16 pounds.
- [17] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. W230 E.
- [18] See research into Houses (2) Greaves St. NW cnr. Kiama St., Werribee.
- [19] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding No. 715.
- [20] Land File 2039/51.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Roland Carter House

Russell St (cnr Lock Ave), Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1940

Place No. 036

Photo No. 3/12-13

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

This substantial brick home, built on a large site on the corner of Lock and Russell Streets, is an outstanding example of the Moderne style, one of several examples in Werribee. The house demonstrates many of the key characteristics of this style: asymmetrical composition, flat roof and parapet, use of cream brick with sparing brown brick decoration, metal framed windows, cantilevered porch detailed in brown and glass brick.

The house is set well back from the street, enclosed within a mature, leafy garden, and is reached via a circular drive. The two main street frontages are enclosed by a low, cream brick fence.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This was one of three substantial architect-designed residences constructed from the late 1930s for the members of the Carter family, successful Werribee poultry farmers. The Battleship was designed in 1940 by architect, Arthur Pretty, for Roland Carter. It took nine months to build and was designed in the Moderne style with bricks glazed and graded from dark to light.[1]

Art Deco, "the decorative style which developed from the 1925 Exposition of Decorative Arts in Paris" was "related in terms of style and motif" to "the American Zig Zag or Jazz architecture of the late 1920s and early '30s, which soon became popular in Australia", where it was referred to as Moderne.[2]

As Bryce Raworth explains in his study of inter-war houses, the Moderne style in Australia sought to "capture the sleek lines and sharp or rounded corners associated with the fast and the modern". Its aesthetic

“was related to that of contemporary ocean liners, automobiles and aeroplanes,”[3] “Burnham Beeches” at Sherbrooke in Victoria, designed by Harry Norris in 1933 for Alfred Nicholas, is regarded as “an outstanding example of Modern Ship Style”.[4]

Roland Carter secured the site in the late 1930s.[5] Two earlier small dwellings in Allotment 18J in a recently-subdivided part of the Werribee Estate were owned by L. J. Wythe and R. G. Loates.[6] With the completion of the new grand residence in 1940, the valuation of the property soared from 28 pounds to 250 pounds.[7]

This was the period when Jack Carter opened a large new poultry farm complex in Lock Avenue (to the south of this house).[8] Two years earlier, in 1938, Walter Carter’s splendid new residence, Shirwal Court (now Villa Franca), was built on the corner of Deutgam and Greaves Streets. This substantial house was also designed in the popular Art Deco style by the same architect, Arthur Pretty.[9]

By the early 1950s Roland Carter’s residence in Russell Street had a valuation of 330 pounds.[10] It has remained in Carter family ownership and is currently the home of Charmaine Carter, daughter of Roland.

Statement of Significance

This 1940 house has State architectural significance as a fine example of a substantial country residence designed in the Moderne style. It has significance as one of two residences designed by Arthur Pretty for members of the Carter family, successful Werribee poultry farmers. This house was designed for Roland Carter, and the earlier 1938 Shirwal Court (Villa Franca) was the home of Walter Carter.

Area of Significance

House and full extent of the associated garden.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Further Investigation?

Detailed inspection of the house and garden would assist in comparative assessment of the significance of this property, and in determining the extent of designation for Victorian Heritage Register.

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Carter family records.

[2] Bryce Raworth, *Our Inter-War Houses*, p.20.

[3] Bryce Raworth, p.19.

[4] Peter Cuffles, *Australian Houses of the Twenties and Thirties*, p.135 (illustrations pp.134-135).

[5] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1938-39 No. 1966, 1967.

[6] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1935-36 Nos. 1966, 1967.

[7] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1940-41 No. 1691.

[8] See research into Houses (2), Greaves St. (NW cnr. Kiama) Werribee.

[9] See research into Villa Franca, Reutgam St. (SE cnr Greaves St.) Werribee.

[10] Shire of Werribee Valuer’s Cards 1951-52 No. 1691 (1 Russell St. and Lock Avenue. Dwelling 2 acres).

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Former Stables

18 Russell Street, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	-	Place No.	031	Photo No.	3/06-07
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	2/28
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

This simple timber building with a gabled roof and partially enclosed verandah on two sides, appears to have once been stable building. The form of the building and the entry are the feature most suggestive of a stables. The building appears to date from around 1920. This is indicated by the exposed rafters under the eaves and the timber work on the entry.

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

The former stables at 18 Russell Street most probably relate to the ownership of suburban Lot 17 along the present Russell Street prior to its subdivision in 1925.[1] As early as 1896-97, Patrick Russell of Williamstown was owner of the 5-acre paddock in suburban Lot 17, Township of Wyndham.[2] At the turn of the century Patrick Russell was the owner and occupier still.[3]

Patrick Russell of Williamstown was associated with horse racing at Werribee as early as 1879, when he was a member of the Committee of Management of the Wyndham Racecourse and Recreation Reserve.[4] By 1903, when Russell owned the paddock in suburban Lot 17, he was one of the nine Trustees of the Racecourse Reserve. A meeting of these Trustees on 29 October 1903 decided to retain the Reserve for racing purposes, despite some local agitation to sell it off. Racing did not commence immediately, but after the passage of the Wyndham Racecourse Bill in November 1912, the racecourse became "one of the best and truest courses in Victoria".[5]

Patrick Russell, at least from 1910, was living in the Werribee township.[6] He owned the five acres in Russell Street still in the First World War years.[7]

The district rate records unfortunately list "dwellings" only, with no indication of other buildings such as stables. Following the subdivision of Lot 17 in the 1920s, a number of dwellings were listed in Russell Street, in Lots 17C and 17F, owned by Robert Taylor and Mrs Margaret Carrs.[8] Margaret Carrs owned the dwelling in Russell Street still in the 1930s.[9]

Statement of Significance

These former stables have local significance for their apparent associations with Patrick Russell, who played a role in the early history of horse racing at Werribee.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Township of Werribee. Parishes of Mambourin and Deutgam.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1896-97 Central Riding No. 3136.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1901-2 No. 3096. NAV 6 pounds.
- [4] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.136.
- [5] K.N. James, p.139.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11. No. 3924. NAV 10 pounds. (Listed at 50 Grigg Street.)
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16. No. 5962. NAV 14 pounds.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27. Nos. 1357, 1358, 1359.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35. No. 1163. NAV 28 pounds.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Wattle Park

Sewells Road , Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date

Place No. NS (W30)

Photo No. RHS 2/02

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

This house is another of the ruined buildings in this locality. Built of bluestone and brick, and rendered with tuckpointed ashlar, it retains evidence of a slate roof. An adjoining blacksmith's shop retains early interior features pertaining to this use. A few garden and orchard elements remain.[1]

A nearby asymmetrical weatherboard house with gabled-roof rear addition is intact but no longer in use as a residence. The current owners, descendants of Sewell, live in a third, new residence on the property.

This property was investigated in Andrew Ward's 1990 study and again in the 1994 Rural Heritage Study. It was therefore not reinspected during the present study.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

2.1 Pastoralists

History

Ward's 1990 study records the history of this house which is located on Section 16, Lot E, Parish of Tarnet. The name Wattle Park relates to Andrew Chirnside's ownership of this allotment plus adjoining land, creating a property of 2460 acres.[1]

By 1900 Donald Sewell leased a 215 acres farm from Chirnside, and the house appears to date from that time. It is believed to have been built on the site of an earlier bluestone dwelling.[2] Sewell extended his farm and by 1911 he had purchased this and two neighbouring allotments. He remained as owner/occupier until 1920.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as evidence of tenant farming practices associated with the Chirnside family. The transition from tenant to owner is demonstrated by the expansion of the property holding. The ruined bluestone and brick house is of scientific and architectural interest for the evidence it retains of early construction techniques and finishes, and is thought to be unusual in terms of its standards of finish.[1] The later weatherboard house is an intact example of an Edwardian farm house, the two houses demonstrating the stages in the development of the property.

Area of Significance

Ruined bluestone house and attached smithy, and the Edwardian house.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the protection and stabilisation of the ruins of the stone house and smithy.

References

[1] Andrew Ward, Werribee Heritage Study, 1990.

[2] Information supplied by current owners, 1993.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W30

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Former Picture Palais (now video shop)

Station Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1928

Place No. 052

Photo No. 4/17

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/22

Current heritage protection None



Description

The former Picture Palais is a two storey building close to the centre of Werribee township. The facade reflects its cinema days, retaining the cantilevered verandah and variable sign used to announce new movies (now used to announce new video releases). The ground floor has been altered by the introduction of new shopfronts, but the upper storey retains its Classical splendour.

Reflecting its former role as a picture theatre, this building is regarded as an important local landmark.

Although now used as a video shop, the external fabric of the former Picture Palais remains. However, the interior of the ground floor has been altered; inspection of the upper storey was not possible during our field survey.

Themes

10.3 Public entertainment

History

The former Picture Palais in Station Street (now a video shop) dates from the late 1920s, a decade which saw a boom in the construction of custom-built cinemas in Australia. Prior to that time, although the term 'picture palace' (as used in America) was used to describe some Australian cinemas from 1908, early 'moving pictures' were most often shown in existing buildings converted to cinematic use.[1] The Werribee Mechanics' Institute, built in 1883, was used for showing films in the 1920s prior to the construction of the custom-built Station Street cinema.[2]

The Picture Palais was opened on 4 April 1928. It had been constructed for Melbourne promoters, W. Mitchell of Elsternwick and F. Foulsham of Caulfield, with D.J. Canny, a local hotelier. The first rating in

the 1929-30 Central Riding records was for the unusually substantial sum of 400 pounds.[3]

Canny, a well-known Werribee resident, businessman and local councillor, was associated with the Werribee Club Hotel (also known as "Wall's Hotel") on the corner of Station and Watton Streets, and in 1912-14 with the Racecourse Hotel in Watton Street (also known as "Canny's Hotel"). He was also chairman of the Werribee Fire Brigade when it was formed in 1914, Shire President in 1914 and 1918, and "an ardent supporter of racing and coursing at Werribee".[4] He died on 15 August 1935.[5]

When the first talking picture came to Werribee in 1932, "Mother's Millions," it was shown at the Palais Theatre. It was reported that "extra seats had to be provided for the crowd of over 1,000 people - the largest crowd ever seen in Werribee to that time".[6]

Later, the Mechanics' Institute Committee took over the management and showing of pictures at the Palais.[7]

Statement of Significance

This building has local significance as an important Werribee township structure and community centre, and a remaining example of the more modest custom-built 'picture palaces' constructed in many Australian towns in the 1920s. It has significance, also, for its associations with D.J. Canny, a leading district resident, local councillor and mayor, who was involved in hotel keeping, racing and the formation of a local fire brigade.

Area of Significance

Main facade.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Ross Thorne, Picture Palace Architecture in Australia, pp.4, 9-17.

[2] Werribee ed. K.N. James, p.56.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 Central Riding No. 1044; James p.108.

[4] James, pp.73, 75, 117.

[5] Ibid. p.117.

[6] Werribee History Kit. p.13 of 14 ('Links with the Past').

[7] James, p.117.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Railway Station

Station Street, Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1857

Place No. 053

Photo No. 4/18-20

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/23

Current heritage protection National Trust Register



Description

The main Werribee Station building reflects two dramatic periods in its history. Details of its original form and construction are still evident in its form, materials and some architectural details. The impact of a fire in 1927 resulted in a reshaping of the building, with the walls reduced in height and a hipped roof replacing the previously gabled 'Cottage Orne' character (see history). Other features - such as the integrated signal box - demonstrate developments in railway procedures and safe working systems.

In recent years the building has suffered a severe decline in maintenance. Railway activities, such as ticket sales, have been moved out into portable structures. There is apparently some concern about the stability of the building's footings (although it is understood no detailed investigations have been undertaken). The stone work is also in need of specialist investigation to ensure it survives into the future.

Themes

6.1 Transport

History

The opening of the Geelong-Melbourne railway in 1857 provided a boost to the infant settlement of Wyndham Village (now Werribee township). The railway line ran through the village and a station was opened there.

The improvement in the district transport system provided a cheaper and more efficient way for local farmers to get their wool and farm produce to market, and encouraged the development of the small township. In 1851 the population of Wyndham Village was only 65 persons. They were scattered over a wide area and in 1854 there were "not more than ten or twelve houses in the village, one half of which consisted of the hotel and the adjacent tenements, the other half being located up and down the river at

distances from the hotel varying from two to four miles. Growth was slow up to 1857, the population then numbering only seventy two persons." By 1861, after the opening of the railway, the population had risen to 130 persons residing in 26 houses.[1]

The opening of the Melbourne-Geelong railway was, in fact, a great event in the history of the whole colony. When the train reached Geelong on the first day, a grand banquet was held at which "eight tons of food (were) set out on three-quarters of a mile of tables".[1]

Early maps of the Township of Wyndham show the Geelong to Melbourne Railway running through the town. It divides the Mambourin section of the township north of the line from the Deutgam section to the south.[2]

Recent research into Werribee Railway Station by Andrew Ward, an architect who has specialised in the assessment of railway buildings, confirms that the design of this station is notable as a surviving example of the work of Edward Snell, the engineer/architect for the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company. Snell also designed the Geelong terminal complex, which was only partly built and is believed to have been demolished over a century ago. As engineer, Snell was responsible for the design of the bridges and earthworks on the new railway but these were reconstructed after the takeover of the company's assets by the colonial government in 1860.

According to Ward, until recently it was thought that all the early Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company buildings and structures had been demolished. The survival of the Werribee Station, therefore, says Ward, "may constitute the only known work of Edward Snell and it is certainly the only surviving remnant of Victoria's first company built rail line, preceding the oldest Government station building remaining at Williamstown by two years. Together with St Kilda Station of 1857, it is the oldest railway building in the State."[3]

The St Kilda Railway Station, recently seriously damaged by fire, is far from intact today. The Werribee Railway Station was also affected by fire. After it was burnt out in 1927, it was renovated in the style of the period with a cantilever verandah replacing the earlier standard VR late Victorian cast iron posted verandah.[3] A photograph from "The Sun News Pictorial" of 17 May 1927 shows the damage caused by this fire.

Ward describes the architectural style of the original Werribee building as in form and detail in a "Cottage Orne" style popular for the homes of the gentry. This may have been linked with the Chirnsides who "would have been sensitive to this aspect." After the fire, "the steeply pitched gable roof was replaced with a lower hipped roof but the masonry walls generally survive and are unique on Victoria's rail network for their use of sandstone quoining and window surrounds in conjunction with bluestone work of a quality generally inferior to later Government railway buildings."

Ward says that the "proportions of the windows and chamfered reveals" relate to the "Cottage Orne" style and "was only repeated in the VR network at Little River." However, Little River was designed and built by the Government after the 1860 takeover. He concludes that this choice of style may relate to the influence of the "squattocracy" in the district.[3]

Thomas Chirnside reputedly offered land free of charge for the railway line providing the station was built at "The Werribee." After its opening, Chirnside often ran special trains to bring his friends and supporters to coursing meetings, hunts, and other big occasions at Werribee Park. When he died, his coffin was taken by horse-drawn hearse to the Werribee Station. It was then carried by special train to Geelong for burial in the Eastern Cemetery. Mourners, staff and station hands travelled on the same train.[4]

Werribee Railway Station became a focal point for the development of a central business area in the vicinity this century. Station and Watton Streets became desirable locations for hotels, banks and a variety of business premises. Nearness to the station and good rail transport was a popular selling point for township allotments. Today the station buildings are only partially occupied. However, they have been judged as of considerable architectural and historical significance and have been nominated to the Victorian Heritage Register. They have been classified 'A' by the National Trust.

Statement of Significance

Werribee Railway Station, opened in 1857, has State significance for its associations with the development of a country railway network in the colony. It is significant as the last extant building for the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company designed by architect/engineer Edward Snell, and may be the only surviving example of his work. It has architectural significance for its original bluestone walls, sandstone quoins and Gothic style window openings which remain despite damage caused by the 1927 fire. Together with St Kilda Station (which may contain less original fabric) Werribee is the oldest railway building in the State. It has significance, also, as the oldest country railway building in Victoria. Its fabric and structure provide unique information concerning the design, construction technology and craftsmanship employed in Victoria's pre-government railways.

Werribee Station has great local significance as a focus this century for the development of a central business area in the vicinity; for its role in last century and this in promoting the development of the township and the interests of district farmers; and for its associations with the Chirnside family.

Area of Significance

Remaining parts of the early station buildings, plus 1927 adaptations and signal box.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, p.48.
- [2] Township of Wyndham, Office of Lands and Survey, Melb., 20 July 1863.
- [3] Andrew C. Ward & Associates, corres. with Heritage Unit, Ministry of Planning and Environment, 5 Sept. 1989.
- [4] The Coming of the Railway, in Werribee History Kit, pp.1-5.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust Register - Classified

Victorian Heritage Register - Nominated and being examined

Beamish House (demolished)

41 Synnot St, Werribee

Significance Demolished

Date unknown

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Demolished.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

-

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Heritage Victoria - File only

National Trust - File only (no. 4463)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W80

Werribee Heritage Kit

Police Lock Up - Paddock Site

Synnot St (near cnr Greaves), Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	unknown	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Said to be the site of the police lock-up. No evidence was identified from the field survey.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

An early police lock-up is thought to have been located on the corner of Synnot and Greaves Streets, on the east side of the former police station at 129 Synnot Street.[1] This site was once part of the 69-acre Werribee Police Paddock.[2]

A check of police buildings identified in Bruce Trethowan's study of the Public Works Department in Victoria between 1851 and 1900 failed to find any information about the Werribee Police Station or Lock-Up. Trethowan points out that last century police stations comprised several buildings and might include a sergeant's residence, detached office, stables and a wooden lock-up, possibly portable.[3]

"Lock-ups were a very necessary part of police buildings and there are several situated around Victoria". These buildings were of standard designs and "were set down on lithographed plans that were adjusted to suit particular sites".[4]

The site of the Werribee lock-up is shown as vacant land already on the 1910 "Plan of Subdivision of the Police Paddock".[5] The registered owner of Allotment 1 on 25 May 1943 was M. Brown.[6]

Statement of Significance

This site may have local interest as the location of an early lock-up within the Werribee Police Paddock, if any confirming evidence can be found.

Area of Significance

Requires further field assessment.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further field research.

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Take a Walk around Werribee in Werribee History Kit, p.2 of 3.

[2] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. Town of Werribee, W230E, 17 Aug. 1910.

[3] B. Trethowan, The Public Works Department of Victoria - 1851-1900, Vol. 1. p.141.

[4] B. Trethowan, vol. 1. p.142.

[5] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock Town of Werribee, W230E, 17 Aug. 1910.

[6] Township of Werribee. T. P. 5847.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

Werribee Hospital

Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 021

Photo No. 2/21

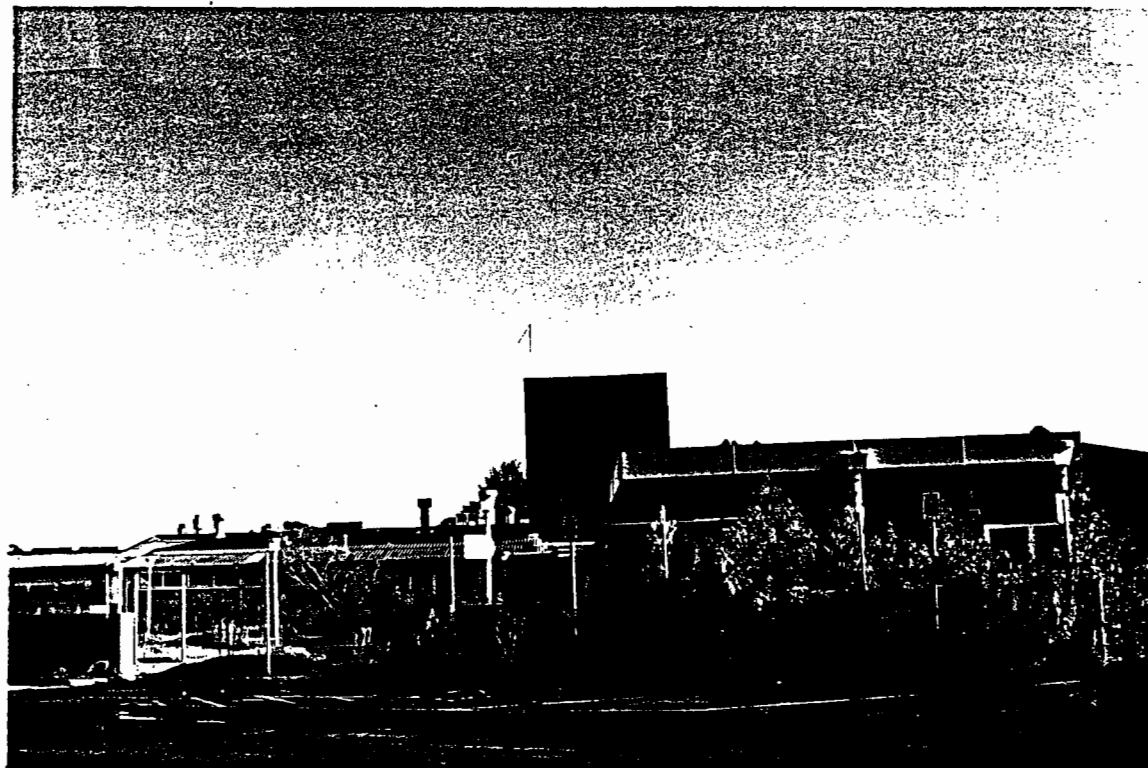
Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/16

Current heritage protection None



Description

Complex of predominantly single storey, cream brick buildings located in a garden setting close to Werribee River. During the field survey it was not possible to access this site as the hospital had already closed.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a complex of Modern buildings that served an important community role.

Area of Significance

Not defined.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.
Werribee Heritage Kit

Muswell

11 Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date late 1930s

Place No. 060

Photo No. 4/28-29

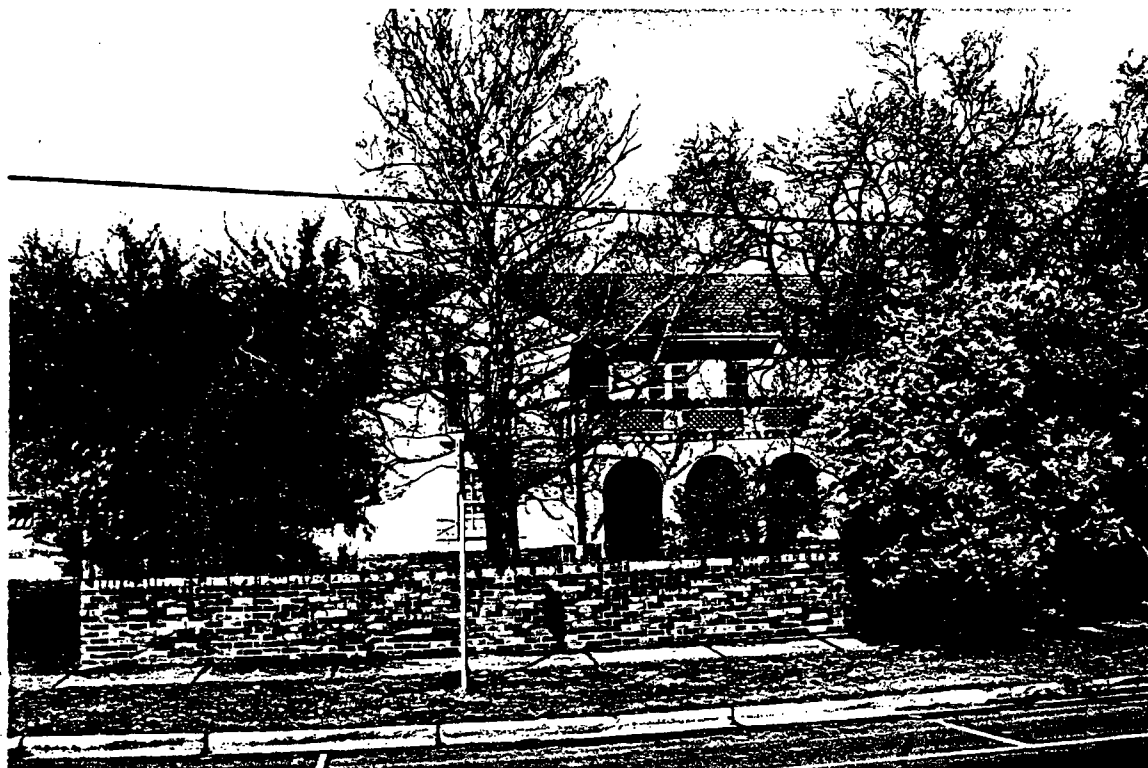
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/04-05

Current heritage protection None



Description

Muswell is a large, two storey Spanish Mission style residence, located at the entry to Werribee township. The property appears to retain a complete ensemble of elements - house, garden walls, fence, garage, garden design and plantings - which together reinforce the overall character of the property.

Muswell is the outstanding example of the Spanish Mission style identified in the Werribee, and would be one of few examples within the western metropolitan region. The design expresses the key characteristics of the style. The use of the round-headed arch, at Muswell used on main windows and as an arcaded loggia entrance; the combination of roughcast, rendered walls and Cordova tiled roof; window shutters; pale surface colours. The interior of the property was not inspected during this study.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

Muswell was built in the late 1930s for Claude S. Creed, a local farmer.[1] In August 1943 Dr Charles H Prowse, a local physician, became the new owner.[2] Dr Prowse had lived previously at Cherry Street in a house owned in the early 1930s by Dr. Richard Manley.[3]

The Synott Street house increased in value during the post-war years of the 1940s and 1950s. Listed at 9 Synott Street, its valuation had increased to 150 pounds by 1946 and to 192 pounds by 1952-53.[4]

Muswell was most probably architect-designed[5] and is in the Spanish Mission style, popular in a number of Melbourne's suburbs during the inter-war period. This style "was derived from the American South West coast and to a lesser extent Spain and the Mediterranean". A recent study of inter-war houses noted the

special features of a Spanish Mission residence as including a cordova tiled roof, arcaded loggia or porch, balcony, arched windows, and window shutters.[6] These features are found in Muswell, which retains its original double garage and garden plantings and design typical of the period.

