

Proposed Outdoor Performance Facility, 43-45 Moreland Street, Footscray



Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

Prepared for Footscray Community Arts

10 November 2023



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Summary

WH Heritage Consulting was commissioned by Footscray Community Arts (FCA) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment (CHDDA) for 43-45 Moreland Street, Footscray (Maribyrnong City Council). FCA are proposing to redevelop the grounds overlooking the Maribyrnong River with a new outdoor performance facility. This project will deliver assets and spaces where all communities feel safe, welcomed, and valued as makers of culture. The project will enhance the precinct and immediate surrounds to support thriving creative communities and will augment the impact of Footscray Community Arts' core purpose.

This assessment seeks to determine the legislative requirements for the proposed activity under the *Aboriginal heritage Act 2006*, *Heritage Act 2017* and *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and provides formal cultural heritage advice on the proposed development.

A background review of the study area has determined that there are no previously registered Aboriginal places within the property. The land use history demonstrates the study area has undergone extensive modification over the last 150 years, through the construction/demolition of buildings, utility installations, landscaping and gardening, and introduction of fill. It is considered unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural heritage remains within the study area, particularly where the Stage 1 works will occur.

The study area is currently listed as an historical site known as Henderson House and is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (H0183), Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7822-0444), Maribyrnong Heritage Overlay (HO77), Register of the National Estate (ID 5474) and National Trust Register (B1604). Despite recent ground disturbance, there is potential for historical archaeological remains to be present within the study area. The historical remains may be associated with the pastoral, domestic and industrial use of the land and, owing to more recent development at the site, are unlikely to be found in their original context. There is also potential for the foundations of an early 1850s structure to still be present to the northeast of the study area.

A site inspection of the study area was undertaken and confirmed the background review results in that the study area has been highly modified, and although the land appears to be naturally sloping, this is likely due to the extensive modification and development of the property over the last 150 years. No natural landforms associated with alluvial terraces or volcanic plain were observed and numerous underground assets were noted throughout the eastern section of the study area. Although archaeology was not visible on the surface during the inspection, there is potential for historical archaeological remains to be present within the study area, particularly in the Stage 1 works area proposed for the construction of a new outdoor performance facility.

The CHDDA determined that there is no requirement for a mandatory CHMP given that the activity is not a high impact activity as it is for and associated with a purpose listed under subregulation 46(1)(b) for which the land was being lawfully used immediately before 2007, a place of assembly. There is one historic site listed on the VHR (H0183), VHI (H7822-0444) and HO (HO77) within the study area, therefore a historic permit is required under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

A summary of legislative requirements has been outlined in the table below.

STUDY AREA	MANDATORY CHMP REQUIRED	VOLUNTARY CHMP ADVISED	HISTORIC HERITAGE	PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT
43-45 Moreland Street, Footscray	No	No	Yes	No



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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

WH Heritage Consulting was commissioned by Footscray Community Arts (FCA) to undertake a cultural heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed construction of a new outdoor performance facility at 43-45 Moreland Street, Footscray (study area).

The intention of the due diligence assessment is to provide advice on the cultural heritage values of the study area and any regulatory implications as outlined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the *Heritage Act 2017*, and the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

This report does not intend to provide statutory approval under the First Peoples – State Relations or Heritage Victoria guidelines.

1.2 Scope of works

The scope is as follows:

- Examine existing cultural heritage values relevant to the study area and review any heritage or archaeological investigations previously undertaken.
- Examine the environmental background and landscape features, as well as land use history of the study area.
- Advise on whether Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the study area, and the requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* in relation to the proposed activity.
- Advise on whether historic cultural heritage is present within the study area, and the required process under the *Heritage Act 2017* and *Planning and Environment Act 1987* with regards to the proposed activity.
- Advise on the potential for Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage to be present within the study area, and ways of managing this potential with regards to the proposed activity.

1.3 Study area

The study area is located in the suburb of Footscray, which is approximately 5 kilometres west of the Melbourne CBD. It is bounded by Moreland Street to the west, residential apartments to the north, and footpath and Maribyrnong River to the east. The buildings south of the study area (warehouse, house and sheds) are also part of the FCA precinct, however these have not been included as part of this assessment.

The study area is located within Activity Centre Zone (ACZ1) under the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme and is within the Parish of Cut-Paw-Paw. It comprises an area of 6,794 square metres and the following two parcels of land:

- Allot. 1B, Sec 2, City of Footscray (SPI 1B-2\PP2478A)
- Allot. 1E, Sec 2, City of Footscray (SPI 1E-2\PP2478A)

The extent of the study area is shown in Map 1.



1.4 Activity

FCA Precinct Plan Stage 1 involves the delivery of the design and construction of a new outdoor performance facility. This project will deliver assets and spaces where all communities feel safe, welcomed, and valued as makers of culture. The project will enhance the precinct and immediate surrounds to support thriving creative communities and will augment the impact of Footscray Community Arts core purpose. It will respond to the growing demand for creative experiences and meet audience expectations, while remaining grounded by FCA legacy and reputation for excellence in accessible, sustainable, culturally safe and community-engaged contemporary arts.

The project is currently in its planning phase; however the following works are currently proposed:

- Outdoor performance stage (96 square metres in size) with a covered area for 200 seated people.
- Amenities building (approximately 100 square metres) to include a green room to support the stage, dressing rooms/toilets, storage for the stage, and light infrastructure for a bar.
- 'Plug and play' services to eastern car park for port-a-loo connections for large events.
- Landscaping works with a focus on Indigenous planting.
- New paths connecting the river frontage to Moreland Street.
- A new gathering platform outside of the warehouse entrance.

The proposed works will occur within the works area as outlined in Figure 1.

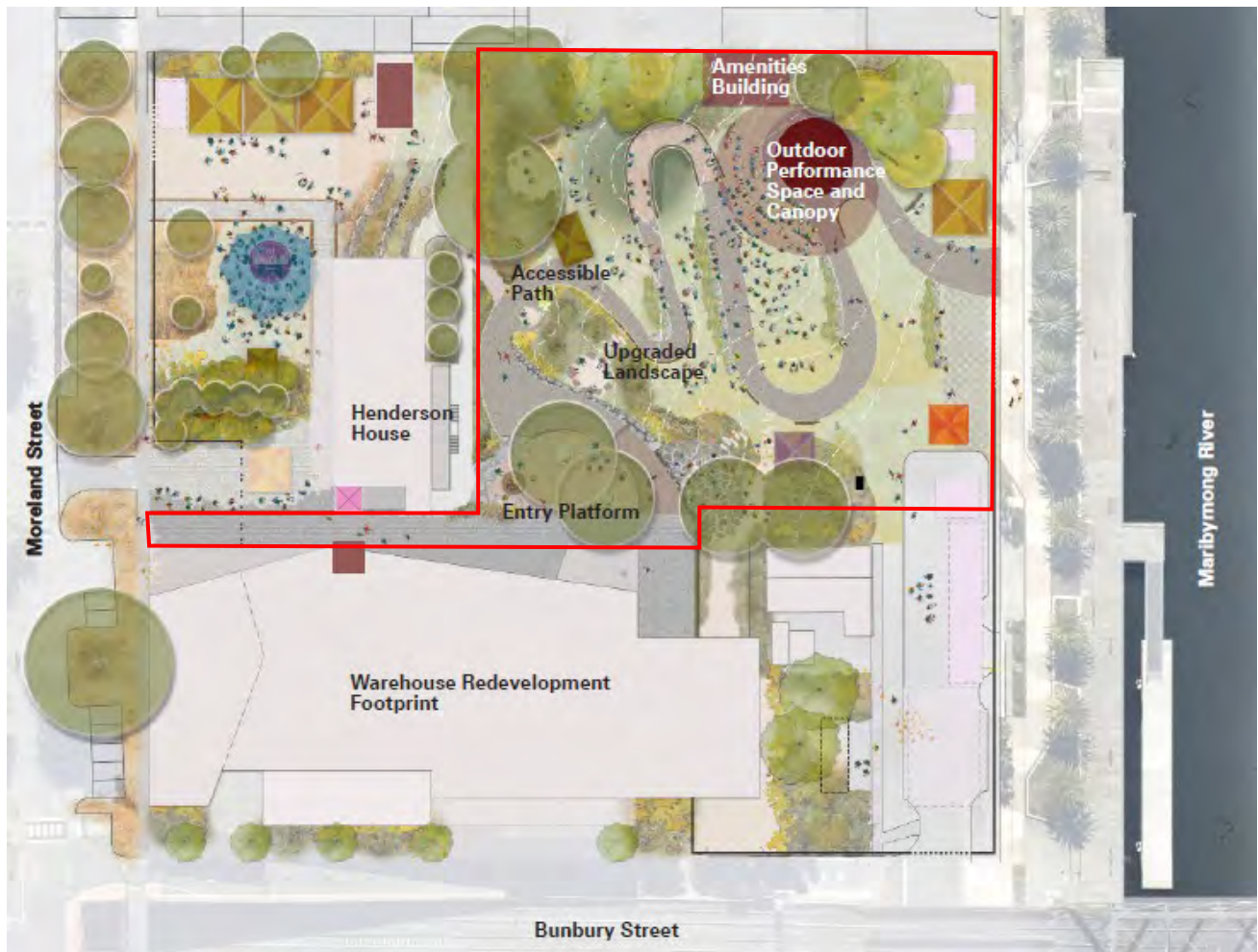


Figure 1 Draft Schematic Design - Area proposed for Stage 1 works outlined in red (MGS Architects and SBLA Studio, October 2023)

1.5 Heritage Advisor

Wendy Hernandez – BArch (Hons) La Trobe university

Wendy Hernandez is a Director and Principal Heritage Advisor at WH Heritage Consulting and has over 13 years of industry experience in Victoria. She is an experienced team leader and manager and is highly proficient in technical archaeological practices required under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Heritage Act 2017*. Wendy has authored numerous Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs), historical reviews, due diligence and constraints assessments, and letters of advice. Additionally, she has carried out Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs), Cultural Heritage Permits, Cultural Heritage Inductions and Awareness training sessions. Wendy’s extensive experience in impact assessment and heritage advice has focused on infrastructure projects, greenfield developments and master planning.

