



Wyndham Heritage Review (Gap Study)

Stage 1

Preliminary Draft Report

Report prepared for Wyndham City Council

June 2020

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Report Register

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Executive Summary

Purpose

Wyndham City Council (hereafter 'Council') engaged Context to carry out a Heritage Review (Gap Study) ('Gap Study') as a comprehensive and coordinated review of existing heritage places and the identification of new places. The aim of the Gap Study is to identify and document post-contact places and precincts of potential heritage significance across the municipality. An updated draft framework of historical themes was devised, based on a review of the Thematic Environmental History of Wyndham (1997), to understand what is distinctive about the municipality and the human activities that have shaped it.

The Gap Study determined which themes are already well-represented on the Heritage Overlay, and which ones are not. The next step was to identify the places that best illustrate these themes (particularly the poorly represented ones), across the municipality. Places were identified through a review of previous heritage studies, state-wide thematic heritage studies, historic documents and maps. Historical societies, community groups and the wider community were also asked to nominate the places they thought were worthy of protection. This was followed by targeted field work to view places already identified and to locate other places of potential heritage significance.

The final step of the Stage 1 study was to propose a strategy for future Council heritage studies, grouping places together by theme and priority. For example, places which are very rare or poorly represented on the Heritage Overlay are a high priority for future work. This will allow Council to devote its funds most effectively, to ensure the Heritage Overlay reflects the cultural richness and diversity of the City of Wyndham.

Findings and recommendations

The Gaps Review has identified various gaps in current heritage protection across Wyndham, as well as the need for review of existing heritage study documentation.

Thematic Environmental History

The preparation of a comprehensive and updated Thematic Environmental History of the City of Wyndham would greatly enhance understanding of the historical themes and sub-themes in the municipality, to progress Stage 2 detailed heritage studies in the future.

Site of potential heritage significance

Individual places

A total of 141 individual places are recommended for further investigation and detailed assessment. This includes:

- 59 residential places;
- 5 commercial places;
- 3 community places;
- 8 landscape;

- 18 trees;
- 4 industrial places;
- 3 military sites;
- 14 infrastructure/transport-related;
- 27 archaeological places.

There is some overlap between place types. See Appendix A for a full list.

The archaeological assessment has identified areas of potential through a desktop investigation relying heavily on historical maps. Further survey and mapping in Stage 2 will result in recommendations for listings on the VHI or Heritage Overlay.

Complex places

The following complex places are recommended for further investigation and detailed assessment.

- Western Treatment Plant, Farm Road, Cocoroc
- Werribee River Environs
- Melbourne-Geelong Railway Line
- Truganina/Tarneit Landscape
- Irrigation schemes in Truganina, Werribee, Werribee South
- Rothwell Crossing Precinct

Discussion regarding these places is in section 4.5.

Precincts

There are 6 potential new precincts recommended for detailed assessment:

Potential precinct name	Locality	Preliminary extent
Rothwell Residential Precinct	Little River	Rothwell Street and part of River Street
Anne Street Residential Precinct	Werribee	2-6 Anne Street, 2-18 Galvin Road, 2-26 Geelong Road
Beamish Street Residential Precinct	Werribee	4-18 Beamish Street
Gibbons Street Residential Precinct	Werribee	4-28 Gibbons Street
McDonald Street, Francis Street and Bolwell Street Residential Precinct	Werribee	1-23 McDonald Street, 2-22 and 1-19 Francis Street, 2-20 and 1-17 Bolwell Street, 23 Anderson Street, 34 and 36 Wedge Street
Campbells Cove and Baileys Beach	Werribee South	Beach huts along Campbells Cove Road and Bailey's Beach

Existing heritage places

Review of existing heritage places has identified:

- The need for review and updating of most existing heritage citations to correct errors such as incorrect addresses, but also to align with guidance in Planning Practice Note 1 ‘Applying the Heritage Overlay’ (August 2018) (PPN1), which requires:
 - the documentation for each heritage place to include a Statement of Significance that clearly establishes the importance of the place (in What? How? Why? format) and addresses the recognised heritage HERCON criteria.
 - all heritage citations to be securely stored within the Hermes database.
- The need to review the HO curtilage and boundaries of some places to ensure all significant elements of the site are protected, such as those recommended by the Wyndham North Heritage Strategy (HO30, HO36, HO38, HO62, HO119)

Priorities for future work

These recommendations are meant to serve as general guidance, and they can be tailored to Council’s needs and situations arising, as desired. Ultimately, it is up to Council to determine the prioritisation of future work, and this should be done in consultation with the local community.

Project type/theme	Priority/comments	Number of places/precincts
Thematic Environmental History	High—the preparation of a comprehensive and updated Thematic Environmental History of the City of Wyndham would greatly enhance understanding of the historical themes and sub-themes in the municipality, in order to progress the Stage 2 detailed heritage studies in the future. This should precede any Stage 2 studies.	N/A
Review and updating of existing heritage citations with insufficient information, to align with guidance provided in PPN1.	High—citations for existing HO sites that contain insufficient (or inaccurate) information are putting places at risk of demolition or inappropriate development.	109 citations
Residential places—(includes subgroups: Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar, post war)	High—most of the finest examples in Wyndham of interwar dwellings, in particular, are not yet protected.	53 places
Precincts	High—these are not well represented in the HO, and the integrity of precincts can be easily lost through demolition/inappropriate development.	6 precincts

Migrant market gardeners' houses in Werribee South	High—migrant heritage is an important layer of Wyndham's historical development, which adds a distinctive character—for example in Werribee South. The settlement of immigrants from southern Europe, particularly Italy, dates to the 1920s and after, which relates to the Closer Settlement era. Postwar immigrant places are also part of this story and are also not well represented in the HO.	10 places
Non-residential buildings, i.e. community, commercial, industrial, military places, landscapes/reserves	Medium—most of the best examples of these types that survive in the municipality are well-covered in the HO.	25 places
Scoping for complex place assessments: Irrigation/water supply Cultural landscapes Infrastructure/transport-related	Careful scoping is required for these types of places to determine the extent for assessment. A series of thematic studies could be commissioned to better understand and document the relevant complexities of these places, i.e. irrigation systems and rail/bridges/transport, etc.	22 places (some of these could be amalgamated i.e. irrigation schemes into one large thematic study)
Rothwell Crossing precinct, Little River	Medium—includes elements that are already included on the HO and VHR; part of this precinct crosses into Greater Geelong LGA.	1 precinct
Archaeological sites	Medium—further investigation required to corroborate desktop findings.	27 sites
Trees	Low—Significant Tree Register work is currently underway by Council.	18 trees

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Context has prepared this Gap Study for Wyndham City Council. The purpose of the Gap Study is to identify and document post-contact places and precincts of potential heritage significance across the City of Wyndham. The final step of study involves a prioritisation plan for future Council heritage studies, grouping places together by theme and priority. This will allow Council to devote its funds most effectively, to ensure the Heritage Overlay reflects the cultural richness and diversity of the City of Wyndham.

1.2 Project background and brief

Much of Wyndham's post-contact heritage consists of remnants of the municipality's early European settlement of the Western Plains. Significant heritage places in the municipality include dry stone walls, homesteads, commercial buildings, gardens, and infrastructure, which are currently protected through their inclusion in the Heritage Overlay (HO). There are many more places that have potential heritage significance to the City of Wyndham.

The *Heritage of the City of Wyndham Study* (1997) was undertaken in 1997 by Context Pty Ltd. The Stage 1 study identified 258 potentially significant heritage places across the municipality. Since then, 121 heritage places have been added to the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (HO) of the Wyndham Planning Scheme following detailed heritage studies and the associated Planning Scheme Amendments:

- *Heritage of the City of Wyndham*, 1997 (implemented by C6 (2003) and C86 (2013));
- *City of Wyndham Review of Heritage Sites of Local Interest*, 2004 (implemented by C86 (2013));
- *Wyndham Dry Stone Walls Study* (implemented by C209 (2015-2017)).

As well, heritage assessments have been undertaken in response to the preparation of Precinct Structure Plans (PSPs) for development of Wyndham's growth areas.

The Gap Study is set out as a major initiative in the 2019/20 Annual Plan and Budget. Key tasks for this project are to investigate the gaps, review Wyndham's existing heritage controls and identify new places of potential significance through community consultation and fieldwork.

1.3 Study area



Figure 1.1 Map of the City of Wyndham, with Gazetted Precinct Structure Plan areas shaded. (Source: Wyndham City Council 2019)

The City of Wyndham comprises 18 localities, including Cocoroc, Eynesbury (shared with the City of Melton), Hoppers Crossing, Laverton (shared with the City of Hobsons Bay), Laverton North, Laverton RAAF, Little River (shared with the City of Greater Geelong), Manor Lakes, Mambourin, Mount Cottrell (shared with the City of Melton), Point Cook, Quandong, Tarneit, Truganina (shared with the City of Melton), Werribee, Werribee South, Williams Landing, and Wyndham Vale.

1.4 Key issues

Key issues identified by the brief include:

- The loss of heritage places due to demolition of potential heritage places.
- Pressure from development.
- Competing strategic objectives such as infrastructure provision and housing growth.
- Lack of accurate and complete information, resulting in difficulties in properly managing heritage places and conducting robust assessments of the impact of development on existing heritage places.

1.5 Approach and methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance* (2013) (the *Burra Charter*) and the Victoria Planning Provisions Practice Note No. 1 'Applying the Heritage Overlay' (2018) (the 'Practice Note').

The approach to the identification of gaps and the formulation of a prioritisation plan for future heritage projects has included:

- Targeted fieldwork carried out mostly via windscreen survey.
- Consultation with local historical societies, community groups and the wider general public through a community nomination process for potential heritage places.
- Desktop review of previous heritage studies, thematic/typological studies and other key strategic documents.

1.5.1 Refining the list

Places compiled in a longlist were sourced through community nominations, desktop review and limited fieldwork. Places were checked to see if they were already protected on the Wyndham Heritage Overlay (HO), by an individual HO, or included in an HO precinct with a status of either Significant or Contributory.

The checking process involved either matching the street address against the HO listings in the HERMES database or the Schedule to the Wyndham Heritage Overlay, or utilising the Land Vic 'Planning Maps Online' showing the extent of Heritage Overlays.

There were several places or groups of places that were removed from the list of places for further investigation as a result of this process. These were:

- Places confirmed to fall within the approved PSP areas.
- Places confirmed to be demolished, via limited fieldwork, utilising Nearmap aerial imagery software and/or Google Streetview and consultation with community members, where there is little to no chance of archaeological remains. That is, where the site has been significantly disturbed owing to the construction of a new building.
- Places confirmed to be extensively altered, particularly where principal views to the street were affected (primarily utilising desktop sources as above). This included places where original exterior walls and roof cladding and/or windows had been replaced unsympathetically (not like-for-like), an overly dominant or visible extension had been added, or where the majority of decorative details (such as a front verandah) had been removed or rebuilt in a different form.
- Places located outside of the study area.
- Moveable heritage, such as honour boards, which cannot be protected individually (as objects) through a heritage overlay.

Where places could not be located and/or accessed, and properly ground-truthed in the field or through aerial imagery, they were retained on the list. It is expected that through further engagement with community members and/or detailed site inspections the existence and integrity of these places could be confirmed early on in a future Stage 2 study. This largely pertains to potential archaeological sites. Further, places that are considered likely to have archaeological potential, and those considered to require further comparative analysis as part of a Stage 2 study to determine whether they fall below the threshold for local significance, were also retained on the list. Places and precincts already protected on the HO have been investigated separate to this list. The approach to reviewing existing heritage places and precincts is provided at Section 5.5.

Council recently carried out a public nomination process for identifying significant trees on public land, and nominations for those on private land are currently open.

1.5.2 Field survey and documentation

The purpose of the fieldwork component was to verify the location, status and potential significance of places identified through this study and previous work undertaken on behalf of Council.

To assist with the field survey, maps were prepared of the municipality showing the existing extent of the Heritage Overlay (so time was not wasted 'identifying' these places), as well as the approved PSP areas.

All new places and precincts of potential heritage significance identified during fieldwork are included in Appendix A.

1.5.3 Community nomination process

A public 'call for nominations' for heritage places was publicised on Council's website from 11 December 2019 to 2 February 2020. Approximately 160 community nominations were received, many of which pertained to places that had already been identified in the previous studies or were already protected on the Heritage Overlay.

All new places and precincts of potential heritage significance identified through the community nomination process are included in Appendix A.

1.6 Limitations

This study focuses on post-contact heritage places in the City of Wyndham. While recommendations have been made in this report for key studies into the topics of Aboriginal heritage, no identification of such places has been undertaken as part of this work. Aboriginal heritage places should be investigated and assessed in consultation with Traditional Owner organisations.

Restrictions associated with COVID-19, which were implemented during the course of the study, meant that in-person meetings with local historical societies could not go ahead as originally planned.

Since detailed site inspections were outside the scope of this study, in some cases sites were unable to be viewed and properly ground-truthed, particularly where sites are located on large private properties, and often difficult to view from the road. Sites considered to have potential significance based on preliminary desktop research and investigation through Nearmap aerial imagery software, where possible, were retained on the list, subject to further research and site visits in future Stage 2 studies to confirm their status early on.

At this stage of the study, mapping for certain places recommended to proceed to detailed assessment is approximate, and to parcel boundaries where possible. This is particularly relevant for sites that were unable to be viewed from the public domain during fieldwork, and for many of the archaeological sites. More complex sites, including linear elements such as irrigation schemes/channels, as well as broader landscape sites, have not been mapped as it is considered that further investigation, detailed research and analysis is required to determine exact boundaries for assessment.

1.7 Acknowledgements

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Bill Strong and Lisa Heinrich, Wyndham Heritage Recovery

David McDiarmid and Lyle Raison, Werribee RSL

1.8 Authorship

This draft report was prepared by Jessica Antolino of Context.

The archaeological assessment was prepared by Dr Coral Montero Lopez, Senior Consultant and archaeologist at Context, and was reviewed by Dr Janine Major, Senior Associate at Context.

1.9 Abbreviations

HERMES	HERitage Management Electronic System
HO	Heritage Overlay
LGA	Local Government Area
MMBW	Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works
PPN	Planning Practice Note
PSP	Precinct Structure Plan
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RSL	Returned Services League
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register

2.0 Review of Thematic Environmental History

2.1 Summary of the history of the area

The study area, located to the west of Melbourne, forms part of what is known today as the Western Region of Melbourne, along with the municipalities of Brimbank, Hobsons Bay, Maribyrnong, Melton, and Moonee Valley.¹ The City of Wyndham is situated in a well-connected location, supported by infrastructure (roads and rail) and with coastal and inland access.

The Traditional Owners and occupants of the land that is now the City of Wyndham were the Wathaurung, the Boon Wurrung, and the Wurundjeri peoples of the Kulin Nation. Aboriginal occupation was extensive along the Werribee River, an area identified as having high Aboriginal archaeological potential.² Aboriginal heritage places that were important in the pre-contact period continued to be important in the post-contact period, however the consideration of Aboriginal heritage does not form part of this report. It should be noted however that Aboriginal cultural heritage and historical heritage intersects across a long time period in the City of Wyndham, with William Buckley, the 'wild white man' occupying the area from c.1802. John Batman and the Port Phillip Association were in the area from mid-1835, and settlement sites and conflict sites would date from this early period.