Comparable examples of two-storey Spanish Mission residences have been identified at 14 Glen Road, Toorak and at 102 Caroline Street, South Yarra.[7]

Statement of Significance

Muswell has regional significance as an excellent and intact example of a two-storey Spanish Mission residence of the inter-war period. It is notable for its arcaded porch, balcony, cordova tiled roof, arched windows and window shutters, and for its original double garage and garden plantings and design typical of that era. It has local significance for its associations with Dr Charles H. Prowse, a well-known Werribee physician.

Area of Significance

Whole of the allotment, including house, garage, front and garden fences in the Spanish Mission style, and the overall garden design and mature plantings.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Register of the National Estate

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research to identify the architect would assist in comparative assessment against other examples of the architect's work.

References

- [1] Werribee District Historical Society information.
- [2] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards 1941-56. No. 1312 NAV 100 pounds. (Transfer from Claude S. Creed 13 Aug. 1943.)
- [3] Shire of Werribee. RB 1933-34 Central Riding No. 1351. NAV 65 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuer's Cards.
- [5] Miles Lewis Architectural Index of Australia Checked.
- [6] Bryce Raworth, Our Inter-War Houses, pp.16, 17.
- [7] Bryce Raworth, Our Inter-War Houses, pp.16, 17.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Police House (former)

129 Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1910

Place No. 022

Photo No. 2/22

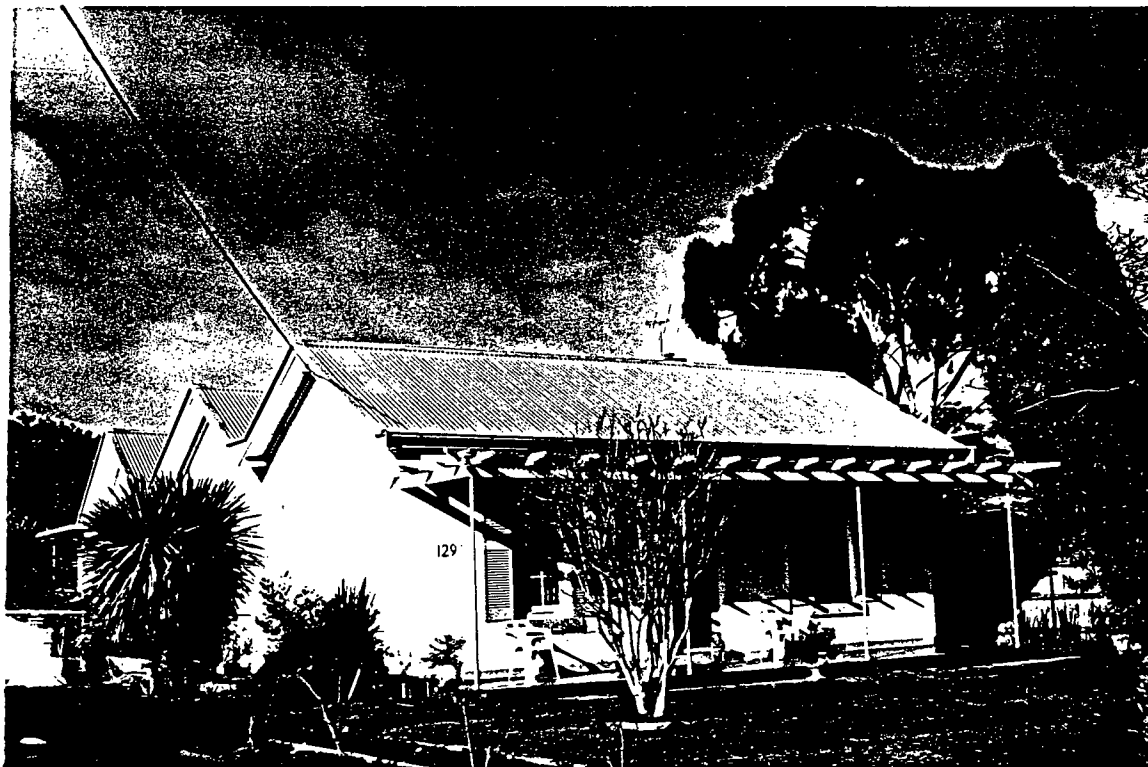
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/17

Current heritage protection None



Description

A simple cottage comprising three gabled sections, the front two sections in brick and the rear section in timber. The main facade is symmetrical in form, with a central entry and a single double-hung sash window on either side. Each sash has six-panes, suggesting an early date for the house than can be confirmed through present research. The house appears to have stone window sills and perhaps stone foundations.

The house has been altered. The face brickwork has been painted, and the verandah removed and replaced with a pergola. No other early site features were noted.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

A Police Station with several smaller outbuildings on its west side and a pair of small buildings at the rear of the station fence are indicated in Allotment 3 in Synnot Street on the 1910 "Plan of Subdivision of the Police Paddock in the Township of Werribee".[1] This is the site of the present triple-gabled cottage, the front two sections of brick and the rear section of timber, at 129 Synnot Street.

The Police Paddock is shown on an early 1857 map of the Township of Wyndham (the early name for Werribee).[2] This 69-acre paddock was bounded on the north side by Synnot Street and on the east by Greaves Street. On its west were the banks of the Werribee River.[3] A police station was indicated on the Synnot/Greaves Street corner of the Police Paddock in an 1860s Geological Survey of Victoria map.[4] A Police Office was recorded at Wyndham in the 1865 Baillieres "Victorian Gazetteer".

The exact date of construction of the present buildings on Allotment 3 is unknown. An inspection in April

1906 reported that "The Paddock is occupied by the police, and the Barracks and police buildings are built on it." [5] "Barracks" provided living quarters for colonial policemen. However, they were often very humble buildings. The ones for the Melbourne police district prior to 1859, when new barracks were built, were "small and inconvenient wooden houses..." [6]

The constable in charge at Werribee in 1906 complained that the location of the police building in Synnot Street was "too far away from the Centre of the Township" and said that a nearer site had been offered to the police. [7]

The Police Reserve was revoked in April 1909. This was followed in 1910 by the subdivision of the Police Paddock for closer settlement. As we have seen, the outline of a Police Station with a number of outbuildings was shown on the 1910 plan. [8]

The former police station was retained and became a private residence. It is thought to have been incorporated into the present house at 129 Synnot Street. [9] A recent township map shows the subdivision of Allotment 3 into Allotments 3 and 3A. The registered owner of Allotment 3 (the site of the former police station and of 129 Synnot Street) in July 1940 was C. N. Pollard. Allotment 3A on its west side was then recorded as the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Depot. [10] A Police Station was opened in Duncans Road in 1938. [11]

Statement of Significance

This cottage, some of which is thought to date from the pre-1910 period, has local significance as Werribee's former police house, an important public building within a rural community.

Area of Significance

Cottage

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Further research to determine earliest date of building.

References

- [1] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. Town of Werribee. Acquired under Closer Settlement, W230E, 17 Aug. 1910.
- [2] Suburban Lands Adjoining the Township of Wyndham, Crown Lands Office, Melb. 20 Oct. 1857.
- [3] Lands Department File, Police Paddock c49419.
- [4] Geological Survey of Victoria. No. 30. M. D. 20(A), C. P. O. V.
- [5] Lands Dept. File. Police Paddock c49419.
- [6] Robert Haldane, *The People's Force. A history of the Victoria Police*, p.58.
- [7] Lands Dept. File. Police Paddock c49419.
- [8] Plan of Subdivision of Police Paddock. Town of Werribee. W230E, 17 Aug. 1910.
- [9] *Take a Walk Around Werribee in Werribee History Kit*, p.2 of 3.
- [10] Township of Werribee. T. P. 5847.
- [11] *Links with the Past in Werribee History Kit*, p. 13 of 14.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

Miss Black's Home for Children (demolished)

133 Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance	Demolished	Date	unknown	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Demolished.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

House

19 Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1900

Place No. 059

Photo No. 4/27

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/03

Current heritage protection None



Description

Elaborately detailed, small Victorian farm house located on the entry to Werribee township. The main facade has a central entry door with fan and side lights. To each side is a three-sided bay windows with double hung sash windows. The verandah retains original detailing: a convex hipped roof, turned timber posts and cast iron lace (sunflower pattern). Two elaborately moulded chimneys also remain.

The house retains its overall form and much of its external detailing. The garden contains a large olive tree and fruit trees in the rear garden. The major change has been the cladding of the house with 'imitation brick'. The front fence is also recent.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The site of this property (in Crown Allotment 25, Parish of Deutgam) was once part of five acres leased in the late 1870s by Philip Scarborough, labourer. Scarborough also owned the adjacent Crown Allotment 26.[1] Both allotments faced the Melbourne Road, now Synnot Street Extension. Lands Department records show that Scarborough did not live on his land or cultivate it, claiming it was "too hard for the plough".[2]

In 1880 the land in Crown Allotments 25 and 26 were transferred to Patrick Nolan, Shire Engineer. This transfer was despite a complaint from Abraham Beamish, who said that he had a large family to support "dependent on my exertions", while Nolan was "Engineer to the Shire of Wyndham, and in receipt of a salary upward of four hundred pounds per annum".[3] Nolan did not live on his land, residing in the township, but the whole of the five acres in Allotment 25 was fenced and in 1883 "sown with oats for hay". There were no buildings or other improvements. Nolan secured the Crown Grant in that year.[4]

Five years later, in 1888, there was a subdivision into numbers of small township allotments of part of Crown Allotments 25 and 26 in the P. J. Nolan Estate. Gladstone Place and Salisbury Street were created. The future site of 19 Synnot Street became Lot 8A, fronting the Melbourne Road, opposite the "planted reserve" known now as Kelly Park.[5]

A farm house built on 8A was associated at least from the turn of the century with Robert J. Brown, farmer. In 1901-1902 it was rated as a house on half an acre.[6] The following year Brown was rated for a house and half an acre on a sub-lot of Crown Allotment 25.[7] This dwelling was identified in 1906 as on two roads in Synnot Street.[8] Brown also owned a homestead on 465 acres in part of Crown Allotment 1B, valued in 1902-3 at 270 pounds.[9] This property was taken over by the Land Purchase Board in 1907.[10]

A new owner of the Synnot Street house was rated in 1909. He was William C. Densley, auctioneer.[11] By the 1920s, Densley owned the dwelling on Lots 7 and 8A, and Land in Lots 9 and 11 in Salisbury Street.[12] Mrs Georgina Densley was the owner of the dwelling in Lot 8A in 1925,[13] which was occupied in the early 1930s by Harry Densley.[14]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as a relatively intact example of a turn-of-the-century farm house, now located within the boundaries of Werribee township, and built on an 1888 township subdivision created by Patrick Nolan, then Shire Engineer.

Area of Significance

House and olive tree in front garden. Fruit trees at rear are part of an older garden, but are not included specifically.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Land File 2437/49.
- [2] Land File 2437/49.
- [3] Land File 2437/49.
- [4] Land File 2437/49.
- [5] Lodged Plan 2082.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1901-1902 East Riding No. entry No. NAV 23 pounds.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1902-1903 East Riding No. 2895.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1906-1907 East Riding No. 3130.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1902-3 East Riding No. 2894.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1907-8 East Riding No. 3151. NAV 348 pounds.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1909-10 East Riding No. 3525.
- [12] Shire of Werribee RB 1922-23 Central Riding No. 5. 447, 448. NAVS 36 pounds, six pounds.
- [13] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding No. 620.
- [14] Shire of Werribee RB 1932-33 Central Riding No. 1242.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Community Centre (fmr Miss Davis House)

2 Synnot Street, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	-	Place No.	057	Photo No.	4/26
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	3/02
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Gable-roofed, single fronted cottage with scalloped bargeboard and finial. The cottage has a hipped convex verandah across the front. Two side windows are sheltered by press metal window hoods (similar to those on the Davis house in Watton Street). Two tall, brick and render chimneys remain, their tulip shape suggesting a 1910-20 date of construction. Remnants of a timber picket fence remain within the hedge.

This cottage and the Davis house and shop in Watton Street were once part of the same property, and the visual connection between the three elements is important.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The cottage now leased as the Werribee Community Centre office was reputedly one of three houses on the Davis family's Cowies Hill property at Tarneit. Part of a second cottage now forms a section of the Davis residence at 11 Watton Street.[1]

The cottage in the Synnot Street Extension is located in Allotment 5 of Block 22 in the Werribee Township. There were a number of earlier buildings on this allotment, including a shop and dwelling owned from the late 1890s by the Beamish family and occupied by John McKeown, baker.[2] By 1910-11, Mrs Anastasia Beamish was the owner of the shop and dwelling on Allotment 5 valued at 40 pounds and occupied still by McKeown.[3]

In 1921-22, according to Shire rate records, a new house was recorded on Allotment 5, owned and occupied by Mrs Mary Davis.[4] The earlier buildings on the site, the shop and dwelling, were rated now to Mrs Jane

McKeown.[5] The McKeown house ceased to be rated by 1925, when presumably it was removed from the site. In that year the valuation of Mary Davis' house increased to 40 pounds.[6] A more detailed history is provided for the adjoining Davis Hardware and House in 11-17 Watton Street.

Statement of Significance

This cottage has local significance for its associations with the Davis family, early district settlers and a successful township business family.

Area of Significance

- Cottage (especially street and visible eastern facades) and visual relationship between this cottage and the Davis house and store in Watton Street.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Vera Davis, pers. comm.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 East Riding No.3112 NAV 8 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 East Riding No.3298.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1921-22 East Riding No.6057 NAV 25 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1921-22 East Riding No.6148.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 East Riding No.615.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

St Thomas' Church of England

Synnot Street (SE cnr Greaves St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1859, 1900

Place No. 024

Photo No. 2/26-29

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/19-20

Current heritage protection None



Description

St Thomas' comprises a complex of church buildings: the 1859 timber Gothic church, 1900 brick church, a brick hall that appears to date from the 1940/50s, and a Victorian house at the rear (at 38-40 Pyke Street).

The early timber church is located behind the present church (relocated to this position?). The building retains a number of interesting features - narrow Gothic windows with timber label moulds, bead-edged weatherboards, and pressed metal wall linings internally.

The 1900 church has a distinctly domestic character and scale, with Edwardian (or Federation) design elements such as the gabled-roof forms, ridge tiles, decorative bargeboards and half timbering to the gable, face brick work with rendered dressings around windows and on buttresses. The window detailing is unusual, avoiding the more common Gothic; instead paired round-head arched windows are set below a squared label mould. A recent building has been constructed immediately west of the 1900 church, and is attached to the facade of the church (which is now entered through this new building). The design of the new building is in no way sympathetic to the character of the 1900 church. Another recent change is the construction of a small 'shelter' between the church and Synnot Street. While it uses Edwardian detailing, it also partly obscures the church.

The brick church hall is a simple, gable-roofed building with a tiled roof. The main facade has a simple symmetry, with three nine-paned windows and a cross symbol near the peak of the gable. A recent heating flue interrupts this symmetry. A link has been constructed between the hall and the 1859 church. A plaque records that the hall was dedicated on 2/6/1956.

The house at the rear appears to date from the 1880/90s, but has been externally altered, with external wall and roof cladding and loss of its original verandah impacting on its appearance. The overall form, windows and front entry, and chimneys are Victorian.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

This red brick church, constructed in 1900,[1] was designed by the Melbourne architects, Inskip and Butler, who specialised in the design of Arts and Crafts buildings. This firm designed St. Alban's at Armadale, completed in 1898, described in a recent study of Victorian churches as "perhaps the first really up-to-date church in the colony for thirty years", and the first in the Arts and Crafts style.[2]

St. Thomas' at Werribee replaced an earlier timber Anglican church, which has been retained at the rear of the site. This is said to have been built in 1859. Thomas Chirnside donated 100 pounds towards the erection of this first church.[3]

The Chirnside family of Werribee Park was associated also with the present church. On 24 October 1900 John Percy Chirnside, Thomas' nephew, laid the foundation stone of the new brick church. The designing architects, Inskip and Butler, had other associations with the Chirnsides. In the same year, John Percy's father, Andrew Spencer Chirnside, commissioned them to design his Newminster Park residence near Camperdown.[4] It is regarded as a fine example of the use of the Arts and Crafts style.[5]

Walter Richmond Butler, who became "the darling of the Melbourne and Western District Establishment," employed the Arts and Crafts idiom for both his ecclesiastical and domestic buildings.[6] Born in Pensford, England, Butler came under the influence of the British architects and craftsmen who helped to establish the Arts and Crafts movement last century.[7] This movement, founded on the writings of William Morris, became influential in Victoria into the 1920s. It "emphasised craftsmanship and the honest expression of materials and construction".[8] Butler, H. H. Kemp and Robert Haddon were among its earliest practitioners in Victoria. Dr. Miles Lewis in a recent study of Victoria's churches includes a number of examples of what he describes as "Arts and Crafts eclectic", a 20th century style in which the Arts and Crafts movement was "shorn of its traditional medieval associations".[9]

Butler arrived in Melbourne in 1888 and commenced practice the following year in partnership with Beverley Usher. In 1895 Butler became Diocesan Architect to the Church of England. He formed a partnership with the architect, George Charles Inskip, in 1896, a partnership that lasted until 1906. The firm was responsible for a number of notable works, mainly in the Arts and Crafts style. They designed brick churches at Armadale, Daylesford, East Melbourne, Maffra, Merrigum and Werribee in Victoria, and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.[10] Not all these churches were in the Arts and Crafts style. The Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Annunciation at 186-196 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne, for example, was designed in 1900-1902 in a style described at the time as "Byzantine of the Orthodox Character".[11] It is "the oldest purpose-built Greek Orthodox Church in Victoria".[12]

Inskip and Butler's major Arts and Crafts church is St. Alban's at Armadale (1898). This is notable for "its striking facade incorporating a large five-light lancet window, flanking octagonal turrets and arch, with brickwork in diaper patterns". The church also has a "distinctive brick interior".[13]

Further research and an architectural inspection of the interior of St. Thomas' at Werribee is needed to determine the significance of this building within Inskip and Butler's church work, particularly the brick churches designed by the firm in the late 1890s and early 1900s.

Statement of Significance

St. Thomas' has at least local, and possibly higher, architectural significance as an example of the early work of the firm of Inskip and Butler, which specialised in designing brick churches in the Arts and Crafts style. The present church is a major component in a complex that includes the 1900 brick church, an earlier 1859 timber church, a 1940s/50s hall, and an altered Victorian house. The complex has at least local significance as a church complex retaining a sequence of development stages, including an early church (possibly the earliest remaining in the municipality) and reflecting important local historical associations with the Chirnside family of Werribee Park.

Area of Significance

1900 church, 1859 church, 1940s/50s hall and house. Also front fence on Synnot Street. Modern, brown brick extension to 1900 church is excluded.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further architectural research and comparison to determine its significance in relation to the work of Inskip and Butler.

References

- [1] Foundation stone dated 24 Oct. 1900.
- [2] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.80.
- [3] Churches in Werribee History Kit, p. 1 of 5.
- [4] Building, Engineering and Mining Journal, 21 April 1900.
- [5] Terence Lance and Jessie Serle, Australians at Home, p.41.
- [6] Lane & Serle, p.392.
- [7] Lane & Serle, p.42.
- [8] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.158.
- [9] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.35.
- [10] Miles Lewis, The Australian Architectural Index.
- [11] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.53.
- [12] Miles Lewis, p.53.
- [13] Miles Lewis, p.80.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

Crossroads Uniting Church and Manse

Synnot Street, cnr Duncans Rd, Werribee

Significance State significance

Date 1884

Place No. 067

Photo No. 5/03-08

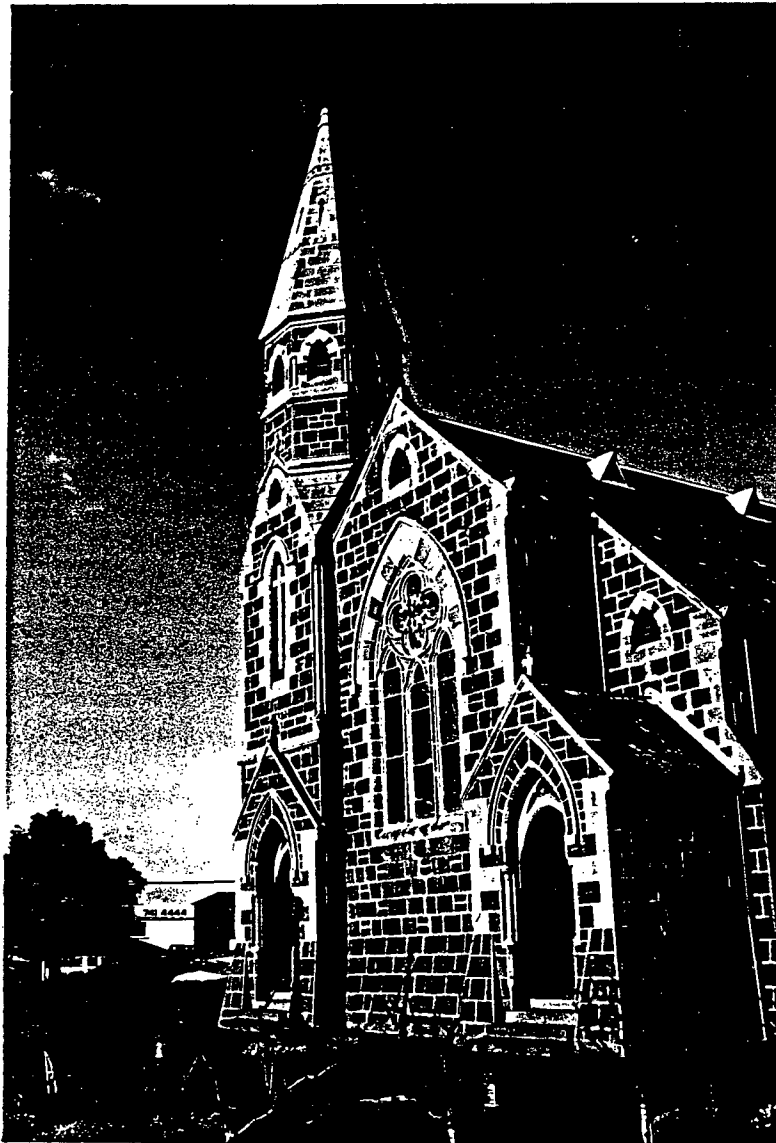
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/13-15

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Register



Description

This church complex comprises the church, the manse at 21 Duncans Road, the 1921 church hall and the grounds. The church, originally St Thomas the Apostle, is constructed of bluestone with Barrabool sandstone used for quoins and detailing.

The architectural importance of the Werribee Church has been examined in a recent study of Victoria's churches. The editor, Dr Miles Lewis, has described the former St. Thomas the Apostle as "a handsome bluestone church... with interesting engaged colonettes on an octagonal tower, intact iron finials and surprising Venetian Gothic arches". Internally, Dr Lewis describes the relocated Chirnside pew as "finely carved with a mixture of late Norman and Ionic motifs which is quite exceptional". The church is notable also for its Fergusson and Uric stained glass.[8]

Externally, it has been identified as having "stylistic similarities to the Presbyterian Church at Wickliffe, with its distinctive octagonal tower".[9] This 1861 bluestone church with Waurn Ponds stone dressings, had a tower added in 1878 from the designs of Alexander Davidson.[10] Like the Werribee Church the

Wickliffe Church is in the French Gothic style. Other bluestone churches designed by Alexander Davidson include the Presbyterian Church at Mortlake (1861-62); the Wesleyan (now Lutheran) Church at Mortlake (1867); and the Presbyterian Church at Rokewood (1866 with a 1905 spire).[11]

The manse, built at the same time as the church is also built of bluestone with Barrabool sandstone detailing and a slate roof. It is a large house, with a verandah enclosing the front sections on three sides. Large front windows, each comprising a larger central window and two side windows, are set in gabled bays. Carved timber bargeboards remain on both gables. The central front entry is recessed between these two bays. The verandah is set on fine cast iron posts and retains its lacework. Elements of the manse garden - primarily several deciduous fruit trees - remain.

Between the manse and the church is a more recent house (perhaps dating from the 1940s).

The brick church hall is a simple gabled building, with a small gabled entry. A large semi-circular window is the main feature. The hall dates from 1921, with the foundation stone marking its unveiling by C.T. Chirnside.

The grounds along Synnot Street provide the setting for the church. On the corner of Synnot Street and Duncans Road are two large trees, a Silky Oak and a cedar. The fence along Synnot Street was built in 1963 of stones from William Leake's home, including a lintel carved with the date 1877. William Leake was the second Shire President.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

The former St. Thomas the Apostle, now the Crossroads Uniting Church, was dedicated and opened as a Presbyterian Church on 28 September 1884.[1] The associated bluestone manse was completed the same year.[2] Both buildings were designed by the notable Geelong architect, Alexander Davidson. Both the land, church and manse were funded by one family, the Chirnsides of Werribee Park.[3] The complex also contains a brick hall, the foundation stone of which was laid on 16 April 1921 by G. T. Chirnside.

The first meeting of a Presbyterian congregation in Wyndham Shire was in early November 1866. It was conducted by the Rev. Andrew Hanna in a place of worship provided by the Church of England. A first manse was "built a mile out of town on the Ballan Road".[4] It is not known if this building remains.

Two decades later, in 1883, the Rev. William White was invited from Scotland to take charge of St. Thomas' Presbyterian Church at Werribee. This was "mainly through the interest of Thomas Chirnside". A first Kirk Session was held in November 1883. The following year, on 5 February 1884, Thomas Chirnside laid the foundation stone of the new church.[5]

An "Argus" article reported that the new church would be "in the Gothic style of bluestone with Barrabool Hills stone dressing and will have a 90 foot tower at the north-east angle". The builder was a Mr Harding of Geelong.[6]

A later article in September 1884 told of the opening of the church "erected by the generosity of the Chirnside family" and that of the manse that had "also been built". The new building was described as a "stone church" with "a graceful spire which can be seen from the surrounding district". The cost of the church and manse was nearly 4,000 pounds.[7]

The Werribee Church has historical interest for the initials "T. C." (Thomas Chirnside) on one arm of a weather-vane on the steeple. It is said that the bluestone in the wall around the church, added in 1963, is from the old Leake's dairy at Truganina.[12]

The Church, its manse, and land (handed over to the Trustees in 1902 by the Chirnsides) are on the Victorian Heritage Register, while the Church is classified by the National Trust.[13]

Statement of Significance

This 1884 landmark bluestone church and manse has State significance as a fine example of the church work of the notable Geelong architect, Alexander Davidson. Architecturally the church is noted for its octagonal tower, intact iron finials, Venetian Gothic arches, and finely carved Chirnside pew.