Wendy completed a Bachelor of Archaeology with Honours at La Trobe University in 2010 and focused her honours thesis on the theoretical review of bio-anthropological age estimation methods used to determine



the age-at-death of Classic Maya individuals. The review concentrated on exploring issues of accuracy, particularly when compared to age records found in hieroglyphic evidence.

Wendy is a registered Heritage Advisor under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Samantha Fidge - BArch Flinders University, GradDipArchHerMgt Flinders University, MArch Flinders University.

Sammy Fidge is a qualified archaeologist and registered Heritage Advisor under the *Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Sammy has skills and expertise in project management, team management, negotiations with Traditional Owners, client and stakeholder engagement, legislative and regulatory requirements, heritage identification and recording, and heritage excavation. Additionally, Sammy is experienced in building strong relationships with Traditional Owners and is committed to empowering Aboriginal communities through self-determination and protection of heritage through management of Country.

She has worked with Registered Aboriginal Parties including Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation and is currently working with Taungurung Land and Waters Council. These roles have allowed Sammy to be involved at the front end of CHMP consultation and decision making with a multitude of different projects and challenges to be solved. Throughout her employment, Sammy has established a reputation for producing high quality, methodically researched reports and documentation, which are enhanced by a high level of Traditional Owner and stakeholder engagement.

Throughout her experience and educational background, Sammy has developed a comprehensive understanding of cultural heritage management activities that impact Aboriginal communities and peoples, and the critical issues that underpin policies and governance.

Kacey Sinclair - B(Arts) History First Class Honors, GradDip InterDev, PhD (History) La Trobe University - In progress

Kacey Sinclair is a freelance historian and senior heritage advisor. Kacey is passionate about engaging with Traditional Owners groups to support self-determination in the production of heritage assessments. Her ethno-histories and land-use backgrounds seek to contribute to the decolonising of histories and heritage assessments in Victoria. She is particularly invested in Cultural Values Assessments (CVAs) as a tool to achieve this and has worked on CVAs across several RAP Countries. Kacey has also project managed, researched and authored Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Land Management Agreements (ACHLMAs), CHMPs, Due Diligence assessments, and historic heritage projects for a range of stakeholders and RAP groups.

In addition to working as a casual and freelance heritage advisor, Kacey is also undertaking a PhD at La Trobe University in which she investigates a non-Aboriginal woman of colour named Fanny Finch. Finch was a woman of the African diaspora, a businesswoman, and single mother of four who resided in Castlemaine from 1852 to 1863. Finch is known as one of the first female voters in Victoria and as a voice for women's rights during the mid-colonial period. In her research, Kacey engages with critical race theory, postcolonial and anticolonial theory and histories, and memory. Kacey is a recipient of the Peter Cook Prize in Australian History, a recipient of the Public Records Office of Victoria (PROV) Community History Awards, and recipient of the Achievement in Public Engagement Award from La Trobe University.

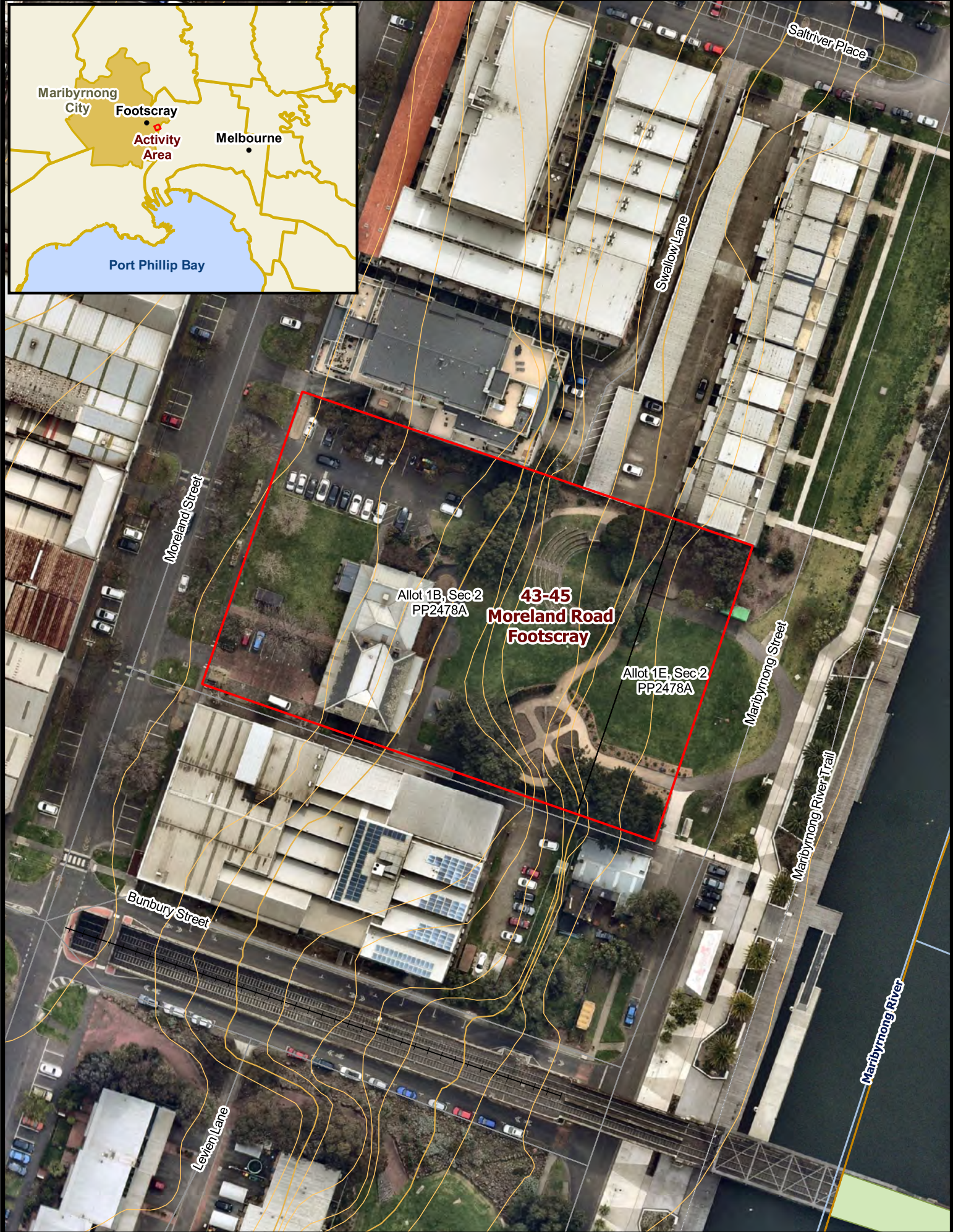
Kacey Sinclair is a registered historian with the AHA and registered Heritage Advisor under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.



1.6 Stakeholders

The Registered Aboriginal Party for the area is the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC). It is not within the remit of this report to undertake consultation the RAP.

Consultation was undertaken with Heritage Victoria in regard to the historic requirements that will need to be met under the *Heritage Act 2017*.



Map 1: Extent of Study Area
Footscray Community Arts
43-45 Moreland Street,
Footscray

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Study Area | Unsealed Road | Locality |
| Parcel Boundary | Paths | Local Government Area |
| Railway | Contours (1m) | |
| Minor Road | Waterway | |

0 10 20 30 40 m



Scale: 1:1000 at A4
GDA94 MGA Zone 55
Aerial Imagery -
Nearmap, 3/09/23





2 Background review

2.1 Geology and geomorphology

The study area is located on two geomorphological units – Terraces, flood plains and lakes, swamps and lunettes and their deposits (6.1.5) in a small section to the east, and Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (6.1.3) in the western section.