When European settlers first arrived in the area, they found the country to be well suited for pastoral purposes. In the early 1800s, the region west of Melbourne was described in a map drawn up by Charles Grimes as devoid of trees with grassy plains to the north, and towards the coast, very swampy and with surface stone in profusion. The lack of trees meant minimum effort was required to clear the land with most labour dedicated to removing the surface rock. These rocks were used by settlers to construct dry stone walls around paddocks and roadsides boundaries.³ Basalt was quarried in the area and this was used for construction works in Melbourne. Bluestone from a basalt quarry near Little River was likely used in the construction of the railways, bridges, and farmhouses and farm buildings that were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s. A major development in the area was the opening in 1857 of the first railway line outside of Melbourne, which connected Melbourne to Geelong. Railway services increased in 1887 with additional stations built.⁴ Until the 1960s, most of the railway reserve passed through pastoral or agricultural land.

From the 1890s, the area was used as a location for government infrastructure and services, and later for training and research. The Metropolitan (sewerage) Farm was established in the early 1890s, which employed a large number of people and necessitated its own settlement at Cocoroc. The State Research Farm was established in 1912; later in the twentieth century a branch of the CSIRO and the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology were established at Werribee.

In 1913, the Commonwealth Government acquired 245 hectares of land south of Point Cook and established Australia's first aviation training school. Airfields existed at nearby Laverton, Avalon and

¹ Suburbandevelopment.vic.gov.au/regions/western-region (accessed 2 April 2020)

² Hilary Du Cros 1991, 'The Werribee Corridor: An archaeological survey', prepared for Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Occasional Report No. 39, prepared for Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Melbourne.

³ DPCD, 2013, p. 9.

⁴ <https://www.railgeelong.com/lineguide.php?line=geelong>

at the RAAF base at Point Cook. During the 1940s, part of Laverton saw an expansion of the RAAF base, and families wanting to move closer to the base occupying some of the new blocks of land.⁵

Later developments include Wyndham Vale in the 1980s. Cocoroc (formerly known as the Metropolitan Farm), Little River, Quandong, Mambourin, and Mount Cottrell remain less developed. Northwards, beyond Wyndham Vale and Truganina, the area remains open country, used for farming.

2.2 Brief chronology

Local events (Wyndham)	Date	Victorian events
	30,000BP+	Human occupation of Port Phillip area
Matthew Flinders ascends 'Station Peak' (You Yangs)	1802	British navigation of southern Australia
Convict William Buckley escapes from Sullivans Cove and lives with Wathaurung people for over 30 years	1803	Convict settlement at Sullivans Cove (Sorrento)
Werribee area included in large area known as the Iramoo Plains; members of the Port Phillip Association take up land for pastoralism	1835	John Batman and others of the Port Phillip Association land at Indented Head; take up land at Port Phillip; the Batman treaty covers over 600,000 acres
Settlers avenged the death of Charles Franks and his convict servant Thomas Flinders at Mount Cottrell by the killing of a number of Aboriginal people	1836	The Port Phillip District of the Colony of NSW is declared, and Melbourne is officially settled
First hotels established on the route to Geelong	1840s	
Country around Werribee is claimed as freehold by squatters	1847	Pre-emptive rights granted to pastoral licensees
	1851	Colony of Victoria established
Departure of workers for the gold rushes	1851	Gold is discovered in Victoria
Point Cook homestead erected	1857	
Railway from Melbourne to Geelong	1857	
Several bluestone quarries established	1850s	
Bluestone road bridges established	1850s	
First schools established	1850	
Towns and villages established	1860s	Victorian selection acts encourage small farming
Consolidation of pastoral holdings	1860s	
Werribee National School established	1861	
Wyndham Road Board established	1862	
	1871	Severe drought in Victoria
Werribee Park mansion erected by the Chirside family	1874	
Town of Werribee declared	1884	Royal Commission on Irrigation, chaired by Alfred Deakin
	1886	<i>Water Act (Vic.)</i>
Werribee Irrigation Scheme established by Chaffeys	1888	

⁵ Victorian Places website: <http://victorianplaces.com.au> (accessed on 24 March 2020).

Local events (Wyndham)	Date	Victorian events
Shire of Werribee proclaimed	1890	<i>Closer Settlement Act</i> (Vic.).
	1890s	Economic depression
	1891	Establishment of the MMBW
	1891	Closer Settlement acts
Establishment of Werribee sewerage farm by the MMBW	1892	
Two state schools established for MMBW workers		
	1901	Federation of the Australian colonies
Closer settlement scheme in Wyndham area	1906	<i>Closer Settlement Act</i> (Vic.)
Creation of the Shire of Werribee	1909	
	1912	
State Research Farm is established at Werribee	1912	
RAAF aerodrome at Point Cook	1914–18	First World War
Soldier settlement schemes in area	1917	<i>Discharged Soldier Settlement Act</i> (Vic.)
	1920s	
Suburban development in Werribee	1921	New federal tariff stimulates local industry
Catholic Church establishes the Corpus Christi seminary at Werribee Park	1923	
Locality of Werribee South declared	1925	
	1929	Onset of the Great Depression
	1939–45	Second World War
RAAF Base operational	1940s	
Women working for the Land Army in the area	1945+	Beginning of large-scale postwar immigration to Victoria
	1940s	
New research institute – CSIRO	1940s	Expansion of manufacturing in outskirts of Melbourne
	1950s	Child farm labour from Britain sent to Victoria
Melbourne University Vet Science hospital established	1950s	Increased ownership of the motor car
Expansion of market gardening around Werribee	1950s	
Housing Commission housing in Werribee	1954	Melbourne Planning Scheme
	1956	Melbourne Olympics
Ongoing residential development: Werribee and Hoppers Crossing	1960s	
	1970s	
Victorian Government acquires Werribee park	1970s	
Werribee Open Range Zoo established	1978	
West Gate Bridge completed		
Suburb of Wyndham Vale established	1980s	
Wyndham City Council formed	1995	
Point Cook residential area developed	c.2000s	
Western Ring Road completed	c.2002	

2.3 Review of thematic framework

A Thematic Environmental History of Wyndham’s post-contact settlement and development was prepared in 1997, based on the regional thematic framework developed for the Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study (Melbourne Western Region Commission), in 1986. However, this had some deficiencies as insufficient attention was given to the addition, adaption or deletion of themes and sub-themes that were pertinent (or irrelevant as the case may be) to the history of the City of Wyndham.

Whilst some of the 1997 themes may inform the general history of the area, a careful revision of the themes was undertaken to establish a new thematic framework for Wyndham.

A comparison between *Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Victoria, 2011) and the Wyndham Historical Themes (prepared in 1997) revealed some gaps and inconsistencies. The sub-themes in the 1997 column require streamlining to some extent as there is a degree of repetition and overlap. This table also highlights significant gaps in the 1997 list of themes and sub-themes—for example, there is no theme listed that equates to ‘1. Shaping Victoria’s Environment’ and ‘3. Connecting Victorians by transport and communications’, while there is the inclusion of ‘Ports and Waterways’ but nothing that covers road and rail transport.

Table 2.1. Comparing Heritage Victoria’s *Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes* (2011) with the Wyndham historical themes (1997).

	Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes (2011)		Wyndham Heritage Study Historical Themes (1997)
1 Shaping Victoria’s environment	1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria’s plants and animals 1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments 1.4 Creation stories and defining country 1.5 Living with natural processes 1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria’s natural wonders		
2 Peopling Victoria’s places and landscapes	2.1 Living as Victoria’s original inhabitants 2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping 2.3 Adapting to diverse environments 2.4 Arriving in a new land 2.5 Migrating and making a home 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures	1 Exploring and colonising the western plains	1.1 Contact with Aboriginals 1.2 Settling 1.3 Exploring the interior 1.4 Dispossession and conflict 1.5 Impact of gold 1.6 Surveying the land

	Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes (2011)		Wyndham Heritage Study Historical Themes (1997)
	2.7 Promoting settlement 2.8 Fighting for identity	2 Appropriating the western plains 11 Migration in and out of the region	2.1 Pastoralists 2.2 Re-defining the subdivision of the western plains 2.3 The growth of Melbourne 2.4 Government land needs 2.5 Creating smaller rural holdings 11.1 The arrival of Europeans 11.2 The gold rush immigrants 11.3 Migrant farmers 11.4 Postwar migration 11.5 Moving to and from other places 11.6 Changing migration policies
3 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications	3.1 Establishing pathways 3.2 Travelling by water 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century 3.5 Travelling by tram 3.6 Linking Victorians by air 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications	12 Ports and Waterways	12.1 A landing place 12.2 Developing the port 12.3 Building boats 12.4 Maribymong River as a site for industry 12.5 Maribymong River as a place for recreation
4 Transforming and managing land and natural resources	4.1 Living off the land 4.2 Living from the sea 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock 4.4 Farming 4.5 Gold mining 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways	3. Extracting resources from the western plains 13. Modifying the environment 4. Initiatives to diversify local production	3.1 Quarrying the plains 3.2 Working the stone 3.3 Materials for building 3.4 Extracting mineral wealth 3.5 Re-using the quarries 13.1 Changing the land 13.2 Creating a familiar environment 4.1 Novel industries 4.2 Boosting production 4.3 New rural activities 4.4 Using the rich alluvial soils 4.5 Experimentation and research

	Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes (2011)		Wyndham Heritage Study Historical Themes (1997)
5 Building Victoria's industries and workforce	5.1 Processing raw materials 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity 5.3 Marketing and retailing 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products 5.5 Banking and finance 5.6 Entertaining and socialising 5.7 Catering for tourists 5.8 Working	5 Developing an industrial base	5.1 Meat processing 5.2 Wool and textiles 5.3 Animal processing 5.4 Building materials 5.5 Chemicals 5.6 Metal industry 5.7 Munitions and armaments 5.8 Synthetics 5.9 Diversification
		6 Changes in the nature of industry	6.1 Transport 6.2 A place for industry 6.3 Developing a workforce 6.4 Economic depressions 6.5 changing processes 6.6 Women in industry 6.7 Devitalisation of industry 6.8 The postwar migrant labour force 6.9 Industrial relocation 6.10 Changing corporate structures
		7 Work and employment	7.1 Women's work 7.2 Using available labour 7.3 Juxtaposition of home and work 7.4 Unions 7.5 Learning a trade 7.6 Unemployment 7.7 Changing nature of work
6 Building towns, cities and the Garden State	6.1 Establishing Melbourne Town, Port Phillip District 6.2 Creating Melbourne 6.3 Shaping the suburbs 6.4 Making regional centres 6.5 Living in country towns 6.6 Marking significant phases in development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities 6.7 Making homes for Victorians 6.8 Living on the fringes	8 A place to live	8.1 Setting up townships 8.2 Housing estates 8.3 Creating a home 8.4 Housing to meet people's needs 8.5 Changing residential areas
		15 The West and Melbourne	15.1 Supporting the metropolis

	Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes (2011)		Wyndham Heritage Study Historical Themes (1997)
7 Governing Victorians	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy 7.2 Struggling for political rights 7.3 Maintaining law and order 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia 7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage	14 Development and change in local government	14.1 Inception of local government 14.2 Changing participation in government 14.3 Restructuring local government areas 14.4 Changing role in service provision 14.5 Development of regional concepts
8 Building community life	8.1 Maintaining spiritual life 8.2 Educating people 8.3 Providing health and welfare services 8.4 Forming community organisations 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating 8.6 Marking the phases of life	9 Growth of communities	9.1 Overcoming physical isolation 9.2 Servicing communities 9.3 Establishing community services 9.4 Learning in the community 9.5 Local shops and services 9.6 A sense of community and identity
9 Shaping cultural and creative life	9.1 Participating in sport and recreation 9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts 9.4 Creating popular culture 9.5 Advancing knowledge	10 Leisure time	10.1 Sport and recreation 10.2 Separate leisure for men and women 10.3 Public entertainment

The Thematic Environmental History for Wyndham prepared by Context Pty Ltd in 1997 provides broad coverage of most of the key areas of importance in terms of historical development of Wyndham, however it lacks a tight and logical structure. As it was written prior to the guidelines provided by the document, *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (2011), the 1997 framework is somewhat loose in terms of how it defines a theme and a sub-theme. The *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* guidelines encourage historical development to be structured thematically rather than chronologically. Although at times the themes may appear to follow a loose chronological order, they should remain thematic aspects of development and not slip into chronological stages.

A number of themes included in the 1997 thematic history warrant more detailed examination, including the development of tourism and the extent of community life and activities. There are also some gaps in the historical themes covered by the 1997 Thematic Environmental History, including aspects of local history that would be considered important to include and acknowledge. For example, there is insufficient discussion of Aboriginal life in the period following first contact with Europeans in the 1790s, and little acknowledgement of Aboriginal–settler contact and conflict from this early period

through to the c.1860s. Further, it does not adequately consider the history of Aboriginal people in Wyndham in more recent times.⁶

Wyndham has an ethnically diverse community, and the history should be reflective of the communities who have come to the area both in the distant and near past, and the ways in which these communities have shaped the character of the municipality. An examination of migrant and ethnic history would also require a review of any themes regarding spirituality, worship and education.

Whilst Wyndham has experienced population growth at different periods since early settlement, the area has developed significantly since the existing thematic history was prepared in 1997. Further, with Wyndham being one of the largest municipalities by population in the state, and having one of the fastest growing population rates in Victoria, this population boom will set the tone for the next century of history for the area, and should be reflected at this point in time. Expansion of the themes of transport and infrastructure, particularly in relation to road and rail, and the inclusion of additional themes pertaining to science and research, military and defence, and arts and culture would result in a richer understanding of the municipality.

Augmenting the scope of the thematic history in order to reflect more local historical detail as well as the broader history of the area would provide Council with a valuable document and a useful tool for future heritage planning.

2.4 Draft historical themes (2020)

Tightening the structure of the thematic framework and adding some supplementary elements is a first step towards revising the thematic environmental history for Wyndham. A more comprehensive and logical structure of themes and sub-themes, based on what was prepared by Context Pty Ltd, is set out as follows (Table 2), and this could serve as the foundation for the preparation of a comprehensive and updated Thematic Environmental History in the near future.

Table 2.2. Revision of Wyndham Historic Themes

Historical Theme	Historical Sub-themes	Examples of place types
1 Shaping Wyndham's environment	1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals 1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments 1.4 Creation stories and defining Country 1.5 Living with natural processes 1.6 Appreciating and protecting Wyndham's natural landscapes and waterways	Nature reserves Coastal reserves River-side reserves Waterways Remnant vegetation (that has cultural as well as natural values) Wetland reserves

⁶ Whilst the Aboriginal history of the area should be acknowledged and incorporated into a revised framework of historical themes for the City of Wyndham, a more comprehensive Aboriginal history of the area that incorporates archaeological records and consultation with Traditional Owner organisations would require a separate study.