The church, manse and hall are of regional historical significance for their associations with the Chirnsides of Werribee Park who funded the whole complex.

Area of Significance

Church, hall, manse and grounds (including trees). The more recent house in Duncans Road between the church and manse is not significant.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Victorian Heritage Register

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?**References**

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.127.

[2] Churches in Werribee History Kit, p.2 of 5.

[3] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.154.

[4] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.127.

[5] James, p.127.

[6] Argus 6 Feb. 1884.

[7] Argus 30 Sept. 1884.

[8] Miles Lewis, Victorian Churches, p.154.

[9] Lewis, p.154.

[10] Lewis, p.91.

[11] Lewis, pp. 137, 138, 132.

[12] Werribee History Kit, p.1 of 5.

[13] Register of Historic Buildings No. 628; National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 3547.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust Register - Classified (No. 3547)

Victorian Heritage Register - File No. 602319

Werribee Heritage Kit

Irrigation: Site

Tameit Road (cnr Shaws), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 006

Photo No. 1/20

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/01

Current heritage protection None



Description

Row of trees in a reserve on the east side of the road: peppercorn trees at the northern end and eucalypts along the balance of the reserve. Other plantings (cypresses and eucalypts) extend further east along Shaws Road on the boundary of the Animal Research Institute. Peppercorn trees are said to mark the site of an early irrigation scheme.[1]

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

Of insufficient significance to warrant research as part of the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as the site of an early irrigation scheme. Further research required.

Area of Significance

Peppercorn trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Investigate extent of irrigation site to determine if other evidence may remain.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95 - Frances Overmars

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Water Tower & office

Tower Road, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date 1925

Place No. 061

Photo No. 4/30-31

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/06

Current heritage protection None



Description

Brick and render, single storey office building, domestic in scale, dominated by the front entry with 'State Rivers and Water Supply Commission' name plate above. The building is substantially intact externally. Changes include painting of the face brick quoins and lower walls, and an extension to the rear.

Next to the office is the large concrete water tower used to create sufficient water pressure for distribution throughout the flat Werribee South area. The tank sits on top of a slightly narrower base.

Another important feature on the site are the two large groups of peppercorn trees. There are also several other workshop buildings on the site: these have not been inspected closely.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

See Werribee Irrigation System.

Statement of Significance

Of regional significance as part of the Werribee Irrigation System which had an important impact on the development of the Werribee area.

Area of Significance

Site, including office building, water tower, peppercorn trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W12

Werribee Heritage Kit

Western Regional Industrial Heritage Study (1989) 0294

Mervyn Smith Site (Joseph Lanyon Reserve)

Vincent Crescent, Werribee

Significance Not significant

Date

Place No. 009

Photo No. 2/00

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small local park, located within a Housing Commission estate. Planted with eucalypts and other Australian shrubs. All the plantings appear recent.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine.

History

Identified as Mervyn Smith site.[1] Insufficient indication of significance and lack of site evidence meant the site did not warrant research as part of the Wyndham Heritage Study..

Statement of Significance

Not significant.

Area of Significance

-

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

The Manor (remnants)

Wattamolla Ave, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1896-96

Place No. 013

Photo No. 2/09, 12

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/10

Current heritage protection None



Description

Retaining wall along the western edge of the Werribee River, plantings along the river and large trees scattered through a 1960s housing estate are all that remains of The Manor, once a grand house with extensive gardens.

A large Bunya Bunya is located on the corner of Anembo Court and a large elm in the garden of 16 Wattamolla Avenue. There are also several other trees in Manorvale Parade and Querbing Street that appear to have once been part of the Manor property. Along the river are a large group of pines and further north a major clump of plantings close to the bluestone wall. These include a large Moreton Bay Fig and a mix of trees and garden plants, some probably recent plantings by local residents.

In Werribee Street is a group of elm trees, once associated with The Manor and now within a public park within a new subdivision.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

Only remnants have survived of the Manor, the 40-roomed house built in 1895-96 for Percy Chirnside, son of the notable pastoralist, Andrew Chirnside. After Andrew's death in 1890, the large Werribee Park Estate was divided between his sons, George T. and John Percy (later Captain Percy) Chirnside. A commissioned officer in the Victorian Field Artillery Brigade, Percy was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1893. He retired from the brigade in 1899.[1]

George's share included Werribee Park and the Point Cook Homestead.[2]

According to one account, 'Percy found that the 16,000 hectares which became his portion were in the less attractive country above the railway line, and that he had to buy a site on which to build a house'. The land he purchased sloped down to the river and had belonged to George Darbyshire, the first Chief Engineer of the Victorian Railways.[3]

The new house, 'with its elegant interior and beautifully laid-out gardens became one of the show places of the district - the centre of entertainments, picnics and garden parties, as well as being the head of a farming and grazing property'.[4]

After he had subdivided much of the land, selling off small blocks to tenant farmers, Percy sold the Manor property in 1920. Subsequently it had several owners, including Phillip Lock, who bought the property in the late 1930s and turned it into a racing stud. Then, Michael Galvin, the Werribee Shire President, owned it, passing it to a niece 'and thence into the Hayes family'.[5]

During the Second World War the Manor was used as an RAAF hospital. Negotiations to buy it and use it as a Church of England boarding school fell through on the death of Sidney Myer. There was also a scheme by Ernest C. Rolls, a Melbourne theatrical entrepreneur, to turn it into a film studio. This also fell through.

In 1966, while the Hayes family was in residence, the house caught fire. The family escaped without injury, but only remnants were left of the building. 'Its name is perpetuated in the Manor housing estate'.[6]

Statement of Significance

This place has local significance as an example of the subdivision of large district pastoral estates for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

Large trees and stone wall remnants of The Manor. Detailed investigation of the river-side site should occur prior to any changes to the area.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Detailed investigation of the site to determine precisely the plantings that date from The Manor, and to determine the function of the parts of the property where plantings remain. This would assist with management and with interpretation.

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] 'Links with the Past,' from Werribee History Kit, p.1 of 14.
- [2] 'Links with the Past,' p.1.
- [3] 'Links with the Past,' p.1.
- [4] 'Links with the Past,' p.1.
- [5] 'Links with Past,' p.2.
- [6] 'Links with the Past,' p.2.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Sumiya

6 Wattamolla Ave (cnr Anembo Crt), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date c1960s

Place No. 014

Photo No. 2/10-11

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Sumiya is an interesting example of contemporary design, dating probably from the 1960s. The simple lines, with strong horizontal and vertical elements, and elegant entry reflect both contemporary and Japanese design. The garden is consistent in style and period with the house. While Werribee has several fine examples of modern architectural design (for example, the Carter houses), this far smaller house demonstrates a design quality unusual in Werribee's post-war houses.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

The history of this house has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an example of good domestic architecture from the 1960s. Further research may suggest a higher ranking.

Area of Significance

House and garden, to the extent of the areas visible from the street..

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research into the designer/architect would assist in appreciating more fully the significance of this interesting house.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Little House

Wattle Avenue, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. 064

Photo No. 4/36-37

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/10

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large Edwardian timber house, asymmetrical in form with return verandah, and an elaborate front entry (with side and fanlights). The main windows are double-hung, twin-paned sashes; there is a three-sided bay window with highlight windows. The chimneys are also elaborate, with rendered caps; the roof has been replaced with an imitation tile. The house is set within extensive grounds, retaining a number of large trees including peppercorns and eucalypts.

The house appears to have once been part of a larger property. The reserve on the north side contains large trees, and there are two large olive trees opposite (within the road reserve); these appear to have once been part of this property.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This house has a long association with the Little family, prominent residents and local government officers. It was the home at various times of David Little, Shire Secretary, and Gerald Little, Shire Engineer. The Littles established an orchard on the property. Archbishop Little is Gerald's son. [1]

Statement of Significance

Of local significance as an outstanding example of an Edwardian house in Werribee, with long associations with the Little family, prominent local residents.

Area of Significance

House, mature trees within property grounds, mature trees in reserve to the north, olive trees on road reserve

opposite (on the east side of Wattle Street).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further attempts to research the history of this house.

References

[1] Bill Wall, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

22 Wattle Avenue, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 065

Photo No. 5/01

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/11

Current heritage protection None



Description

Simple timber cottage, probably dating from c1910s, with high pitched gable roof and a verandah across the street facade. The cottage is symmetrical in form with a central entry door and double-hung sash windows (each sash having two panes). There is an external chimney on the northern wall. The house has little decoration except for the strut brackets on the verandah.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This history of this house has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a good example of a simple timber cottage. Research into its history may require a reassessment of significance.

Area of Significance

Cottage.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

The history of this house could be investigated.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

19 Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 066

Photo No. 5/02

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/12

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber house with a gabled hip roof and unusual paired windows. Style is typical of farm houses built around 1900-1910.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

Not able to be researched as part of the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a typical farm house from the early years of this century; research may reveal interesting historical associations.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

The history of this house could be investigated.

References

-

Producers Dairying Co. Factory

Wattle Street (cnr Princes Hwy), Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	1930s	Place No.	132	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Vacant site, located on the eastern corner of the intersection of Wattle Street and Princes Highway (opposite the City of Wyndham civic offices). The site is also bounded by Bailey Street. There are no apparent above-surface remains of the Factory, with the possible exception of some trees here and there on the site boundary. A 'For Lease' sign on the site indicates that it is to be redeveloped as a fast food restaurant.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

From the 1890s improvements in irrigation and better cultivation of fodder crops led to the establishment of large mechanised milk factories throughout Victoria that revolutionised the production of milk, butter and cheese. The formation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1905, following the amalgamation of local water supply trusts, also "resulted in improved irrigation and dairy production in both Bacchus Marsh and Werribee".[1]

Later, "by the mid 20th century economics of transportation of milk had made it cheaper to centralise dairies in big cities... so nearly all the small regional dairies progressively closed down".[2]

The Federal Milk Factory founded at Bacchus Marsh in 1915 was "one of the two largest milk factories in Australia until after World War 2". This factory produced powdered and condensed milk for both the Australian and overseas markets.[3]

During the 1920 the Werribee Settlers Co-Op Dairy Company had a milk factory in Station Street. This was rated in 1920-21 as a factory on two roods of land, owned by the Company and the Railways Department.[4] In 1924, the Werribee milk producers sold their Station Street factory to the Federal Milk Company.[5]

The Federal Milk Company erected a new brick factory "at the Melbourne end of town".[6] The new site was in Wattle Avenue. The depression closed down this condensed milk factory. Early in 1932 "the company found itself unable to dispose of anything like the full quota of milk products which it could manufacture at its Werribee factory". So the company decided that "its production at Bacchus Marsh would suffice to meet sales".[7]

The Werribee Settlers Dairying Co-Operative believe that the abandoned Federal Dairy Milk Company factory in Wattle Avenue would "make an excellent fresh milk factory". In May 1935, Co-Operative shareholders decided to erect new premises on the site. This was on land "purchased from the estate of the late Mr W. Ison".[8] Rate records confirm that in 1934-35 about six acres of land in Allotment 1E of the Werribee Estate was purchased from Ison.[9] This was on the corner of Wattle Avenue and the Melbourne Road (now the Princes Highway).

The new building was designed in brick, concrete and steel. No timber was provided for in the plans of the new building, that would be partly two-storey and partly one-storey. The company proposed to "convert all surplus milk into butter, as well as to manufacture other by-products".[10]

Statement of Significance

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

The site of the Wattle Street factory is of local interest because of its associations with the development of the district dairying industry during the inter-war years.

Area of Significance

None

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Gary Vines, Farm and Dairy, 1993, pp. 10, 11.
- [2] Gary Vines, Farm and Dairy, p.10.
- [3] Gary Vines, Farm and Dairy, pp.10, 11.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 Central Riding No. 6302. NAV 55 pounds.
- [5] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.113
- [6] K. N. James, p.114.
- [7] K. N. James, p.113.
- [8] K. N. James, p.114.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 Central Riding No. 1925. NAV 50 pounds.
- [10] K. N. James, p.114.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W10

Davis Hardware & House

11-17 Watton St (cnr Synnot St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. 056

Photo No. 4/25

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/01

Current heritage protection None



Description

Davis Hardware is well-known locally as one of Werribee's earliest shops, with the Davis house (adjoining) being local landmarks. (1)

The Davis Hardware store is a timber building located to the east of the house. It has a gable roof and large doors on one side. The building has been extended to the rear. Parts of the building are clad in corrugated iron. A bluestone cobbled crossing remains on Watton Street.

Miss Davis house is also built of timber. It is asymmetrical in form with a projecting gable and half verandah. An elaborate gabled entry to the verandah and gabled detailing over the bay window are distinctive features, uncommon in Werribee. Externally the house is substantially intact, retaining its architectural detailing and chimneys.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This residence and small hardware store became one of Werribee's most important business premises with a long association with the Davis family, who came to the district in 1853.[1] Henry Davis, commission and insurance agent, who lived at Little River, was the Shire's first rate collector and assisted the Shire engineer. He died in 1901.[2]

According to Davis records, the store and residence were built in about 1904 for Herbert A. Davis, Henry's son and Vera's father. He lived there with his wife and daughter, their only child who was just two when the family moved in.

In 1905 H. A. Davis was rated for two buildings in Allotment 7 of Block 22 in the Werribee township, the site of the buildings at 11-17 Watton Street.[3] According to Vera, now 94, but with an excellent memory, the associated residence was part of one of three cottages moved from the Davis family property at Cowies Hill in the Parish of Tarneit. Additions were later made to this house. Two of these cottages were moved to Davis properties in the township, the third remaining at Cowies Hill. All three reputedly originally came from North Melbourne and are made of fine durable timber. An RGO Search confirmed that Frederick, Henry and Percy Davis owned the Cowies Hill property in 1899, some two years before Henry's accidental death.[4]

As additions were made to the residence its valuation rose and by 1910-11 was 20 pounds.[5] The valuation of the store, then occupied by Joseph Scarbrough, carpenter, was still only 10 pounds.[6] By 1920-21 the valuation of the residence had risen to 35 pounds.[7]

The Davis family business in Watton Street became a prominent local firm, where father and daughter (trained from childhood in the demanding family business) were known throughout the district for their fair and shrewd advice concerning the buying and selling of properties, both in the township and in rural areas. H. A. Davis also purchased a number of properties for his own family. The small hardware store acted as a magnet to local farming families, who could purchase a variety of goods there. It was a popular community meeting-place over many decades.

When H. A. Davis died in 1949 he left all his property to his daughter, including the Watton Street store and residence. A cousin, Horrie, subsequently ran the store. However, Vera continued to work in the family business until she turned 84 and still lives in the residence, which she recently had re-stumped and repainted. She says the timber remains in remarkably good condition. Vera also inherited a number of other shop/residences in the Werribee township, including 83,85,87,97,99 and 101 Watton Street.[8]

Statement of Significance

This property has local significance as important business premises and residence, as a prominent feature in the township's central business area, and for its long associations from the turn of the century until the present, more than 90 years, with the Davis family, early district settlers and successful business people.

Area of Significance

House and store.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

- [1] Short Tour and Map of Township, p.3.
- [2] Vera Davis, grand daughter, pers. comm.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 East Riding Nos. 3133, 3191 NAV 12 and 10 pounds.
- [4] RGO Search 40806.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 No.3759.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB No.3934.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 No.6059.
- [8] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1956 Nos.918, 919, 920, 924, 925, 926.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Chirnside Park

Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1870

Place No. 040

Photo No. 3/22-23

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/35

Current heritage protection None



Description

Chirnside Park is a large park located on a bend in the Werribee River. Well established plantings of pine, Norfolk Island Pine, several large Bunya Bunyas, Moreton Bay Fig and peppercorn trees gradually merge into the remnant River Red Gums vegetation on the riverbank.

The oval is the central feature: the appearance of the timber grandstand suggests it was built in the early twentieth century, perhaps in the late 1910s or 1920s. It is an elegant timber building, and contributes to the character of Chirnside Park. The nearby kiosk appears to be of a similar age. The adjoining clubrooms are new.

The entry gates and Hume and Hovell cairn on the corner of Watton and Werribee Streets are an important feature in the town. There is also a memorial to the 1852 flood.

At the western end of the Park is a natural amphitheatre cut by the river, and nearby are the remains of an earlier concrete swimming pool (Bungey's Pool). There is a concrete platform and pool, plus two weir walls which hold the water. Nearby, within the same bend of the river, is a natural amphitheatre often used for performances. The Anglers Club, a long established use, occupies a building at this end of the Park.

There are also a variety of more recent sporting facilities in the park today, including the Werribee Bowling Club.

Themes

9.6 Sense of community identity

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

The history of this park is associated with the early history of the Wyndham township after the establishment of the Shire in March 1864.[1] Chirnside Park was gazetted in 1870 as a township recreation reserve of 25 acres bounded by Watton Street and the Werribee River.[2] It was known last century as Werribee Park, a name that caused some confusion after the Chirnsides built their grand mansion in 1875.[3]

Early township maps show the site of the park as vacant land in the 1860s, close to a cluster of early public buildings in the block bounded by Watton/Greaves/Synnot and Werribee Streets. Nearby there was an early bridge across the Werribee River; the Shire Pound (the site of the present Werribee District Hospital); an early Anglican building, St. Thomas' on the corner of Synnot and Greaves Street; and the police station in Synnot Street within the extensive Police Paddock.[4]

The recreation reserve was planned at first as a "miniature botanic gardens" in which sporting activities were forbidden. In August 1878 the Shire commissioned Councillors Andrew Chirnside and Patrick Kelly, under the direction of Guilfoyle of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, to spend 75 pounds in the following twelve months on the laying out and planting of the reserve. It is not known if a plan of the original layout of the reserve has survived.[5]

The name Chirnside Park was given to the township's principal recreation reserve at the turn of the century. This was in recognition of the major contributions made by the Chirnside family to the development of the Werribee township.[6] Gwen Hames advises that the Park was named in recognition of Captain Percy Chirnside, but that the original plan was to name it after Elliott Armstrong.

Despite its early history, this century Chirnside Park has become an important sporting venue. From the turn of the century, it was associated with swimming in that part of the Werribee River that bounds it on the north and west. Bungey's Hole, later known as Bungey's Pool, became a popular town swimming place after the Werribee Swimming Club took charge of it in 1908. This recreational usage continued although there was some concern that the water in the pool was also used as a source of domestic supply. In the 1920s it was decided that, instead of constructing new swimming baths, the swimming facilities in the river should be improved. A meeting in September 1925 requested Council to provide dressing sheds at Bungey's Pool. Much later, in the mid-1950s, there was agitation for an Olympic Pool which "resulted in the opening in the early 1960s of the splendid pool in Chirnside Park".[17] However, remains of the first swimming pool are still observable at Chirnside Park.

Statement of Significance

Chirnside Park has local significance as an important community amenity for more than 120 years; for its associations with the history of the early Wyndham township; and for its associations with district sport and recreation.

Area of Significance

The whole of the Park, including the mature trees and remnant vegetation along the river, the grandstand and kiosk, entry gates, Hume and Hovell memorial, earlier swimming pool (in the river). The recent building and facilities are not included.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Investigate the original design, layout and planting scheme for the Park, and determine which, if any, features remain from the 1878 layout and planting (see History). It is not known if a plan of the 1878 scheme survives.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.41.

[2] Lands Department Reserve File 2263.

[3] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.79.

- [4] Geological Survey of Victoria, No. 20, M. D. 20(A), C. P. O. V.
- [5] K. N. James, Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.53.
- [6] K. N. James, p.79.
- [7] K. N. James, p.81.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Mechanics Institute

Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Demolished

Date

Place No. NS

Photo No.

Ownership

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No.

Current heritage protection

Photograph not available.

Description

Werribee Mechanics' Institute has been demolished.

Themes

History

Statement of Significance

Werribee Mechanics' Institute has been demolished.

Area of Significance

Preferred method of heritage protection

Further Investigation?

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Heritage Kit

Silver Birches

Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date 1954

Place No. 041

Photo No. 3/25

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No: 2/36

Current heritage protection None



Description

Silver Birches is a grand residence set in extensive grounds. The house is built in cream brick with a hipped roof, reflecting an oriental influence in the "upturned" eaves. The terracotta roof tiles are flat. The house has two main wings visible from the street - a single storey wing and a two storey wing, the latter apparently the main section of the house. The entry porch is marked by a simple brick colonnade, creating the appearance of an oriental screen. The house name, in wrought iron, is located on the main facade above the porch. The house has only been seen from the front street, and the interiors have not been inspected.

The house and garden are set behind a high brick fence and a row of Norfolk Island Pines on the street boundary. Silver birches line the drive, but appear more recent than the house.

Stylistically, the house is distinctive within Werribee and is of architectural interest. As yet, it has not been possible to determine the architect associated with the house.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This is one of three large residences built in the Werribee township for the Carter family.[1] Dating from 1954, this house (now Silver Birches) was constructed for Walter Carter, Junior.[2] Located on Lot 2 of Block 5 in the Werribee Township, the site was transferred from Dr. C. H. Prowse to Walter Carter on 3 June 1954.[2]

An earlier dwelling on the site valued at 50 pounds was replaced by the new residence valued at 199 pounds in 1954. Silver Birches was completed by 1956 when the valuation had increased to 254 pounds.[2] This

post-Second World War residence was most probably architect designed but its designer is unknown (attempts have been made to contact Peter Carter, a descendant but have so far been unsuccessful).

Statement of Significance

Silver Birches has probable regional significance as one of three large township residences associated with the Carter family, founders of two poultry farms and contributors to the development of this important district industry from the 1920s, and as a distinctive example of a post-Second World War architecture, one of few architect-designed houses in Werribee or the outer western region in this period, and constructed for a prominent district farming family.

Area of Significance

House, fence, Norfolk Island Pines.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Architect/designer.

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Chris Johnston, Rural Heritage Study, Western Region of Melbourne, W5, p.203.

[2] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1954-55 No.764.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Weighbridge, office & Troup Park

Watton Street, Werribee

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	054	Photo No.	4/21
Ownership	Wyndham City Council	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	1/24
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Troup Park is a small reserve containing large peppercorn trees, a palms and smaller shrubs. In one corner of the reserve is the weighbridge building, with the weighbridge set into the roadway alongside.

The weighbridge function - Registered Public Weighbridge No. 328 - comprises a simple brick building with a cream brick parapet and cantilevered roof over the entry, and a weighing apparatus manufactured by Hawke & Co. in Kapunda, SA.

Behind the building is a concrete and metal pipe fence. A water hydrant for filling of fire trucks is located nearby.

Themes

9.3 Establishing community services

History

The history of Troup Park and the weighbridge have not been researched during the present study.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as an attractive landscaped reserve containing some older trees and the weighbridge, the only example noted in the municipality during the field survey.

Area of Significance

Reserve, weighbridge building and apparatus.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

The significance of the weighbridge deserves further investigation, and comparison with other surviving examples.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W48

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W77

Werribee Heritage Kit

Bridge Hotel

197 - 199 Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1926

Place No. 045

Photo No. 4/10

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/15

Current heritage protection None



Description

The Bridge Hotel is a stylish, 1920s building, with architectural detailing relating to the Art Deco style combined with some more conventional elements. It is a two storey building, externally rendered, with a tiled, hip roof. Leadlight windows and some interior features also remain (although detailed internal inspection was not within the scope of this study).

It is a complex and interesting design. The later addition of a shelter for the drive-in bottle shop is not in sympathy.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

The Bridge Hotel in Watton Street, on the corner of Werribee Street, was built in about 1926 on the site of the historic 19th century bluestone Camp Hotel. The earlier hotel, which it replaced, was recorded in the earliest Wyndham Road District rate book and was owned and occupied by Patrick Murphy.[1] The old hotel was associated with the Murphy family until the turn of the century when it became the property of the Carlton Brewing Company. It was rated at this time as the Camp Hotel, stables and store, on one and a half acres of land in Watton Street. Michael Balfour was the hotelkeeper, as he had been from the late 1880s.[2]

The new hotel erected on the site in the middle 1920s was named the Bridge Hotel, as it is still known today. Arthur Fry was associated with the changes that took place between 1925 and 1926, when the valuation of the building on Allotments 1,2 and 3 in Block 6 in Watton Street increased from 280 pounds in 1925-26 to 600 pounds (reduced on appeal to 500 pounds) in 1926-27. The corner allotment was rated for

the first time in the latter assessment.[3]

In more recent times, the ownership of the Bridge Hotel passed to the Kelly family. By the 1930s, Miss Ina Kelly was recorded as the owner and M. J. O. Dawson as the occupier of the Watton Street hotel on Allotments 1-3 and part of 10 in Werribee Street. The valuation was 430 pounds.[4] There may have been some alterations and additions at this time and more substantial ones in the 1950s when Michael Raphael of Essendon became the new owner. The valuation of the hotel, listed at 201 Watton Street, rose following the transfer to Raphael on 10 August 1954, to 973 pounds.[5]

Statement of Significance

This circa 1926 hotel has local significance as one of the township's major hotels, and as an important township building on a landmark site associated last century with the historic bluestone Camp Hotel. It has been a popular community meeting-place for about 70 years.

Area of Significance

1926 hotel, excluding the drive-in bottle shop and other recent additions.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Wyndham Road District RB 1863-64 No.154.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1900-1901 East Riding No.2950 NAV 70 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 East Riding No.867; 1926-27 No.797.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1936-1940 No.765.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-56 No.765.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bank (fmr) - P Di Natale
44 Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date c1920s

Place No. 070

Photo No. 5/11

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 3/18

Current heritage protection None



Description

A two storey former bank building, now transformed with shop fronts inserted into the ground floor and metal-framed windows replacing the original upper storey windows. The building has been rendered (re-rendered?) and has lost some of the architectural detailing expected on a State Bank of the 1920s.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This 1920s former bank is located on Allotment 8 in Block 27 on the corner of Bridge Street on the north side of Watton Street. This block between Bridge and Station Streets, close to the railway station, became an important part of the Werribee township's central business area, and was the site of a number of well-known commercial buildings. A rate book search is needed to confirm the exact date of construction of the former State Savings Bank.