These geomorphological units are both located within the Volcanic Plains of the Western Plains geomorphological region (VRO 2023). The Western Plains generally contain the volcanic plains which were built up by sporadic volcanic eruptions over a period of about 5 million years and are known geologically as the Newer Volcanics. Much of the plains were formed from lobes of lava which flowed from the volcanic eruption points, overlapping to form a veneer of basalt lava flows. Lava from the volcanic eruptions was generally very fluid and flowed along the lowest points in the landscape especially major south-trending valleys, often resulting in blocked drainage systems (VRO 2023).

The eastern section of the study area overlooking the Maribyrnong River is described as Terraces, flood plains and lakes, swamps and lunettes and their deposits (6.1.5). These alluvium terraces and floodplains are associated with the lake and swamp systems within the volcanic terrain as well as drainage systems. Associated soil types include black and grey self-mulching and cracking clays, black (and some red) sodic texture contrast and dark loam soils (VRO 2023).

The western section of the study area is described as Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (6.1.3). These plains developed on the older Newer Volcanic lavas that formed in the Late Pliocene and during the Pleistocene, from approximately 2 million years to 1 million years ago. They are generally characterised by thin regolith development and poorly developed drainage.

The study area is located within the Gippsland Plain bioregion. The Gippsland Plain includes lowland coastal and alluvial plains characterised by generally flat to gently undulating terrain. The coastline is varied and includes sandy beaches backed by dunes and cliffs, and shallow inlets with extensive mud and sand flats. The vegetation includes lowland forests, grasslands and grassy woodlands, heathlands, shrublands, freshwater and coastal wetlands, mangrove scrubs, saltmarshes, dune scrubs and coastal tussock grasslands (DEECA 2023).

2.2 Land use history

The study area is located on the lands of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung. Since time immemorial the land was utilised by people of the Marin balug clan of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung tribal group and other Aboriginal groups who passed through their Country.

The study area is located in property number 43 and 45 of Moreland Street, however, historically this land was identified by the colonial government as allotment 2,3 and 4 (Figure 2). Later it was described as Crown allotment 1B (Henderson House portion) and allotment 1E (amphitheatre portion) in the City of Footscray, Parish of Cut-Paw Paw (PROV, 2023). For the purposes of this land use history, the allotments will be referred to as Area 1B and Area 1E as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 2 Parish Plan of Footscray, 1855



Figure 3 The study area showing historical allotments in yellow, 2021

The historical record suggests that the study area was used by Marin balug and neighbouring clans and tribes for residential, resource gathering and ceremonial purposes with evidence of manipulation of the river used



as a rock crossing further north of the study area (Shillinglaw, 1906 (1878)). Evidence of the rock crossing was recorded by early Europeans, such as Grimes' 1803 account of his exploration of the mouth of the Maribyrnong River:

Went up the river till we came to rocks; could not get the boat over, crossed it at a place the natives had made for catching fish (Shillinglaw, 1906 (1878), p. 20)

Years later, on 21 March 1841, George Augustus Robinson, Assistant Protector, travelled through present day Footscray on the west side of Maribyrnong River on his way to western Victoria. As he crossed the punt near Grimes' Reserve (bordered by Bunbury, Maribyrnong and Moreland Streets) he noted:

...Camped for the night at the Salt Water River near the punt, west side. Saw native ovens as I rode along, some 12 feet wide; 4 I saw in one place.

During the early days of his settlement in Braybrook, Joseph Solomon had many interactions with the Marin balug tribe. The punt referred to above is named 'Solomon's Ford' after him (Flynn 1906: 6). He observed that:

He has often seen an [Aboriginal] stand in the river and display his quickness of eye and sureness of stroke by striking fish with his spear, as they swam around him (Flynn 1906: 6).

When Europeans arrived in the late 1830s, the Marin balug were gradually dispossessed of their Country and utilisation of the study area shifted from reflecting Wurundjeri values and uses, to that of western Europeans. This occurred from 1838 with the establishment of a punt within 50 metres of the study area and shortly after, an Inn along the lower terrace by the punt (outside of the study area). With the Inn likely came paddocks for the keeping of heavy hoofed livestock such as sheep and cattle resulting in low impacts to the land (Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct citation, 2023).

The first known impacts to the study area occurred in Area 1E (the amphitheatre) along the lower portion of the river terraces at the eastern boundary (Figure 4). Based on the house style, and the presence of other dwellings along the same boundary, it was likely sometime during the mid-1850s, after a significant flood, that two timber structures were built along Maribyrnong Street by the river (Figure 5). The presence of these two timber structures may suggest this section of the study area at 1E was not subject to excavation for the levelling purposes. This is further supported in an *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers* article from 1873 in which Henderson House is described and sketched in detail (Figure 6). The article describes the contours of the river section of the study area and the western section at Moreland Street. It read:

"...the surface [of 1B] is of an irregular character, about half the area being an alluvial flat, and the other half on the top of the high bank of basaltic rock" (Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers (Melbourne, Vic. : 1867 - 1875), 2023).

Figure 5 presents two earlier constructed timber dwellings standing alongside the entry to Henderson's Piggery (1B). The elevation of Henderson's Piggery is evidenced through a bluestone retaining wall located along the northern boundary (marked with a red arrow in Figure 5) showing that the river section of the study area has been subject to fill, probably to level out the driveway from Maribyrnong Street up toward the home's entry. This change is inferred in the abovementioned article which described the "inequality of surface (which) has been turned to the best account by the proprietor when planning the buildings".

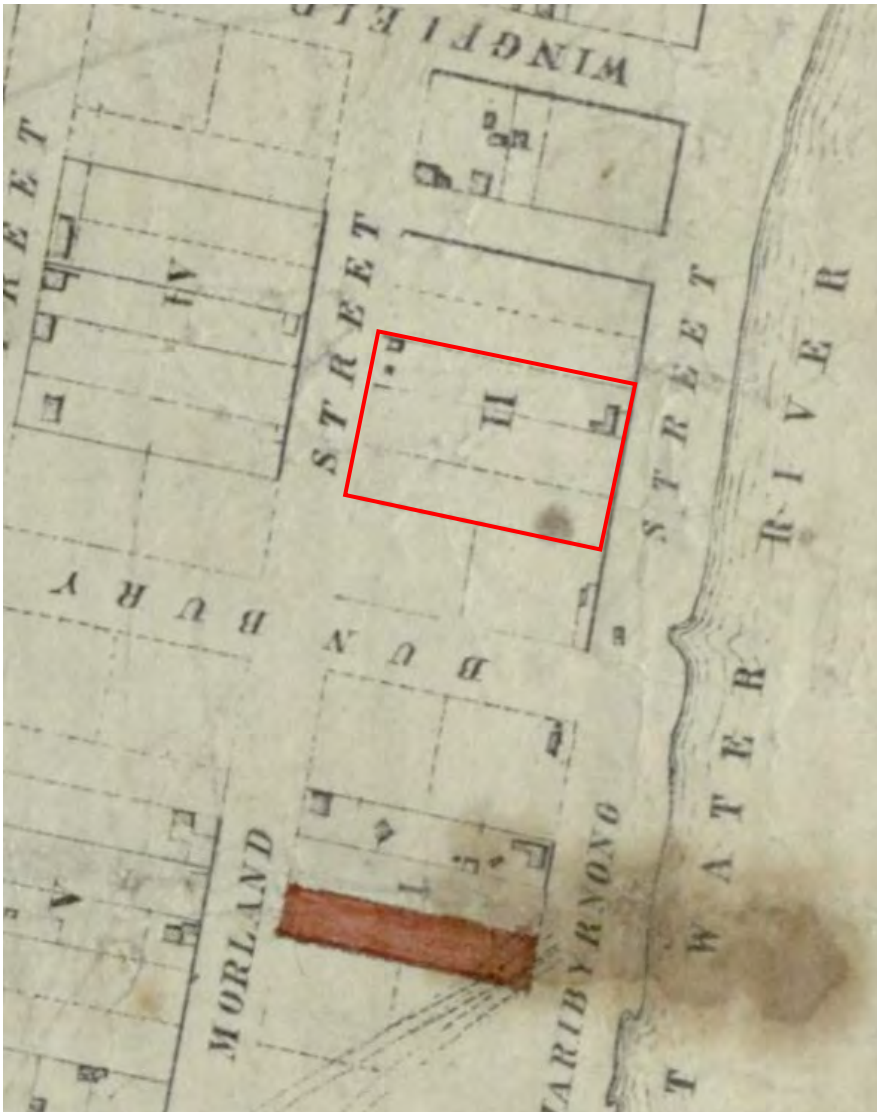
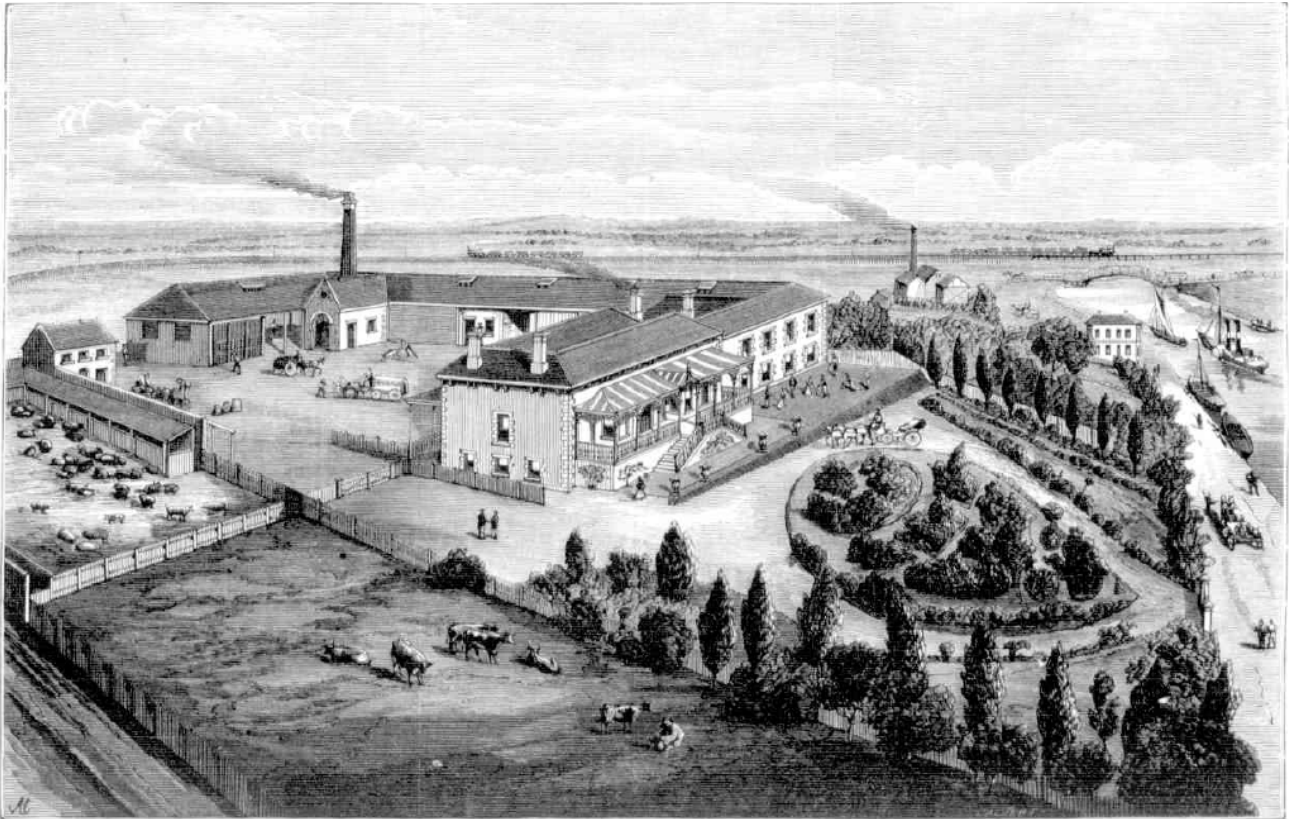