2 Peopling Wyndham's places and landscapes	2.1 Living as Victoria's First People 2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping 2.3 Adapting to diverse environments 2.4 Suffering dispossession and loss of rights as First People 2.5 Arriving in a new land 2.6 Migrating and making a home 2.7 Maintaining distinctive cultures 2.8 Promoting settlement 2.9 Fighting for identity	Early tracks of explorers and settlers Sites associated with William Buckley Aboriginal camp sites
3 Connecting Wyndham by transport and communications	3.1 Establishing early tracks and travel routes 3.2 Travelling by water 3.3 Developing rail networks 3.4 Building roads 3.6 Establishing and maintaining communications	Early tracks of explorers and settlers Road bridges Jetties Railway stations and goods sheds Sites of former sidings and goods sheds Aviation sites
4 Living off the land	4.1 Transforming and managing land and natural resources 4.2 Living from the sea 4.3 Grazing 4.4 Farming 4.5 Establishing a dairy industry 4.6 Quarrying and sand-mining 4.7 Establishing market gardens 4.8 Exploiting other natural resources 4.9 Establishing a water supply 4.10 Building a metropolitan sewerage system 4.11 Building irrigation schemes 4.12 Transforming the land and waterways 4.13 Developing agricultural research 4.14 Developing scientific research	Pastoral homesteads Farms and farm buildings Dairy buildings Markey garden sheds Houses built by the Closer Settlement Board Quarry sites Early water supply systems Water tanks Irrigation schemes and associated infrastructure Sewerage farm Research farm

5 Building Wyndham's industries and workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Processing raw materials (meat and wool products) 5.2 Developing manufacturing 5.3 Operating the MMBW's sewerage farm 5.4 Marketing and retailing 5.5 Exhibiting Victorian innovation and products 5.6 Banking and finance 5.7 Developing tourism and catering for tourists 5.8 Working life (farmwork, factory work, migrant workers) 5.9. Women's work (e.g. Land Army) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial buildings, i.e. shops, banks Industrial buildings, i.e. factories Tourist attractions Sewerage farm State Research Farm
6 Building towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Servicing early Melbourne 6.2 Expanding metropolitan Melbourne 6.3 Shaping new suburbs 6.4 Making regional centres 6.5 Living in country towns 6.6 Making homes 6.7 Cultivating trees and gardens 6.8 Living on the fringes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local public buildings Housing estates Subdivision patterns Public parks and gardens Street tree plantings
7 Governing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Developing democratic institutions 7.2 Struggling for political rights 7.3 Maintaining law and order 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia 7.5 Protecting Wyndham's heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Court houses and lock-ups Police stations Municipal offices Defence sites
8 Building community life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life 8.2 Providing education 8.3 Providing health and welfare services 8.4 Establishing religious institutions 8.5 Forming community organisations 8.6 Preserving traditions and commemorating 8.7 Marking the phases of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public halls and mechanics institutes Schools and kindergartens Hospitals, baby health centres Churches Social clubs Cemeteries
9 Shaping cultural and creative life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation 9.2 Nurturing and celebrating the arts 9.3 Creating popular culture 9.4 Advancing knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural centres Zoos Research institutes

2.4.1 New historical sources

A number of significant local history publications have been produced since the earlier Wyndham heritage report was completed in 1997, and these would need to be drawn on in a full review of historical themes for the municipality. Some of the key publications and digital resources include:

- Geoff Hocking, *Wyndham: Our Story*. Wyndham City, 2013.
- *Wyndham: Our story*: <https://wyndhamhistory.net.au/about>
- Helen Penrose, *Werribee Farm: A history*, Melbourne Water Corporation, Melbourne, 2001.
- Steve Campbell-Wright, *An Interesting Point: A history of military, aviation at Point Cook*, 2020.

In addition, there is now a plethora of historical material available digitally that was not available online twenty years ago, making research easier. An important resource in this respect is the National Library's Trove platform for its digitised newspaper collection, which includes a number of newspapers that cover the history of the study area, including for example the *Bacchus Marsh Express* and the *Melton Express* as well a number of Melbourne-based newspapers. In addition, there are various Facebook pages set up by local history groups and history enthusiasts, including for example 'The History of the Western Suburbs of Melbourne' Facebook Page.

2.5 Summary of findings

The review of Wyndham's existing Thematic Environmental History has determined that:

- There are many places of potential heritage significance in the City of Wyndham that are not covered in the general thematic and typological studies available.
- A better understanding of the historical themes relevant to the development of the City of Wyndham will assist in a broader understanding of heritage in the area.
- The rigorous research needed to prepare a comprehensive thematic environmental history would most likely uncover more places of potential heritage significance.
- The preparation of a comprehensive and updated Thematic Environmental History of the City of Wyndham would greatly enhance understanding of the historical themes and sub-themes in the municipality, in order to progress Stage 2 detailed heritage studies in the future.

3.0 Historical archaeological assessment

3.1 Introduction

This section examines the potential for historical archaeological objects and places to survive within the City of Wyndham. It sets out the statutory context for identifying and documenting historical archaeology, the geomorphology of the City of Wyndham and the land use history of the area. The objective of the assessment is to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity at a desktop level and provide a baseline assessment on which to build, and considers the degree to which future works will impact on those archaeological values.

Preparation of this assessment has not exhausted the potential historical information that may be available for the area, nor has it considered the social history of the places in order to enable a better understanding of the archaeological potential within the City of Wyndham. While this assessment does not include Aboriginal history and heritage before European settlement or pre-1835 archaeology, it does consider the potential for Aboriginal historical places from the time of contact.

This assessment is limited to a desktop study. In order to provide a more detailed assessment of the historical archaeological places identified in this assessment, a site inspection of the individual places and areas would be required.

3.1.1 Statutory context

Historical archaeological places and artefacts are protected under the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic.) (the 'Heritage Act'), whether or not they are included on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). It is an offence to knowingly or negligently damage or disturb archaeological relics without prior consent of Heritage Victoria (Heritage Act section 127).

Section 3 of the Heritage Act defines an 'archaeological artefact' as:

- An object (other than a shipwreck artefact) which provides information of past activity in the State and—
- (a) Is associated with an archaeological site; or
 - (b) Is associated with a registered archaeological place; or
 - (c) Is associated with a place that was an archaeological site, registered archaeological place or approved site of archaeological value;

An 'archaeological site' (other than a shipwreck), which—

- (a) Contains an artefact, deposit or feature which is 75 or more years old; and
- (b) Provides information of past activity in the State is associated with an archaeological site; or
- (c) Requires archaeological methods to reveal information about the settlement, development or use of the place; and
- (d) Is not associated only with Aboriginal occupation of the place.

The Heritage Act provides specific legislative protection for shipwrecks and shipwreck artefacts under Part 4, Division 2. Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected largely under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act) and the *Aboriginal Act Regulations 2018* (the Regulations), including Aboriginal Historic Heritage Places.

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic.), the HO can only protect standing ruins (substantial above-ground remains), while those that are primarily below ground should be recorded in the VHI or protected in the VHR.

3.2 Geomorphology and landscape

In order to understand what may survive in the historical record, it is important to understand the geomorphology of the area. In terms of Victorian bioregions, the study area falls mostly into the bioregion known as the Western Volcanic Plain with a small area touching on the Otway Plain. The dominating formation of the area is the Western Volcanic Plain, an undulating basaltic plain scattered with volcanic features including stony rises, old lava flows, and numerous volcanic cones.⁷ The soils are commonly shallow reddish-brown to black loams and clays and partly displays a large area of Tertiary sands and silty clays (i.e. the Werribee Formation).⁸ The landscape was characterised as fertile land surrounded by swampy areas towards the coast, and small undulating rolling hills to the north and west of the region.

Two main waterways traverse the study area, the Werribee River and Skeleton Creek, with several minor ones including Lollipop Creek, Cheetham Creek and various lakes. The Western Volcanic Plain is also dotted with numerous shallow wetlands that are saline, brackish or fresh water.⁹ The vegetation pre-1830s was Plains Grassland, with extensive grasslands and chenopod shrublands dominating the clay soils.¹⁰ Cocoroc and the area surrounding Little River were dominated by the Otway Plain bioregion, with plains woodlands or forests. In summary, there was great ecological diversity, especially at the interface of basalt plains and the Werribee valley.

3.3 Land use history

Understanding the historical development and use of a site is also critical in developing a predictive model of the potential for historical archaeology. This history of the study area (see Section 2) will not be repeated here but the assessment of archaeological potential has drawn on.

3.3.1 Key land use periods

This historical archaeological assessment focuses on four key time periods that roughly follow the history of the development of Melbourne and Geelong. From the time Europeans arrived in Victoria, they adapted the land and waterways, which began to be significantly altered from what Aboriginal people had known for 40,000 years.

- **1835 to 1859** (early settlement to the gold rush period): Major land clearing of trees for grazing and agricultural purposes, especially around 1830s around Port Phillip. The first areas within the area that is now the City of Wyndham that saw development due to settlement include Wyndham (1850s), Truganina (1850s–60s), and Mount Cottrell (1850s). Pastoral homesteads were built in the Werribee area from the 1840s, and bluestone quarrying developed as an important industry. The goldrushes in central Victoria drew labour away from the study area and a major shift in population occurred. People relocated to those areas,

⁷ Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) 2013, 'South West Victoria Landscape Assessment Study: The Western Volcanic Plain, Victoria', p. 8.

⁸ EVC Benchmarks- Victorian Volcanic Plain Bioregion (environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks), accessed 25 March 2020.

⁹ DPCD 2013, p. 9.

¹⁰ NatureKit, Pre-1750 EVC: Plains Grassland (maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au)

abandoning established farmlands, which were either sold or remained vacant for some time. The railway line to Geelong was built in 1857. Archaeological assemblages from this period may include Aboriginal historical cultural heritage (as pertaining to the post-settlement period but which could pre-date settlement); dry stone walls; early homesteads, sheep washes, shepherds' huts and other pastoral outbuildings; wells; farm machinery; sites of former hotels and wayside inns and crossing points; and railway infrastructure and the sites of railway work camps.

- **1860 to 1880s** (gold rush to town development): Following a decline in alluvial gold in the late 1850s, there was a resurgence of settlement in the area between Geelong and Melbourne. Small settlements were established, some of which became towns and villages. Pastoralists consolidated land and some became very wealthy. There was some land selection in the area.
- **Late 1880s to 1939** (town development up to World War II): From the late 1880s, and through the early twentieth century, a number of irrigation schemes were developed that drew supply from the Werribee River, including Werribee South, which was developed by the Closer Settlement Board. Closer settlement and soldier settlement was encouraged in the area. The Metropolitan Farm was established at Werribee in the 1890s and the State Research Farm in 1911. The Australian Air Force set up bases at Point Cook and Laverton in the 1930s then saw a major expansion during World War II. Archaeological assemblages from this period may include dry stone walls, mining tools, farm equipment, and armaments.
- **1939 to present**: Point Cook and Laverton continued to be used for aviation and defence purposes and this affected residential development in the surrounding areas. Point Cook is still an operating airfield used for aviation purposes, however the airfield in Laverton was decommissioned in the early 1990s. Following this decommission, the area has been subdivided for residential and commercial purposes.¹¹ Since the 1960s, there has been a major shift in land use from farming and small, scattered townships to larger residential developments and the emergence of new suburbs at Hoppers Crossing (1960s), Wyndham Vale (1980s), Point Cook (2000s) and Williams Landing (2000s). Some areas remain in use as farmland (and market gardens), including Werribee South, Little River, Wandong, Cocoroc and Eynesbury. Conservation efforts since the 1970s have helped to protect areas of natural importance, such as wetlands.

Generally speaking, the townships closer to Melbourne were developed earlier and more extensively than those further to the west of the municipality.

3.3.2 Summary

The landscape use of the study area has changed considerably since colonisation. The early pastoral use of the landscape from the mid-1830s was followed by the development of industry (mining) and transport (roads and rail) through the 1850s. The late nineteenth and twentieth century saw the transformation of part of the study area through various irrigation schemes that attracted small-scale farmers and market gardeners. The Werribee area was dominated by the large expanse of the Metropolitan Farm, established in 1893. The early- to mid-twentieth century also saw the development of aviation and military sites, and a large agricultural research institute. The development of the area for residential purposes began in earnest from the 1920s, however this was initially delayed due to

¹¹ Wyndham History: wyndhamhistory.net.au website (accessed on 25 March 2020).

the distance from Melbourne, along with the physical challenges of the terrain, dominated by volcanic lowlands with a profusion of surface stone and areas of swamp.

Development in City of Wyndham was influenced by many factors, including the proximity of some suburbs to Melbourne, the proximity to rivers and coastal land, and the need to develop specific areas for government purposes, including railway and road infrastructure, the metropolitan sewerage system, irrigation and closer settlement, and for military and aviation purposes. Not surprisingly, the areas in the east of the municipality, closer to Melbourne, have experienced the most intensive changes.

An understanding of the history of landscape use assists in understanding the potential for the survival of historical archaeology.

3.4 Historic place predictive statement

This section discusses the study area's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. The term 'archaeological potential' is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier occupation and does not consider the place's heritage significance. Archaeological potential is also generally graded as low, low/moderate, moderate and high.

To determine the potential for archaeological remains at both the individual site and regional level the general changes of the landscape through time as understood from the chronological framework presented in Section 3.3.1 (Key land use periods) was considered in conjunction with historical plans, photos and aerial imagery.

3.4.1 Individual places

The historical development of the study area has changed dramatically over the last twenty years (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) largely as a consequence of urbanisation. Former farmland in the east of the municipality has now been almost completely transformed for residential development, and outer areas such as Quandong, Cocoroc and Mambourin remain less developed. These rapidly changing conditions have had an impact on the individual historical places and have been considered in the development of a predictive statement for archaeological potential.