By the 1940s and 1950s, the State Savings Bank and a former ANZ bank and residence were recorded within this important block. They were listed at 38 and 30 Watton Street.[1]

The former State Savings Bank is now occupied by P. Di Natale and listed at 44 Watton Street.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a former bank on a corner site within an important part of Werribee township's central business area close to the railway station.

Area of Significance

Upper level facade, to the extent that the design of the former bank remains.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

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References

[1] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-56 Nos: 1019,1021 NAVS 120 and 75 pounds.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Callanan's Chemist

47 Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1940s

Place No. 055

Photo No. 4/22-24

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/25

Current heritage protection None



Description

The shop is located next to the former Shire Hall and offices. Its facade reflects the Early Modern style, featuring black and cream tile work, a cantilevered, metal-framed shop window and stylish lettering above the awning on the parapet. Internally, the shop is also substantially intact. The current awning is an addition.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

Joseph L. Callanan, chemist, was rated as the owner in April 1940 of a new shop on the south side of Watton Street in Allotment 2 of Block 22 in the Township of Werribee.[1] From 1926 Callanan owned an earlier chemist's shop opposite in Watton Street.[2]

Joseph Callanan was a prominent local businessman and in 1931, during the depression era, helped form and was vice president of the Werribee Traders' Association.[3]

The new Watton Street site was owned by Callanan at least from 1937 when its valuation was only eight pounds.[4] It was Lot I in Lodge Plan 14286, the plan of subdivision. By the early 1950s the valuation of Joseph Callanan's chemists' shop had increased to 60 pounds.[5] The shop is notable today for its early 1940s intact chemist's shop interior.

Statement of Significance

This early 1940s shop has local significance for its intact chemist's shop exterior and interior of that period and for its associations with Joseph L. Callanan, prominent local chemist and a founder in 1931 of the Werribee Traders Association.

Area of Significance

Building - interior and exterior

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

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References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

- [1] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1939-40 No.2000 NAV 50 pounds.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27 Central Riding No.790 NAV 50 pounds.
- [3] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, p.113.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1937-38 No.2000.
- [5] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1951-56 No.955.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Milk Bar and Bolero Cards & Gifts

63 - 65 Watton Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1912

Place No. 051

Photo No. 4/16

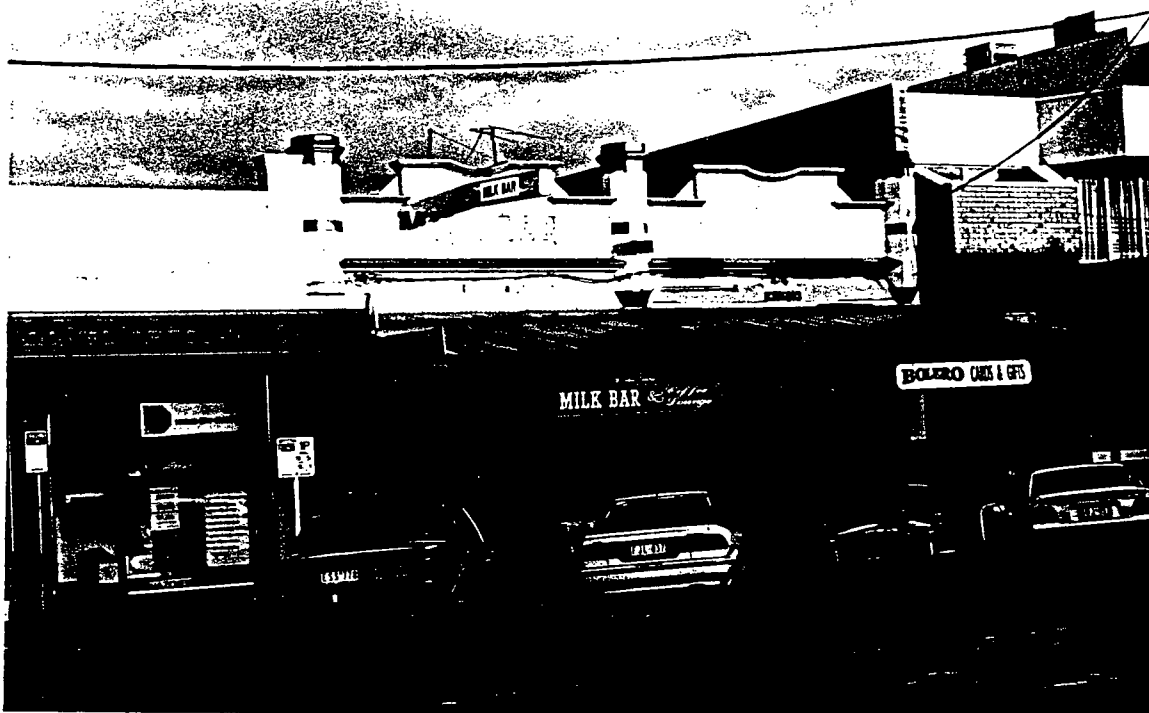
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/21

Current heritage protection None



Description

This pair of shops is a rare remaining example of the past character of Werribee's main shopping street. Each shop is single storey with a simple parapet. Originally face brick, both have been painted. The cast-iron verandahs remain, also rare survivors of the anti-verandah regulations of the 1950s(??). The western shop (currently Bolero Cards and Gifts) is the most intact, retaining its original metal-framed shop window with tiles below, and some evidence of the earlier bank and hairdressing uses.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This pair of brick township buildings was constructed in 1912 as a bank and dwelling and cafe and dwelling for John Beasley, a district farmer. An article in the district press on 24 October 1912 reported that the new brick premises in Watton Street were "making good headway." [1] One of the premises was to be leased to the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. and included a banking chamber, manager's room, hall, two bedrooms, dining room, a kitchen, bathroom, washhouse, stables and buggy shed. The strong room in the manager's room was built of reinforced concrete and was six feet long, five feet wide and 12 feet high. [1]

The adjoining shop was 26 feet long by 16 feet wide and had a dwelling with a sitting room, two bedrooms and a living room. [1]

Beasley's pair of buildings were rated in the Central Riding in 1912-13 as a colonial bank and the Douglas Cafe in Allotment 9 of Block 21 in the Werribee Township. [2] Ronald Douglas, cafe proprietor, was recorded the following year as the occupier of the Cafe Douglas in Watton Street. [3] John Orr was occupier of the cafe and dwelling in 1915 and Mrs Mary Orr from 1916-17. [4]

In 1918, the National Bank replaced the Colonial Bank as lessee of the bank premises.[5] The National Bank remained there until 1924 when it moved into new and more substantial premises on another Watton Street site.[6]

It was reported in July 1919 that "Miss Gladys Fall has taken over the Douglas Cafe next to the National Bank in Watton Street." Miss Fall, it was announced, was "prepared to Dispense Daintily" hot drinks, light luncheons, afternoon teas, suppers, soft, cool drinks, and fresh fruit and confectionary.[7]

By the middle 1920s, when the pair of buildings was owned by the Estate of the late John Beasley, the "Old National Bank" was occupied by H. W. Reid, tobacconist, and the former cafe and dwelling by Charles Turner, fruiterer.[8] In 1927-28, Allotment 9 of Block 21 was subdivided into 24 lots. A subdivisional plan shows the pair of brick buildings as two brick shops in Lots 1 and 2 facing Watton Street. The former bank has a 20 foot six inches frontage and the former cafe a 17 foot 6 and a half inches frontage. A brick party wall divides the pair. They are located on the west side of Ballan House on the south west corner of Watton and Station Streets.[9]

Now known as Milk Bar and Bolero Cards and Gifts, the strong room remains in the former banking premises as a reminder of the building's early history.

Statement of Significance

This pair of 1912 brick commercial buildings has local significance as the former Colonial Bank and Douglas Cafe, and are important examples of remaining township shop/residences from the First World War and 1920s period. The remaining strong room is of particular interest as evidence of the earliest history of the buildings.

Area of Significance

Main facades and shop fronts plus some internal features.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Wyndham Shire Banner, 24 October 1912.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1912-13 Central Riding No. 5130.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1913-14 Central Riding No.6619.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 Central Riding No.5936; 1916-17 No.5825.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1918-19 Central Riding No.5649.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-2 Central Riding No.5391. Part of Block 27 NAV 140 pounds.

[7] Werribee Shire Banner, 29 July 1919.

[8] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Nos. 832, 907.

[9] Lodge Plan 51039.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Deneys Clock

Watton Street (cnr Station St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date

Place No. 049

Photo No. 4/14

Ownership

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/19

Current heritage protection None



Description

Deneys's Clock has been local meeting place and landmark for many years.

The clock is located in the town centre, above a cantilevered verandah. The verandah and associated shop have been modified over the years but the clock remains. It is a large, square-faced clock in a metal case and set on a squat post. The "Lions" insignia sits above the clock.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This clock, a local landmark, dates from the 1940s, when Kenneth Charles Deneys, haberdasher, took over the business of Charles W. Tyzack, draper, in Lots 1 and 2 of Block 24 in the Werribee township.[1]

From about 1920 Tyzack occupied a shop on the corner of Watton and Station Streets (owned by M. A. Beamish), and owned a dwelling in Watton Street.[2] The shop was valued at 53 pounds. By 1925-26 the valuation of the corner shop had risen to 90 pounds.[3] By the mid-1930s Tyzack was the owner of the shop valued at 70 pounds.[4]

The clock installed on the 2-storey corner building by Deneys in the 1940s has been a local landmark since then and has been used constantly by Werribee residents.

Statement of Significance

Deneys clock, which dates from the 1940s, has local significance as an important local landmark used by Werribee residents over recent decades.

Area of Significance

Clock.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

-

References

Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

[1] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-56 Nos. 969, 970.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 Central Riding Nos. 6279, 6280.

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding No.910.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1935-36 Central Riding No.962.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

War Memorial

Watton Street (cnr Station St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date

Place No. 050

Photo No. 4/15

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide.No. 1/20

Current heritage protection None



Description

The War Memorial is a dramatically simple monument sited in the centre of Werribee township. The granite pillar is set on a stepped base. The top is carved into an Art Deco motif. The monument is set within a "garden". Originally constructed to commemorate First World War soldiers, a later plaque marks the contribution of those killed in the Second World War, Malaya, Korea, Borneo and Vietnam.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

This was one of a number of memorials, established throughout the Werribee Shire during the last years of the First World War and the first years after it ended, to honour the local men who enlisted and those who lost their lives. Little remains today of the Werribee Avenue of Honour, with trees planted on either side of the Princes Highway and opened on 7 August 1918.[1] However, the 20 foot granite Soldiers Permanent

War Memorial in Watton Street, unveiled on 14 June 1920, remains as an important town landmark.[2]

As early as July 1919 a meeting of the Permanent Memorial Committee was held in the Shire Hall to discuss a number of designs that had been submitted. It was decided that the memorial would be erected in Station Street.[3] Later that month the winning design was chosen. It was "Invictis No. 1" submitted by the firm H.B. Corben and son of Smith Street, Clifton Hill. The design was of "a granite column 20 feet in height with bronze mountings". The cost of the memorial would be about 500 pounds to be financed by public subscription.[4]

On Christmas Day 1919 it was announced that the work of erecting the memorial on the corner of Watton and Station Streets would commence early in the new year. According to an article in the district press, the setting for the memorial had also been planned. "Adjoining the memorial, the centre of the roadway running towards the station, will also probably be planted down in shrubs, and the whole, when completed, should considerably enhance the beauty of the town".[5]

By February 1920 the memorial "to the memory of those soldiers who fell at the front" was "receiving the finishing touches".[6]

A detailed description of the memorial and of its official unveiling on 14 June 1920 by Brigadier Brand, State Commandant, was given in the district press. A guard of honour of local cadets under the command of Lieut. A. Sewell attended the ceremony. Cadet Reynolds sounded the "Last Post".

The description read:-

"The pillar, which is constructed of Victorian grey granite, and stands 20 feet high, is finely dressed, with the die on the four sides ribbed for the lettering. Bronze bands and festoons of laurel leaves are affixed to the obelisk, while four badges, representative of the Australia Military Forces, are cut on the top portion of the obelisk in black lines. The monument stands on three tiers of grey granite, which is enclosed in a 15 foot square, with rustic bluestone piles three feet high connected by an iron linked chain. The names of 50 men who were killed overseas are engraved on the monument, together with the inscription, 'Their names liveth for evermore,'"[7]

This inscription, a biblical one, was taken from the Book of Ecclesiastes. It was explained that it was "greatly used as an inscription on the stone remembrances erected in France and other countries by the Imperial War Graves Commission".[8]

At the same time it was reported that the Council had accepted a tender from Mr W. Hansford "for the construction of a garden and rockeries adjoining the memorial". Provision had also been made for constructing a band rotunda and five or six seats. This project had been promoted by the Werribee Progress Association.[9] A later article referred to this Association's plan for including a lounge in the basement of the rotunda where train travellers could meet.[10]

Statement of Significance

This memorial has local significance as a public landmark honoring Werribee Shire residents who enlisted and lost their lives in World War I. It is an example of the many war memorials erected in Australian towns at the time.

Area of Significance

War memorial and immediate setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Werribee. ed. K.N. James, p.105.
- [2] Werribee Shire Banner, 17 June 1920.
- [3] Ibid. 3 July 1919.
- [4] Ibid. 31 July 1919.
- [5] Ibid. 25 Dec. 1919.
- [6] Ibid. 5 Feb. 1920.
- [7] Ibid. 17 June 1920.
- [8] Ibid.
- [9] Ibid.
- [10] Ibid. 21 Oct. 1920.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Commercial Hotel

101 - 111 Watton Street (cnr Wedge St), Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date

Place No. 046

Photo No. 4/11

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/16

Current heritage protection None



Description

The two storey Commercial Hotel is located on a prominent corner site in Werribee's main shopping street. The hotel has been a landmark for many years. As with many hotels, the use has continued but the building has undergone various stages of development and change.

The present building appears to date from the early years of the twentieth century. It is set facing the corner, with the traditional entry to the main bar now off-set to the Watton Street facade (further research is needed to confirm the original position of the entry). The upper floor is the least altered, retaining a series of arch-head windows, moulded string-course and parapet detailing. The tiles on the exposed roof section have been replaced with a darker glazed tile, and most of the window frames have also been altered.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

This hotel, located on the south-east corner of Watton and Bridge Streets, had a long association with the O'Connor family. Richard O'Connor, early district storekeeper and hotel keeper, reputedly built an earlier hotel on the site in 1869 called the Railway Hotel. In 1875, he gave up storekeeping but kept the hotel.[1] By the middle 1880s, the Railway Hotel (in Allotments 1 to 4 in Block 21 in the Werribee township) was owned and occupied by Richard O'Connor, hotel keeper.[2]

O'Connor changed the name of his hotel to the Anglers Hotel in the 1890s. Its valuation had increased to 108 pounds by this time.[3] It continued at that valuation until about 1904.[4]

According to a Werribee District Historical Society publication, at this time O'Connor announced his plans

for rebuilding the Anglers Hotel.[5]. Shire rate records confirmed that there was a substantial increase in valuation between 1905 and 1906.[6] In September 1907 Richard O'Connor's death was reported in the district press. The article told how he was born in Ireland and first came to Victoria in 1861. He was employed on the Wattle Park estate but then went to the Otago (NZ) goldfields. On his return, O'Connor married and opened a store at Werribee. The article told of how he built the Anglers Hotel and was a promoter of the Werribee Mechanics Institute and was Treasurer of St. Andrew's RC Church for 40 years. He was buried in the Werribee Cemetery.[7]

By 1910 there was another name change, to the Commercial Hotel, the present name. In that year the property was owned by O'Connor's Executors and occupied by Johanne Cooke, licensed victualler.[8]

A 1920 description of O'Connor's hotel survives in the sale notice for the O'Connor Estate following a subdivision in that year. It was announced that the hotel, shops and houses were for sale in "the main business street of the township and close to the Railway Station." The Commercial Hotel was described as "a Two-story Brick Building with Balcony, overlooking the Werribee River; it contains 22 Rooms. There is also good Stabling, Loose Boxes, Feed-house, Sheds, and all necessary hotel conveniences. Electric light and water are laid on, also very large underground tank. the whole of the Buildings, both inside and out, are in splendid condition.[9]

A sketch of the properties for sale on their allotments showed the outline of the large L-shaped hotel building on the Watton/Bridge Street corner with a rear L-shaped building on the corner of Bridge Street and the back right-of-way. The name "Cooke" and the sum of 6000 pounds was written across the property.

Shire rate books confirmed that by this date, 1920-21, the valuation of the hotel had increased to 250 pounds.[10] By the 1930s, the property valued at 336 pounds was owned by the Gargan family with Isobel Nervin as hotel keeper.[11] In the 1940s and early 1950s, the Gargan Estate owned the Commercial Hotel, which was run still by Isobel Nervin. Its valuation increased substantially to 475 pounds (1941), 500 pounds (1946-47) and to 914 pounds by the 1950s.[12]

Statement of Significance

The Commercial Hotel has local significance as an important c1905 commercial building in the main business street of the Werribee township, close to the Railway Station. It has been a popular community meeting-place from the turn of the century, and has significance for its long association with the O'Connor family of early settlers, storekeepers and publicans. Its site has significance as the location of O'Connor's earlier Railway Hotel, which dated from the late 1860s and was there until about 1904.

Area of Significance

Main facade.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

- [1] Early Hotels, in Werribee History Kit, p.4 of 5.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1887-8 East Riding No.897 NAV 79 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 East Riding No.3124.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1904-5 East Riding No.3159.
- [5] Early Hotels, p.4 of 5
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1905-6 No.3206 NAV 150 pounds.
- [7] Wyndhamshire Banner, 12 Sept. 1907.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB 1910-11 Central Riding No.3747 NAV 195 pounds.
- [9] Curator's Sale Brochure, 3 Nov. 1920.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 No.6031.
- [11] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1936-40 No.914.

[12] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-56 No.917.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Masonic Centre (fmr Roads Board & Shire Offices)

Watton Street (SW cnr Greaves St), Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date 1868

Place No. 023

Photo No. 2/23-25

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/18

Current heritage protection National Trust Register



Description

The Werribee Masonic Centre complex comprises two main buildings with infill between. The main building, constructed of coursed bluestone with a terracotta tiled roof (a replacement), appears to have been built or added to in a number of stages. The main building comprises two main wings, set at right angles. Parts of the rear of the southern section are rendered and ruled ashlar, whereas the balance of the building is face bluestone. A plaque on the south-eastern wall records the opening of the Masonic Temple by Pro Grand Master M.W. Bro. F T Hickford, M.A.L.L.E. on 1st of October 1925.

The other main building is another hall, built in brick with a corrugated iron roof. It is a simple building, matching the overall form of the earlier hall. It has a simple entry with brick pilasters on either side, high windows with rendered sills on the sides, and exposed rafters under the eaves. The two buildings are linked by later infill.

The site retains sections of a bluestone wall along Greaves and Watton Streets, and a number of older peppercorn trees.

Themes

14.1 Inception of local government

History

The earliest history of this building is associated with the beginning of local government in the Werribee district in the 1860s. The Wyndham Road District was proclaimed on 14 October 1862 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Barkly. The district ran from Williamstown to Little River and over to near Bacchus Marsh and covered 287 square miles. A Road District Board was established on 29 December 1862 in Elliott Armstrong's hotel, the Bridge Inn. Armstrong became the Board's first Secretary, while Robert

Chirnside was the first Chairman.

Two years later, in March 1864, the Shire of Wyndham was created. This was the forerunner of the Shire of Werribee and the present Wyndham Shire.[1]

The newly formed Wyndham Shire Council was anxious to secure suitable premises for its meetings. On 21 September 1864 the Council applied to the colonial Government for a grant of land near the Police Reserve "for the erection of offices and other public purposes." Later, on 16 November 1864, the Council Secretary was instructed to call for competitive plans and specifications for a Shire Hall. The building was to be of stone or brick and consist of one large room and two offices. The estimated cost was from 300 to 400 pounds.[2]

There were many delays. In October 1865 the Council considered two plans submitted for a Shire Hall, one from the Melbourne architect, Peter Matthews, and the other from John Barter, the Shire Engineer. Matthews' plan was accepted. However, in June 1866, the Shire Engineer reported that the plan was "utterly unworkable." He then prepared another plan and specifications and called tenders. Robert Roberts' tender of 592 pounds nine shillings and nine pence was accepted, and he was granted permission to quarry stone in the Shire and obtain sand off railway land. John Barter was paid ten pounds for his design.[3]

The Crown Grant for the Shire Hall Reserve, an acre of land in Allotment 1, Parish of Deutgam, on the SW corner of Watton and Greaves Street, was issued in October 1867.[3]

This first Shire Hall was completed in 1868. The first historic meeting of the Wyndham Shire was held in the new building on 4 March 1868. The Hall was used for a public reading for the benefit of the school fund.[3]. A photograph of the completed bluestone building appeared in the Werribee and District Historical Society's 1985 publication.[4]

The 1860s civic building was used until 1894 when it was judged too small for the growing district population and new Shire offices were opened on the corner of Watton Street and Duncans Road. The first Shire Hall is used now as the Masonic Centre. Both the first 1860s and second 1890s Shire Halls have been retained with the later third Shire Hall. The first and second Shire Halls are both classified by the National Trust.

Statement of Significance

This 1860s bluestone building has regional and possibly State significance as the first Shire Hall in the Werribee district and among the earliest remaining in the State. It has significance as an example of an early extant Shire Hall, and as one of three Shire Halls remaining within the Werribee district. The first Hall has great local significance for its associations with the early history of Werribee, with a number of prominent early residents and community groups, and for its continuing use for more than 130 years as a community meeting-place.

Area of Significance

Whole of complex, including fence and trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

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References

[1] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, p.41.

[2] James, p.45.

[3] James, p.46.

[4] James, p.40.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

National Trust - Nomination file only (No. 5160)

Werribee Heritage Kit

Shire Hall (fmr.)

49 Watton Street, cnr Duncans Rd, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1893-94

Place No. 047

Photo No. 4/12

Ownership Wyndham City Council

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 1/17

Current heritage protection None



Description

The former Shire Hall and offices is a fine Edwardian building located on a key corner site close to the railway station and the new town centre. It is a single storey brick building, with a central entry between two gabled bays on the Watton Street facade. The entry, with its fine tile work, is a feature. A memorial stone marking the completion of the building on 30/12/1893 records the Councillors, the architect W. Pitt and the contractor, G. Langford.

Internally the building retains much of its original detailing. It is now used as a museum and for community purposes. There are later extensions to the rear.

Themes

14.1 The inception of local government

History

This second Werribee Shire Hall was erected in 1893-94, when the original 1860s bluestone Shire offices on the south-west corner of Watton and Greaves Streets, became too small. Both Shire Halls remain.

The site of the new hall was located near the railway station and "what was now becoming the central area of Werribee." [1] On 17 June 1893, the prominent Melbourne architect, William Pitt, called tenders for the erection of Shire Hall and offices at Werribee. [2] Later, on 8 July 1893, Melbourne architect, Hamilton W. Sinclair, accepted tenders "for erection of Shire hall for Werribee". [3] Presumably, Sinclair was the supervising architect. He was employed during the period as Shire Engineer. Pitt was responsible for the designs of a number of notable Melbourne buildings including the Rialto and Olderfleet in Collins Street and the Princess Theatre in Spring Street. He also designed town halls at St Kilda and Brunswick.

Later the same month an article in the district press told how the new hall would be "built of brick with stone foundations, and is supposed to cost between 1,400 and 1,500 pounds." [4] By January 1894 it was reported that the hall was "near completion". [5]

Another newspaper article quoted in the Werribee History Kit reported that, "The new Shire Hall is probably the most unique building of its kind in the Colony, the light red corrugated tiles spread over its large surface of low-pitched roof give it a somewhat Alpine appearance, as though built to resist avalanches, but both in external and internal appearance, there is very much more to praise than to find faults. Its foundations are superb, and the whole building gratifies the beholder for its substantiality and dignity of outline". [6] A photograph of the completed civic building appeared in a recent publication of the Werribee District Historical Society. [7]

The building was renovated in the 1920s and continued to be used by the Shire until 1976, when new Shire offices were built on the Princes Highway, towards Hoppers Crossing. The building was then restored, and is now used as the headquarters of the Werribee District Historical Society and for community purposes. [8] It is classified by the National Trust.

Statement of Significance

The former Second Shire Hall, designed by the prominent Melbourne architect, William Pitt, with the work probably supervised by the architect, Hamilton W. Sinclair, who acted as Shire Engineer, has great local significance as a key element in the central business area of the Werribee township, and is one of Werribee's remaining two 19th century Shire Halls. It has importance as a prominent civic and community centre over a very long period. It may have State architectural significance as an example of William Pitt's unusual design for a civic building in a Victorian country town during the 1890s.

Area of Significance

Whole building excluding recent additions to rear.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Link with the Past in Werribee History Kit, p.3 of 14.
- [2] Building, Engineering and Mining Journal, 17 June 1893, sp.8.
- [3] Building, Engineering and Mining Journal, 8 July 1893, sp.3.
- [4] Bacchus Marsh Express, 29 July 1893.
- [5] Bacchus Marsh Express, 20 January 1894.
- [6] Link with the Past' p.3 of 14.
- [7] Werribee. The First Hundred Years. ed. K. N. James, opp. p.73.
- [8] Link with the Past' p.3 of 14.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified (No. 5072)

Werribee Heritage Kit

House

25 Wedge Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date

Place No. 030

Photo No. 3/04-05

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/27

Current heritage protection None



Description

A pair of single-fronted Californian Bungalow dwellings, now converted into a single house, dates from the early 1920s. It is one of few examples of semi-detached houses in Werribee township, a housing form more common in inner city areas than in a rural township as Werribee was then.