Figure 4 1850s Footscray Parish Plan (State Library of Victoria, 2023)



Figure 5 The river section and Moreland Street section of the study area with bluestone retaining wall, 1875 (Mitchell Library, state Library of New South Wales)



HENDERSON'S HAM-CURING ESTABLISHMENT AT FOOTSCRAY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

Figure 6 Sketch of 'Henderson's Ham-Curing Establishment at Footscray' (Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers (Melbourne, Vic. : 1867 - 1875))

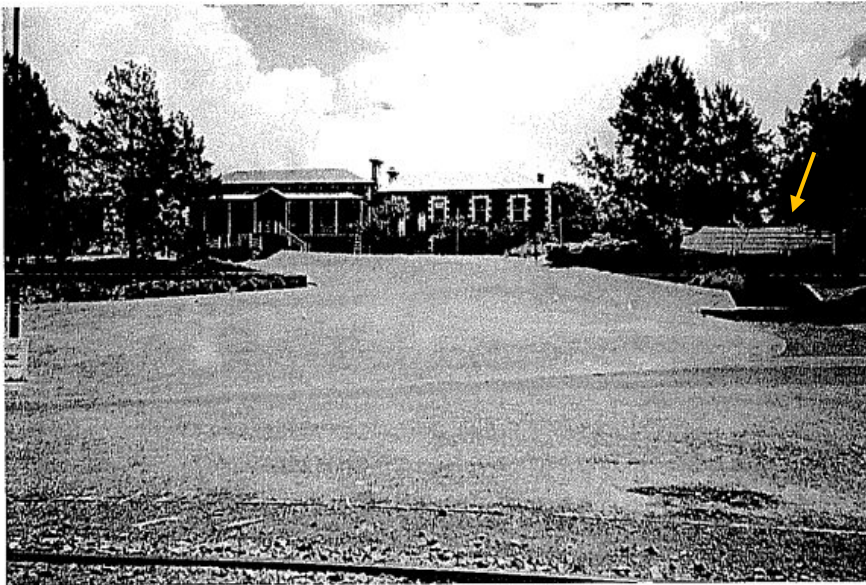
Figure 7 to Figure 11 shows the chronology of the river section of the study area over time. This sequence suggests fill was instated for the establishment of the garden, then removed during the 1930s or 1940s to again exposed riverbank, with further impacts to make way for an additional warehouse in Area 1E which was built in the 1960s. By the early 1990s, once the property had been taken up by FCA, the riverbank in both Areas 1B and 1E was subject to fill after the demolition the 60's warehouse, at which point the amphitheatre was constructed and further cut into the study area to the west (Darren Gee, pers. comm., 25 October 2023).



Figure 7 The study area, facing west showing excavated riverbank and homestead, approximately 1960s (Heritage Alliance, 2023)



Figure 8 The study area prior to fill being instated at the riverbank and homestead, approximately end of 1980s (Victorian Heritage Database Report, 2023)



Assessed By: Iain Stuart

Assessed Date: 8/7/1999

Figure 9 Photograph from a site inspection undertaken in July 1999 as part of an Archaeological Management Plan for Maribyrnong City Council, facing west. Pedestrian bridge can be seen in the far right (yellow arrow) (Stuart, 2000)



Figure 10 The study area appears raised along the river bank and homestead, approximately early 2000s (Victorian Heritage Database, 2023)



Figure 11 The study area, facing east toward Melbourne CBD, approximately 2017 (Melbourne's Living Museum of the West Inc, 2023)

European land use and disturbance along the Moreland Street section of the study area was first articulated in the *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers* article of 1873. The author described the impacts to 1B along these upper terraces writing:

...on entering by a gate on the western side the visitor finds himself in a large paved courtyard, and turning to the left he will first enter the slaughterhouse, a building 90 feet by 45 feet, in which the pigs are killed and dressed ready for curing. The outer walls of this building are of massive bluestone, in which there are a number of large openings fitted with louvres, but the frontages on the interior are of open woodwork. As there has been most scrupulous care taken to have no openings in the stone facing to the north, it follows that all hot wind is excluded, and the cold breezes from the south, east, and west are freely admitted through the building, and hence even in sultry weather the atmosphere is comparatively cool.

The author continues to describe the current buildings remaining today. They wrote:

...the upper storey is on level with the courtyard, while the lower one is excavated from the solid rock to a depth of about 15 feet. The dimensions of the lower storey are 105 x 40 feet in the clear, divided into two rooms by a wall in which is an archway.

This demonstrates the depth of disturbance of the Moreland Street section of the study area (up to at least 4.5 metres) and the basaltic rock present under the surface of the study area.

2.2.1 Aerial photography

Aerial imagery mapped between 1945 to the present day further articulates the disturbance of the study area. Figure 12 and Figure 13 show that between 1945 and 1951 minimal impacts occurred to the study area. The study area comprised of mostly vacant land with two visible buildings in the Moreland Street section and

tall trees in the riverbank section. A fence line is evident running in between Area 1B and 1E, possibly the remaining bluestone retaining wall and timber fence shown in Figure 5. Though some activity is evident in Area 1E, no significant structures are present at the amphitheatre site or riverbank section. In 1951 (Figure 13) it is evident that a more substantial horseshoe structure has been constructed on 1B with further evidence of the bluestone wall, tree planting and structured gardens including a driveway. Moreland Street and Maribyrnong Street area present, however do not have evidence of formal road construction.



Figure 12 The study area in 1945 (Land Information Office of the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2023)



Figure 13 The study area in 1951 (Land Information Office of the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2023)

In the period between 1968 and 1975 the study area has been redeveloped with the construction of a large commercial/industrial building and storage warehouse (evident in Figure 7). Majority of the study area has been developed and a small section has been left undisturbed, perhaps for a carpark and driveway to access the buildings. In 1975 it is evident that the horseshoe shaped building (1B, Moreland Street section) has been partially demolished. Moreland Street and Maribyrnong Street show evidence of formal road construction, vehicle usage, drainage lines, wharf construction, and leveling of the riverbank (Figure 14 and Figure 15).