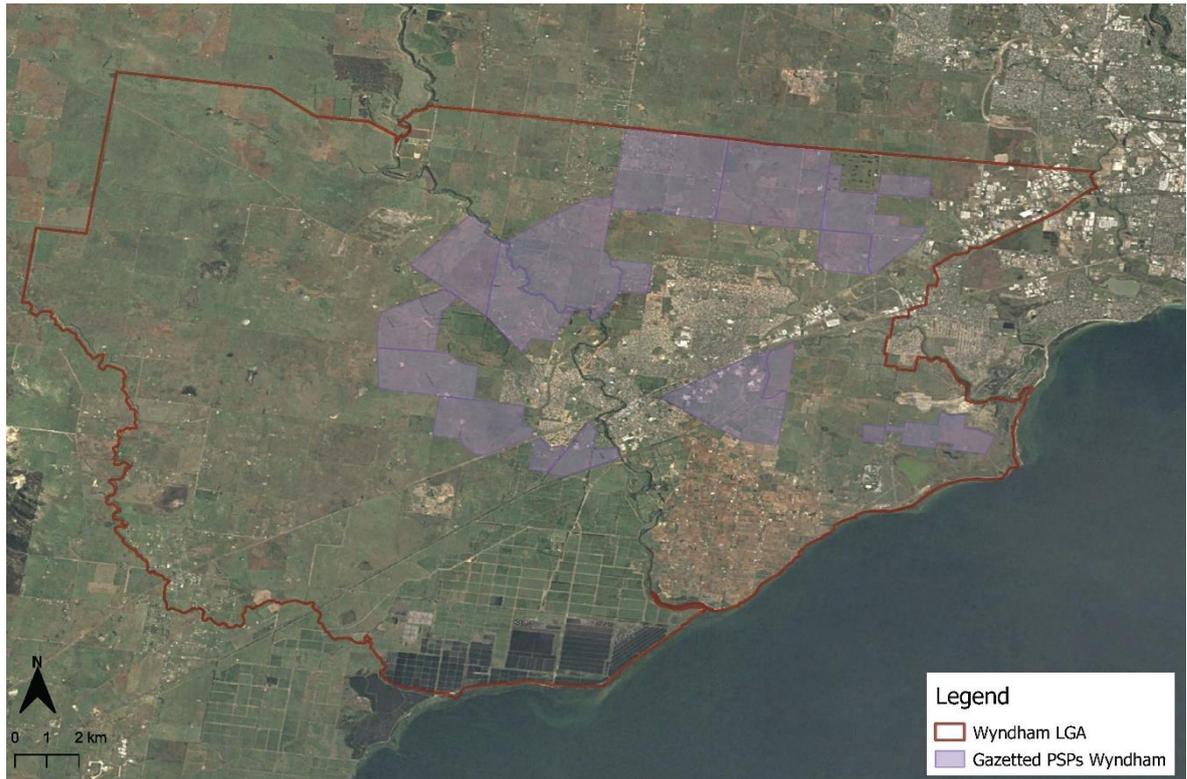


Figure 3.1 City of Wyndham circa 1995. (Source: Google Earth)

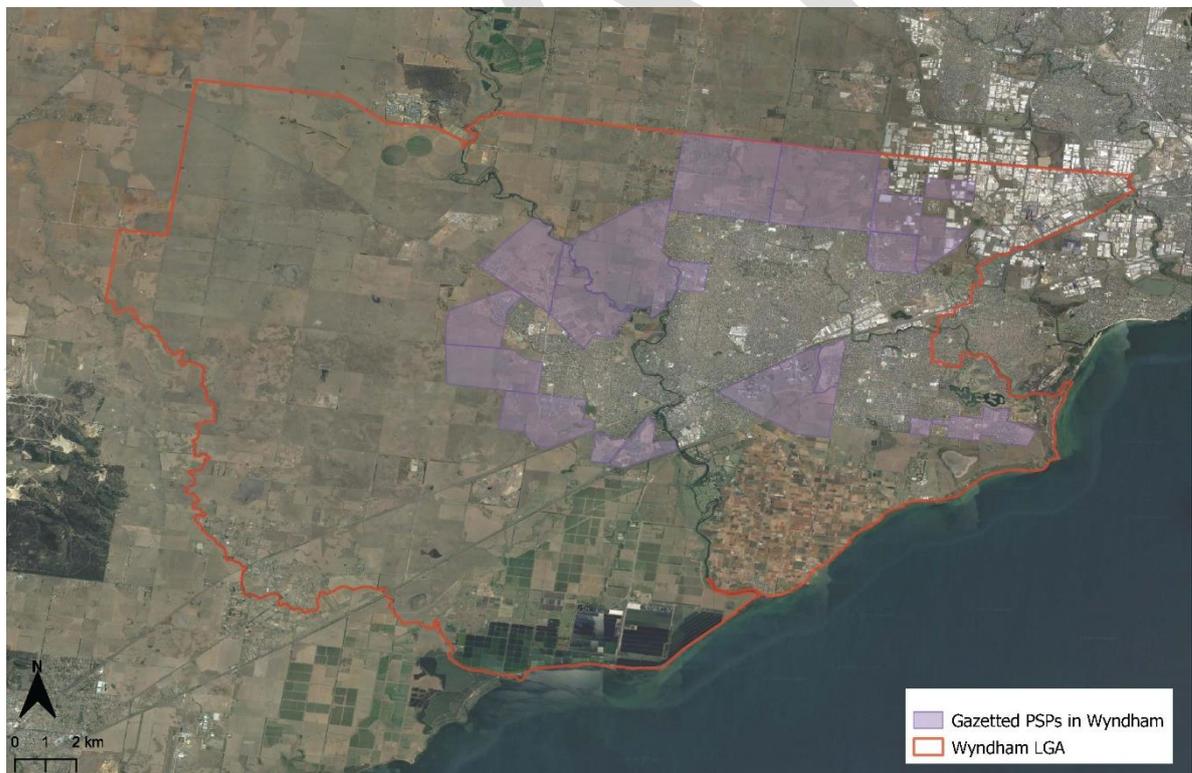


Figure 3.2 City of Wyndham circa 2019. (Source: Google Earth)

Places within the City of Wyndham with archaeological potential can be broadly grouped as follows:

- **Farmhouses:** Farmhouses and associated farm buildings have been a common element in the study area since the 1840s/50s. The majority of Wyndham was taken up for grazing and agricultural uses from that early settlement period, with isolated farmhouses throughout the area, often located near a reliable water supply. Over time, many of the original farmhouses, sheds, barns have been removed. However, the potential for foundations and associated deposits remains in undisturbed areas.
- **Dry stone walls:** Dry stone walls, common in the study area, were constructed from the c.1860s to fence paddocks and also, later, to combat the rabbit problem. Over 625 segments of dry stone walls have been recorded in the City of Wyndham, with the largest concentration in Truganina.¹² In the current study, there are 45 dry stone walls listed in the VHI; only three of these remain 'active' sites and 42 are delisted, as many of them have been damaged or destroyed due to suburban expansion. The archaeological potential of dry stone wall areas is low, as it is rare to find any other type of artefact attached to them.
- **Public infrastructure and services,** including water supply, sewerage, irrigation; and public road infrastructure. The potential for archaeological deposits associated with the building of these services remains in undisturbed areas.
- **Township development, including churches, public buildings, shops and public parks:** There are a number of sites that form part of overall township development. An example is Callanan's Chemist, opened in 1926, has been minimally modified and has the potential to have archaeological relics behind its walls and underground as numerous objects would have been stocked and discarded probably on site.
- **Railway infrastructure, including railway stations and goods sheds:** There was early development of rail in the City of Wyndham associated with the Geelong–Melbourne and Melbourne–Bendigo lines; the Little River Railway and Werribee stations are some of the earliest and most emblematic of their kind. The potential for archaeological deposits associated with the building of these services remains in undisturbed areas.
- **Aeronautical infrastructure:** Point Cook is an important feature of City of Wyndham, and as such, the places and relics associated with the period of time when it was largely developed (between the two world wars) provide a snapshot of the social history of the area. Due to their restricted location, many of these places remain intact or almost untouched and the potential of finding further artefacts or elements is moderate. The Werribee Satellite Aerodrome may also hold potential for archaeological deposits associated with its construction and use.

The most common historical element identified in the study area is infrastructure associated with farming, primarily dry stone walls and farmsteads. A list/details of individual sites with archaeological potential listed is provided in Appendix A. A total of 27 sites with archaeological potential have been identified for future work (Section 5.2).

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) is a list maintained by Heritage Victoria, which includes all known historical archaeological sites in Victoria. It is not a comprehensive list owing to the lack of archaeological survey across the state. Within the study area, there are 117 places listed on the VHI, with 30 active registrations, and 87 places delisted. Heritage Victoria has a delisted classification for

¹² Gary Vines 2015, 'Wyndham Dry Stone Wall Study', prepared for the City of Wyndham.

places that hold low scientific or historical significance. Delisted sites do not require statutory consent to harm, but they still require notification to Heritage Victoria of any proposed works.¹³ From the 30 active VHI registrations, there are 17 places within the study area, and 13 that are located within PSPs which are not further considered (Table 3.1) indicates the level of archaeological potential for each site.

Table 3.1 VHI places and their archaeological potential (shaded rows indicate sites in PSP areas)

VHI Number	Name	Archaeological potential
H7822-0143	Werribee River ford	Low potential but investigate
H7822-0856	Former Werribee Racecourse railway station	Moderate potential (through excavation)
H7822-2377	Former Cherry Street chaff mill	Moderate potential (through excavation)
H7822-0857	Former dairy site	Moderate potential (through excavation)
H7822-0828	Mount Cottrell school site	Low/moderate (through excavation)
H7822-0102	Former Mount Cottrell market garden site	Moderate (through excavation)
H7822-0115	Former Yalock homestead	Low potential (within the floor area of ruins)
H7822-0141	Mount Cottrell sheep wash	High (excavation)
H7822-0830	Cobbedick's Ford	High (intact surface and subsurface)
H7822-2275	Kerr Farm site	Moderate (within the house)
H7822-0589	Greens Road sheepwash site	High (surface and subsurface)
H7822-0163	Anderson's homestead	Not enough information
H7822-2282	Cobbedicks farmhouse ruin site	Moderate (through excavation)
H7822-2315	Werribee River flood plain artefact scatter	Low
H7822-2316	Hobbs Road floor remains	Low (through excavation)
H7822-2363	Chirside Farm cottage	Low
H7822-0120	RAAF Point Cook 2	Not determined
H7822-0136	Truganina Estate	Not determined
H7822-0137	Vineyard Estate Cellars	Moderate potential for excavation
H7822-0140	Itinerant's cave	Moderate potential
H7822-0833	Former Doherty's Road homestead complex	Moderate (through excavation)
H7822-2296	Davis Road basalt platform	Low
H7822-2380	Truganina Estate well	Low
H7822-0077	Moorookyle 2	Low (bluestone wall)
H7822-2312	Hogan's House	High

¹³ Delisted places are often considered in the local Council's Planning Scheme.

H7822-0118	RAAF Laverton 9	Not determined
H7822-2278	Devine house ruin	High
H7822-0329	Truganina tip site	Low
H7822-2276	Truganina Munitions Reserve site	At least low potential (further assessment required)
H7822-2329	Palmers Road foundations and cistern	Low

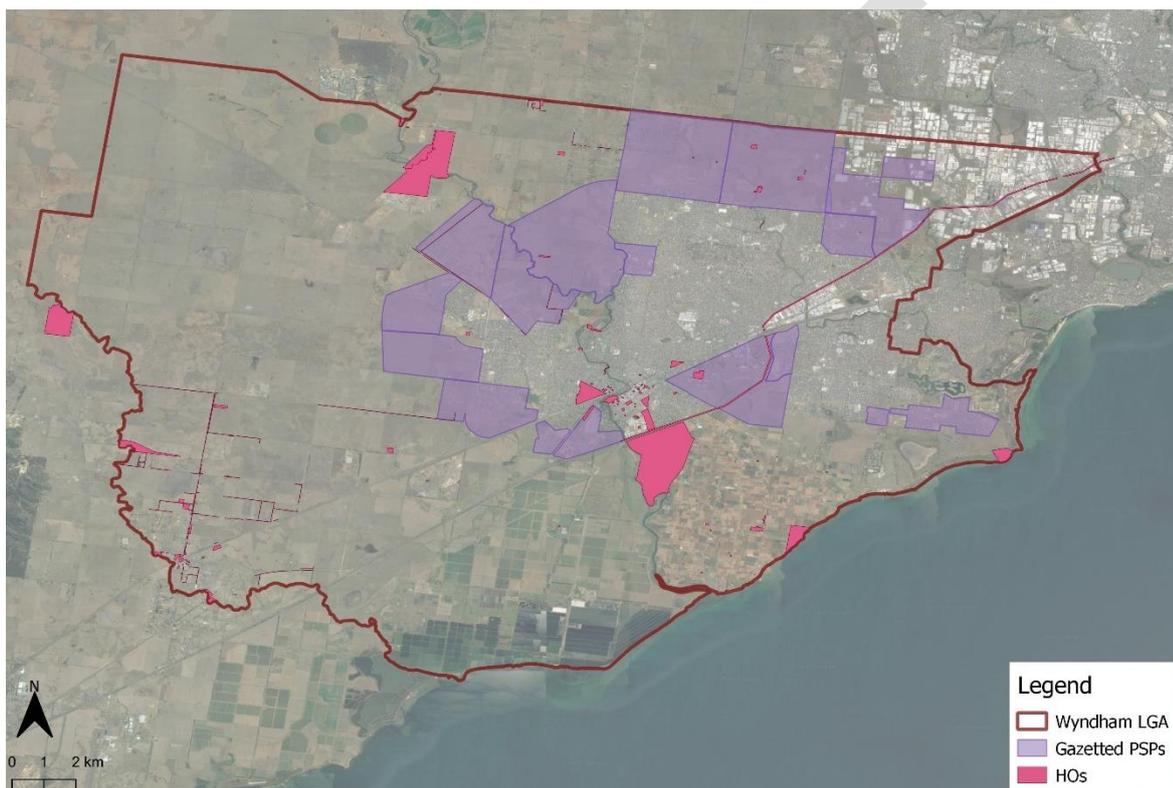


Figure 3.1 Location of all places listed in the VHI as shown against the HO. (Source: Google Earth)

3.4.2 Municipal-wide potential

At a regional level, the City of Wyndham has a mix of areas with low, low/moderate, and moderate archaeological potential, and these are intimately related to their historical development. The study area can be divided into three zones for understanding archaeological potential at a high level:

- Well-developed suburbs
- Suburbs with a mix of developed and undeveloped spaces
- Suburbs/localities remaining mostly green

The period 1835 to 1859 (early settlement to the gold rush period) saw the early development of the study area. The areas subject to this early development have subsequently experienced significant urbanisation. As a consequence of the disturbance to previous land use, they hold less potential for archaeological remains than areas opened up for later development. The areas which hold the most potential for the survival of archaeological remains are greenfield areas and those opened up for

development since the late 1950s to the present as, overall, these areas have seen relatively less development. (see Table 3.6). Figure 3.4 provides a high-level map for the potential for archaeological within the study area based on a desktop assessment only. Figure 3.5 provides a more detailed map of specific areas of potential for consideration of inclusion on the VHI once further survey work is undertaken (potentially in Stage 2).