The form of the building, with its two small gables and central fire wall, indicates its origin as two dwellings. The front entry is a large Victorian door with side and fanlights, and presumably replaces two smaller entries placed either side of the firewall. The two front room each have a bay window, and these were probably part of the original building. The verandah, however, appears more recent as does the fence and front garden.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This Inter-war period house on the corner of Church Street was built originally as a pair of semi-detached dwellings owned by John W. Shaw (presumably as a rental property). The first tenants in 1924-25 were Malcolm Mattingley and Phillips, a school teacher.[1] Phillips may have been employed in the nearby Werribee Primary School No. 649 in Deutgam Street, which opened in 1919.[2]

Shaw's pair of houses was located in Lot 3 of Crown Allotment 9 in the 1923 subdivision, which created Church Street.[3]

Phillips was a tenant still in 1925, when the other dwelling was rented by Shaw to the Massey Harris Company.[4] In the later 1920s and early 1930s, the tenants were Thomas George McLeod and R. Plaster,

and then Patrick Reidy and William Barber.[5] By the middle 1930s both dwellings were owned and occupied by Mrs Shaw.[6]

The Californian Bungalow style became very popular during the post-First World War period. The pair in Wedge Street with their twin gable roofs, bay windows with double-hung sashes, and ornamental vertical strapwork, are typical of the bungalow designs of the 1920s.[7] The more recent picket fence, however, is typical of an earlier era.[8]

Statement of Significance

This pair of semi-detached Californian Bungalow cottages, now a single house, are of local significance as an example of this housing type, unusual outside inner city areas and one of few in Werribee.

Area of Significance

House: main facade and overall form.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1924-25 Central Riding Nos. 5470, 5471, NAV 32, 30 pounds.

[2] Vision & Realisation Vol. 3. pp.45, 46.

[3] Lodge Plan 9496. Dated 27 April 1923.

[4] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 Central Riding Nos. 744, 820 NAVs 40 and 40 pounds.

[5] Shire of Werribee RB 1929-30 Nos. 1128, 1129. NAVs 30, 30 pounds, 1932-33 Nos. 1042, 1043 NAVs 25 and 25 pounds.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 Nos. 1047, 1048.

[7] Bryce Raworth, Our Inter-War Houses, p.11; Graeme Butler, The Californian Bungalow in Australia.

[8] Graeme Butler, The Californian Bungalow in Australia, pp.68-74.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

36 Wedge Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date 1938-39

Place No. 029

Photo No. 3/03

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/26

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large brick Californian Bungalow, finely crafted and detailed. The arched verandah under the main gable is edged with clinker bricks, and there are string courses in the same brickwork. The windows are triple-lights with leadlight upper panes.

The garden fence and overall design is consistent with the design of the house and adds substantially to the character of the property. The garden beds are rock-edged, and a pond remains in the front garden.

The attic rooms visible on both side elevations may be later additions.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

William Henry Teal was the first owner/occupier in 1938/39 of a dwelling on the site of 36 Wedge Street, on Lot 15 of Block 13 in the Township of Werribee.[1] He had owned the site, at least from 1935, when it was rated as vacant land.[2] By the early 1950s, when Teal was the owner/occupier still of the dwelling at 36 Wedge Street, on the corner of Bolwell Street, the valuation had more than doubled since the late 1930s.[3]

Statement of Significance

This house has local significance as an example of a township home of the Second World War period.

Area of Significance

House and fence.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Werribee Shire Valuers Cards 1938-39 No. 1683. NAV 45 pounds. LP 9545.
- [2] Werribee Shire Valuers Cards 1935-36 No. 1683. NAV 2 pounds.
- [3] Werribee Shire Valuers Cards 1951-52 No. 1163. NAV 105 pounds.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Stockyards

Wedge Street (off Cottrell St), Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Steel uprights are said to remain from the cattle and sheep yards used for the loading and unloading of stock to the train.[1]

The stockyards were not investigated further during the Wyndham Heritage Study.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Investigate evidence remaining.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Diversion weir and channel

Werribee River, Werribee

Significance Regional significance

Date -

Place No. 012

Photo No. 2/07-08

Ownership Crown

AMG *Easting*

Northing

Slide No. 2/09

Current heritage protection None



Description

A large stone and concrete diversion weir creates a small pondage area in the Werribee River which channels water along a concrete lined diversion channel, through to the Water Tower on Tower Road. The Channel Reserve is lined with peppercorn trees and is an important landscape feature through this area.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

See Werribee Irrigation System.

Statement of Significance

See Werribee Irrigation System

Area of Significance

See Werribee Irrigation System

Preferred method of heritage protection

see Werribee Irrigation System

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Ford

Werribee River, Werribee

Significance	Local significance	Date	c1840s	Place No.	NS (H7822/0143)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

Investigated in 1993, this ford across Werribee River, was not able to be seen at that time due to high water. It was not able to be further investigated in the present study.

Themes

9.1 Overcoming isolation

History

This ford is said to be one of two early fords across the Werribee River. This example is south of Golden Fleece (or the Greaves Inn), and the other is Cobbledicks Ford (see separate listing). Research in a 1993 report suggests that the ford dates from the 1840s, with use being reduced by the construction of the first bridge across the Werribee River in 1851.[1]

Statement of Significance

The ford - if still extant - is of at least local significance as the last remaining evidence of an early transport route from Melbourne to Geelong.

Area of Significance

Not able to be defined.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

du Cros & Assoc (1993) An archaeological study of the Werribee River bridge, North West Link.
Vic. Heritage Inventory H7822/0143

Wooden box drain

Werribee River, Werribee

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Nothing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Wooden box drain running into river. Location shown on recent Council survey and works schedule for this section of the river. Council intends to maintain this structure.(1)

Themes

9.2 Servicing communities

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not Assessed.

Area of Significance

Not Assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Requires field investigation.

References

[1] Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Eucalypts

Werribee St (SW cnr Mambourin), Werribee

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 017

Photo No. 2/16

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/13

Current heritage protection None



Description

Group of seven large eucalypts, once possibly a boundary planting associated with a farm.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

History of this site has not been researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as landmarks and reminders of past land uses.

Area of Significance

Trees.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Historical research to identify the property these trees were associated with.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rockleigh

111 Werribee Street, Werribee

Significance Local significance

Date c1897-98

Place No. 015

Photo No. 2/13-14

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 2/11

Current heritage protection None



Description

Rockleigh is an elaborate and finely detailed Victorian house, unusual within Werribee township. The house features a corner bay with candle-snuffer roof, an verandah across the main facade with a gabled-entry detail - scalloped boards, finial and cast-iron infill - and a deep valence of cast iron lace. The other front corner integrates a more Edwardian feature - a gabled bay with shaped bargeboards and scalloped weatherboards.

Relocation of this house to this corner site has required the removal of its chimneys. Otherwise, the house appears externally very intact.

Themes

8.3 Creating a home

History

This house, originally owned by the Beamish family and located on an earlier site in the same block, was moved to its present site in the late 1930s. At that time it was moved by the Davis family.[1]

The earliest history of the timber villa with its scalloped barge board and candle snuffer roof (now on the NW corner of Werribee and Stawell Streets) was associated with John Beamish, farmer. In the mid-1890s Beamish owned 1½ acres of land in Town Lots 4-6, Section 1, Parish of Mambourin.[2] These allotment were transferred to Ellen Beamish the following year.[3] The valuation had increased from 5 to 20 pounds by this time, suggesting the commencement of the dwelling rated first in 1897-98.[4]

Allotment 8, the present site of Rockleigh, was vacant at the time and owned by Charles James, labourer, of Gippsland.[5] By the late 1845 Ellen Beamish's dwelling was listed as a farm homestead on Allotments 5

and 6, and part of four.[6]

The Beamish family continued to own the farm homestead while Charles James, later of Bairnsdale, owned the farm lots on Allotments 7 to 10.[7] At the turn of the century Charles James transferred Allotments 7 and 8 to John Beamish Junior, selling for 100 pounds the corner block he purchased in 1850 for only four pounds.[8] By 1920 Beamish's corner allotment was still vacant (now listed as 8 and 9) while the dwelling on Allotments 4-7 had increased in value to 45 pounds.[9] Mrs Beamish's house was valued at 55 pounds by the mid 1920s.[10]

The situation remained the same into the 1930s except that John Beamish occupied the old farmhouse.[11]

According to Vera Davis, her father, H. A. Davis, successful commission and insurance agent, purchased the former Beamish allotment in Werribee and Stawell Streets in about 1937.[12] Lodge Plan 14605 shows the 1930s subdivision by the Davis family of Allotments 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in Section 1, Parish of Mambourin.

The new owner decided to move the old timber farmhouse to the allotment on the corner of Werribee and Stawell Streets.[13] This site is shown as Lots 1-4 on the Lodge Plan. Vera Davis tells how her father organised the major relocation of the big house with its dairy and other outbuildings. After it was moved, a couple more rooms were added. A six-foot fence was placed around the earlier site, the boxthorn hedges were cleared away and the underground wells filled in. The land was offered to the Catholic Church, which held property nearby. Later, when Vera Davis became the owner of the Davis property after her father's death in 1949, she sold some of her land to the Catholic school for a playground.[14].

Shire of Werribee valuer's cards confirm that by the 1950s Vera was the owner still of the dwelling at 111 Werribee Street, on the corner of Werribee and Stawell Streets. She let the house to William Henry Yates.[15] Vera Davis made her home at the Davis residence in Synnot Street extension, next to the Davis hardware store in Watton Street. Now aged 94, Vera lives there still.[16]

Statement of Significance

Rockleigh has high local significance as a former Victorian farm homestead associated from the 1890s until the mid-1930s with the Beamishs', a prominent district farming family, and then with the Davis family of commission and insurance agents. The timber Victorian house has significance as an example of the use of the elaborate detailings of the period, with scalloped barge boards, corner bay and candle snuffer roof. These remain despite the 1930s relocation and the addition of two rooms.

Area of Significance

Building (house) only.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] Vera Davis, Pers. Comm.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1895-96 South Riding No. 3304. NAV 5 pounds.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1896-97 South Riding No. 3334.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1897-98 South Riding No. 3344. NAV 25 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1898-99 South Riding No. 3411.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB No. 3371.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1899-1900 Nos. 3356, 3400.
- [8] RGO Search 45276.
- [9] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 Nos. 6353, 6354.
- [10] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 No. 1348.
- [11] Shire of Werribee RB 1934-35 Nos. 702,703.

- [12] Vera Davis Pers. Comm.
- [13] Vera Davis Pers. Comm..
- [14] Vera Davis Pers. Comm..
- [15] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1951-56 No. 702.
- [16] Vera Davis Pers. Comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Park

Princes Highway, Werribee Park

Significance National significance

Date 1850s

Place No. NS

Photo No. WRHS

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection Victorian Heritage Register



Description

Werribee Park is the remnant of the large pastoral holdings once owned by the Chirnside family. The site is well known for the 1876 Italianate Renaissance mansion built by Thomas and Andrew Chirnside. Aside from the mansion and the features associated with it, the 1985 Conservation Analysis lists a large number of other significant buildings, ruins and structures, including: woolshed, early 'pre-Chirnside' buildings (such as the Ration House), pre-1875 homestead, and blacksmith's shop.

Further significant features on the site are: the Werribee River ford, tanks, water reticulation system, cemetery and fences. The landscape contains a number of orchards, plantations, and fields which are important contributions to the site's significance. A number of trees are classified/recorded by the National Trust, including: *Phytolacca dioica*, *Cassia crocea*, *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Ficus marcophylla*, *Pinus canariensis*, and *Quercus bicolor*.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

The Werribee Park property was established first as a pastoral lease by Thomas Chirnside, who with his brother Andrew held vast acreages across Western Victoria from the 1840s.[1]

After the area was surveyed and land was made available by the government for purchase, Thomas Chirnside acquired most of the land from Skeleton Creek and across the southern side of the Werribee River.[2]

Of the earliest house, ruins may remain; of the 1853 house, some stone outbuildings certainly survive. The

building of the mansion, the best known feature today, was probably planned from 1870, and built by late 1876 or early 1877.[1]

A subsequent stage in its history, as a Corpus Christi seminary from 1923, resulted in further developments and a change in the role of the house from a dwelling (albeit a very grand one) to an institution. A grouping of six Sicilian families on the Werribee Park Estate formed part of a growing group of Italian farmers in Werribee around World War Two.[3] In 1973 the property was bought by the Victorian government to ensure its conservation.[1]

Statement of Significance

Werribee Park is of national significance as the centre of the Chirnside's pastoral empire, a vast and influential enterprise. The family played an important role in the development of rural enterprises in Werribee, including the Closer Settlement Scheme and Metropolitan Farm. The Corpus Christi College played a role in supporting the Italian migrants who were to become significant in Werribee's market gardening development. Its setting within a rural landscape substantially unaltered from the grazing lands of the early Chirnsides, and now distinctive within the largely irrigated Werribee farming landscape.

Area of Significance

As described in the Werribee Park Metropolitan Park Conservation Analysis

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Continue the conservation and public presentation of the property.

References

[1] Allom Lovell Sanderson Pty Ltd, Werribee Park Metropolitan Park: Conservation Analysis, 1985.

[2] Plan of lands surveyed in the Parishes of Deutgam, Tarneit & Truganina, 1853.

[3] M. Mantello, 'Their words my words, our words', (oral history study on Werribee Italian community during World War, p.21.

[4] National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File no. 1475.

[5] Historic Buildings Council, Files no. 6010066, 603495R, 603496K.

[6] Australian Heritage Commission, Listing on Register of the National Estate (005503 2/12/053/0004/01).

NOTE: The history and significance of this property is well-known and it was not inspected again during the present study.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

National Trust Register - Classified No. 1475

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W21

Victorian Heritage Register (GBR) - No. 286

Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach

Werribee South

Significance	Regional significance	Date	1940s-1950s	Place No.	101, 102	Photo No.	6/30-37; 7/02
Ownership	Crown (land)	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	5/03-07
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

At Campbells Cove, there is a row of approximately 150 small houses lining the waterfront, running east from the intersection between Cunninghams Road and the track which runs along the beach. Most have timber/fibro walls, with iron roofing. The houses are generally about 3 metres wide, with minimal spacing between them. Each is clearly numbered. Many are painted in bright colours. Most appear to be reasonably well maintained and regularly used. Some have boat ramps, and others have boats tied up at the front of the house, or parked on trailers behind the house. While these buildings are frequently described as boat houses, they look much more like holiday houses.

The Bailey's Beach boat houses are on the waterfront to the west of the end of Cunninghams Road. There are approximately a dozen closely spaced boat houses here. In contrast to the Campbells Cove structures, those found at Baileys Beach appear more consciously designed for boat storage. The construction materials vary (including brick, corrugated iron, timber and fibro, with iron roofing), despite a similarity in appearance and form. Most have wide and high double doorways on the waterfront elevation, with few additional openings. Each of the structures has its own concrete boat ramp with foundations of stone boulders, and some have small jetties. A number are set into the slope above Baileys Beach, so that when approaching from the beach track, they appear almost level with the ground surface. Generally, the group of structures is in good condition, with many signs of maintenance, regular use and care.

Themes

10.1 Sport and recreation

History

The groups of privately-owned boatsheds and slipways at Bailey's Beach and Campbells Cove, Werribee South, are among a number of groups of similar structures erected around the coastal areas of Port Phillip

Bay. These structures have historical and landscape interest, form part of the community life of the areas, and contribute to the income of the management bodies. However, major conflict has arisen over such issues as erosion, drainage, and disposal of sewage, and public access to beaches.[1]

The South Werribee structures, known locally as 'fishermen's shacks,' have provided low cost 'holiday houses' for families from the inner suburbs, unable to afford housing at resorts like Portsea or Sorrento.

The South Werribee group is located on Crown Land (portion of a Public Purposes Reserve) in an area that stretches from the east side of the Werribee River to west of the RAAF Base at Point Cook. Construction of beach structures at Bailey's Beach began in the late 1920s and, during the 1940s and 1950s extended eastward to Campbells Cove.[2]

The history of this mixed group of boatsheds and slipways is told in Lands Department Reserve Files relating to the control and management of Bailey's Beach and Campbells Cove areas. Some sixty-five years ago, on 26 September 1930, the Board of Land and Works placed the Werribee Foreshore Reserve under the control of the Shire of Werribee as a Committee of Management.[3]

Regulations for the care, protection and management of the Reserve, drawn up by the Board of Land and Works, were gazetted on 25 March 1931. These regulations laid down strict rules about how the boatsheds and slipways should be constructed. Construction was supervised by the Ports and Harbors Branch of the Public Works Department. Under the 1930s rules it was absolutely forbidden to 'use or cause to be used any buildings, bathing box or boat house in the Foreshore Reserve for residential purposes'.[4]

However, inspections conducted over the years confirmed that not only were the rules relating to construction standards not adhered to, but the majority of structures were used for both temporary and more permanent habitation, and were often used as 'holiday houses'.[5]

From the late 1920s portion of the Werribee Foreshore Reserve was used by the public for bathing and two public dressing enclosures were built on the beaches near Crown Allotment 61A at Duncans Road. An early c1930 map shows early boatshed sites at Bailey's Beach, also known as 'Crawford's'.[6]

The greatest increase in the construction of private boatsheds and slipways was in the years after the Second World War, at Bailey's Beach and further east Campbells Cove, 'named after the first boatshed owner'. The Bailey's Beach buildings were cut into the cliff face. By October 1944 it was reported that at least four had been constructed in this way.[7]

On 22 November 1950 the Werribee Shire Secretary wrote to the Lands Department about Campbells Cove, seeking its attitude to 'those sheds being used for residential purposes, it having been recently ascertained by inspection that one at least had a chimney while another had curtains and had the appearance of being inhabited'. It was stated that 'mostly week-end fishermen were concerned and that some structures were unauthorised'. The Shire was informed that 'in no circumstances could residential use be condoned'.[8]

However, by January 1951, it was reported that, 'the boatsheds are being licensed by Council under its powers as a Committee of Management of the foreshore'. By this time there were about 30 boatsheds and seven slipways, and at least 100 boatshed sites, surveyed, and with licences to occupy with an annual fee of two pounds two shillings.

The Shire Secretary said that 'owing to the heavy demand for sites,' Council had decided to have the foreshore at Campbells Cove 'resurveyed into larger lots, and leaving open spaces 30 feet wide at intervals to minimise fire risks - reallotting sites and the transfer in some cases to a new area being surveyed easterly towards Point Cook'.[9]

It was thought that slipways should be permitted to continue but should be 'placed at convenient distances without obstructing the beach'. The boatsheds and slipways at Bailey's Beach had 'been on that site for many years' as they were 'built partly in the cliff... are causing little or no obstruction'.[10] Nevertheless, a later 1955 report claimed that the 12 sites, 'excavated into the high cliff bank, below the top of the cliff but

above beach level,' were aggravating erosion.[11]

A list prepared by Werribee Council in July 1963 shows the kinds of people occupying the 164 sites at Campbells Cove and 19 at Bailey's Beach. The majority came from inner suburbs such as Brunswick, Coburg, Thornbury, Essendon, Pascoe Vale, Yarraville and Sunshine.[12]

An inspection of slipway sites a year later, in October 1964, described them as constructed of timber, concrete, malthoid and metal, 'many in a bad state (and) a danger to the general public'.[13]

A detailed report on private boatsheds and their sites prepared by the Shire of Werribee the same month confirmed that the condition of these structures was in general very poor. Many had been 'erected with second hand materials'. Sanitary conditions at Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach were poor. Each boathouse had a pan closet on the Road Reserve or attached to the boathouse that had to be 'disposed of on reserve'. Most of the boatsheds were 'nothing short of combined kitchens and bedrooms, and the likelihood of boats being stored therein was extremely remote'. About 75% of the boathouses provided temporary accommodation without a boat being housed there; about 10% were temporary residences with boats. Only 16 of 152 boatsheds at Campbell Cove conformed to the regulations.[14] In the 1960s, Darryl Wells recalls helping with milk deliveries three times a week, and also delivering bread and papers during the Christmas holidays. Since that time, a number of the sheds have been destroyed by fire. Because of their close spacing, there were often up to three sheds alight by the time the local CFA arrived. [15]

Another report claimed that 'site holders are using their boat sheds as holiday homes contrary to the Health Act and the Foreshore Regulations and do not use them to house boats'.[16]

A surviving map of 'Boat Shed Sites, Campbells Cove, Shire of Werribee' shows about 152 sites with the names of some of the occupiers.[17]

Finally, in November 1967, a public meeting was held attended by representatives of the Port Phillip Authority and occupiers of 120 of the 172 buildings on the Werribee foreshore. A Campbells Cove-Bailey's Beach Development Committee was formed, consisting of six members with Ron Boase of Brighton as chairman. The Authority promised to assist the new committee in 'cleaning up, improvement and development of the beaches'.[18]

The South Werribee boatsheds at Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach were among the groups of structures considered in a 1985 report on 'Bathing Boxes, Boat Sheds and Similar Structures Around Port Phillip Bay' prepared by the Heritage Unit and the Coastal Unit of the Ministry for Planning and Development (now Heritage Victoria of the Department of Infrastructure).

The Campbells Cove group was described as 'A collection of sheds, varied in character and used primarily for boat storage and accommodation associated with amateur fishing'. Stylistically, the sheds were described as 'originally of similar form to those located elsewhere around Port Phillip Bay. They have been modified and extended with windows and verandahs built on the front, and water storage tanks added to provide residential accommodation in the summer months'. It was claimed that, 'Many are in a poor state of repair, and they dominate the shore visually and physically with jetties and ramps extending into the water'.[19]

The Bailey's Beach group was, 'A smaller group of buildings but with the same character as at Campbells Cove. They are built into the bank at the waters edge.'[20]

Statement of Significance

These structures have at least local significance as an example of the use of the municipality's coastal areas for sport and recreation, and, in this case, providing inner suburban families with access to affordable holiday accommodation. The boatsheds and slipways at Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach have been part of South Werribee's coastal landscape for more than half a century. However, there are concerns relating to residential use of boatsheds, drainage, sewage disposal, and other environmental problems, which make their retention a contentious issue.

Area of Significance

Rows of shacks/boat houses.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage retention of boat houses. Undertake detailed recording of structures prior to any redevelopment or removal.

References

- [1] 'Bathing Boxes, Boat Sheds and Similar Structures Around Port Phillip Bay,' Report prepared by Heritage Unit and the Coastal Unit of the Ministry for Planning and Environment, August 1985.
- [2] Lands Dept. File. Werribee Foreshore. RS500.
- [3] Lands Dept. File. Werribee Foreshore RS 500; Campbells Cove and Bailey's Beach Slipway Sites G54278; 'Vic-Gov. Gazette,' 1 Oct. 1930.
- [4] 'Vic. Gov. Gazette,' 25 March 1931; 'Vic. Govt. Gazette' 31 March 1976. (Original regulations about residential use repeated.)
- [5] Lands Dept. File RS 500.
- [6] Lands Dept. File RS 500. L.P. 23B.
- [7] Lands Dept. File RS 500.
- [8] Lands Dept. File RS 500.
- [9] Lands Dept. File G 54278.
- [10] Lands Dept. File G 54278.
- [11] Lands Dept. File G 54278.
- [12] Lands Dept. File RS 500. 'Boat Shed Sites at Werribee; Boat Shed Sites at Bailey's Beach'. List supplied by Council, 20 July 1963.
- [13] Lands Dept. File G 54278.
- [14] Lands Dept. File RS 500. 2 Oct. 1964.
- [15] Darryl Wells, pers. comm.
- [16] Lands Dept. File RS 500.
- [17] Lands Dept. File M 2440 (LP41B) 'Boat Shed Sites. Campbells Cove. Shire of Werribee.' Parish of Deutgam - n.d.
- [18] Lands Dept. File G 54278.
- [19] 'Bathing Boxes, Boat Sheds and Similar Structures Around Port Phillip Bay,' Aug. 1985, Appendix C. p.6.
- [20] 'Bathing Boxes, Boat Sheds and Similar Structures Around Port Phillip Bay,' Appendix C, p.7.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Jetty (remains)

Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 107

Photo No. 6/08; 7/17-18

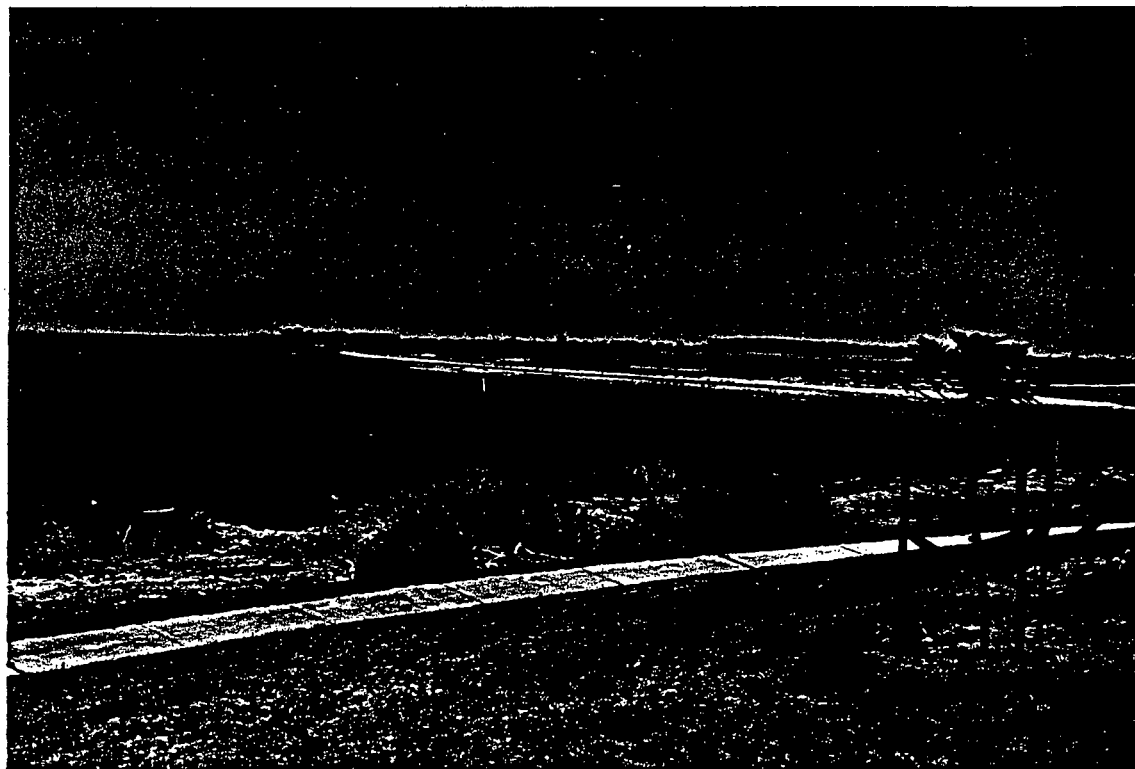
Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/06; 6/06-07

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber posts remaining from jetty at west side of the Werribee River mouth. The jetty is located on land which is now part of the Werribee Treatment Plant (Melbourne Water). There is no current road access to the jetty site, but the jetty remains are clearly visible from the Reserve on the east side of the Werribee River mouth.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine

History

Not researched

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as a remnant of earlier uses of the Werribee River.