In 1982, the study area changes further, redevelopment is evident, further sections of the horseshoe shaped buildings (1B) have been demolished, and the land is cleared. The amphitheatre section of the study area appears to be cleared with evidence of vegetation and tree planting (Figure 16).



Figure 14 The study area in 1968 (Land Information Office of the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2023)



Figure 15 The study area in 1975 (Land Information Office of the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2023)



Figure 16 The study area in 1982 (Land Information Office of the Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2023)

The following aerial images taken from the late 1990s into the 21st century, show the removal of the warehouse and introduction of fill has occurred by this stage, at the riverbank section of the study area. At this time, the former Henderson Garden was re-established, and the amphitheatre constructed (1E), likely excavating undisturbed soils that may have been present to the west. With this work, the section of the study area was returned to its Henderson-era landforms with a gradual ascent to the road and river. The purple line on Figure 17 shows the approximate location of the former excavated landform and location of the commercial/industrial building and storage warehouse.



Figure 17 The study area in 2000 (Google Earth, 2023)



Figure 18 The study area in 2010 (Google Earth, 2023)

2.2.2 Before You Dig Australia (BYDA)

A BYDA of the whole of the study area was undertaken to further understand the context of the former land use. The following utilities and their approximate location within the study area is outlined in Table 1 and plans attached in Appendix 1.

Table 1 BYDA utilities within the study area

ORGANISATION	UTILITY TYPE	LOCATION WITHIN STUDY AREA
AusNet Gas Services Pty Ltd	Gas	Whole study area
Australian Rail & Track Corporation (ARTC)	Rail corridor	Maribyrnong Street
Greater Western Water	Sewer and portable water	Study area boundaries
Jemena Electricity Networks (VIC)	Electricity-Low Voltage and High Voltage (light poles and underground services)	Whole study area
Maribyrnong City Council	Drainage pits and pipes	Whole study area
Melbourne Water	Sewer	Moreland Street
NBN Co VicTas	NBN underground cables	Moreland and Maribyrnong Street
Telstra VICTAS	Telstra underground cables	Moreland and Maribyrnong Street



2.3 Aboriginal cultural heritage

2.3.1 Registered Aboriginal places

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) was undertaken by Wendy Hernandez, WH Heritage Consulting, on 5 October 2023 under ACHRIS access number 12642. The search identified a total of six Aboriginal places within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area, consisting of two Aboriginal Historical places, one Artefact Scatter, one Low Density Artefact Distribution (LDAD) and two Object Collections (see map in Appendix 2).

Object collections represent the location of stored artefacts which have been removed from the original location in which they were found. They represent artefacts stored in heritage consultancy offices, museums and even be private collections. Object collections are not representative of the archaeological record of the area.

The Aboriginal places have been summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of Aboriginal places within a 2 kilometre radius

VAHR NUMBER	PLACE NAME	COMPONENT TYPE	DETAILS
7822-2886-1	William Cooper's Residence	Aboriginal Historical Place	This place is located approximately 1.6 km south west from the study area. It was the former home of William Cooper (1861-1941) who was the founder and Honorary Secretary of the Australian Aborigines' League. Mr Cooper resided at 43 Mackay Street, Yarraville when he wrote a petition to His Majesty King George V in 1937 for the improvement of treatment towards Aboriginal people and for representation of Aboriginal people in Parliament.
7822-3726-1	Leonard Crescent AS	Artefact Scatter	This place is approximately 1.8 km north of the study area and consists of 20 subsurface stone artefacts made from silcrete, quartzite, quartz and basalt. They were identified during CHMP 11830 within a car park adjacent to Flemington Racecourse. The artefacts have since been repatriated to the RAP (Szydzik et. al 2014).
7822-3807-1	William Cooper Residence 1- 120 Ballarat Rd, Footscray	Aboriginal Historical Place	Approximately 1.5 km north west of the study area, this weatherboard house at 120 Ballarat Road, Footscray, was the former residence of William Cooper, a pivotal figure in the fight for Aboriginal Rights in the 20th century and who founded the Australian Aborigines' League.

VAHR NUMBER	PLACE NAME	COMPONENT TYPE	DETAILS
7822-3912-1	Fisher Parade LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	This place is approximately 1.7 km north west of the study area. One quartz artefact was identified during the Complex Assessment for CHMP 13902. The artefact was collected as part of the assessment and is currently stored at the Jem Archaeology office in Croydon (Burch 2016)

The low number of Aboriginal places previously registered in the region may be a reflection of the highly built up and disturbed nature of suburban Footscray, rather than a lack of land use or habitation. Extensive development has occurred in the region, and the continuous modification of the natural landscape will have impacted on any cultural heritage places that may have once been present.

2.3.2 Previous archaeological investigations

A search of previous archaeological investigations within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area identified a total of 39 reports associated with the region. Cultural Heritage Management Plans are the most commonly occurring type of investigation that has occurred (53%), followed by Desktop/Paper/Due Diligences (26%), surveys (18%) and salvage excavations (3%) (Figure 19).

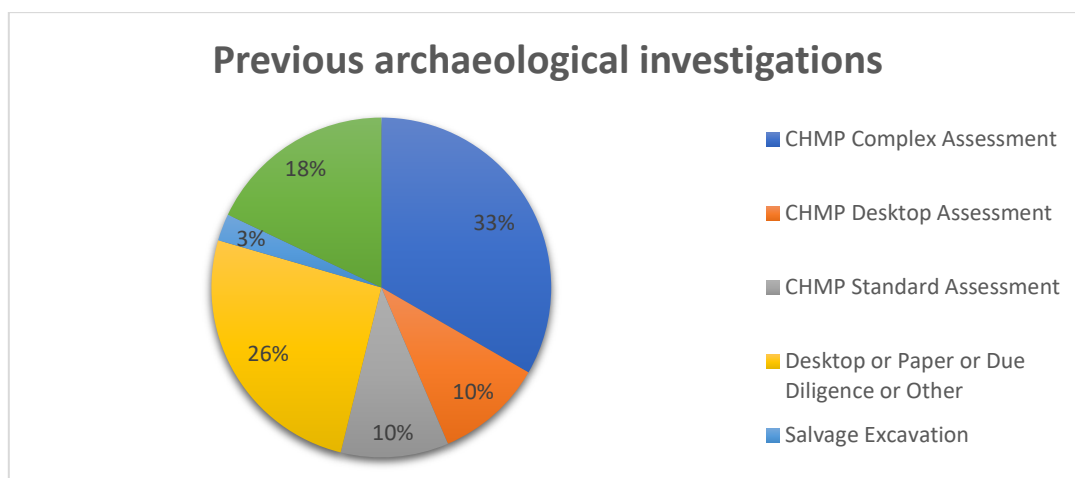


Figure 19 Previous archaeological investigations within a 2 kilometre radius

Regional investigations

Rhodes et al (1999) completed the Maribyrnong Aboriginal Heritage Study (report 1569) for the City of Maribyrnong Council. The objective of the study was to establish the existing state Aboriginal heritage places within the Council region. The study identified a total of 434 Aboriginal places recorded on the VAHR (previously the Aboriginal Affairs Victorian Site Registry) within the region of West Melbourne. The most common place type was surface artefact scatters (46%) and isolated stone artefacts (31%) now referred to as LDADs. The assemblages dated from the last 5,000 – 6,000 years. The study noted that the earliest record of human occupation in the area was found in Maribyrnong River Valley at Keilor. This was with evidence gathered from the Keilor Archaeological Area which has been a focus since 1940 when the discovery of



Aboriginal human remains was made. Excavations from this site have resulted in high quantities of stone tools and information about Palaeolithic river terraces. Further human remains were identified in these river terraces in 1965. The study recorded a total number of six registered Aboriginal places within the City of Maribyrnong Council. These were artefact scatters, LDADs, and a silcrete quarry. Many of the sites were heavily disturbed. The site prediction model of the study noted that the ethnographic evidence of the area suggests that there is a high likelihood of evidence of occupation within the Council region. However, impacts from industrial development have been severe. The study also noted that there has been a lack of cultural heritage investigations completed within the Council region prior to development and this may have also contributed to the absence of Aboriginal places recorded. A pedestrian survey was undertaken as part of the study which included the Maribyrnong River west bank, between Bunbury Street and Youell Street, Footscray (south of the study area). No Aboriginal places were recorded, and the ground conditions were noted as highly disturbed with 0-5% ground surface visibility available; remnant native vegetation in this area was noted.

Local investigations

Lawler (2012) commenced a CHMP report (11955) for the Footscray Park Proposed Stormwater Diversion System, Pump System and Pipeline project in Footscray. This CHMP was for the construction of a diversion weir and pumpstation which is approximately 1.1 kilometres of distribution mains and an irrigation pump station. The activity area for the CHMP is located approximately 1 kilometre northeast of the study area.