Table 3.2 Regional areas within the study area and their archaeological potential

Area	Description of the area	Archaeological potential
A	Well-developed suburbs	Low
B	Suburbs with a mix of developed and undeveloped spaces	Low/moderate
C	Suburbs remaining mostly green	Moderate

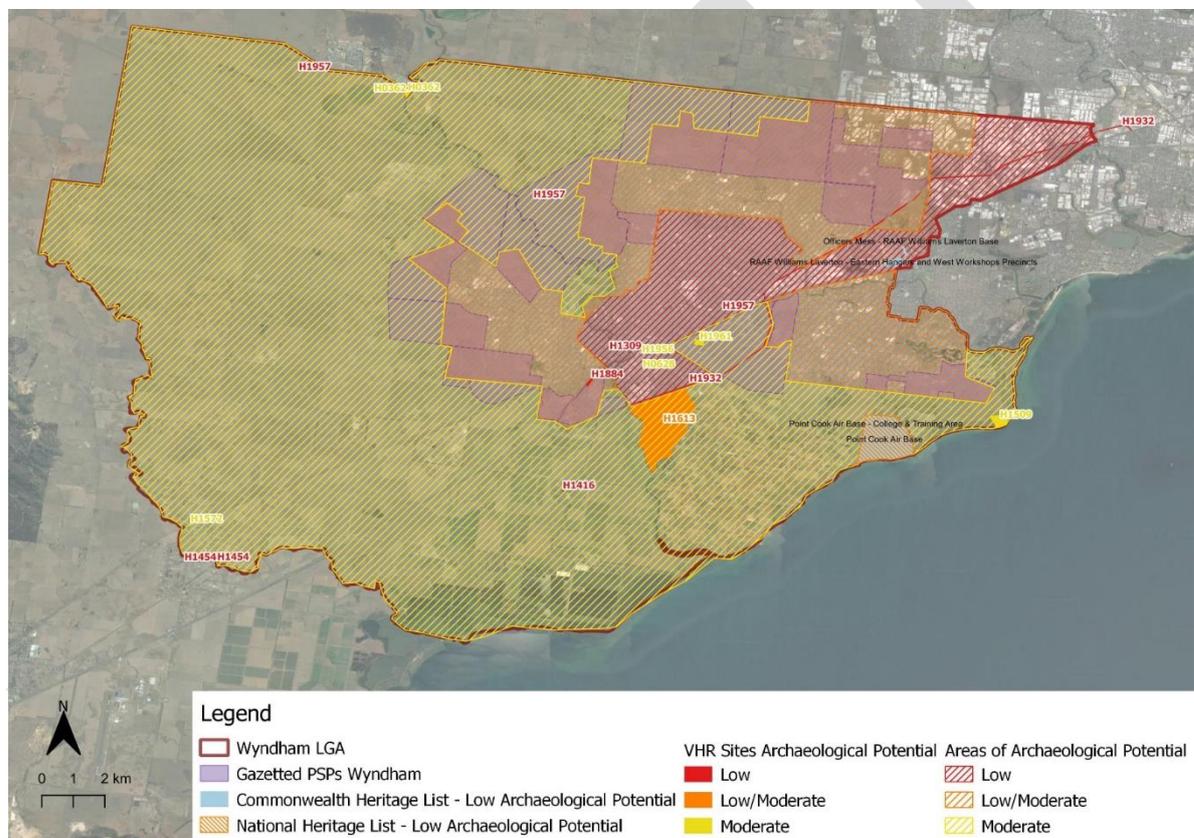


Figure 3.4 City of Wyndham circa 2019. (Source: Google Earth)

Insert Figure 3.5 here.

3.5 Areas of potential archaeological remains in the City of Wyndham

From a high-level desktop assessment, it is possible to conclude that there are individual places (see Appendix A) and regional areas with potential for historical archaeology present within the study area. However, this potential is not homogeneous for the City of Wyndham as a whole. The following distinctions should be noted:

1. Areas of the study area that have been subject to recent suburban or industrial development are likely to display a variable degree of disturbance. In these locations, it is less likely that unrecorded historical sites will be located and therefore they have a low archaeological potential.
2. Areas with a balanced mix of development present amongst green areas (farming land, parks, natural reserves, riverbank) have a low to moderate archaeological potential.
3. Areas with no disturbance or minimal disturbance, have a moderate to high likelihood to present new or unrecorded historical elements or places.

Table 3.3 Summary of predicted archaeological potential of select place types drawn from Appendix A

Place type	Archaeological potential	Rationale
Farms and farm buildings	High	Places that were used as habitations may have layers of deposits in or around them, and may include rubbish areas and wells.
Railway sites	Moderate	Early infrastructure, especially railways, railway stations and signalling posts may have layers of deposits.
Irrigation schemes	Low	Irrigation channels and water supply infrastructure tend to be upgraded and replaced over time, thus removing part of the potential of finding archaeological deposits.
Private dwellings	High	Houses may have several layers of deposits, especially rubbish middens and wells that are considered archaeological deposits.
Shops	Moderate	Shops may hold several layers of archaeological deposits.
Parks and reserves	Low / Moderate	Parks and reserves may have remained unmodified through time, therefore the potential for archaeology would generally be low unless the historical research of a place indicated the contrary.

3.6 Summary of findings

The City of Wyndham is a large area with mixed development and land use since the early settlement period of Victoria.

The City of Wyndham, located between Melbourne and Geelong, was developed very early, initially due to the pastoral potential of the area and its proximity to Melbourne, and later due to the construction through the area of the first railway line in Victoria. The land, although identified as being of poor quality and a swampy, rocky place devoid of trees, was converted rapidly for grazing and purposes. In order to conduct this assessment, three basic historical periods have been identified for the development of the City of Wyndham.

Scattered amongst these farming areas are other buildings that contribute to the history of the area, including public buildings, churches, and water supply and road infrastructure buildings.

The archaeological potential within the study area identified in this report, aside from that already listed on the VHI, is concentrated in areas B and C and relates mostly to the potential for remains of former farms, homesteads and associated infrastructure and deposits.

3.6.1 Recommendations

It is important to determine the potential presence of archaeological places and objects when considering future planning and development. It allows for a planning program that considers the history of places, and the impact that certain works will have on the landscape and social fabric of the area.

The identification of new archaeological sites may contribute further to our understanding of the history and development of City of Wyndham, and may need to be integrated at the planning stages, as these findings will contribute to individual historical trajectories of places already listed and protected, but will also contribute to the understanding of the overall region.

Rapidly changing conditions due to the urbanisation of areas that were farmland until recently has an impact on the archaeological potential of the City of Wyndham.

Therefore, the following recommendation is made:

- A visual inspection (when time and conditions allow) to corroborate the desktop assessment presented here.

Survey of the mapped locations of archaeological potential should be undertaken as a preliminary to recommendations for the inclusion of sites on the VHI. This should be undertaken during Stage 2.

4.0 Desktop review

4.1 Introduction

The primary purpose of the desktop review was the identification of all potential heritage places from documentary sources that are extant and not protected on the Wyndham Heritage Overlay. These places were also matched to the draft historical themes devised as part of this study in Section 3.3 where possible.

This section provides an overview of the sources consulted as part of the desktop review and provides a review of existing heritage overlay protection in Wyndham

4.2 Non-statutory registers

A number of other heritage registers and inventories were consulted as part of the desktop review, including those held by Heritage Victoria, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (including the Significant Tree Register), the Australian Heritage Council (particularly the now defunct Register of the National Estate), the Victorian War Heritage Inventory and the Avenues of Honour research project. Places not already included in the master list were added as potential places for consideration.

4.3 Wyndham heritage studies

Heritage of the City of Wyndham Study, 1997

The 1997 study comprises two volumes: the first volume includes the thematic environmental history which has been reviewed in Section 2 of this report, and the second volume includes the study methodology, indexes of heritage places identified and assessed, and heritage place citations.

This study identified a total of 258 places through research, community meetings and fieldwork, and recorded these in an 'inventory'. Approximately 100 sites were found to be of local significance, and these were included in the HO through Amendment C6 and C86, while around 90 places were identified as being of 'local interest'.

City of Wyndham Review of Sites of Local Interest, 2004

The 2004 study was prepared in 2004 by Peter Andrew Barrett Architectural Historians and Conservation Consultants. The purpose of the study was to review the 90 sites identified in the 1997 study as being of 'local interest', 15 of which were found to reach the threshold of local significance (one site—the Melbourne—Geelong Railway Line—was found to be of State significance). and these were implemented through Amendment C86. The study recommended 60 sites be retained at 'local interest' level but noted that these may be found to be of greater significance in the future once further investigation is carried out. These were added to the list of potential places for consideration. Those that were found to be of potential significance are included in Appendix A.

Wyndham Dry Stone Wall Study, 2015

The Dry Stone Walls Study was prepared by Biosis Pty Ltd in 2015. The study found that the main extents of historical and surviving dry stone walls are concentrated in the north of the municipality at Tarneit/Truganina, to the west at Mt Cottrell and Cobbledicks Ford, and the south west of the

municipality near Little River. The study recommended 9 existing heritage overlay sites have their extents expanded to incorporate associated dry stone walls and in some instances the areas of land between the walls, while four places were found to warrant inclusion in the HO. Amendment C209 implemented the findings of this study, and recommended the deletion of several places in the HO due to errors or their location in approved PSP areas.

4.4 Thematic and typological studies

A large number of thematic and typological studies were consulted as part of the desktop review, including those prepared for Heritage Victoria (twentieth-century heritage, war memorials, industrial heritage, post-1940s migration, theatres, motor garages, and piers and jetties). There are also useful State-wide comparative studies available on farm buildings, public housing, railway stations, banks, bridges, churches, public parks and gardens, public precincts, cemeteries, avenues of honour and other place types.

For various reasons there is perhaps not such an extensive list of post-contact historical places in Wyndham as compared to other similarly sized municipalities in Melbourne, largely because of the relatively late development of the area's substantial urban growth. The places that have been identified for the City of Wyndham in the various thematic and typological studies also tend to be somewhat narrow in terms of place type, which is a symptom of the particular historical development of the area. The places that have been identified in these studies have largely focused for example on the built heritage in the area, notably in Werribee, and on examples of early transport heritage, especially railway heritage and bridges. The relatively late transition from a rural landscape to an urban landscape in the City of Wyndham, compared to other (more inner) metropolitan municipalities, has meant that there is not a large number of examples of residential places or residential precincts.

Whilst there was an early European presence, and settlement, in the area from a relatively early period (c. early 1800s), settlement was relatively sparse and initially limited to pastoral development. There were few towns and villages and apart from Werribee, and these were small.

Whilst there is an interesting diversity of places in Wyndham listed on the VHR and the HO, and additional places identified as being of potential heritage significance, the heritage fabric of Wyndham is, generally speaking, less prolific than other municipalities. Some of the important heritage fabric of the area falls outside of the thematic studies. Whilst there are some particularly grand examples of heritage in Wyndham, like Werribee Park and the Metropolitan Sewerage Farm, there are also more subtle examples of heritage in the area — for example, the many kilometres of dry stone walling and the irrigation channels that date back to the 1880s and the early 1900s.

4.5 Complex sites and cultural landscapes

As part of the Desktop Review phase of the project, a number of complex sites and cultural landscapes were identified as having potential heritage significance. Careful scoping would be required for these types of places to determine extent for assessment.

Western Treatment Plant, Farm Road, Cocoroc	The Western Treatment Plant was built in the early 1890s to serve metropolitan Melbourne. One element of the site is listed on the VHR, the Water Tank (HO19) originally erected in Melbourne in 1854, but there are other elements of potential heritage significance, including early plantings, infrastructure, a war memorial plaque and remnant structures survive. Further research and detailed site inspection is required.
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Werribee River environs	The Werribee River and environs is an integral part of Wyndham’s cultural heritage, which incorporates natural, historic and Aboriginal heritage values. This cultural landscape includes associations with the rich history of the area, including Aboriginal history and early settlement history, transport routes, irrigation and farming, and recreation. Some areas of riverfront are included on the HO, but the wider area could also be considered for the HO or another environmental overlay. Requires further investigation to determine extent and likely integrity of potential cultural landscape.
Melbourne–Geelong railway line	The Melbourne–Geelong railway line was constructed in the mid-1850s and completed in 1857. It was the first railway line outside Melbourne and the first country railway in Australia, and has long been an important communication and transport link through the region. The line defines the pattern of development across the western plains between Melbourne and Geelong. Associated potential heritage elements include railway buildings, rail bridges, goods sheds, platforms, sites of former sidings, and potentially plantings, station gardens and archaeology.
Truganina/Tarneit landscape	The landscape of the Tarneit/Truganina area is part of a distinctive cultural landscape of the western plains sitting on the eastern edge of one of the largest volcanic plains in the world. Characteristics of this area are the flatness of the land, the surface stone (from which dry stone walls have been constructed), remnant native grasslands, and views of the You Yangs. Parts of this landscape have changed in recent years. Given its potential natural and cultural values, the HO or another environmental control may be appropriate to protect the particular characteristics of the Wyndham western plains landscape. Requires further investigation to determine extent and likely integrity of potential cultural landscape.
Irrigation schemes in Truganina, Werribee, Werribee South	The City of Wyndham has a rich irrigation heritage, with the earliest schemes developed in the late 1880s and the early 1900s. Irrigation schemes were developed both publicly, through the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and privately. Water supply from the Werribee River was successfully harnessed through a series of channels, which were constructed in Werribee, Werribee South, Tarneit, and elsewhere. Place types associated with these irrigation schemes include the channels themselves, overpasses, pumping infrastructure, water meters and the linear impressions left from disused former channels
Rothwell Crossing Precinct, Little River	<p>The Little River Historical Society (LRHS) have nominated the Old Melbourne Road–Little River crossing and the adjacent Traveller’s Rest/Old Rothwell Inn as a potential precinct. The LRHS have put forward a number of recommendations to both the City of Greater Geelong and the City of Wyndham for the recognition, protection and promotion of the heritage values within a proposed precinct area, the ‘Rothwell Crossing Precinct’, which would include an area centred on the Old Melbourne Road river crossing. While detailed precinct boundaries would require further historical research and detailed site inspection, this precinct could span across the boundary between the municipalities of Greater Geelong and Wyndham (and between the Barwon Region and Melbourne Metropolitan Area).</p> <p>The proposed precinct centres on the most frequently used Little River crossing for the ‘overland track’ between the Port Phillip Association camps at Indented Head and the Yarra from 1835, which predated the Sydney–Melbourne overland track (later the Hume Highway). As the proposed precinct would overlap an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity (200 metres on either side of a waterway), consultation with the relevant Traditional Owners.</p>

4.6 Review of existing heritage controls

4.6.1 Heritage Overlay anomalies

The existing heritage places in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay were reviewed in consultation with material provided by Council and community members as to their status and/or condition, demolished or discrepancies in mapping.

The citations for all existing heritage places and precincts were briefly reviewed, and a number of discrepancies were identified, including:

- All but 12 existing heritage citations require updating to correct minor errors such as addresses, but also to align with guidance in Planning Practice Note 1 'Applying the Heritage Overlay' (August 2018) (PPN1), which requires:
 - the documentation for each heritage place to include a Statement of Significance that clearly establishes the importance of the place (in 'What? How? Why?' format) and addresses the recognised heritage HERCON criteria.
 - all heritage citations to be securely stored within the Hermes database.
- The need to review the HO curtilage and boundaries of some places to ensure all significant elements of the site are protected, such as those recommended by the Wyndham North Heritage Strategy (HO30, HO36, HO38, HO62, HO119)

4.6.2 Gaps in existing HO protection

Gaps in the current Wyndham Heritage Overlay have been examined according to type/historical theme and geographic coverage across the municipality:

Typological/thematic gaps

There are a number of place types that are not well represented in the City of Wyndham's HO. There is an overall dominance of residential places, particularly when taking into account farming properties that may also be considered as commercial sites, and farm ruins which are also considered as archaeological sites. Most of this coverage is for the Victorian and Edwardian era with a distinct gap in interwar representation. Commercial and community sites are also reasonably well represented as are landscape (reserves and parks). There is also good representation of dry stone walls in the municipality.