Area of Significance

Jetty posts.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research to identify historical information about the jetty. This may result in a revised assessment of significance and recommended levels of protection.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee South Irrigation Settlement

Werribee South

Significance	Regional significance	Date	1912	Place No.	106 (W7)	Photo No.	7/11-16; 7/26
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	6/01-05; 6/14
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The Werribee Irrigation Settlement corresponds to the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate for closer settlement at the turn of the century. It is bounded by: Port Phillip Bay and the Werribee River to the south; K Road in the west; a short section of the Maltby By-Pass to the north; and the south-eastern boundary formed by Harrisons Road, and following the main irrigation channel southeast from Hacketts Road to Cunninghams Road and then to the Bay near the eastern end of Campbells Cove (see the survey maps).

There is a small section of land at the far southern end of the area which has been recently subdivided for urban development - this area is excluded from the Irrigation Settlement landscape.

While the subdivision of the area occurred in 1904, it was the introduction of the irrigation scheme in 1912 which resulted in a dramatic growth in the area's population. The soldier settlement scheme, and the arrival of Italian migrant families also coincided with the early period of development of small holdings throughout Werribee South. Initially, the area hosted a wider diversity of agricultural activities, including the growing of lucerne, dairying and poultry farming. Gradually, more of the area has been converted to market gardens, which now dominate the rural landscape.

The area today is recognisable as the landscape created by the subdivision for closer settlement, the introduction of irrigation, and the growth in the prevalence of market gardening. It contains many features that demonstrate the transformation of the landscape: the simple timber houses dating from the earlier years of this century, the Soldiers Memorial Hall sited on Diggers Road, early schools and shops, the cypress windbreaks, irrigation channels and Detheridge water wheels, drains and market gardens. A number of these places have been individually recorded by the study, although a more comprehensive study of the features which contribute to the cultural landscape is warranted.

The Water Tower and office located on Tower Road, Werribee, was built in 1925 as a part of the
City of Wyndham Heritage Study

development of this irrigation scheme. As such it forms a key element that is closely associated with this cultural landscape. (see also Werribee Irrigation System)

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The irrigation scheme completely changed the landscape from sheep grazing country to intensive agriculture, and created a community of settlers, first under the closer settlement scheme, and then as soldier settlement after World War I. From the 1920s an Italian community had begun to establish here.[3,1]

Before the irrigation scheme started the development of the Werribee Estate for closer settlement, eight families lived on the land. In 1913, 75 leases were granted, swelling the population to 196. After the First World War, ex-servicemen were given preference in the allocation of land and they therefore comprised most of the new settlers. By 1918 the population was 427, 625 by 1923, 1122 by 1932, peaking at 1954 in 1954, and returning to 1930s levels by the early 1980s.[2]

In 1904 the Closer Settlement Board acquired a large acreage of the Werribee Park estate, but it was not until the irrigation scheme was developed that this land could be successfully developed as small farm holdings. The irrigation scheme was developed by Elwood Mead, an irrigation engineer from the United States brought to Australia by State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to help establish this and other schemes. His first assignment was the Werribee scheme. The irrigation settlement was officially opened in 1912.[1]

From 1925 there was a steady influx of non-British settlers, mainly from Southern Italy, who settled in the Werribee South area.[4] In a study of the Werribee Italian community during the Second World War, Maria Mantello, tells of the importance of irrigation to Werribee's Italian farmers, particularly to the market gardeners at Werribee South and the six Sicilian families who formed a colony within the Werribee Park Estate. [3]

(see also Werribee Irrigation System)

Statement of Significance

The Werribee irrigation area is of regional significance as a cultural landscape containing evidence of its transformation through closer and soldier settlement, and the impact of Italian migrant farmers.

Area of Significance

Entire extent of original Werribee Estate subdivision, with the exception of the small area of urban subdivision that has occurred at the southern tip of Werribee South. Key features to retain are: the pattern of subdivision and lot sizes, the irrigation channels, drains and machinery, the early timber houses, the use of the land for market gardens and small-scale mixed agricultural uses, the places relating to various community services pre-dating World War II.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Further investigation of this area is warranted to fully document and analyse the importance of this cultural landscape.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.85-87.

[2] Rural Water Commission, Werribee Irrigation District - A history, n.d.

[3] Maria Mantello, 'Their words, my words, our words' (oral history of Werribee Italian

community during World War II, BA(Hons) thesis, University of Melbourne, 1981.

[4] 'Irrigation Farming and Soldier Settlement', in Werribee History Kit.

[5] Parish Plan, Parish of Deutgam

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (1986)

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W 7

'Carramar' House + Farm

1055 Aviation Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1920s-1930s Place No. 113

Photo No. 7/27-28

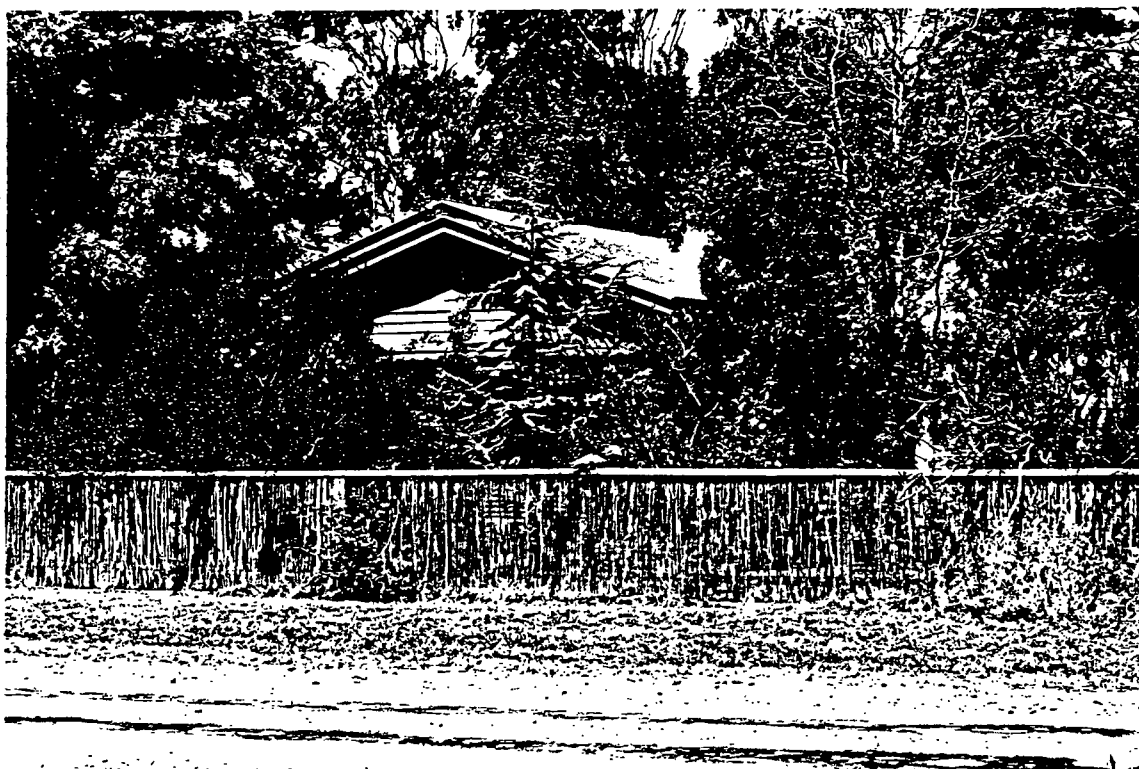
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/15-16

Current heritage protection None



Description

House and small cluster of farm buildings, located near the south-east corner of Aviation Road and Duncans Road. Well maintained weatherboard house and well established garden. A driveway separates the house/garden from the farm/outbuildings. These are constructed of fibro, concrete and corrugated iron. Market gardens are located at the end of the driveway, and behind the house and farm buildings.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

14.1 Local government

History

This house was associated with Michael A. Galvin, Werribee Shire President and quarry owner.[1] In 1920-21 Galvin owned 80 acres of land on the NE corner of Aviation and Duncans Road (the site of Carramar).[2] It was located in Crown Allotment 15 of Section D in the Werribee Estate.[3]

Following the subdivision of Allotment 15 into two 40 acre blocks, 15 and 15A, William Wall was rated for the northerly, corner block. At this time a dwelling was listed on the allotment occupied by Wall.[4] Nothing is known of Wall, or his relationship with Galvin. However, in 1931, the dwelling on its 40 acres was transferred back to M.A. Galvin.[5] Galvin was its owner still in 1933-34.[6]

A few years later, following the death on 3 May 1938 of P.H. Lock, the owner of the historic Manor mansion, Galvin bought the mansion and 100 acres of land. Built as the home of Percy Chirnside in the 1890s, the Manor was sold in 1920 after Percy had subdivided and sold off much of the estate left to him by his father.[7]

Lands Department records show that the Carramar property was owned in 1937 by T.C. Galvin. This was

one of the last dairy farms remaining in Werribee South. The last tenant farmer was Mr Keith Collis. [8] An examination of a Closer Settlement Act file associated with the property would provide additional information about the Galvin ownership.[9]

Statement of Significance

Carramar has local significance as a closer settlement property associated with Michael Galvin, Werribee Shire President and quarry owner.

Area of Significance

House, garden and farm/outbuildings

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further historical research.

References

- [1] Links with the Past from Werribee History Kit, p.1 of 14; K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.113.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21. Central Ward No. 5382 NAV 155 pounds.
- [3] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1925-26 No. 79 68. NAV 130 pounds.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB 1931-32 East Riding No. 16602 NAV 110 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1933-34 No. 16601.
- [7] Links with Past, p.2 of 14.
- [8] Darryl Wells, pers. comm.
- [9] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

949 Aviation Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1915

Place No. 114

Photo No. 7/29; 8/11-12

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/17

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with iron roof, newly painted, with a concrete and fibro farm building at the rear. The house has an unusual roof line, and the front porch appears to be a later addition. Located opposite the intersection between Hacketts Lane and Aviation Road. The concrete farm building appears to be of similar construction to 'Graham's Dairy'. Both buildings are in use and well maintained.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

This farm is located on a site that was once part of the large Werribee Park Estate,[1] acquired this century by the government as part of its closer settlement scheme. Werribee South was transformed from a pastoral area to a district of small farms by this policy, the opening of an irrigation settlement by the State Rivers and Water Commission in 1912, and soldier settlement after the First World War.[2]

John Hanley was first rated for the Aviation Road site in the 1915-16 Werribee Shire records. His property was listed as a dwelling on 76 acres in Crown Allotment 16 of Section D in the Werribee Park Estate.[3] After the War, the valuation of the property increased until, in 1920, it had doubled its earlier valuation.[4] Its valuation had increased even more by the mid-1920s.[5]

According to Lands Department records, the registered owner by 1937 was W. Carter member of the well-known Werribee family of poultry farmers. The property was last operated as a dairy farm by John D. Gardiner, a prominent figure in local affairs.[6] Further information about the property, and particularly of the concrete building on the site, might be found by an examination of Land File 3309/49.[7] This is a Closer Settlement Act file.[8]

Statement of Significance

This farm has local significance as an example of the closer settlement properties established at Werribee South during the First World War period, following the subdivision of the large Werribee Park Estate.

Area of Significance

House and concrete farm building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further research the history of the house and farm building.

References

- [1] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.
- [2] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, pp.85-87.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 No. 5161. NAV 76 pounds.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1919-20 No. 4976. NAV 90 pounds; 1921-22 No. 5394 NAV 150 pounds.
- [5] Werribee Shire RB 1925-27 No. 1550. NAV 190 pounds.
- [6] Darryl Wells, pers. comm.
- [7] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.
- [8] Cabena, P; McRae, H; Bladin, E. The Lands Manual, pp.6, 86.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Jetty

Beach Road, Werribee South

Significance Demolished

Date 1930s

Place No. 128

Photo No. 8/17

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/16

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber jetty located at the mouth of the Werribee River, set within a Reserve which caters for fishing, boating, and general recreation activities. Moorings for small boats are located close by. Since the completion of the field survey, the jetty has been removed, and a new facility is under construction.

Themes

6.4 Economic depression

6.1 Transport

History

The jetty has been repaired and changed over the years.

Fishing was an important local industry from the 1930s. Sam Portelli was one of 18 professional district fishermen operating from Werribee beach in the 1930s. Others were Bill, Alec and Mick Cameron, and Bill "Piggy" Hughes, who lived on his boat. There was a jetty on the Werribee South beach, later rebuilt. The jetty was used for the unloading of fish which were taken to the railway station and into Melbourne by train. When the catch was small, the fishermen would sell door to door locally. Sam sold his fish around the district for a shilling a dozen, buying ice in Werribee to keep his produce fresh.[1] At a meeting of the Werribee Historical Society in July 1978, Sam told of the many adventures, lucky escapes and daring rescues, during his fishing days.[2]

During the 1930s depression, Sam Portelli went fishing to help support the family, his wife, Mary, running the shop in Diggers Road.

Statement of Significance

The site of the recently removed Werribee South jetty is of interest as part of the public infrastructure of the

area, and its recreational and commercial history.

Area of Significance

Jetty.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

-

References

Werribee South mtg. (S13)

[1] Sam Portelli, Pers. Comm.

[2] Werribee Banner 26 July 1978

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee Park Primary School No. 5409

Cayleys Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1937

Place No. 092

Photo No. 6/15-16

Ownership Crown

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/27

Current heritage protection None



Description

Group of school buildings of various ages. The older section is located at the front of the school and is a large weatherboard building with hipped iron roof. There is a small enclosed foyer at the entry, and two brick chimneys/fire places flank the entry. A covered breezeway connects this building to a much newer brick classroom building.

Themes

9.4 Learning in the community

9.3 Establishing community services

History

This primary school is currently in use and serves the Werribee South community. The first school was in Duncans Road (no longer standing). Prior to the building of the Cayleys Road school, the Soldier's Memorial Hall in Diggers Road was used as a school (1927-1937). The Werribee Park Primary School was built in 1937, with additions in 1952. [1]

Statement of Significance

The school has operated continuously at this site for over 50 years. It forms part of the community infrastructure for Werribee South families.

Area of Significance

Original school building(s).

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further identification of original school building(s) and features:

References

[1] Werribee South mtg.(S4)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

15 Cayleys Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 093

Photo No. 6/17

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/28

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small weatherboard house, with hipped iron roof and thick garden at front. Possibly the post-war house provided for the Werribee South water bailliff, which is shown on the parish plan as a large lot on the corner of Cayleys Road and Diggers Road.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

4.2 Boosting production

History

This could be the water bailliff's house during the post-war period. The Beers were the first water bailiffs, being in charge of the irrigation system for Werribee South. Their house also served as a post office for a time. [1].

Statement of Significance

The house is of local interest as part of the development of the Werribee South Irrigation landscape.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research to better determine the history and date of construction of this house.

References

Werribee South mtg. (S17)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

George Chirnside's Experimental Dairy Farm

Crawfords Road, Werribee South

Significance	Regional significance	Date	c.1893	Place No.	NS (W34)	Photo No.	RHS
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

This property, referred to either as the Duncan farm house (after the manager) or as George Chirnside's Experimental Dairy Farm, consists of a rendered brick farm house and a cheese room. The farm house is a long building with verandah (now enclosed) along one side. It has a hipped roof. The house has been quite altered.

The most important building on the site is a cheese room, a two-roomed weatherboard building near the house, complete with terracotta tiled floor and cellar. The building is comprised of a 'building within a building' for insulation purposes and features long, thin door openings at the corners of the cellar end of the building. Brick courses have been added at the base of the external walls in recent times. This building is important for research reasons.

This place was documented by Andrew Ward in 1990. It was inspected and the cheese room documented during Rural Heritage Study (1994). It has not been inspected again during the present study, although it is thought to have been damaged by fire in 1995, and may have been demolished.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

2.1 Pastoralists

History

This property was originally part of Thomas Chirnside's huge land holdings between Point Cooke and the Werribee River. By 1890 the Werribee Park Estate passed from Andrew Chirnside on his death, to his two sons, George T. and John Percy. Both leased out their farms to tenant farmers to avoid a State Government tax on unimproved land.[1]

The Chirnsides built farm houses for these tenant farmers, and made other permanent improvements. This property was used for the breeding of the Chirnsides' prime stock. Productivity improved greatly. George Chirnsides' experimental dairy farm was hailed as a success. A butter factory was built near the railway as a convenience to tenant farmers (who were independent suppliers). By 1904, the Chirnsides had sold some of these tenanted farms by auction.[1]

John Duncan, after whom Duncan's Road is named, managed this property as a tenant farmer for the Chirnsides.[1]

Statement of Significance

Of regional significance as a rare surviving tenant farmer's house and cheese room in the district, for its associations with John Duncan, tenant farmer, and as George Chirnsides' Park Experimental Dairy Farm. The cheese room is a rare building type, of particular importance for its purpose-built design.

Area of Significance

Remaining features of the house, cheese room and garden setting.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Field checking of the current condition of the site is required. Encourage the conservation of the house and cheese room and any associated features.

References

[1] K. N. James, Werribee: the first one hundred years, p.58-62.

[2] Andrew Ward Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report, 1990.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W34

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

House

Crawfords Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1920s

Place No. 117

Photo No. 7/33

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/20

Current heritage protection None



Description

Unoccupied cottage is part of a small cluster of houses and farm buildings of more recent construction (the occupied house is located to the north of the older house, at #165 Crawfords Road). The house is of weatherboard construction with a corrugated iron roof. A row of dead cypress pines lines the front of the property, and an irrigation channel runs along the front of the property. It is thought to have been damaged by fire since being recorded by the field survey, and is under threat of demolition.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

The house and farm is of local interest as part of the creation of smaller holdings in the Werribee South area

Area of Significance

Weatherboard house

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field checking of current condition and fire damage. Historical research to determine date of construction, h

historical associations, and development of site over time. This could result in a re-assessment of significance and level of protection.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Houses

1, 12, 32 Crawfords Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1950s

Place No. 118

Photo No. 7/34-35

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/21-22

Current heritage protection None



Description

Part of a cluster of farm houses at the northern end of the west side of Crawfords Road (north of Robbs Road). The houses are of various ages, dating from the 1950's to the 1970's. The oldest houses in the group appear to be at #1, #12 and #32. Each of these three houses are weatherboard with iron roof, and tenanted. The group of houses is set in front of and across from market garden fields, and an irrigation channel runs along the east side of the road.

Themes

4.2 Boosting production

History

This cluster of houses demonstrates the further development of the Werribee South Irrigation Area from the 1950s. The area may have been associated with the Garfield family, who were market gardeners in Werribee South from the 1930s. [1]

Statement of Significance

The cluster of houses at the north end of Crawfords Road is of local interest as part of the continuing development of the Werribee Irrigation Settlement in the post-war period.

Area of Significance

Houses, irrigation channel and market gardens

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Werribee South Community Meeting

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cunningham House

1 Cunninghams Road, Werribee South

Significance	Local significance	Date	1920s	Place No.	115	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Eastings	Northings		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Large weatherboard house on the south-east corner of Aviation Road and Cunninghams Road. A new house and garage have been built next to the older weatherboard house. A high picket fence surrounds the house and garden which appear well maintained. [The house is hard to see from the road.]

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The Cunningham family owned this property in the 1920s. Crown Allotment 21 of Section D in the Werribee Estate, a property of 223 acres, was occupied by Edmund Cunningham in 1920-21. [1] A dwelling was rated on the property in the 1926-27 rate records at 150 pounds. [2] Land Department records confirm that the property was held under a Closer Settlement Act lease, the registered owners in 1925 being M.G. and T.J. Cunningham. [3]

The Closer Settlement Act of 1904 enabled the government to "re-purchase land, re-survey it, and offer it for selection to promote more intensive settlement of rural lands. Special attention was given to the re-settlement of large pastoral estates." [4]

Statement of Significance

The farm has local significance as one of the Werribee South properties created by the government subdivision of the Werribee Estate for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

[1] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21

[2] Parish of Deutgam, Parish Plan

[3] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27, Nos. 1555, 1556

[4] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan. Land Files 2031/12

[5] Cabena, P., McRae, H., Bladin, E. The Lands Manual, pp. 6, 84 (File category 12 related to C.S.A. leases)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Bailey Houses

249-252 Cunninghams Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1920s

Place No. 116

Photo No. 7/30-32

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/18-19

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small cluster of 4 houses, said to have been built by one farming family over their long ownership of the farms on either side of Cunninghams Road. The houses are of various ages and styles. #250 is the most recently constructed (not recorded). #249 and #251 are modest houses of fibro and timber construction with corrugated iron roofing. Each of these houses is rectangular in plan, with simple garden. #252 is the most substantial of the older houses. It is a weatherboard house, with iron roof, surrounded by a well established garden and high hedge.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The Baileys were among the many settlers who came to Werribee South after the government subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate, the opening of the irrigation settlement in 1912, and Soldier Settlement after the First World War. These schemes, according to one account, "saw the area begin to fill up with small orchards, poultry farms, lucerne farms, dairy farms, and market gardens".[1] The establishment of the Closer Settlement Board by the government in 1904 furthered the policy of more intensive farming activities within the state.[2]

The Baileys secured properties from the Land Purchase Board during the First World War period. They were located on either side of Cunningham Road, not far from the coast. As early as 1915-16, William Bailey was rated for Crown Allotment 29 in Section D of the Werribee Estate, which comprised 50 acres leased from the Land Purchase Board.[3] This land was located on the east side of Cunningham Road.[4]

Mrs Laura M. Bailey was rated for the site of 249-251 Cunningham Road (on the west side of the road) in

1918-19, when it was described as 52 acres in Crown Allotment 25 of Section D.[5] By 1920-21, dwellings were recorded on both of the Bailey properties.[6] Valuations increased during the 1930s.[7]

It is said that by 1925 Werribee South, once "a vast open sheepwalk" had been transformed by the arrival of "several hundreds of settlers, many of them returned soldiers, growing fruit, lucerne and vegetables and milking cows".[8]

Statement of Significance

The Bailey farms on either side of Cunningham Road have local significance as examples of the farming properties associated with the government subdivision of the Werribee Estate for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

House and garden at 252 Cunninghams Road and irrigation channel. The houses at 249 and 251 are of local interest.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further historical documentation of houses, especially #252.

References

- [1] K.N. James (ed). Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.85.
- [2] James, p.85.
- [3] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 No. 5221.
- [4] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.
- [5] Shire of Werribee RB. 1918-19 No. 5020. NAV 52 pounds.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB. 1920-21 Nos. 5354, 5352. NAVs 95 pounds.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB. 1933-34 Nos. 16615, 16619. NAVs 103 and 125 pounds.
- [8] James, p.85.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cunningham House

51 Cunninghams Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1920s

Place No. 097

Photo No. 6/22

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/33

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large timber Californian Bungalow Style house with tile roof, bay windows at the front with decorative leadlight, decorative timber work on double screen doors at front, and patterned brickwork on pillars at front porch. This house is larger and more consciously decorated than is common for Werribee South farms. Several large pines line the street frontage of the property. There is a large timber extension on the north side of house.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The Cunninghams, who owned this property in the 1920s, were among the hundreds of settlers who came to South Werribee after the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate, the opening of the irrigation settlement in 1912, and Soldier Settlement after the First World War. By 1925, according to one account, many of the settlers were "returned soldiers, growing fruit, lucerne and vegetables and milking cows".[1]

Mrs Norah Cunningham, who occupied the site of 51 Cunningham Road in 1920-21, was rated for 119 acres in Crown Allotments 20, 20A and 20B of Section D in the Werribee Estate.[2] The irrigation channel, which bordered her property on its east side, separated her from a larger, 223 acre property in Crown Allotment 21, occupied by Edmund Cunningham.[3] Dwellings were rated on both Cunningham properties in the 1926-1927 rate records. Norah's property valuation of 135 pounds was less than Edmund's valuation of 150 pounds.[4] Lands Department records confirm that both properties were held under Closer Settlement Act leases, the registered owners in 1925 being M.G. and T.J. Cunningham.[5]

The Closer Settlement Act of 1904 enabled the government to "re-purchase Land, re-survey it, and offer it

for selection to promote more intensive settlement of rural lands. Special attention was given to the re-settlement of large pastoral estates". There were later revisions of the Closer Settlement Act in 1915, and in the 1920s and 1930s.[6]

Statement of Significance

This farm has local significance as one of the Werribee South properties created by the government subdivision of the Werribee Estate for closer settlement. The house is of interest because its size and architectural decoration are unusual for Werribee South farm houses.

Area of Significance

House, irrigation channel and trees lining street frontage

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

- [1] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.85.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1920-21 No. 5355. NAV 110 pounds.
- [3] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan. August 1951.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1926-27 Nos. 1555, 1556.
- [5] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan. Land Files 2032/12 (Norah's property), 2031/12 (Edmund's property).
- [6] Cabena, P.; McRae, H; Bladin, E. The Lands Manual pp.6, 84 (File category 12 related to C.S.A. leases).

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall

Diggers Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1925

Place No. 091

Photo No. 6/13-14

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/26

Current heritage protection None



Description

Large timber hall which forms part of the community infrastructure of the irrigation settlement landscape. The Hall is rectangular in plan, with a new iron roof. Several small buildings are associated with the Hall, including playground, iron clad shed, and a cement block toilet block. The Hall and shed are painted cream with turquoise doors and architraves. The Hall is located opposite the intersection between Diggers Road and Whites Road.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

2.5 Creating smaller holdings: Soldier Settlement Schemes

History

The Diggers' Road Memorial Hall was officially opened on 25 April 1925 by G.T. Chirnside, former owner of the Werribee Park Estate. Chirnside advised the Werribee South settlers to turn to market gardening, which during the 1920s and 1930s became an important district industry.[1]

By 1925, South Werribee had become a prosperous farming area, and, according to one account, "now possessed hundreds of settlers, many of them returned soldiers, growing fruit, lucerne and vegetables and milking cows".[2]

Soldier settlement became important in the area after the First World War.[3] The 1917 Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act made special provision for the re-settlement of returned soldiers, and was administered as part of the government's closer settlement program.[4]

The Hall was used as a school (No. 4312) between 1927 and 1937. A Krupp 125 mm Howitzer gun captured during World War I was once located outside the Hall. It was recently found (in pieces) and

returned to the RSL, and is now stored at the council depot. [5]

Statement of Significance

This memorial hall, one of a number in the Shire, has local significance for its associations with the Soldier Settlement area which developed along Diggers Road, Werribee South, after the First World War.