The desktop assessment determined that the activity area was heavily disturbed by quarrying, reclamation of swamps, the construction of road embankments and landscaping for the existing gardens. The assessment further determined that the proposed works were unlikely to impact any undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage as due to the highly disturbed nature of the site, these were unlikely to be present. A geotechnical survey of the site was completed, and the works were monitored by a Wurundjeri field representative. The location of the boreholes was at the westernmost section of Footscray Park, where the park intersects with Victoria University and Meyer Road. The results of the geotechnical survey confirmed the presence of fill, and that Aboriginal cultural heritage would be unlikely to be identified within the CHMP activity area. This CHMP was marked as discontinued on the VAHR but the reason for the discontinuation is not clear.

Rhodes (2007) completed a CHMP report (10013) for the Channel Deepening Project, Port Phillip Bay. This CHMP was commissioned for dredging and updates of navigational aids for the Port of Melbourne, approximately 1 kilometre south of the study area. An Environmental Effects Statement (EES) was also completed for the project. The risks and impacts of the works on cultural heritage was identified as part of the report. The assessment found no Aboriginal cultural heritage within the CHMP activity area and concluded that it was very unlikely that submerged heritage sites would be impacted by the works. It was noted that the land-based activities were being conducted in highly disturbed contexts and that Aboriginal cultural heritage was unlikely in these sections. The desktop assessment concluded that coastal erosion and urban development have impacted the site and the field work results confirmed this.

Szydzik et al (2014) completed a CHMP report (11830) for the residential Development at The Hill, Flemington Racecourse. The CHMP was for the proposed rezoning and residential development of 18 allotments on Fisher Parade, Ascot Vale. The desktop assessment recorded that the CHMP activity area is located on the same geomorphology unit as the study area (6.1.5). The assessment indicated that there have been two Aboriginal archaeological places previously recorded within a 2 kilometre radius of the CHMP activity area. No Aboriginal places were located in the activity area and the place prediction model concluded



that isolated artefacts and artefact scatters were the types of Aboriginal places most likely to occur within the activity area. During the standard assessment, no Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified on the ground surface. One area of Aboriginal cultural heritage potential was located, comprising a garden area known as the Ascot Enclosure, a grassed area used for horse walking facilities, a fenced asphalt area known as the communications compound, and an asphalt car park. Fill was noted across the CHMP activity area in areas with greater ground surface visibility. The complex assessment located a total of 20 artefacts, comprising one Aboriginal cultural heritage place, VAHR 7822-3726 (Leonard Crescent Artefact Scatter). 15 of the artefacts were found in a 5x1 metre mechanical trench between 0-340 millimetres in depth (MT01); two artefacts were found in two 1x1.2 metre mechanical radial test holes (RTH 02 and RTH 04); and the remaining three artefacts were identified on the ground surface during the complex assessment. Recommendations of a salvage program were included in the CHMP management conditions.

James Lee and Berelov (2014) completed a CHMP report (12853) for the Floating Pontoon, Maribyrnong River between the Hopetoun Bridge and Joesph Road, Footscray. The CHMP activity area is located about 400 metres northwest of the study area. The desktop assessment recorded that the CHMP activity area is located on the same geomorphology units (6.1.5 and 6.1.3) as the study area. There were no Aboriginal places recorded within the CHMP activity area, and the most common place type was isolated stone artefacts. The standard assessment noted that the CHMP activity area is a narrow section of land which is level, with a short, steep scarp down to the river. Although the current ground surface appeared to be introduced fill, there was a possibility that the original pre-European ground was undisturbed and buried beneath the fill. The depth of the fill could not be identified and therefore there was potential for an area of archaeological potential to remain under the fill within the CHMP activity area. The complex assessment comprised one test pit (1 x 1 metre), which was excavated to a depth of 800 millimetres and encountered 6 layers of fill, with no original pre-European deposits identified. Inclusions within the spill included brick and mortar fragments, plastic and a short section of rusted metal pipe. No Aboriginal places were recorded as a result of the standard or complex assessments.

Burch (2016) completed a CHMP report (13902) for the proposed construction of three dwellings at 41 Fisher Parade, Ascot Vale. The CHMP activity area is located about 1.5 kilometre north of the study area. The report was completed for the development of a 1,510 square metre residential property consisting of three dwellings. The desktop assessment identified four previously recorded Aboriginal places within the Ascot Vale region. No previously recorded Aboriginal places are located within the activity area or within 200 metres of the CHMP activity area. The results of the desktop assessment suggest that it is likely that Aboriginal cultural heritage may be present within the activity area due to the close proximity of the Maribyrnong River. The site types which are most likely to be present within the activity area are artefact scatters and isolated artefacts. The standard assessment recorded that the CHMP activity area was on a steeply sloping floodplain of the Maribyrnong River. An existing residential dwelling and associated infrastructure is located on the lot and no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the survey. The complex assessment comprised one 1x1 metre test pit (TP) and four 50x50 centimetre shovel test pits (STPs). One stone artefact comprising a quartz flake was identified in STP 1 at 100 millimetres depth. The find was recorded as Fisher Parade LDAD (VAHR 7822-3912) and was recorded within the floodplain landform.

Myers and Mirams (2018) completed a CHMP report (15575) for the Public Realm Works at Joseph Road Precinct, Footscray. The CHMP activity area is located about 200 metres north of the study area. The CHMP was prepared for the Maribyrnong City Council to undertake public infrastructure works within an area to be known as Joseph Road Precinct. The proposed permanent infrastructure works other than temporary works



for service and traffic diversions will be constructed entirely within current public road reserves owned by Council and VicRoads. The desktop assessment revealed that there are five previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the geographic region, all between a distance of 1.5 and 2 kilometres from the activity area. These include one stone artefact scatter, three low density distributions and one Aboriginal Historical Place. The stone artefact places were found within the floodplain geomorphological unit (6.1.5). The most sensitive landforms for Aboriginal heritage are likely to be highpoints overlooking the river and the floodplain alongside the river within 200 metres. The results of the standard assessment revealed, however, that no Aboriginal cultural heritage material was present or visible on the ground surface within the activity area nor was it considered likely that any would be present subsurface. Significant disturbances noted included cut and fill for roads, trenching for services and curb and channel works, concrete paving and driveways, trenching for sewer and drainage, fencing, filling, graded and gravelled roads. The area of possibility in the northeast part had clearly been cut and filled and surfaced with gravel across the entire width of the road reserve (14 metre wide).

The review of previous archaeological studies has revealed that although not many studies have been undertaken within the Footscray area, one heritage survey has been conducted adjacent to the current study area (CHMP 15575) which did not find any surface heritage places, determined that the area was likely to be disturbed and unlikely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. Other studies have uncovered Aboriginal cultural material in shallow deposits alongside the Maribyrnong River and on higher ground overlooking the river valley. It is evident that Aboriginal cultural heritage material could be present in areas of sensitivity when they remain relatively undisturbed.

2.3.3 Other previous investigations

GeoAust Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd (2023) completed a geotechnical report for the proposed Stage 1 redevelopment of Footscray Community Arts Centre at 43-47 Moreland Street Footscray (including the study area). The study area was described as being located within moderately sloping local topography, sloping steadily down to the east. The geotechnical testing was completed with the use of borehole drilling and a total of seven boreholes were completed (Figure 20). The deepest borehole reached a depth of 10.75 metres (BH2).

Boreholes 1 to 3 were noted as having a pavement layer (concrete/asphalt/crushed rock) overlaying natural basaltic clay deposits. These were located outside the study area to the south, in property number 47.

Boreholes 4 to 7 were noted as having fill present between 0 metres (ground surface) and up to 2.7 metres depth. The fill comprised a mixture of low to high plasticity clayey silt, high plasticity clay, fine to medium grained silty sand and fine to coarse grained gravel. The fill contained varying quantities of rubble and basalt cobbles. The study noted that the fill appeared to have been placed in an uncontrolled manner and that it was unlikely to have been properly compacted in layers at the time of placement. The fill layer was followed by a natural layer of very stiff to hard clayey silt and weathered basalt. Borehole 7 is located outside the study area, to the east.



Figure 20 Borehole testing location within the study area (red) (GeoAust Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd, 2023)

Compass Environments (2023) completed a geotechnical report for a preliminary environmental study, Footscray Community Arts Centre Precinct Plan Stage 1 43-47 Moreland Street Footscray (including the study area). The most relevant borehole testing to the study area occurred within Area A, including BH5, BH6 and BH7.

Fill material was encountered at all locations across the two investigation areas, Area A and Area B (Figure 21), with the fill material in Area A ranging in thickness between approximately 0.25 and 2.2 metres (bgl). The fill material across Area A generally comprised brown/dark brown/grey, low to high plasticity silty clay with fine to coarse-grained sand. Inclusions of concrete and brick fragments were observed within the fill material at location BH3 and BH7, with inclusions of brick and glass fragments observed within the fill material at location BH5 and BH6. No odour or staining were identified at any of the sample locations, except for a slight oily/hydrocarbon odour and black staining within the fill material at BH7 (from 1.25 to 1.95 metres below ground level). No visible asbestos containing material were encountered at the investigation locations.