Poorly represented place types include industrial and transport-related sites. Further, there are no places on the HO that are included specifically for their importance as post-contact Aboriginal sites. Whilst there is some coverage of the soldier and closer settlement development in the period after World War I, there is little representation of development following World War II. This is particularly evident around the Werribee South area where there is a significant number of postwar houses associated with market gardening and the Italian community. The importance of fishing in this area is also underrepresented.

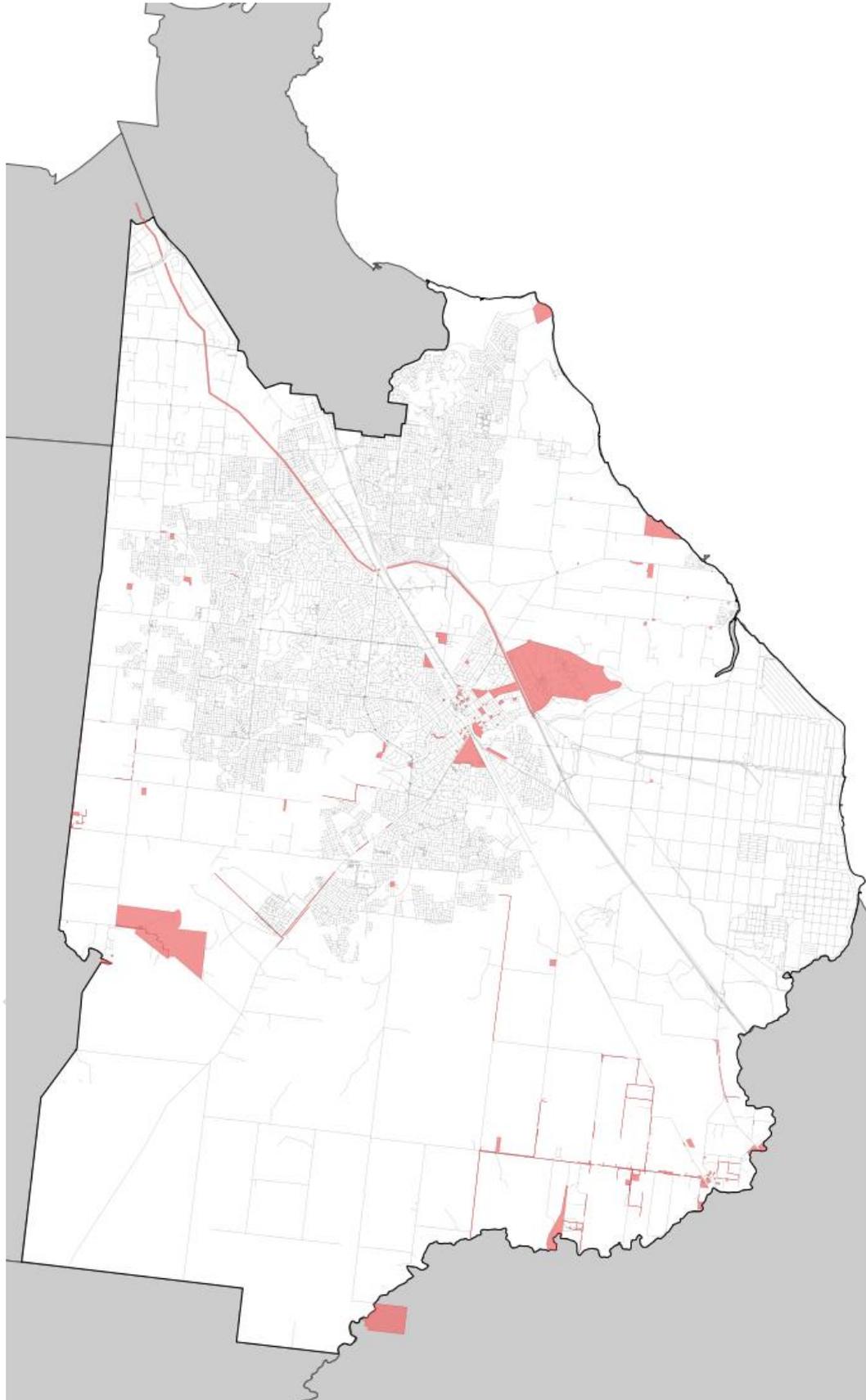
Geographic

The existing heritage overlay coverage is largely concentrated around Werribee and Little River with some sparse coverage, typically of agricultural/archaeological places, outside the main built-up areas.

There is little representation in more recently developed areas such as Laverton, Hoppers Crossing, Point Cook and Werribee South.

Existing coverage is generally related to individual built properties, however there is some coverage of larger scale sites which incorporate both built and natural features such as Werribee Park and Cobbledicks Ford and Reserve. There is also good representation of archaeology sites (mainly farmhouse ruins) and drystone walls throughout the municipality particularly around Little River and Manor Lakes.

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Legend
Heritage Overlay



4.7 Summary of findings

The desktop review of Wyndham's existing heritage documentation and current HO protection has determined that:

- There are 12 citations for existing heritage places that are considered adequate, in that they were recently updated and include clear Statements of Significance in accordance with PPN1.
- The balance of citations for existing HO sites contain insufficient information, putting places at risk of demolition or inappropriate development, the issue largely pertaining to the lack of a clear Statement of Significance in the 'What? How? Why?' format.
- There are the following typological gaps in the HO: interwar and postwar residential development, industrial and transport-related sites, migrant heritage places, and post-contact Aboriginal sites.

5.0 Recommendations for future work

5.1 Introduction

This section sets out a plan for proceeding with future heritage studies in the City of Wyndham, based on this Stage 1 review. As a general principle, it is recommended that spot-assessments of threatened places be avoided where possible as it is an inefficient use of Council resources. Instead, groupings of places and precincts that are similar in theme, place-type, and/or era are recommended. This approach harnesses economies of scale, allows more rigorous comparative analyses, and the recommendations should stand up better before an Independent Planning Panel.

These recommendations are meant to serve as general guidance, and they can be tailored to Council's needs and situations arising, as desired. For example, as there are fewer commercial, community and industrial places, these could be combined into a larger study with other places in the same locality. Ultimately, it is up to Council to determine the prioritisation of future work, and this should be done in consultation with the local community.

5.2 Priorities and recommendations for future work

5.2.1 Ongoing

- Correct anomalies in existing heritage overlay mapping and extent of sites, and citations from existing heritage studies.
- Maintaining the HERMES database as a central point for all existing and new heritage citations.

5.2.2 High, medium priority and longer-term tasks

Project type/theme	Priority/comments	Number of places/precincts
Thematic Environmental History	High—the preparation of a comprehensive and updated Thematic Environmental History of the City of Wyndham would greatly enhance understanding of the historical themes and sub-themes in the municipality, in order to progress the Stage 2 detailed heritage studies in the future. This should precede any Stage 2 studies.	N/A
Review and updating of existing heritage citations with insufficient information, to align with guidance provided in PPN1.	High—citations for existing HO sites that contain insufficient (or inaccurate) information are putting places at risk of demolition or inappropriate development.	109 citations
Residential places—(includes subgroups: Victorian, Edwardian, Interwar, post war)	High—most of the finest examples in Wyndham of interwar dwellings, in particular, are not yet protected.	53 places
Precincts	High—these are not well represented in the HO, and the integrity of precincts can be easily lost through demolition/inappropriate development.	6 precincts

Migrant market gardeners' houses in Werribee South	High—migrant heritage is an important layer of Wyndham's historical development, which adds a distinctive character—for example in Werribee South. The settlement of immigrants from southern Europe, particularly Italy, dates to the 1920s and after, which relates to the Closer Settlement era. Postwar immigrant places are also part of this story and are also not well represented in the HO.	10 places
Non-residential buildings, i.e. community, commercial, industrial, military places, landscapes/reserves	Medium—most of the best examples of these types that survive in the municipality are well-covered in the HO.	25 places
Scoping for complex place assessments: Irrigation/water supply Cultural landscapes Infrastructure/transport-related	Careful scoping is required for these types of places to determine the extent for assessment. A series of thematic studies could be commissioned to better understand and document the relevant complexities of these places, i.e. irrigation systems and rail/bridges/transport, etc.	22 places (some of these could be amalgamated i.e. irrigation schemes into one large thematic study)
Rothwell Crossing precinct, Little River	Medium—includes elements that are already included on the HO and VHR; part of this precinct crosses into Greater Geelong LGA.	1 precinct
Archaeological sites	Medium—further investigation required to corroborate desktop findings.	27 sites
Trees	Low—Significant Tree Register work is currently underway by Council.	18 trees

Although a review of Aboriginal heritage places was not included in the scope of this study, it is acknowledged that Wyndham has a rich Indigenous history, and there are a number of potential places of heritage significance which also have potential Aboriginal cultural heritage significance. In addition, there would be many more places with shared Aboriginal and historic heritage significance that have not been identified as part of this report.

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Victorian Places: <https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/>

Victorian War Heritage Inventory:

Wyndham Heritage: <https://wyndhamhistory.net.au/about>

Wyndham Planning Scheme.

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Appendix A—Potential heritage places

	Place/precinct name	Address	Locality	Notes	Source
1.	Western Treatment Plant	Farm Road	Cocoroc	Early plantings, infrastructure, memorial plaque and remnant structures survive. Water Tank listed (HO19). Further research and detailed site inspection required.	Community nomination
2.	Homestead/building and Canary Island Date Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>)	Old Boundary Road, South side of Werribee River. Directly opposite the most southerly point of the Werribee Golf Club.	Cocoroc	Detailed site visit and further investigation required. Site cannot be accessed/viewed from public domain.	Community nomination
3.	MMBW channel; island		Corcoroc	Community nomination states, 'Island created in 1935 to provide safe mooring facilities for fishing boats when the 370 m MMBW Jetty was removed'. Further investigation and detailed site visit required.	Community nomination
4.	Paddle Steamer Berth		Corcoroc	Community nomination states, 'Site where paddle berthed in the 1890s and early 1900s. Filled in 1935.' Further investigation and detailed site visit required.	Community nomination
5.	Derrimut explosives area	Cnr Palmers Road and Dohertys Road	Derrimut	Constructed 1938, specialised in the manufacture and storage of explosives during the Second World War. Community source reports that gatehouse on Palmers Road survives. Further research and detailed site inspection required.	Victorian War Heritage Inventory
6.	Silver Banksia (<i>Banksia marginata</i>)	Green Hill, Eynesbury Estate	Eynesbury	Possibly the last remnant Silver Banksia (<i>Banksia marginata</i>) still living on the Werribee/Keilor Plains; in 1997 it was reported to be in poor and declining health.	1997 study

7.	Werribee River environs		Eynesbury	The Werribee River and environs is an integral part of Wyndham's cultural heritage, which incorporates natural, historic and Aboriginal heritage values. This cultural landscape includes associations with the rich history of the area, including Aboriginal history and early settlement history, transport routes, irrigation and farming, and recreation. Some areas of riverfront are included on the HO, but the wider area could also be considered for the HO or another environmental overlay. Requires further investigation to determine extent and likely integrity of potential cultural landscape.	National Trust Register (L10028)
8.	Melbourne–Geelong railway line	Huntingfield Drive to Little River	Hoppers Cross'g - L River	Historical significance for construction and development of the 1857 Melbourne-Geelong railway line, an important communication and transport link through the region. Include various elements including platforms, siding sheds, goods sheds, archaeology, rail bridges etc.	1997 study
9.	Virgilia Drive Reserve	Bindowan Drive	Hoppers Crossing	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review</i> Open grassy reserve with a row of coppiced Sugar Gums (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) and large Peppercorns (<i>Shinus molle</i>). A 1915 map of this locality shows two houses on, or near, this site. Alstonmoor or Alston Moor farm. Further research required on the Browne family.	2004 study
10.	O'Neill Avenue Reserve	Between 149 and 153 Morris Road	Hoppers Crossing	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review</i> A grassed reserve with eucalypts and other native vegetation and two Canary Island palms on a small mound. One of several remnants of farm plantings remaining within Hoppers Crossing.	2004 study

11.	Hogan/Morris property: Site (1997); Reserve on Cnr of Nicklaus Dr and Morris Dr (2004)	234-240 Morris Road, and 1-3 Nicklaus Drive	Hoppers Crossing	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review</i> Two reserves that flank Nicklaus Drive at its intersection with Morris Road. The reserve on the north side of Nicklaus Drive has a concrete path, mature euclaypts and other plantings. On the south reserve are a small cypress, mature eucalypts and a park bench. Many of the trees predate the surrounding residential subdivision.	1997 study
12.	St Peter the Apostle Catholic Memorial Church	Guinane Avenue	HOPPERS CROSSING	Catholic church established on 6 October 1972 and dedicated to the memory of the fallen of the Second World War. This is unusual as the foundation of Catholic Church in Victoria; possibly influenced by the proximity of the RAAF base and Corpus Christi seminary.	Vic. War Heritage Inventory
13.	House	1205 Bulban Road	Little River	Edwardian-era timber house and outbuildings. Further research and detailed site inspection required.	Fieldwork
14.	Ruins of stone homestead	405 Kirks Bridge Road	Little River	Marbury Park was home of No.1620 Flying Officer Cecil Knight Moreton (farmer and grazier) 1920-31. Historically a wool producing property. Structure visible from aerial imagery, surrounded by trees as well as what appears large trees lining former driveway. Appears to be on Hanson quarry site and surrounded by substantial wire fence.	National Trust Register (B5876)
15.	Bluestone street guttering	Edgars Road - Right side, cnr You Yangs Road, cnr Boadle Lane	Little River	Several examples around the Little River in varying states of disrepair and visibility. Notable sections around St Michael's Catholic Church. Some kerbing reportedly dates from 1860s. Detailed site inspections and research required to identify all potentially significant sections.	Community Nomination
16.	Little River farmers' common; farmers common	Edgars Road (east side)	Little River	The Little River farmers' common once extended over 20,000 acres. John Rees, local farmer and later MLA for Grant, played a large role in its establishment. Requires further investigation and detailed site inspection to confirm surviving fabric.	1997 study; Community Nomination

17.	Goodwin House (former)	46 Flinders Street	Little River	Assessed in 2010. Interwar asymmetrical timber-framed bungalow, reclad in metal sheeting (imitating horizontal timber boards) with a hipped corrugated steel roof and matching bullnosed return verandah.	2004 study
18.	Rockley	471 Little River Road	Little River	Edwardian-era farmhouse. Requires detailed site inspection and further research to groundtruth intactness	Fieldwork
19.	Residence	21 Station Street	Little River	Possible Station Master's house (departmental house) built by Victoria Railways associated with Manor Railway Station	Community Nomination
20.	Early river crossing	McLeans Road, southern end	Little River	Community nomination states, "Site at southern end of McLeans Road. near the weir. Should be considered as a possible earlier river crossing or ford & the line of the main Melbourne-Geelong track. This would link with McLeans house (c.1840, now near the corner McLeans & River St.) & a possible earliest site of Travellers Rest Inn (1839) on Geelong side of Little R." Potential archaeological site.	Community Nomination
21.	North & Grass homestead	90 Gleesons Road	Little River	Nomination notes, "Site located on north-east side of distinctive 'Horseshoe' bend on Little River, at Cocoroc identified as Grass & Sons pre-emptive lease and homestead. The Grass family appear to be the earliest pastoral squatters in this district and later bought land at Government sales on both sides of the river. There are still Grass family descendants in Werribee and Lara." Potential for archaeology.	Community Nomination
22.	Little River Bridge	Princes Highway (West) (Geelong Road), crosses Little River	Little River	Constructed c.1917. CIP RC T-Beams & Precast RC I-Beams & Prestressed T-Beams Widening With Solid Flat Deck Slab	Biosis Research Pty Ltd. 'Victoria's Concrete Road Bridges'. Prepared for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 2008 (revised 2010).
23.	Little River Kindergarten	22 River Street	Little River	A good example of a mid-century modern kindergarten building, with distinctive window wall and other representative characteristics of the style.	Fieldwork