Area of Significance

Hall

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

-

References

Werribee South mtg. (S3)

[1] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, p.89.

[2] James, p.85.

[3] James, p.85.

[4] Cabena, P; McRae, H; Bladin, H. The Lands Manual, p.6.

[5] Werribee South Community Meeting; Darryl Wells, pers. comm.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W7

Springhall House site

Diggers Road, Werribee South

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	125	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The house has been demolished. The house site is now under cultivation (market garden), and is located behind Diggers Road Soldier's Memorial Hall, close to the intersections of Diggers Road, Cayley's Road, and Whites Road. There may be some remaining archaeological evidence of the house (this was not investigated).

Themes

2.2 Redefining the subdivision of the Western Plains

History

The house was owned/occupied by Mr Springhall who looked after the Chirnsides' staghounds. [1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its possible associations with the Chirnsides, and the early settlement of the area.

Area of Significance

House site (if any remaining evidence can be found)

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further site investigation could be undertaken to determine whether there is any remaining evidence of the house. Further historical research could better describe the site's history, and links to the Chirnsides.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg. (S2)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Sugar Gum plantations

Diggers Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 095

Photo No. 6/20

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/31

Current heritage protection None



Description

Planting of sugar gums along east side of Diggers Road. Trees extend from just north of the intersection with Aviation Road, to the intersection with K Road (approx. 2.3 km). Since the completion of the field survey, a number of these trees have been removed.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

There were once old bag huts constructed with kerosene tins on the plantations in Diggers Road. They are no longer there, but the plantations with sugar gums lining them, are still there. [1]

Statement of Significance

The sugar gums contribute to the landscape of Werribee South.

Area of Significance

Trees

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field checking to determine how much of the planting now survives, plus an assessment of their condition and appropriate treatment are required. Encourage retention of remaining specimens. Further historical research is needed to determine the age and historical significance of the plantations.

References

[1] Werribee South Community Meeting (S26)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

327 Diggers Road, Werribee South

Significance Not significant

Date -

Place No. 129

Photo No. 8/18

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/17

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with vinyl tile roof. Located on east side of Diggers Road, opposite intersection with K Road. There are four house lots here - this is the northernmost. Two have brick houses (#347 and #349) and appear to be of post-war construction. #349 is in particularly good condition. The third lot is vacant. It is possible that the house at #327 is 'White's House', described at the Werribee South Community Meeting, but this is not confirmed.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine

History

Not researched. Possibly the 'White House' rented by the Portelli family when they first arrived in Werribee South, prior to 1933 (and now owned/occupied by Frank Lombardo). [Werribee South mtg]. Further historical research and checking with the local community is needed to confirm this.

Statement of Significance

The property is assessed as not significant because its history and period of use has not been researched or confirmed. Further research could result in a revised assessment.

Area of Significance

House and property.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

Further research to determine the location and present condition and integrity of the 'White House' is needed. This could result in a revised assessment of significance and recommended level of protection.

References

Werribee South Community Meeting (S4)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Portelli house and shop

650 Diggers Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1933

Place No. 094

Photo No. 6/18-19

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/29-30

Current heritage protection None



Description

Rectangular brick and timber building with a small shop at the front, and residence at the rear. 'S. & M. Portelli Confectionery Est. 1933'. The front of the shop has large glass windows on either side of central doorway, an awning over the footpath, and a petrol pump at the front. The interior of the shop consists of a small room with simple shop fittings, with a kitchen/storage area behind. An iron gate and breezeway at the side leads to the entry to the house. There is a well established garden on the north side of the house.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

11.3 Migrant farmers: Italian

History

The Portelli family, said to be the first Italian family to settle in Werribee South beach area,[1] secured the site of this property from the State Rivers Commission in the early 1930s.[2] The site was part of the large Werribee Park Estate last century, and is located on land in the Estate acquired this century by the Government for closer settlement purposes.[3] By the middle 1920s Werribee South had been transformed into a farming area with small orchards, poultry farms, lucerne farms and dairy farms. This was partly the result of the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate, combined with the State Rivers and Water Commission's establishment of an irrigation settlement at Werribee South in 1912, and soldier settlement in the area after the First World War.[4] The arrival of European families, and particularly Italians, from the late 1920s, contributed to the district's development.[5]

Werribee Shire rate records confirm that by the early 1930s the State Rivers commission had transferred 4 acres of land in Crown Allotments 24B and 24C in Section G, Parish of Deutgam, of the Werribee Estate, to Universite Dell and Fillippo Portillo.[6] By the late 1930s (or early 1940s) Portelli was rated for a dwelling on both allotments on the site of 650 Diggers Road.[7]

Sam Portelli, one of Fillippo's two sons, tells how his father and his family lived at first in a weatherboard house on Diggers Road opposite K Road. The house at 650 Diggers Road was the family's second house. Built in 1933, it was a small house with two rooms and a shed at the back, its walls lined with hessian bags. Gradually two more rooms were added. A shop was added to the front of the building in 1946. This was a general store, which sold a variety of goods to local farmers. Two olive trees planted by Fillippo in the 1930s still remain on the property.[8]

During the 1930s depression, Sam Portelli went fishing to help support the family, his wife, Mary, running the shop in Diggers Road. Sam was one of 18 professional district fishermen. Others were Bill, Alec and Mick Cameron, and Bill "Piggy" Hughes, who lived on his boat. There was a jetty on the Werribee South beach, later rebuilt. Sam sold his fish around the district for a shilling a dozen, buying ice in Werribee to keep his produce fresh.[9] At a meeting of the Werribee Historical Society in July 1978, Sam told of the many adventures, lucky escapes and daring rescues, during his fishing days.[10]

Statement of Significance

This property has local significance as the home and store of the Portelli family, among the first Italian settlers in the Werribee South beach area in the 1930s. Italian farmers played a major role in the district's development as a prosperous farming area. The shop has been in use throughout this period, and is a reasonably intact feature of the local services established by the Werribee South community.

Area of Significance

Shop/house building and shopfront

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

Werribee South mtg. (S9)

[1] Werribee Banner 26 July 1978.

[2] Shire of Werribee RB 1933-34. No. 16790.

[3] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.

[4] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, pp.85-87.

[5] James, p.89.

[6] Shire of Werribee RB 1933-34. Nos. 16789, 16790.

[7] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1956. No. 16801. (Card 1935-1940 missing.)

[8] Sam Portelli. Pers. Comm.

[9] Sam Portelli. Pers. Comm.

[10] Werribee Banner 26 July 1978.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Former Werribee Estate school site and School Teacher's House

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1915

Place No. 100

Photo No. 6/28-29; 8/14

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 5/01-02; 7/15

Current heritage protection None



Description

The school site is bordered at the front by Duncans Road, and on the other three sides by an irrigation channel. Maimones Road runs behind the site. Today, the site consists of a small weatherboard house, and a large rectangular fenced area, bordered in places by large cypress pine trees. A tennis court is located at the centre of the fenced area, with a simple timber shelter shed. The first school in the Werribee South area was located here, and the shelter shed is said to have been part of the school grounds.

The small weatherboard house, is said to be the former school teacher's house. It is located immediately to the south of the fenced site. The house is occupied.

At the southern end of the site is a small telephone exchange building owned by Telstra.

Themes

9.4 Learning in the community

9.3 Establishing community services

History

Formerly known as the Werribee Estate School, Werribee South Primary School No. 3193 once stood on this site. It was officially opened on 4 October 1915 for the children of the many farming families attached to the area following the introduction of irrigation in 1913. Many of these farmers raised dairy herds and planted crops. The chosen site was separated from other land on three sides by a deep irrigation channel, and was bounded on the east side by Duncans Road. Although too small for farming, it was an ideal school site. The prime mover for the founding of the school was a district dairy farmer, Samuel J. Thomas, who was President of the first school committee.

The name Werribee Estate was used until 1928. In 1959 increased enrolments resulted in the securing of a

second class room. An Army hut was purchased and moved to the school ground in Duncans Road.[1] The school was in use until very recent times (within the last five years). The site was apparently sold and is now in private ownership. The small school teacher's house is occupied and privately owned. A small telephone exchange building is located at the southern end of the former school site.

From the 1920s, there was a second school in Werribee South. The Soldier's Memorial Hall in Diggers Road was used as a school from 1927, until 1937 when the Werribee Park Primary School in Cayleys Road was built. [2]

Statement of Significance

Although the school building(s) are no longer standing, the school teacher's house, shelter shed and site of the first local school are of local significance for their associations with the farming families who settled at Werribee South after the introduction of irrigation in 1913.

Area of Significance

House, fenced area, timber shelter shed, trees, irrigation channel at rear and sides.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

References

[1] Vision and Realisation, Vol. 3, p.129. [2] Werribee South Community Meeting

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Fowler house and silo

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance State significance

Date 1930s

Place No. 099, 098

Photo No. 6/23-26; 6/27

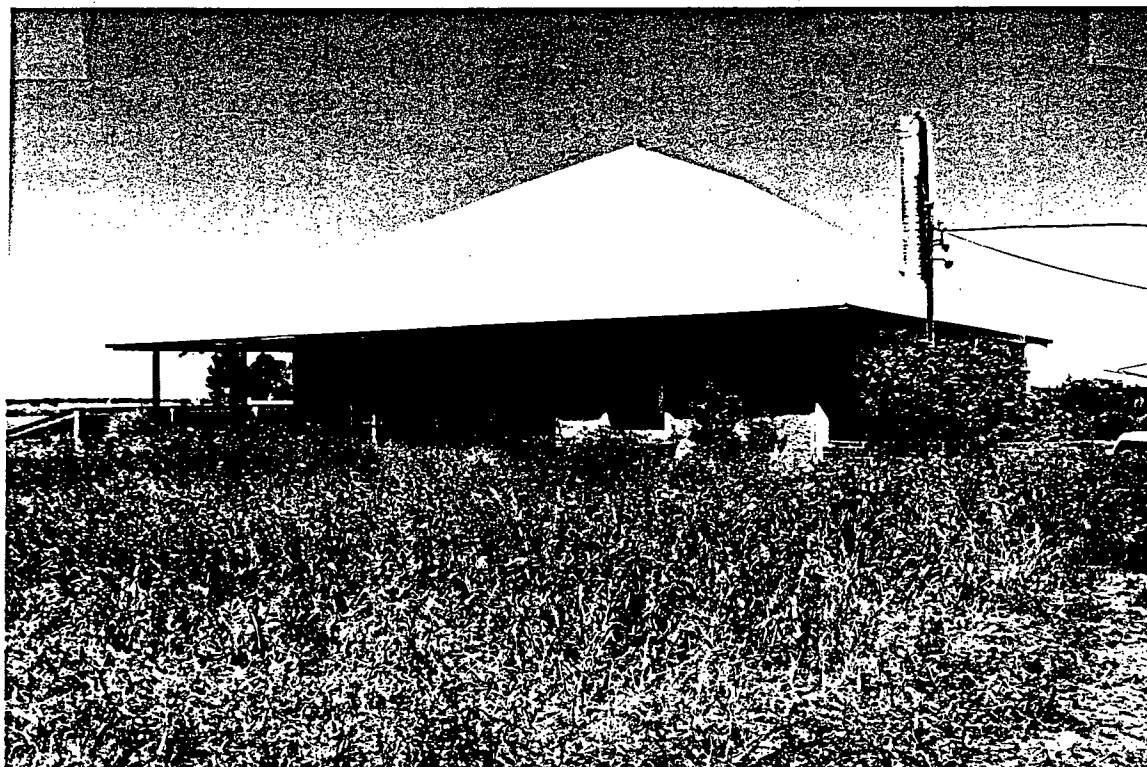
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/35-37; 4/34

Current heritage protection None



Description

The house and silo are the remaining features of the former Fowler farm and cheese factory which included several houses, a concrete dam, farming buildings and concrete making works.

The house is a large one by Werribee South standards of the time. It is of concrete construction with new colorbond roof located at the end of a dirt track immediately south of #885 Duncans Road (just north of the intersection with Whites Road). The house has a square floor plan, with a verandah around two sides. A single hipped roof encompasses the house and verandah. A small concrete outbuilding is attached at the rear (with skillion roof), and small timber shed in poor condition is located at east side of the house. The area surrounding the house is weedy and/or given over to farming activities, and a modern shed for farm machinery stands nearby. The house has been unoccupied for about 2 years.

The silo was part of the former cheese factory and is an important landmark in the relatively flat landscape of Werribee South. It has thick concrete walls and was used to store the maize used to feed the cows. It is now located in a farm dam (where the dairy once was), in the centre of market garden fields behind the Fowler house. The silo and dam were viewed from some distance (at the end of the dirt track near the house), and more detailed of the remaining features of the dam and cheese factory are recommended.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

4.3 New rural activities

History

The Fowler Brothers, whose system of concrete house construction was accepted by some leading Melbourne architects in the 1920s and by the newly-formed Victorian Housing Commission in the 1940s, owned a large estate in Werribee South from the first World War years. Here they farmed, had a cheese

.factory, and kept their concrete building plant.[1]

In December 1913 Thomas Walker Fowler, the younger, a 24 year old grading contractor for the Water Commission at their Tatura Experimental Farm, applied for a Closer Settlement Lease at Werribee South. The 91 acre allotment was in the Werribee Park Estate in Allotments 68D and 67B, Parish of Deutgam. They were located on the east side of Duncans Road and extended through to O'Connors Road.[2] In his application Fowler explained that he had a Diploma of Agriculture from the Dookie Agricultural College and had been in charge of a Queensland dairy farm before going to Tatura. He was applying for the block under special provisions relating to agricultural students and requested the Commission to supply him with a house if his application was successful.[3]

Fowler obtained the land and was rated first in 1913-14.[4] The following year two allotments, also on the east side of Duncans Road, were applied for by Thomas' sister in law, F. A. Fowler, backed by her husband's good financial situation. Her husband, J. B. Fowler, was a draughtsman in the Railways Department. The land applied for was Allotment 64 and part of 67 (67A), part of Thomas', original block. He offered to grade it for her.[5]

From 1915-16 a dwelling was recorded on T. W. Fowler's allotment.[6] By the end of the First World War period, buildings were recorded on Thomas' other 67B allotment.[7] In the same year, his brother, J. B. Fowler, was rated for the first time for 52 acres in Allotment 55D.[8]

According to a recent history of Australia's concrete industry, the Fowler Brothers' experiments in concrete house construction began during this decade. The experiments are attributed to T. W. Fowler (described in one article as "surveyor") but it seems most likely that J. B. Fowler, the former Railways Department draughtsman, was also involved.

Dr. Miles Lewis in his account of the concrete industry between the wars tells of how T. W. Fowler "began building concrete dairy sheds and other buildings in the 1920s on his farm at Werribee South." [9] Fowler's experiments in concrete house construction involved a method of "tilt up slabs." The system was accepted by the architects A. C. Matthews, who designed a pre-cast house in 1924, and Leslie M. Perrott, who in 1937 designed two Brighton houses on Fowler's system. Perrott's houses were built by the Australian Cement Company which was supporting Fowler financially.[10]

When the newly established Victorian Housing Commission held a competition in 1939 for the design of Commission houses, Fowler was given the contract to build 28 houses designed by the architect, G. B. Leith. The work was to be carried out by Fowler or by others using his plant under licence.[11]

Lands Department files relating to the Fowler properties in Duncan Road, Werribee South, confirm that T. W., J. B. and his wife, F. A. Fowler, ran their three properties as a joint concern. This joint property, and particularly Allotment 28D (T. W. Fowler's property) became the location of a dairy farm, a cheese factory, a concrete silo, and concrete building plant during the 1930s. By 1937 there was a substantial house valued at 900 pounds on T. W. Fowler's property, as well as a smaller house, a cheese factory (50 by 36 feet valued at 360 pounds), a concrete silo, concrete paving and steps, a concrete dam, cheese-making and milk plants, and a concrete building plant valued at 500 pounds.[12] His sister-in-law's property held 225 cows.[13] The Fowler family's affluent lifestyle at the time is suggested by the information that they owned three motor cars.[14].

The precarious nature of the Fowler operations is suggested by the lists of their mortgages and other large liabilities. Debtors in the 1930s included the National Bank and a number of family members, such as brothers in Kew and Tasmania, and a sister, Mrs H. Wood, in Burma. Large sums were also owing for the supply of stock and fodder by local and Melbourne suppliers.

It was noted on T. W. Fowler's file that the "general condition of the block is satisfactory and has been maintained and improved considerably" and "in fact over-improved. This block and that of H. B. and F. A. Fowler worked in conjunction and is in a very involved position, and a special report is being submitted"[14]. This was an unusual comment concerning a South Werribee farm in the inter-war period.

A 1938 "Age" article spoke of the use of the Fowler method in constructing low-cost housing for slum clearance and re-housing. It told of the erection of two concrete villas at Werribee, the earliest in 1928 for G. Barker on an irrigation block.[15]

In 1942 J. B. Fowler died leaving his property to his widow and requesting that his business should be carried on by his trustees or in partnership.[16] His brother, T. W. Fowler, died the next year. Described by this time as "builder", the probate of his will was granted in 1948 to his widow, Mary.[17]

According to M. B. Lewis, Fowler's plant was leased to a firm of builders, who still operated it manually and produced three houses a week, employing 28 men. By 1944, the plant was lent to the Housing Commission, which began to invest in mobile cranes and tilting tubes to raise the slabs to the vertical position. By 1945 the Commission was employing between 80 and 100 men on concrete house production and had taken a lease on a Commonwealth factory at Holmesglen. Here the Fowler system was converted into an industrial production line, turning out components which had to be transported to the building site. In 1944-46, 596 houses, or a quarter of the Commission's total output, was manufactured in this way. By May 1950 3,000 houses had been produced.[18]

The dwelling on part of 28D, and 27 acres in Lot 1, transferred to Mary Fowler, widow, after T. W. Fowler's death, later passed to his sons. Later still, in June 1954, the property was owned by Michele Acciarito of Kay Road, Werribee.[19]

Statement of Significance

The house and silo, remains of the Fowler property on 28D has State, and possibly national significance, as all that still exists on the site of the Fowler concrete house construction project and the associated Fowler family farm. The Fowlers innovative concrete housing construction system was used in the early production of low-cost housing in the first years of the Victorian Housing Commission during the 1940s.

Area of Significance

Concrete house, silo, dam, plus any features found to be remaining from cheese factory

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Register

Register of the National Estate

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage continued residential use of the house and further examination of its concrete construction method.

Further field investigation to determine whether other physical evidence of the cheese factory remains.

References

Werribee South mtg. (S15, S14)

- [1] Land Files 2052/12, 2053/12 and 2054/12; Shire of Werribee East Riding rate records and Valuers cards.
- [2] Parish of Deutgam Parish Plan, W. J. Butson, 14.2.24.
- [3] Land File 2054/12.
- [4] Shire of Werribee RB 1913-14 East Riding No.4923.
- [5] Land File 2052/12.
- [6] Shire of Werribee RB 1915-16 No.5151.
- [7] Shire of Werribee RB 1921-22 Nos.5405, 5406.
- [8] Shire of Werribee RB No.5402.
- [9] M. B. Lewis 'Between the Wars in 200 Years of Concrete in Australia' 1988, pp.104-105.
- [10] Age 7 Sept. 1937.
- [11] Lewis, p.105.
- [12] Land File 2054/12.
- [13] Land File 2052/12.
- [14] Land File 2054/12
- [15] Age 20 Dec. 1938.
- [16] Land File 2053/12.
- [17] Land File 2054/12.
- [18] Lewis, p.107.
- [19] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1958.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Graham's Dairy

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1930s

Place No. 108

Photo No. 7/19-21; 8/15

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/08-09

Current heritage protection None



Description

Derelict concrete and fibro farm building. L-shaped plan, with loading platform at the front. Modern farming sheds at rear.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities - dairying

History

This property is associated with the development of Werribee South as a farming area from the 1920s after the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate for closer settlement, the establishment of an irrigation settlement there in 1912 and Soldier Settlement after the First World War. Werribee South, once part of the Chirnside's large pastoral estate, became a district of "small orchards, poultry farms, lucerne farms, dairy farms, and market gardens".[1]

The Graham family occupied the site of Graham's Dairy in the 1930s. In 1933-34, Joseph Graham was rated for Allotments 62B and 63A and B in Section D in the Werribee Estate. This land stretched between O'Connors and Duncans Road in Werribee South. William John Graham was rated for Allotment 61A, south in Duncans Road.[2]

Valuers records for Werribee Shire in the 1940s and 1950s confirmed that the Grahams retained the two Duncans Road Allotments, 61A and 63B.[3] Joseph Graham transferred 63A in O'Connors Road to Angelo and Marcello Menegazzo on 19 August 1951 for 3351 pounds.[4]

Werribee Shire rate and valuers records do not provide a date of construction for the Duncan Road dairy. However, an examination of the Closer Settlement files 2064/12 and 2067/2 might provide an answer.[5]

Statement of Significance

This property local significance as an example of the dairy farms developed in Werribee South in the 1930s Closer Settlement era.

Area of Significance

Concrete building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage retention and basic maintenance of the building.

References

- [1] K.N. James (ed). Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, pp.85-87.
- [2] Shire of Werribee RB 1933-34 East Riding Nos. 16646/7, 16648, 16649, 16650.
- [3] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1957 Nos. 16647, 16648, 16649, 16651.
- [4] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards 1941-1957 No. 16650.
- [5] Parish of Deutgam. Parish Plan.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance	Local interest	Date	c. 1910	Place No.	112	Photo No.	7/25; 8/22
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	6/13; 7/21
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Large weatherboard house with iron roof and associated farm buildings, plus a large Norfolk Island pine tree. Located on the east side of Duncans Road, opposite #635, south of the intersection with Aviation Road (unable to determine exact address). The size and scale of the house is substantially larger than typical residences of early farming periods. The collection of farm buildings appear to present an intact cluster of farming structures. The Norfolk Island pine visible from Duncans Road is the only visible remnant of the original garden. The house appears disused and in poor repair.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

The house and associated farm buildings is of local interest as part of the earliest stages of the development of the Werribee South Irrigation landscape.

Area of Significance

House and farm buildings, large pine tree

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further historical documentation of the site and its historical associations are recommended. This could lead to a revised assessment of significance, and requirement for a higher level of protection.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

St Thomas' Church site

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance	Demolished	Date	-	Place No.	123	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Eastings</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Timber church, now demolished, is said to have been located on the west side of Duncans Road, north of the intersection with Maimones Road. No physical evidence remaining from the church is apparent, although there could be some sub-surface remains and/or archaeological material present.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

Timber church on Duncans Road, now demolished. [1] Parish Plans for the Parish of Deutgam show three small allotments (73 A, B, and C of Part D of the Werribee Park Estate) on Duncans Road for the Church of England Trusts Corporation, Diocese of Melbourne. Further research, including viewing of Land files would enable a more precise estimate of the dates of construction and use of the church.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its associations with the development of the community of Werribee South.

Area of Significance

Former church site.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further documentary research and field investigation to determine whether any physical evidence remains, and to document the history of the church.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg. (S7)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Waite house

Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance	Not Assessed	Date	1920s?	Place No.	133	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

House is said to have been shifted 200-300 yards down Duncans Road, but still on Waite farm property. [1]
Unable to locate the house during the Werribee South field survey.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The house was built for Waite (maternal grandfather of Harry Verity) and originally located on the corner of Duncans and Whites Road. [1]

Statement of Significance

Not assessed.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research/consultation to establish the existing location, historical associations and condition of the house.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg (S23)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

735B Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1920s

Place No. 119

Photo No. 7/36

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/23

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small weatherboard cottage with iron roof. Located at end of long dirt drive, with market garden in the allotment in front of the house. House is occupied, and there are several sheds and other farm structures located alongside.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

The cottage and farm are of local interest as part of the creation of smaller rural holdings in the Werribee South area.

Area of Significance

House, market garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Historical research to determine date of construction, historical associations and uses of farm, and development over time. This could result in a revised significance assessment and level of protection

required.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Werribee South Store

785 Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1920s?

Place No. 110

Photo No. 7/23

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/11

Current heritage protection None



Description

The present day Werribee South General Store is a large brick building, rectangular in plan, with a wide frontage onto Duncans Road, and a corrugated iron roof. The interior of the store shows a mixture of modern construction and remnants of the earlier store building.

Themes

9.5 Local shops and services

History

Thomas had a store here in the 1920s. The store has also housed the post office in the past. [1] Further historical research could more accurately determine the construction of the first store on this site, its evolution to the present, and provide more information on the distribution of stores in Werribee South over time.

Statement of Significance

The store is of local interest as it incorporates elements of earlier store building(s) which have served the Werribee South community for more than fifty years.