The fill material encountered in BH4 (Area B) had a thickness of 1.48 metres (excluding 0.02 metre thickness of asphalt on the surface). The fill material comprised three different layers including, dark brown/grey, fine

to coarse-grained silty sandy gravel from 0.02 to 0.5 metres bgl, dark grey/brown fine to coarse-grained silty sand from 0.5 to 1.0 metres bgl, and a layer of dark brown/black, fine to medium-grained sandy gravel from 1.0 to 1.5 metres bgl. No odours, staining or visible asbestos containing material were encountered at BH4.

Underlying natural soils were encountered at all locations within Area A, and generally comprised light brown/grey, clayey silt/silty clay. The depth of these soils occurred between 2.2-4.8 metres for BH5, 2-3 metres for BH6 and 2.8-3 metres for BH7. The natural soils described in this study are usually referred to as sterile clays in archaeological assessments in Victoria. Basalt rock was encountered between approximately 0.8 to 4.9 metres bgl at all locations within Area A. No odour or staining were encountered within the natural soils within Area A. The underlying natural soils encountered in Area B, and generally comprised mottled grey/yellow/brown, low plasticity clayey silt with trace fine to coarse-grained basalt gravels. Basalt rock was encountered at approximately 2.2 metres bgl.



Figure 21 Compass Environmental report showing the location of boreholes within the study area (yellow) (Compass Environments 2023: 35)

Webb (2023) prepared an Arboriculture Assessment and Report for the Footscray Community Arts Precinct for RP infrastructure. The report identified that there were 58 trees within the study area, with 34 within



terraced gardens and 16 in open spaces. The study area contained Norfolk Island Pines, Pin Oak, lightwoods, English Elm Street trees, River She oaks, Yellow Gums, peppercorns, ornamental pears and plane trees, and indigenous trees (*Allocasuarina verticillate* and *Acacia implexa*). These planted trees were reported to be associated with the 19th Century building and landscaped gardens.



2.4 Historical heritage

2.4.1 Historic places

A search of the following historic heritage registers was undertaken by Sammy Fidge, on behalf of WH Heritage Consulting, on 19 October 2023.

- Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) and Inventory (VHI).
- Maribyrnong Heritage Overlay (HO).
- National Heritage List (NHL).
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).
- Register of the National Estate (RNE).
- National Trust Register (NTR).

The search area comprised an area bounded by Hopkins Street to the north, Whitehall Street to the west, Napier Street to the south and the Maribyrnong River to the east (Map 3).

A total of 20 historic sites were identified within the search area and one historic site is located within the study area. This includes Henderson House, which is currently listed on the VHR (H0183), VHI (H7822-0444), HO (HO77), RNE (ID 5474) and NTR (B1604). A summary of all places has been outlined in Table 3.

Table 3 Historic sites within the study and search area.

SITE LISTING/NUMBER	PLACE NAME & LOCATION	DETAILS
VHR- H0183 VHI- H7822-0444 HO- HO77 RNE – ID 5474 NTR – B1604	Henderson House (VHR) (HO) <i>Other names:</i> Henderson’s Piggery Wharf (VHI) Community Arts Centre (Henderson House) (NTR) Lemprieres Building (RNE) 43- 45 Moreland Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	Henderson House was constructed in Moreland Street, Footscray on the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River in 1872-3 for Samuel Henderson. Known as Henderson's Piggery, it was part of an extensive quadrangular complex which included a factory for ham and bacon curing, and an associated residence. The house and attached curing works building remain from this original complex. Peter Somerville provided photographs of work undertaken in the late 1980's extending from the Port Phillip Mills Wharf south to the end of Henderson's Piggery Wharf, where sections of the original wharfing was removed to the waterline and beaching placed over the top of the wharf ties, and this is also confirmed by Haffenden (1987:19). It is clear that extensive sections of wharf piles and foundations are buried under the current foreshore pathway and beaching, and are probably part of the Footscray Wharves. It is possible that remnants of the earlier Henderson's Wharf still lie on the riverbed. The wharf predates the construction of the main Footscray wharves. Examination of Gills 1873 painting reveals that it was probably one of the first wharves in the area, and as such, it has significance as an early maritime infrastructure facility.



SITE LISTING/NUMBER	PLACE NAME & LOCATION	DETAILS
VHR- H1397 VHI – H7822-0002 HO – HO50	Saltwater River Crossing Site and Footscray Wharves Precinct (VHR)(HO) <i>Other name:</i> Saltwater River Crossing (VHI) Maribyrnong river and Moreland street and Bunbury street and Wingfield street and Napier street and Hopkins street and Maribyrnong street Footscray, Maribyrnong city	The Saltwater River Crossing site is historically important as it has a close association with the earliest stages of the history of Victoria, notably the 1803 visit of Acting Surveyor-General Charles Grimes. The site is also associated with the establishment of one of the early transport routes which connected Melbourne to regional areas, the road to Williamstown and Geelong, and with the subsequent westward expansion of Melbourne through the settlement and growth of the township of Footscray. The site illustrates the important historical role played by punt operators in the development of the Port Phillip Settlement and the integral relationship between the provision of transport facilities and the establishment of public houses. The Footscray wharves demonstrate the contributory importance of the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River to the expansion of maritime transport and the development of industry. The Former Saltwater River Crossing site and Footscray wharves exhibit a remarkable range of cultural features representing the development of transport routes, the prominent role of public houses, the establishment of the township of Footscray, residential and industrial development, and maritime activity. The site also clearly illustrates the distinctive cultural landscape arising from the growth of industry and retains above ground structures which contribute to this landscape, notably Henderson House, the cottages in Bunbury Street, Schwartz's Boathouse and the original fabric of the Michaelis Hallenstein Tannery, visible as part of a recent brick recreational feature.
VHI- H7822-0482	Jack Jones' Boatshed and Slipway Maribyrnong Street and Bunbury Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	This facility was used during the 1920's, and located at the end of what was once Fish Parade. Jack Jones was involved in many boat building and hiring ventures along the Maribyrnong. The boatshed was occupied in 1928 by J.R. Bell Nail Manufacturers (Vines, 1989: np). The site is now located in a private residence, and the owners have reported to Somerville (pers comms) that they have found "rails" in their backyard that were probably part of the old launching ways/ slipway once located there. The facility has archaeological potential to provide evidence relating to the activities that occurred on site. The site is one of the many boatbuilding services formerly located in the area.
VHI- H7822-0484	Smith's Boatyard and Marina 1 Hopkins Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The wharf structure here could date back to the earliest Footscray wharves, and for the main part is still extant. The site has high archaeological significance as these mostly intact wharfs are the earliest built wharf structures which still exist in the area.
VHI- H7822-0481	Maribyrnong Battery	This was the only battery located in the Maribyrnong River. The site has historical significance as a place which reflects defence trends in the late 19th century.