24.	Blacksmiths shop	44 River Street	Little River	c1884 former Blacksmiths shop and house. 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 c 1920s addition on the west side. This addition has an unusual vernacular window hood. There are later additions at the rear and verandah altered.	1997 study
25.	Railway house	17 River Street	Little River	A typical example of 1940s prefabricated railway housing.	1997 study
26.	Rothwell Street Residential Precinct	Rothwell Street	Little River	As recommended in HO86 Rothwell Street Residential Precinct (Context 2010): it 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.	1997 study
27.	Farmhouse	80 You Yangs Road	Little River	1920s farmhouse, set back from road - on-site visit required in Stage 2 to ground-truth	Fieldwork
28.	Rothwell Crossing Precinct Little River		Little River	Suggested Precinct by Little River Historical Society, nomination notes: 'The proposed Rothwell Crossing Precinct includes an area of approximately 400 metres diameter, centred on the Old Melbourne Road river crossing, see map. This is a cross-jurisdictional proposal as it includes land on both sides of the Little River, the boundary between the Cities of Greater Geelong and Wyndham and between the Barwon Region and Melbourne Metropolitan Area. ' Of these individual sites within the proposed Precinct, the Rothwell Reserve and Sunnyside/Tarcombe sites are located within the City of Wyndham - Existing HO72 and HO73). Further investigation to	Community Nomination

29.	Bluestone Railway Line Viaduct		Little River	Best access via Boadles Lane. Located on Railway behind/adjacent to Ball House (HO67). Nomination notes, 'Viaduct constructed of Bluestone when original Geelong-Melbourne railway was constructed 1852-57. First continuous train journey Geelong - Melbourne was June 1857 hence viaduct must have been in place prior. Viaduct bridges a water stream that runs after heavy rains/ stream flow at a guess near 2kms to the little River.'	Community Nomination
30.	Kirks Bridge		Little River	Railway bridge crossing little River. Bridge has bluestone pillars to support rails for train crossing. Bridge has been upgraded and modified to accommodate faster amodern and heavier trains. And extra line added. Stonework remains, even with upgrade to rest of bridge. stone pillars should be added to national trust register as railway station and good shed are.' further information about little river and geelon-melbourne railway line included in nom. Nominated in conjunction with Bluestone Railway Line Viaduct nominator Les Sanderson (LRHS)	Community Nomination
31.	Site of Green family dairy	Little River Road	Little River	Needs further investigation. Between McLeans and Devine Street, possibly no. 173 or 175. site 32 on Little River Hist Soc 60 Sites list	Community Nomination
32.	Little River railway reservation	Boadles Lane and You Yangs Road, sw cnr of	Little River	site 27 on Little River Hist Soc 60 sites list. Trees on boundary	Community Nomination
33.	Bull Reserve riverside walk, also known as 'Pub Flats'	8 Flinders Street	Little River	site 45 on Little River Hist Soc 60 Sites list. Further historical investigation required.	Community Nomination
34.	Site of Little River Waterworks Trust, tanks, windmill and pump	River Street	Little River	site 50 on Little River Hist Soc 60 Sites list. Further ground truthing required to determine extent of existing fabric.	Community Nomination

35.	Remnant River Red Gum in Possy Newland Reserve, opposite Hotel	2-20 River Street	Little River	Reportedly c.600 years old - consider for individual significance. Included in Significant Tree register.	Community Nomination
36.	Little River mains water tank	6 Boadles Lane	Little River	1970s concrete water tower. Tangible evidence of Little River water trust.	Community Nomination
37.	Mambourin Gunnery Range; Mambourin RAAF Bombing Range	Bulban Road and Live Bomb Range Rd (Balls Road)	Mambourin	Potential archaeological site.	Vic. War Heritage Inventory
38.	Farmhouse	606 Edgars Road	Mambourin	Timber farmhouse with substantial set back from road, appears intact. Further research and detailed site inspection required.	Fieldwork
39.	Bluestone structure Manor Lakes	150m up from ford	Manor Lakes	Requires further investigation to ground-truth remnants. Potential archaeological site.	Community Nomination
40.	Pitson house	Boundary Road, (north side, east of Davis Rd)	Tarneit	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review Study</i> Site of the former farmhouse of the Pitson family, early farmers in Wyndham. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
41.	Davis Farm	Davis Road	Tarneit	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review</i> Site of former Davis house, example of the large farm properties that were typical of the selection era in the Tarneit district. Potential archaeological site	1997 study
42.	Early track	Dukelows Road (to Boundary Road)	Tarneit	Early travel route across the Tarneit plains, which is believed to date back to the 1850s or 60s. Potential archaeological site	1997 study
43.	Crinnigan house (site)	Dukelows Road (on river)	Tarneit	Site of the former Crinnigan house located near the olive groves along the Werribee River near Cobbledicks Ford. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study

44.	Mrs Arthur Smith house (site)	Dukelows Road, (west side), south of Dohertys Road	Tarneit	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review Study</i> On the site is a mound of debris including timber posts and stone, which may indicate the former location of the house. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
45.	Former house site	1299 Leakes Road (south side between Shanahans and Sewells Roads)	Tarneit	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 Sites of Local Interest Heritage Review Study</i> On the south side of Leakes Road, mid-way between Shanahans and Sewells Roads was the site of a former homestead. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
46.	Smith's dairy site	Sayers Road	Tarneit	<i>2004 Study</i> The remains of a house and a dairy complex on the south side of Sayers Road, west of Tarneit Road, close to the Sayers Road boundary. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
47.	House site	Sayers Road	Tarneit	<i>2004 Study</i> A long gravel drive leading from Sayers Road, a steel water tank and some sugar gums (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) are all that remain of a farmhouse complex that existed on this site from the 1920s until recent years. Potential archaeological site. Immediately to the northeast of Thomas Carr Catholic College	1997 study
48.	Oakbank	35 Shanahans Road	Tarneit	<i>2004 Study</i> The site was surveyed from Shanahans Road. There is a pair of old steel gates with the words 'Oakbank' and 'Tarneit' on them across a drive leading from Shanahans Road to a Modernist house (obscured) on the site. The drive on its northern side is lined with Sugar Gums (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>).	1997 study

49.	Tarneit RAAF Bombing Range; Bombing Range	Springhill Road (sth side, between Mt Mary Road and west side of Werribee River)	Tarneit	<i>2004 Study</i> Requires field investigation and further research to establish the extent and level of significance.	Vic. War Heritage Inventory
50.	Truganina/Tarneit landscape		Tarneit/Truganina	The landscape of the Tarneit/Truganina area is part of a distinctive cultural landscape of the western plains sitting on the eastern edge of one of the largest volcanic plains in the world. Characteristics of this area are the flatness of the land, the surface stone (from which dry stone walls have been constructed), remnant native grasslands, and views of the You Yangs. Parts of this landscape have changed in recent years. Given its potential natural and cultural values, the HO or another environmental control may be appropriate to protect the particular characteristics of the Wyndham western plains landscape. Requires further investigation to determine extent and likely integrity of potential cultural landscape.	1997 study
51.	Boundary Road plantings	Boundary Road	Truganina	Plantings are shown on a 1933 plan and are thought to have been planted in the early twentieth century. The plantings are of local significance as remnants of the use of Boundary Road as the route to Melbourne. Plantings of Sugar Gums, along with some pines and Peppercorns, 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.	1997 study
52.	Eades house (site)	Leakes Road	Truganina	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
53.	Early stone hut and yard	Leakes Road	Truganina	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
54.	Henry Robinson house	Palmers Road	Truganina	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study

55.	Siphons: Domestic and Stock Water Supply Channel	Sayers Road (N on Skeleton Ck)	Truganina	Area where Skeleton Creek crosses Sayers Road requires detailed site inspection and further research to locate remains of siphons if any. Several River Red Gums (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>) also of note.	1997 study
56.	Irrigation Scheme		Truganina	The stretch between Skeleton Waterholes Creek at Truganina through to Derrimut Road, Tarneit, requires further investigation and research to ground-truth remnant infrastructure relating to Truganina section of irrigation scheme.	Community nomination
57.	Bungie's Hole	Riverbend Crescent	Werribee	Used as a swimming spot by Werribee Amateur Swimming Club, some improvements made in 1927 (<i>Werribee Shire Banner</i> , 10 November 1927:2) Continued use and improvements, less popular from 1930s, not used for swimming after chlorinated pool constructed (late 1940s?) https://wyndhamhistory.net.au/items/show/1027	Community nomination
58.	Anne Street Residential Precinct	2-6 Anne Street, 2-18 Galvin Road, 2-26 Geelong Road.	Werribee	Potential precinct recommended in Heritage Alliance 2017 NRZ study, comprising postwar houses, features include single-storey height, Tiled (often hipped) roofs, Brick exteriors (although historically the timber exteriors were also developed in the same era), Low height fencing, Standard set-backs, Timber joinery for windows. Anne Street and Galvin Road streetscapes are less cohesive than the group of houses on Geelong Road. Requires further historical research and comparative analysis in Stage 2 study.	Heritage Alliance 2017

59.	Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>)	Cnr Tyrone Street and Princes Highway	Werribee	This Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) is a landmark of historical, social and cultural significance to the State of Victoria. It was planted on 6th September, 1928 by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Somers, and was colloquially referred to as the 'Governor's Gum'. It was the first official tree of the Werribee section of the Calder Memorial Avenue and today remains the dominating tree in what remains of the historic planting. The specimen commemorates the contribution of William Calder (1860-1928) to the development of the road network in Victoria and provides a physical link to the past. The significance, identity and colloquial name of this tree were gradually forgotten over time. T12202	National Trust Significant Tree Register (T12202)
60.	House	17 and 19 Duke Street	Werribee	Pair of timber 1920s bungalows with shingled bay windows.	Fieldwork
61.	House	22 Duke Street	Werribee	Mid-century modern house	Fieldwork
62.	Werribee Structural Steel Factory	35-39 Edgar Street	Werribee	Substantial interwar/early postwar red brick factory building with stepped parapet and most windows appear intact	Fieldwork
63.	Beamish Street Residential Precinct	4-18 Beamish Street		One-sided residential precinct on the south side of Beamish Street, characterised by 1920s timber bungalows and one 1930s brick bungalow.	Fieldwork
64.	Gibbons Street Residential Precinct	4-28 Gibbons Street	Werribee	One-sided residential precinct on the north side of Gibbons Street, characterised by several substantial interwar timber bungalows, most retaining fine details, and a rendered brick Old English style house with exposed tapestry brick detailing.	Fieldwork
65.	House	7 Gibbons Street	Werribee	Intact Victorian house. Potential individual significance within potential precinct.	Fieldwork

66.	McDonald Street, Francis Street and Bolwell Street Residential Precinct	1-23 McDonald Street, 2-22 and 1-19 Francis Street, 2-20 and 1-17 Bolwell Street, 23 Anderson Street, 34 and 36 Wedge Street.	Werribee	Precinct comprising housing styles from interwar and postwar eras, characterised by 1920s bungalows and 1930s houses. Church Street was considered for inclusion but rejected due to infill development compromising integrity of precinct. McDonald, Francis and Bolwell streets comprise much more visually cohesive streetscapes, with several prominent interwar houses on corner sites anchoring the precinct.	Fieldwork
67.	House	1 Francis Street	Werribee	Substantial 1920s bungalow with intact detailing and fence. Potential individual significance within potential Francis-Bolwell-McDonald Street Residential precinct.	Fieldwork
68.	Cottage	111 Greaves Street North	Werribee	Victorian-era weatherboard workers cottage.	Fieldwork
69.	House	133 Greaves Street North	Werribee	Edwardian house - further investigation and detailed site visit to ground-truth additions at rear.	Fieldwork
70.	Peppercorn (<i>Shinus molle</i>)	1 Guyra Court	Werribee	Mature Peppercorn (<i>Shinus molle</i>).	Fieldwork
71.	George and Annis Bills horse trough	1 Guyra Court	Werribee	Concrete Horse trough (c.1930s) located at end of the street with plants growing in it.	Community nomination
72.	Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>), River Bend Historical Park	Heaths Road	Werribee	This Mediterranean Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>) makes a significant aesthetic contribution to the immediate landscape. The broad mushroom-shaped canopy supported by giant out-stretched limbs on one solitary trunk makes this specimen unique. Such characteristics are not typical for the species.	National Trust Significant Tree Register (T12158)
73.	House	10 Kelly Street	Werribee	Mid-century modern house	Desktop Review
74.	House	23 Mambourin Street	Werribee	1920s weatherboard house with prominent porch beneath main sweep of roof.	Fieldwork
75.	House	26 Mambourin Street	Werribee	1920s timber bungalow - requires research to determine extent of alterations.	Fieldwork

76.	Baden Powell House	Market Road (cnr Manley Street)	Werribee	Former home and business premises of Baden Powell, real estate agent, auctioneer, developer and local identity, and in later years for the site's association with the community group Anglicare.	1997 study
77.	Canoe tree	McGrath Road (off)	Werribee	Burnt-out canoe tree located close to Werribee River. Requires further research and site visit	1997 study
78.	Farm dairy: site	McGrath Road (off)	Werribee	<i>2004 Study</i> Within Presidents Park is thought to be a concrete slab that is the remnants of a former dairy. Presidents Park is an expansive area and the remains could not be located. Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
79.	House site	Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	Potential archaeological site. (house demolished in the early 1980s according to the 1997 study)	1997 study
80.	Carnboon; Former Carnboon site	Metropolitan Farm Road	Werribee	<i>Potential archaeological site.</i>	1997 study
81.	House	15 Mortimer Street	Werribee	A mid-twentieth century house in the Moderne style	1997 study
82.	House	13 Mortimer Street	Werribee	Postwar brick house	Fieldwork/desktop survey
83.	House	17 Mortimer Street	Werribee	1920s timber bungalow	Fieldwork/desktop survey
84.	House	42 Mortimer Street	Werribee	Double-fronted Victorian timber cottage - further research required to confirm extent of alterations	Fieldwork
85.	House	44-46 Mortimer Street	Werribee	1920s timber bungalow	Fieldwork
86.	House	23-29 Princes Highway	Werribee	MCM house found through desktop survey.	Desktop survey
87.	Group of former houses	Princes Highway	Werribee	Group of 1920s bungalows and one Moderne house now commercial premises	Fieldwork