Area of Significance

Store

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further historical research about the origins of the store, and documentation of the remaining early features of the building.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg. (S19)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Building and Water Tower

818 Duncans Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date -

Place No. 111

Photo No. 7/24; 8/13

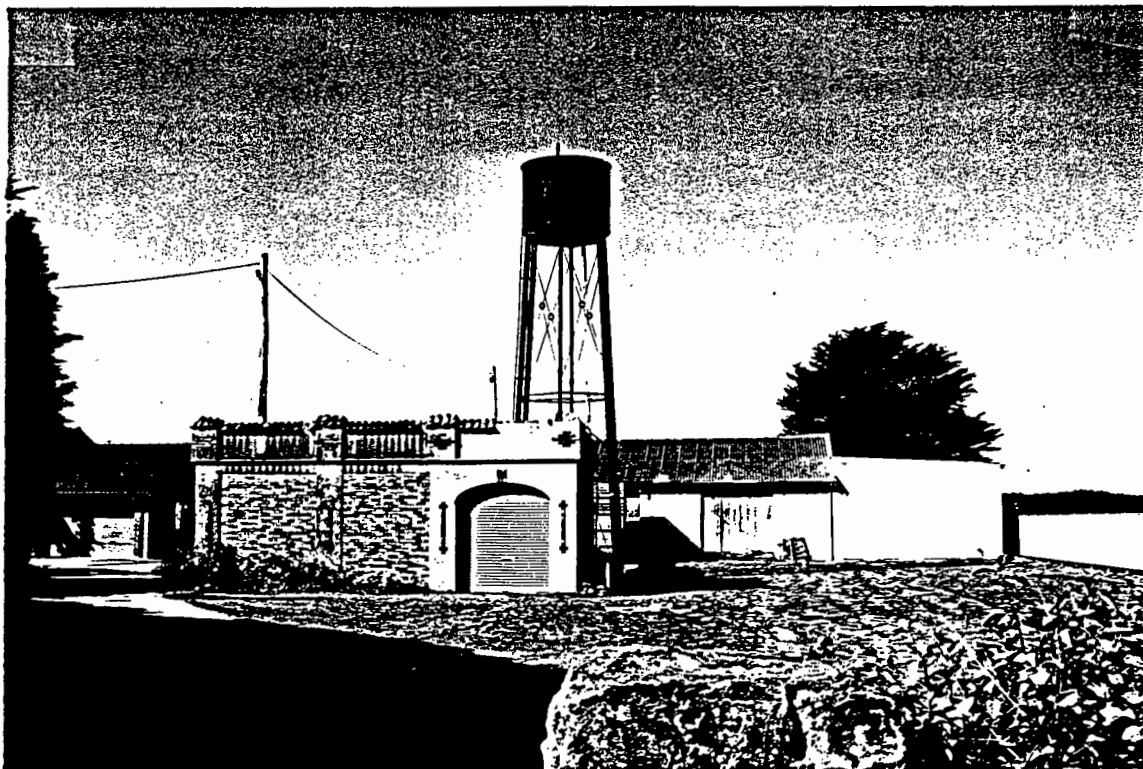
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/12; 7/14

Current heritage protection None



Description

A modern brick residence is located at this address. Alongside the residence, an iron water tower stands alongside a small building, square in plan, half constructed of brick, and half constructed of concrete (?). The tops of the walls are finished in an unusual pattern, and the building has a flat roof. A narrow garage roll-up door has been installed in the concrete section. The building and water tower are located close to the irrigation channel, at a point where it curves to go under the road and onto the opposite side (west side) of Duncans Road. They are said to be structures relating to dairying on this farm - the water tower was to transfer water to the rear of the farm, and the small building to store milk and other dairy products. The water tower is a visible feature in the relatively flat landscape of Werribee South, and the small building is unusual in its design. Further research is required to confirm the original and current functions of these structures.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

Not researched. The building and tower are said to relate to dairying on this farm, which was a common rural activity following the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate into smaller allotments.

Statement of Significance

The water tower and small dairying building are of local significance because of their associations with the development of new rural industries in the Werribee South area following the subdivision of the area for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Further documentation of remaining features from soldier settlement scheme period.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Verity house + Farm

360-362 K Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1920

Place No. 130

Photo No. 8/20

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7/18-19

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with iron roof, located at the 90 degree bend in K Road, where it meets the Werribee River. The house is part of a cluster of farm buildings and features, including another (more recent) house, sheds and a dairy. The irrigation channel runs along the front of the property, and along its west side, following the slope above the River. The house itself is difficult to view as it is surrounded on two sides by a high and thick hedge, and a well established garden. The house and garden appear well maintained, and well integrated into a modern farming operation.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

4.3 New rural activities

History

This was the Verity family farm. The family had a Friesian herd that they showed at the Royal Melbourne Show, and also a market garden. It was the second house in the soldier settlement scheme (the first, Le Noury's, has gone). There are two new houses and the old home remaining on the property, the dairy has been demolished. [1]

Statement of Significance

The farm is of local significance because of its associations with the soldier settlement scheme in Werribee South.

Area of Significance

Weatherboard house and garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

City of Wyndham Heritage Study

Context Pty Ltd

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Chirnside deer paddock (former)

325 K Road, Werribee South

Significance Not Assessed

Date unknown

Place No. 131

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Sections of post and rail fence and box thorn hedging are said to have formed the boundary to the deer paddock established by the Chirnsides. This remaining section is said to be along the driveway to Harry Morrell's house and farm (current owner), and is located opposite the Werribee Park golf course. [1] The section of fencing was not able to be seen from K Road.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

The deer paddock is said to be associated with the Chirnsides and pre-dates the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate. [1]

Statement of Significance

Not assessed.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field investigation to identify remaining elements of fence. Research to determine the history of the deer paddock.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg. (S11)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Further Investigation?

Further historical research into the people buried here and their role in the settlement of Werribee is recommended and could enable a more precise statement of significance to be developed. Because the graves are in a public place, it is also desirable to put up some explanatory material at the graves, describing its history.

References

Werribee South mtg. (S10)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course

K Road, Werribee South

Significance	Local significance	Date	1858-1863	Place No.	103	Photo No.	7/03-07
Ownership	Crown	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	7a/33-35
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Two headstones/graves surrounded by a low bluestone wall. Both headstones are set into bluestone bases. The first reads: 'In memory of Patrick Logan Edgar who died 15 May 1858 aged 26 years'. The second is broken into 2 pieces and no longer standing in the bluestone base. It reads: 'John L. Hamilton who was drowned in the Werribee March 15, 1863 aged 50 years'. No further inscriptions are visible.

Themes

1.2 Settling

History

No further information about these individuals has been obtained. There are some references to 'Wedge' graves in this area, with some connection with the Wedge family. It is uncertain whether these graves have any such connection. Further historical research is recommended.

Statement of Significance

The graves are of at least local significance because they relate to the early period of European pastoral settlement of the district.

Area of Significance

Graves, headstones and bluestone wall.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Further historical research to determine the sequence of development of the house and farm. This could result in a revised assessment of significance and increased level of protection.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Smith house

K Avenue, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1930s?

Place No. 104

Photo No. 7/08; 8/21

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7a/36; 7/20

Current heritage protection None



Description

Timber house with iron roof, rectangular in plan, with front verandah. Located on sharp bend of K Avenue (which runs off of K Road). The house is unoccupied and in poor repair, although there are signs of recent work on the house. The area immediately surrounding the house has been ploughed and is either used for cultivation or weedy. When visited in February 1997, the property was advertised for sale, but the sign was no longer there when visited later.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

The house is of local significance as part of the development of smaller holdings following the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate.

Area of Significance

House

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Edwards House

Edwards Lane, Werribee South

Significance Not significant

Date 1950s

Place No. 126

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

House built in the 1950s after the earlier house burned down/demolished.

Themes

4.3 New rural activities

History

An earlier house was once on this site. It was replaced by the present house in about the 1950s.

Statement of Significance

Not significant.

Area of Significance

-

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

-

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Dunn's House

Dunns Lane, Werribee South

Significance Not Assessed

Date -

Place No. 127

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Not recorded. House located at the end of Dunns Lane is said to be a closer settlement scheme house. A tall palm tree located near the house is visible from Aviation Road and Cunninghams Road.

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched. The property is likely to have been established through subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate closer settlement scheme. The Parish of Deutgam plan shows Crown allotment 19 of Part D of the Werribee Park Estate in this location as owned by a C.E. Dunn.

Statement of Significance

Not assessed.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field inspection and historical research to describe the site and its history. This would enable a significance assessment to be made.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Tower and small building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Historical research is required to identify the date of construction, original use, and development of these structures.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Price houses

375-385 K Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date unknown

Place No. 105

Photo No. 7/09-10

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 7a/37-38

Current heritage protection None



Description

Farm property with two post-war period houses, orchard, front boundary of tall pines, and market garden at rear. Said to be the site of Le Noury's house, one of the earliest of the soldier settlement properties in Werribee South.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

4.2 Boosting Production

History

Not researched. This is said to be the site of Le Noury's house, one of the first of the soldier settlement properties in Werribee South. Its present day features may have some remaining elements from this earlier period. The houses appear to relate to the further development of the area in the post-war period, with continuing development of new rural activities. Further historical research is needed to confirm this summary.

Statement of Significance

The property is of local interest because of its associations with the soldier settlement scheme in Werribee South, and because it demonstrates the further development of small holdings in the post-war period.

Area of Significance

Farm, orchards, houses, line of trees at front boundary

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Historical research to confirm associations with soldier settlement scheme and later development of the property. Field checking to identify early features still remaining. This could result in a revised assessment of significance and recommended level of protection.

References**Previous Studies / Reference Nos.**

RAAF Hut

5 (rear) Lignum Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1940s

Place No. 096

Photo No. 6/21

Ownership Not known

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/32

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small timber shed, square in plan, with iron roof. Said to be associated with the RAAF functions, it has a large metal ventilator/flue/aerial (?) positioned through the centre of the roofline. There is a single doorway visible from Lignum Road. The structure is located in a fenced grassed paddock behind a modern residence at 5 Lignum Road.

Themes

2.4 Government land needs

History

Not researched. See historical summary for Point Cook RAAF base.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its associations with the RAAF operations in the area.

Area of Significance

Building.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further research to confirm the function and history of this structure (which could result in a re-assessment

f the level of significance and protection required). Encourage retention of the building.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Deveney house

Maimones Road, Werribee South

Significance	Local significance	Date	1920s	Place No.	109	Photo No.	7/22
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	6/10
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

Weatherboard house with new iron roof, and a well established but overgrown garden. The appearance of the roof structure suggests an earlier rectangular floor plan, with a later addition to the front elevation. The house is currently unoccupied and was last tenanted several years ago. Its owner says that it requires re-blocking and isn't worth fixing up. The house is located at end of Maimones Road. It looks onto rear of the former school site on Duncans Road, and an irrigation channel. It is said to have been used as the local post office at one time.[1]

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

The farm is part of the Werribee Park Estate, acquired by the Government as part of its closer settlement scheme. Werribee South became a district of small farms as a result of the establishment of the Irrigation Settlement in 1912, and the Closer Settlement and Soldier Settlement schemes. [1]

Statement of Significance

This farm has local significance as an example of the closer settlement properties established at Werribee South during the First World War period, following the subdivision of the large Werribee Park Estate.

Area of Significance

House and garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Carry out further historical documentation of the house and its owners/occupiers.

References

Werribee South mtg. (S18)

[1] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, PP. 85-87.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

St Mary's Hall site

O'Connors Rd (cnr Whites Rd), Werribee South

Significance	Local interest	Date	unknown	Place No.	124	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	<i>Easting</i>	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

The site of the original St Marys Hall is now entirely built over by the present day school.

Themes

9.6 A sense of community and identity

History

St Marys Hall was originally located at Lara and brought to the site on the corner of Whites Road and O'Connors Road. Proctor donated the land for the church. There is now a church and school on the site. [1]

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its associations with the development of the community at Werribee South.

Area of Significance

Former church site.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further historical research.

References

[1] Werribee South mtg. (S6)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Shed

432 (rear) O'Connors Road, Werribee South

Significance Not Assessed

Date unknown

Place No. 090

Photo No. 6/12

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/25

Current heritage protection None



Description

Metal shed with high roof line and wide double doors to provide shelter/storage for farm machinery. A lower timber addition with brick chimney may be a former dwelling. The building is located at the rear of the property behind a house and several other farm buildings, and is difficult to view/describe. Buildings of this type, which performed the functions of housing and farm shed are said to have been more common in the area during the 1940s.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Insufficient information about the building description and history was available to enable the significance to be assessed.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Further documentation of the building is required to assess its significance.

References

-

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Adapted railway carriage

500 O'Connors Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1940s

Place No. 089

Photo No. 6/10-11; 8/16

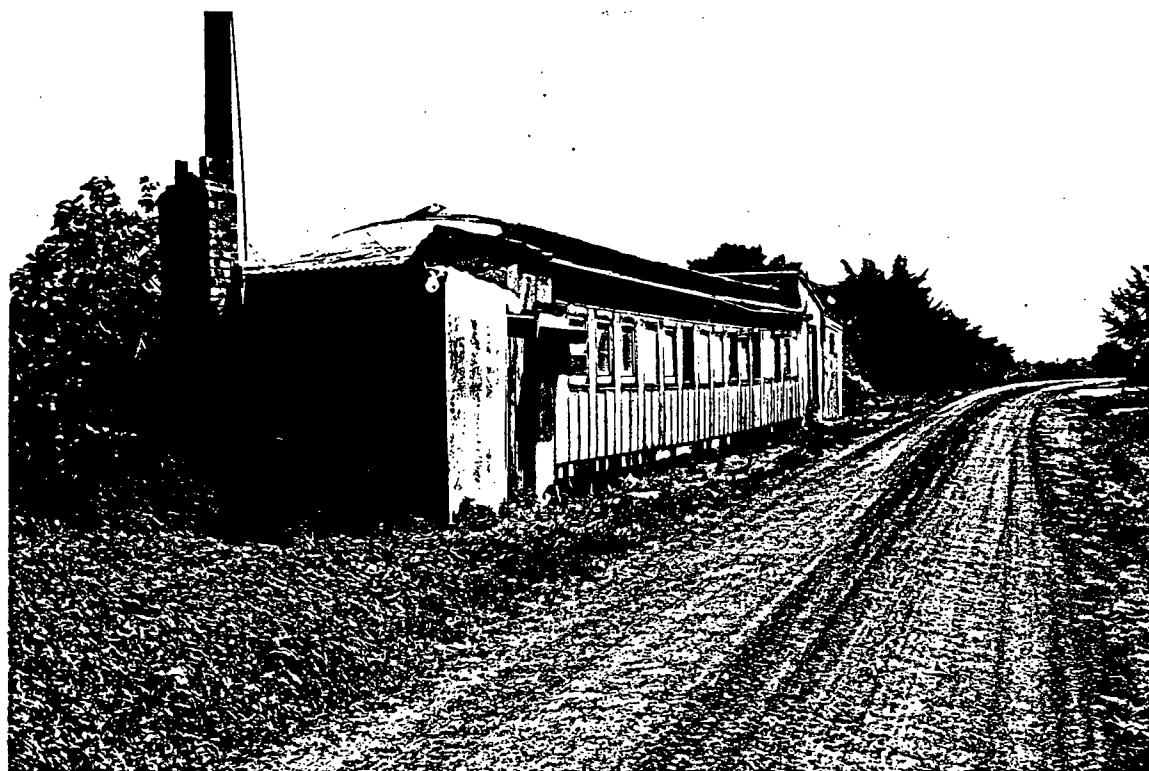
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/24

Current heritage protection None



Description

Railway carriage converted to current use as a storage building, located alongside the driveway to the house at no. 500 O'Connors Road. The carriage is set onto rough timber foundations, with timber batten 'skirting' at the front. Small fibro additions are attached to each end of the carriage, with a brick chimney/fireplace included in the addition at the eastern end. Electric security lighting is installed over each doorway (in the fibro sections).

Themes

5.4 Building materials

11.3 Migrant farmers

History

This adapted railway carriage is an example of the use of recycled building materials and structures in response to shortages in the post-Second World War period. There are many examples of the use of similar railway carriages for residential and other purposes throughout Victoria during this era, but this is the last remaining in the Werribee area.

According to the Werribee South Community Meeting, the adapted railway carriage now at 500 O'Connors Road was formerly sited near Werribee Beach. The Beasley's transported it to Cayleys Road where two families lived in it. A number of early Italian families in the area lived in adapted railway carriages for housing - the Mantello family is said to have occupied this one for a time. It was originally bought for 5 pounds. It is now used for storage.

Another railway carriage at Werribee South was rated in the late 1930s to Mrs Ellen Maud Clulow, whose address was given as c/o the Diggers Road Post Office. It was located on 9¼ of an acre of land in Crown Allotment 94N in Section D of the Werribee Estate.[1] The property passed from Mrs Clulow of Footscray

West to Samuel Clulow, also of Footscray West, in February 1955. Later, in February 1958, Mrs R.B. Bach, of 160 Buckley Street, Footscray, was rated for the railway carriage.[2]

A comparable example of the re-use of railway carriages is located on the Taylor property at 38 Paynters Road, Wonga Park. This cedar railway carriage was brought to Wonga Park in 1947 by Arthur Davis, after he left the Air Force. Davis cut the carriage in half and built a store, (later replaced by a shop) behind the carriage. These buildings became a community meeting place.[3]

Statement of Significance

The adapted railway carriage is of local significance as an example of the use of recycled building materials and structures in response to shortages in the post-Second World War period. It is a surviving example of a common solution to housing shortage in Werribee South, and in other parts of Melbourne. It also has associations with the arrival and settlement of the Werribee South area by Italian migrant families.

Area of Significance

Railway carriage/building

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Encourage the maintenance, retention and continued use of the structure, with minimal further alterations.

References

Werribee South Community Meeting (S25)

[1] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards. 1935-1940 No. 16714. NAV 2 pounds.

[2] Shire of Werribee Valuers Cards. 1941-56 No. 16717. NAV 2 pounds, increased to 5 pounds. (1951-52)

[3] Wonga Park Heritage Study, Context Pty. Ltd. with Dr Carlotta Kellaway & Richard Peterson, Place No. 21.18.06.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Tardrew house

518 O'Connors Road, Werribee South

Significance Local significance

Date 1920s

Place No. 088

Photo No. 6/09

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 4/23

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with gable roof, rectangular floor plan, and enclosed front porch. A well established garden is enclosed by a box hedge. Farm buildings and irrigated fields are located at the rear of the house and garden. New windows and cladding are visible on front elevation.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

4.3 New rural activities

History

The farm is part of the Werribee Park Estate, acquired by the Government as part of its closer settlement scheme. Werribee South became a district of small farms as a result of the establishment of the Irrigation Settlement in 1912, and the Closer Settlement and Soldier Settlement schemes. [1]

The house was lived in by the Tardrew family who were dairy farmers. One of their sons died on Crete. [2]

Statement of Significance

This farm has local significance as an example of the closer settlement properties established at Werribee South during the First World War period, following the subdivision of the large Werribee Park Estate.

Area of Significance

House and garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage List

Planning Scheme

Further Investigation?

Carry out further historical documentation of the house and its owners/occupants.

References

[1] K.N. James (ed) Werribee. The First One Hundred Years, pp. 85-87

[2] Werribee South Community Meeting (S18)

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

Robbs Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date 1920s

Place No. 122

Photo No. 8/02

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house, probably unoccupied, located to the west of #5 Robbs Road. A row of tall cypresses lines the front boundary of the property.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its associations with the development of the area for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

House cypress hedge and immediate environs.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Historical research to determine the historical association and development of the site.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

115 Robbs Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 120

Photo No. 7/37

Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/24

Current heritage protection None



Description

Weatherboard house with steeply gabled roof. Located among small allotments on Robbs Road. Well maintained house and established garden.

Themes

Insufficient evidence to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest because of its associations with the early development of the area for closer settlement.

Area of Significance

House and garden

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Historical research to determine date of construction, historical associations and development of the property over time. This could result in a revised significance assessment and recommended level of protection.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

House

135 Robbs Road, Werribee South

Significance Local interest

Date -

Place No. 121

Photo No. 8/01

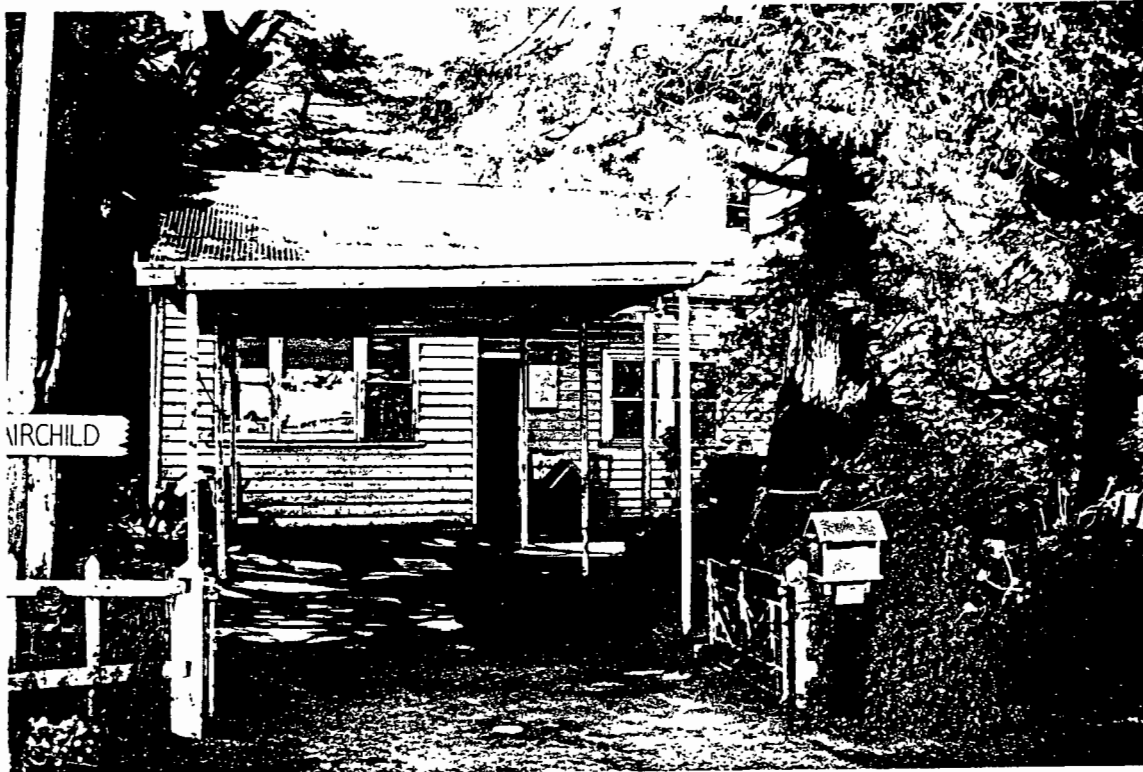
Ownership Private

AMG Easting

Northing

Slide No. 6/25

Current heritage protection None



Description

Small weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof, and well established garden.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Of local interest as part of the early period of development of the area.

Area of Significance

House and garden.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Research to determine history of the site.

References

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Cobbledick house (ruin)

Cobbledick Ford Road, Wyndham Vale

Significance	Regional significance	Date	1868	Place No.	NS (W29)	Photo No.	RHS 2/08
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						



Description

The ruin of a house is located on land originally occupied and acquired from the Crown by Simon Staughton (and later his son Samuel). Samuel Cobbledick leased one square mile from Staughton (Sec. 20A) from 1868, and extended his farm to 1000 acres by 1879. The Cobbledick family continued to lease the property until 1899.[1]

The bluestone house remains in a ruined form, with a nearby well. It has been a well-built and detailed building with quoins and a slate roof.[1] Cobbledick's ford across the Werribee River is nearby.

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

According to the Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (Andrew Ward and Associates 1991), this farm was leased by Samuel Cobbledick in 1868 from Samuel Staughton. In 1872 Cobbledicks farm was the first place recorded for an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in Australia. [3] The Cobbledicks continued to lease the land until 1899, when it was reabsorbed into the property farmed by Samuel Staughton.

A 1935 auction notice describes Cobbledicks dwelling as 'Blue Stone House, 4 rooms; large milking shed and necessary outbuildings' on 'rich river flats suitable for dairying and mixed farming'. [2]

Statement of Significance

Of regional significance as an early building associated with a well-known local family, and demonstrating the stonemason's craft in its high-quality finish. (see also Cobbledicks Ford & Reserve)

Area of Significance

Bluestone ruin and immediate surroundings

Preferred method of heritage protection

Register of the National Estate

Planning Scheme

Wyndham Heritage List

Further Investigation?

Encourage the protection and stabilisation of this important early building.

References

[1] A. Ward, Werribee Corridor Heritage Study (Stage 1), 1990.

[2] 'Subdivisional sale of freehold Enynesbury', 30 Nov. 1935. (Shows Cobbledicks Homestead block in Crown Allotment A Section XX, Parish of Werribee).

[3] E.M. Pullar, 'Foot and Mouth disease in Australia, with particular reference to the Victorian incident in 1872', in Victorian Veterinary Proceedings, 1964-65.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne (1994) - W29

Werribee Growth Area Heritage Report (1990) by Andrew Ward

Stone walls

Greens Road, Wyndham Vale

Significance	Local interest	Date	-	Place No.	NS	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Not known	AMG	<i>Easting</i>		<i>Northing</i>	Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	None						

Photograph not available.

Description

Stone walls along Greens Road are under threat. (1)

Themes

Insufficient information to determine

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not assessed, but of probable local interest.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Field survey.

References

[1] Bronwen Hickman; Place identified at Wyndham Heritage Study meeting on 21/12/95.

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Harold Young house
Hobbs Road, Wyndham Vale

Significance Not Assessed

Date c1940s/50s **Place No.** NS

Photo No. -

Ownership Private

AMG *Easting* *Northing*

Slide No. -

Current heritage protection None

Photograph not available.

Description

Not inspected.

Themes

2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings

History

Harold Young was a soldier settler after the Second World War. He established a farm here that is now owned by Noel Evans.[1]

Statement of Significance

Not assessed.

Area of Significance

Not assessed.

Preferred method of heritage protection

None

Further Investigation?

None.

References

[1] Place listed and mapped on Sites of European Heritage Significance by John Todd and Frances Overmars, Truganina meeting (29/3/96), Site no. T35A

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

Anderson Homestead Site

Lollypop Creek (sth of), Wyndham Vale

Significance	Local significance	Date	-	Place No.	NS (H7822/0163)	Photo No.	-
Ownership	Private	AMG	Easting	Northing		Slide No.	-
Current heritage protection	Victorian Heritage Inventory						

Photograph not available.

Description

Remains of a bluestone structure located by du Cros (1990) as part of a survey of Manor Park. Considered to possibly be Anderson's 1840s homestead.[1]

Themes

2.1 Pastoralists

History

Not researched.

Statement of Significance

Not assessed, but likely to be of at least local significance. See Victorian Heritage Inventory description.

Area of Significance

See Victorian Heritage Inventory description.

Preferred method of heritage protection

Victorian Heritage Inventory

Wyndham Heritage Inventory

Further Investigation?

Detailed research and field investigation.

References

[1] du Cros & Associates (1990) An archaeological survey of Manor Park, Werribee

Previous Studies / Reference Nos.

H. du Cros (1991) An archaeological survey of Manor Park, Werribee. Vic. Heritage Inventory H7822/0163