88.	Calder Memorial Planting	Princes Highway - Old Geelong Road Linear Reserve	Werribee	Nom 143 Calder Memorial Avenue Plantings (Werribee West) from 40 metres east of Ann Street to Westleigh Drive/Newmarket Road, in draft heritage report for Wyndham Significant Tree Register recommended for assessment for Heritage Overlay (email from Andrew Fox 20/01/2020)	Community nomination
89.	Werribee Avenue of Honour (remnants)	Princes Hwy (near Tower Road)	Werribee	Werribee Avenue of Honour (West), from 270m east of Galvin Road to 75 metres west of Farm Road, both sides of the footpath, nom ID 079 in draft heritage report for Wyndham Significant Tree Register recommended for assessment for Heritage Overlay (email from Andrew Fox 20/01/2020 Urban Planner = client supplied email)	Vic. Heritage War Inventory
90.	Maltby by-pass; Maltby bypass sign	Princes Hwy; outside sign Werribee unsure exact location	Werribee	<i>Citation prepared as part of 2004 study.</i> 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. 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.	1997 study
91.	Tree plantings	Purchas Street (btwn Derwent Road and Binnah Avenue)	Werribee		1997 study

92.	House	24 Pyke Street	Werribee	Victorian-era house. Possibly early for area.	Fieldwork
93.	HCV Precinct - Vincent Crescent	Vincent Crescent	Werribee	Potential HCV estate precinct consisting of Vincent, Deborah, Gavin streets with Vincent Street kindergarten (no. 42) anchoring precinct. Meek Street considered for inclusion but does not appear to be HCV housing - just typical modest post-war brick and timber houses. Interesting mid-century modern example at number 40.	Fieldwork and desktop survey
94.	House	19 Wattle Avenue (cnr Bailey)	Werribee	<i>Extract from the City of Wyndham Review Of Heritage Sites of Local Interest 2004</i> A detached weatherboard cottage with a corrugated galvanised steel gambrel roof with two plain red brick chimneys. It has paired double-hung sash windows flanking a central door with sidelights and a fanlight. Further investigation to ground-truth alteration to verandah.	1997 study
95.	House	6 Market Road	Werribee	Good example of 1920s timber bungalow.	Fieldwork/desktop survey
96.	Victorian house	10 Market Road	Werribee	Double-fronted Victorian timber cottage - further research required to confirm extent of alterations	Fieldwork/desktop survey
97.	Group of postwar houses	16-24 Market Road	Werribee	Group of postwar houses.	Fieldwork/desktop survey
98.	Werribee River Red Gum (outside coffee pot)	70 Watton Street	Werribee	Presumably the River Red Gum is on Werribee River Trail behind the café. Street view of the trail shows several trees and scrub along trail unsure which 'one' though. (There are more than one)	Community nomination
99.	Sunny's Hot Bread	37 Watton Street	Werribee	Interwar brick shop building - further investigation to confirm extent of alterations.	Fieldwork
100	Amcal Pharmacy	69-71 Watton Street	Werribee	Edwardian brick shop building with triangular pedimented parapet	Fieldwork
101	Wyndham Park	Werribee Street	Werribee	Consider inclusion of trees in Significant Tree Register.	Community nomination

102	Eucalypts	Werribee Street (SW cnr Mambourin Street)	Werribee	<i>2004 Study</i> Further research may determine that the site is of a greater significance. In 2020 site is as described - further research to determine extent of significant elements.	1997 study
103	Houses	9 and 11 Werribee Street South	Werribee	Pair of blond clinker brick postwar houses with extant motor garages, moderne style details and intact windows.	Fieldwork
104	Werribee Racecourse Railway Station		Werribee	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
105	Werribee Irrigation System	Channel Reserve	Werribee	Further investigation needed to ground-truth remains of Channel Reserve along Tower Road.	1997 study
106	Werribee Soldiers Memorial Park	43 Duncans Road	Werribee	Oval reserve surrounded by substantial trees Nom ID 078 Soldiers Memorial Reserve in draft heritage report for Wyndham Significant Tree Register recommended for assessment for Heritage Overlay (email from Andrew Fox 20/01/2020)	Vic. War Heritage Inventory
107	House	32 Pyke Street	Werribee	Postwar house	Fieldwork
108	CSIRO property: trees	Railway Avenue (cnr Tarneit Road)	Werribee	Stands of old trees remain on CSIRO property. Not investigated in the field. Appears to have not been researched although heritage status on HERMES is Researched NOT recommended. Site requires ground truthing for remnant trees	1997 study
109	Stockyards	Wedge Street (off Cottrell Street)	Werribee	<i>Detailed site visit and further investigation required to ground-truth remains between railway track and housing down Wedge Street, behind 59 and 61 Cottrell Street</i>	1997 study
110	House	57 Cottrell Street	Werribee	Victorian/Edwardian transitional timber house - investigate to ground-truth alterations possible verandah new	Fieldwork/desktop survey
111	Wooden box drain	Werribee River	Werribee	<i>Further investigation and research required.</i>	1997 study
112	Fishers Motors	Princes Highway	Werribee	<i>Further investigation and research required.</i>	1997 study

113	Metal road bridge	Duncans Road	Werribee	Constructed 1960. Detailed site inspection and comparative analysis with other identified bridges required in Stage 2 study.	Metal Road Bridges in Victoria: Survey and Assessment and Development of Significance Criteria of Historical Metal Road Bridges, Biosis Research Pty Ltd, Gary Vines and Ken McInnes, 2005
114	Metal road bridge	Princes Freeway West	Werribee	Constructed 1959. Detailed site inspection and comparative analysis with other identified bridges required in Stage 2 study.	Metal Road Bridges in Victoria: Survey and Assessment and Development of Significance Criteria of Historical Metal Road Bridges, Biosis Research Pty Ltd, Gary Vines and Ken McInnes, 2006
115	Old Sayers Road Bridge	Sayers Road	Werribee	Metal road bridge constructed 1970. Detailed site inspection and comparative analysis with other identified bridges required in Stage 2 study.	Metal Road Bridges in Victoria: Survey and Assessment and Development of Significance Criteria of Historical Metal Road Bridges, Biosis Research Pty Ltd, Gary Vines and Ken McInnes, 2003
116	Werribee Street Bridge	Werribee Street (Geelong Road or Old Princes Highway)	Werribee	Metal road bridge constructed 1967. Detailed site inspection and comparative analysis with other identified bridges required in Stage 2 study.	Metal Road Bridges in Victoria: Survey and Assessment and Development of Significance Criteria of Historical Metal Road Bridges, Biosis Research Pty Ltd, Gary Vines and Ken McInnes, 2008

117	Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>)	325-327 K Road	Werribee South	This Stone Pine (<i>Pinus pinea</i>) represents one of four species from the genus <i>Pinus</i> used by the Chirside family in their shelter belt plantations around the property and south of the mansion towards the mouth of the Werribee River and as far as the shores of Port Phillip Bay. This late-nineteenth century specimen was selected and planted circa.1863-1870 by Thomas Chirside's nephew, Robert. This lone Stone Pine on K Road stands as a remnant specimen representing one of the most expansive tree planting endeavours west of Melbourne in the late nineteenth century. NT STR - T12181	National Trust Significant Tree Register (T12181)
118	Campbells Cove boat sheds, Werribee	Werribee South Coastal Reserve	Werribee South	A row of approximately 150 small houses fronting the waterfront. Most are of timber/fibro construction and closely spaced.	1997 study
119	Jetty remnants / groyne	Mouth of the Werribee River (south side)	Werribee South	<i>Potential archaeological site.</i>	1997 study
120	Cunningham House	787 Aviation Road	Werribee South	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.	1997 study
121	Jetty	Beach Road	Werribee South	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.	1997 study
122	House	15 Cayleys Road	Werribee South	Potential former water bailiff's house during the postwar 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. A small weatherboard Modernist house with a low-pitched hipped corrugated steel roof and a red brick chimney. There is a mature garden at the front of the house.	1997 study

123	House	32 Crawfords Road	Werribee South	<i>Only weatherboard bungalow surviving from a cluster of houses at the northern end of the west side of Crawfords Road, north of Robbs Road. The houses face a market garden. An irrigation channel runs along the street's eastern side.</i>	1997 study
124	House	51 Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	Substantial weatherboard interwar bungalow with street-facing jerkin-headed gabled bay. Closer settlement era.	Fieldwork/desktop survey
125	House	150 Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	Closer Settlement timber house	Fieldwork/desktop survey
126	House	250 Cunninghams Road	Werribee South	Postwar market gardeners house	Fieldwork
127	House	37 Diggers Road	Werribee South	Triple-fronted post-war market gardener's house, with Moderne influence in curved window details.	Fieldwork
128	House	150 Diggers Road	Werribee South	Typical triple-fronted post-war market gardener's house, compare with others	Fieldwork
129	House	301 Diggers Road	Werribee South	c.1910s weatherboard farmhouse/cottage with M-shaped roof form, mature Monterey Cypress at rear	Fieldwork
130	House	347 Diggers Road	Werribee South	Requires detailed site inspection, possible mid-century modern house	Desktop Review
131	Former Springhall house site	Diggers Road	Werribee South	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
132	Sugar Gum (<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>) plantations	Diggers Road, (east side) between Aviation and K Roads,	Werribee South	Hermes - Of local interest as the remnants of a former roadside sugar gum plantation	1997 study
133	House	342 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Rendered Moderne-style house with 1960s mid-century modern style house at rear.	Fieldwork
134	House	300 Duncans Road	Werribee South	c.1910s weatherboard farmhouse/cottage with transverse gable roof	Fieldwork

135	House	395 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Fine example of 1950s residence, prominent siting on corner Duncans and Diggers roads.	Fieldwork
136	House	605 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Victorian-era house. Note the shed.	Fieldwork
137	House and garden	615 Duncans Road	Werribee South	House difficult to see from street. Note the mature Monterey Cypress trees.	Fieldwork
138	House	645 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Typical postwar triple-fronted market gardener's house, rendered – possibly too altered for individual significance - compare with others.	Fieldwork
139	House and garage	675 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Triple-fronted cream brick house, matching front fence and shed/garage at rear for farming machinery. Mature Norfolk Island pine tree in front yard.	Fieldwork
140	Werribee South General Store	785 Duncans Road	Werribee South	Of interest as a store that has served the Werribee South community for more than 70 years	1997 study
141	E.E. Muir & Sons	879 Duncans Road	Werribee South	1930s factory buildings with attached clinker brick house	Fieldwork
142	Dunn's House	Dunns Lane	Werribee South	House located at the end of Dunns Lane is said to be a Closer Settlement Board house. A tall palm tree located near the house is visible from Aviation Road and Cunninghams Road.	1997 study
143	House	13 Finch Road	Werribee South	Postwar house in mid-century modern style	Desktop survey
144	Smith house	K Avenue	Werribee South	Potential archaeological site.	1997 study
145	Verity house + Farm	360-362 K Road	Werribee South	Possible Soldier Settlement scheme house. Weatherboard house with iron roof, located at the 90degree bend in K Road, where it meets the Werribee River. 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.	1997 study

146	Price houses	375-385 K Road	Werribee South	<p><i>2004 Study</i></p> <p>Only one of the two houses reputed to be on this site could be located. The site of a former house possibly exists to the north of this house (375 K Road, Werribee). The house is single-storey, of rendered masonry, asymmetrically composed and with a low-pitched corrugated asbestos roof. It has double-hung sash windows with brick sills and has a red brick chimney. There is a mature garden with Cypresses along the street boundary. This is said to be the site of Le Noury's house, one of the first of the soldier settlement properties in Werribee South.</p>	1997 study
147	Graves, Werribee Park Golf Course	350 K Road	Werribee South	Requires further investigation and research to ground-truth remnants. Also archaeological potential.	1997 study
148	RAAF Hut; Werribee South RAAF Hut	5 Lignum Road (rear)	Werribee South	<p><i>Extract from the City of Wyndham Review Of Heritage Sites of Local Interest 2004</i></p> <p>A small timber framed-hut, square in plan and with a gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof. Its walls are clad in cement sheeting or similar. A central flue rises through the roof. It was viewed from the road, some distance from the hut, and it seemed to be disused and in a state of disrepair. The building is situated in fenced grassed paddock behind a Modernist house (5 Lignum Road). Appears extant, potential for Stage 2 Assessment</p>	1997 study
149	House	570 O'Connors Road	Werribee South	Modest weatherboard cottage, potential Closer Settlement Board house, in poor condition.	Fieldwork

150	Anglers Anchorage	670 O'Connors Road	Werribee South	Double-storey 1950s building with terrazzo stairs and a shop on ground floor. Appears to have been a motel, possibly geared towards the fishing community. Adjacent to, and possibly connected with, the caravan park which has extant c.1950s signage at the entrance and a row of approx. eight Norfolk Island Pines (<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>) along the street boundary.	Fieldwork
151	MacKillop College - St Mary's campus	O'Connors Road (SW cnr Whites Road)	Werribee South	<i>Postwar school and former site of St Marys Hall 2004 Study</i> The former St Mary's Hall has been removed from the site and St Mary's Catholic Primary School now occupies the land.	1997 study, fieldwork
152	Bungalow	1 Robbs Road	Werribee South	Interwar roughcast bungalow. Requires further investigation and detailed site visit to ground-truth alterations, i.e. porch.	Fieldwork
153	Toffolon Bros	93 Robbs Road	Werribee South	Toffolon Bros, triplefronted post-war market gardeners house. (Wyndham Park on Gates of 93)	Fieldwork
154	House	115 Robbs Road	Werribee South	<i>Extract from the City of Wyndham Review Of Heritage Sites of Local Interest 2004</i> A small weatherboard house with a steeply pitched transverse gabled roof and a verandah extending across the street-facing elevation. It has double-hung sash windows flanking a central entrance. The house is a hybrid of styles, with elements ranging from Victorian to Edwardian. The house is set back from the street boundary by a well-established garden. Recommended for Stage 2 Assessment	1997 study
155	Werribee South gun emplacements	End Duncans Road (Beach Road carpark)	Werribee South	Beach Road carpark, at end of Duncans Road. Requires further investigation and site visit to ground-truth intactness.	Community nomination

156	Waite house	Duncans Road	Werribee South	House is said to have been shifted 200-300 yards along Duncans Road, but still on the Waite farm property. The house was built for Waite (maternal grandfather of Harry Verity) and originally located on the corner of Duncans and Whites Road. Detailed site visit and further investigation required.	1997 study
157	Shed	432 O'Connors Road (rear)	Werribee South	Metal shed with high roof line and wide double doors to provide shelter/storage for farm machinery. 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. Requires detailed site inspection and further investigation.	1997 study
158	Werribee South Irrigation Settlement		Werribee South	The Werribee South Irrigation Settlement corresponds to the subdivision of the Werribee Park Estate for closer settlement at the beginning of the twentieth 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). 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. Further investigation of this area is warranted to fully document and analyse the importance of this cultural landscape.	1997 Study

159	Remnant shepherds' huts / sheep folds and dry field stone farm walls from the 1840s, including known remnants on Grass (Cocoroc), Austin (Avalon), Synnott (Station Peak) and later Chimside properties	Bulban Road	Little River	Reportedly remnant shepherd huts remain in vicinity of Bulban Road before Kirksbridge Road. It is possible that these have been destroyed through quarrying — further investigation required to confirm this.	Community nomination
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