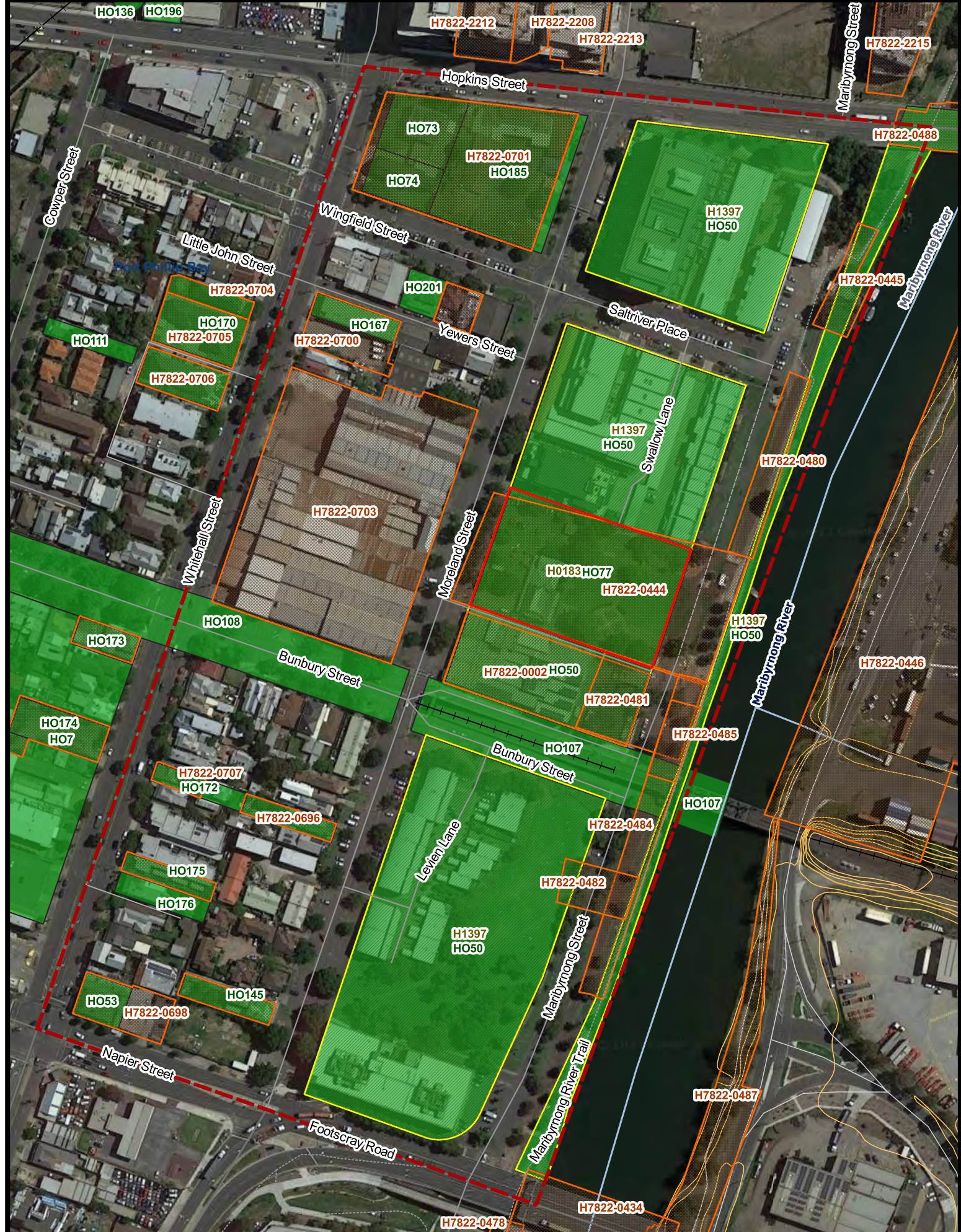
SITE LISTING/NUMBER	PLACE NAME & LOCATION	DETAILS
	Moreland St, Between Wingfield Rd and Bunbury St Footscray, Maribyrnong City	
VHI- H7822-0480	Port Phillip Mills Wharf Between Dynon Rd and Bunbury St Footscray, Maribyrnong City	Peter Somerville has provided photographs of work undertaken in the late 1980's in this area extending south to the end of Henderson's Piggery Wharf, where sections of the original wharfing was removed to the waterline and beaching placed over the top of the wharf ties, and this is also confirmed by Haffenden (1987:19). From Somerville's photo's, it is clear that extensive sections of wharf piles and foundations are buried under the current foreshore pathway and beaching. The site has archaeological significance as a former industrial site and potential to provide evidence relating to the use and construction of the wharf and the industries associated with its use.
VHI- H7822-0445	Footscray Bond Store Wharf/Fawcett and Sims/Cam Maribyrnong Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The current site of Blackbird's Ferry Landing was formerly occupied by the Government Bond Store, and part of the original 1920's bond store wall has been incorporated into the Northern wall of the current ferry terminal building. The deck of the wharf went back as far as the railway line. It appears that the entire structure has been subjected to extensive maintenance and rebuilding, although possible original timber sheet piling from the original Footscray wharves is still evident under the current structure.
VHI- H7822-0701 VHI – H7822-0702 VHI – H7822-0711 HO – HO73 HO- HO74 HO- HO185 NTR – B6011	St Monica's Church, Presbytery and School Complex (VHI) <i>Other name:</i> Early Building (Archaeological Site) (HO) St Monica's Catholic Church & Anderson Organ (NTR) 1c Whitehall Street And 2 Whitehall Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	On the 1855 map, the site is divided into three zones- church, parsonage and school with a small rectangular building on the church site. Presumably, this was a small church. This is not on the Cox 1864 map and a larger building is on the site instead. The 1877 plan shows a church (presumably the current St Monica's) and a small outbuilding. The 1895 plan seems to confirm this although the outbuilding is now at the rear of the church. The 1910 plan shows the addition of the presbytery. The site of the building shown on the 1855 plan is covered by a modern school building. It seems possible that the remains of the earlier church could be located on this site. This place of archaeological potential is at the following addresses: 1C and 1D Whitehall Street, and 2 Wingfield Street, Footscray.
VHI- H7822-0700 HO- HO167	Conway Fish (VHI) <i>Other name:</i> Warehouse (Archaeological Site) (HO) 1 Whitehall Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site appears to be underneath a modern brick warehouse. The interior floor seems to be on the grade so the construction of the warehouse may not have impacted much on the site. The warehouse seems to have been constructed in two stages with the earlier stage at the back of the site and a more recent extension on the front facing Whitehall Street. The site is accessed via Yewers Lane.



SITE LISTING/NUMBER	PLACE NAME & LOCATION	DETAILS
VHI- H7822-0703	Ryco Factory Grounds 11-13 And 19-21 Whitehall Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has archaeological significance. Remains of structures and artefacts dating prior to 1855 could give an indication to daily life in the mid-19th century.
VHI- H7822-0707 HO- HO172	Early Building (Site) (VHI) <i>Other name:</i> Victorian House (HO) 49 Whitehall Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	It seems to be the original building of 1855 (discounting 1864 plan) and as such has archaeological potential although the rear of the building has been extensively altered, and new construction undertaken.
VHI- H7822-0696 HO- HO143	Early Building Site 76 Moreland Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has archaeological potential. Remains of an early building at the site dating from 1855 are significant.
VHI- H7822-0710 HO- HO175	Early Building (Site) 65 Whitehall Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has archaeological significance. Remains of previous structures at the site and associated artefacts are of significance.
VHI- H7822-0697 HO- HO145	Early Building (Site) (VHI) <i>Other name:</i> Mitchell's Bakery Shop and Residence (HO) 98-100 Moreland Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has significance as an historic site. It also has archaeological significance having artefacts related to the use of this site.
VHI- H7822-0698 HO – HO53	Exchange Hotel 28-30 Napier Street Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has archaeological significance. The archaeology of the site could reveal the sequence of construction at the site.
VHI – H7822-0488	Levine's Punt/ Lynch's Punt/ Bridge Piles Dynon Road, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site has archaeological significance and there may be substantial debris associated with the ferry/bridge users buried on the riverbed.
VHI – H7822-0485	Victoria Ferry Landing Steps Maribyrnong River Foreshore and Bunbury Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	This site consists of bluestone steps located close to the Bunbury Street end of the wharf. The steps were used to disembark passengers from the steam ferry <i>Victoria</i> , which plied between Footscray and Melbourne. The stairs were used until the 1920s. A section of horizontal timber planking was noted as being present. The site has archaeological significance.
HO107 NTR – B7186	Rail Bridge over Maribyrnong River & Tunnel Bunbury Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The Maribyrnong River Railway Bridge and Bunbury Street Tunnel are significant for architectural, historic, and technical reasons. The tunnel was one of the longest rail tunnels in Victoria at the time it was built, and one of only a handful of railway tunnels ever built in the state. When built, it was the largest and one of the first, cut and fill tunnels to be constructed, and the first to employ reinforced concrete as its major structural material.



SITE LISTING/NUMBER	PLACE NAME & LOCATION	DETAILS
HO108	Elm and Ash Street tree avenue. Bunbury Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The heritage place comprises the Elm and Ash Street trees and the land within the road reserve beneath the canopy of each tree for a distance of one metre beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter, whichever is the greater.
HO201	St Joseph's Convent 3-9 Wingfield Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	The site is considered significant aesthetically and historically to the City of Maribyrnong and the locality of Footscray. It is a unique neo-Romanesque style building, rare for its architectural style used for Roman Catholic Convent buildings prior to WWII.
NTR – B0179	House (Former Hotel) 4 Maribyrnong Street and Cnr Wingfield Street, Footscray, Maribyrnong City	Double story house/building with chimneys which has been demolished.



Map 3: Historic Places in and around the Study Area

Footscray Community Arts
43-45 Moreland Street,
Footscray

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Study Area | Collector Road | Victorian Heritage Inventory |
| Search Area | Unsealed Road | Victorian Heritage Register |
| Main Road | Paths | Heritage Overlay |
| Minor Road | Waterway | |

0 50 100 m



Scale: 1:2500 at A4
GDA94 MGA Zone 55
Aerial Imagery -
Google Satellite





2.5 Summary and predictive statement for the study area

The study area was originally utilised by people of the Marin balug clan of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung tribal group. The accounts of early post-contact explorers and settlers have provided valuable information about how Aboriginal people used the land, with references to 'native ovens' and fishing activities occurring near the study area. Since the arrival of settlers, the study area and surrounding region have undergone extensive modification. It is evident from historic sources and aerial imagery that the natural landforms within the study area have been stripped and built on repeatedly. The geotechnical investigations confirm this in the soil examination results, noting that deep fill deposits are present across the study area from the surface and up to a depth of 2.7 metres, particularly where the proposed development will occur. Natural soils are described as being below this fill layer, consisting of basaltic clay deposits. These are usually referred to as 'sterile clays' in archaeological assessments in Victoria, which are absent from cultural deposits.

Although there have been a small number of artefact scatters and LDADs identified within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area, it is considered **unlikely** for any Aboriginal cultural heritage to be remaining within the study area, particularly where the Stage 1 works will occur.

The study area is currently listed as a historical site, Henderson House, and is currently included in the VHR (H0183), VHI (H7822-0444), HO (HO77), RNE (ID 5474) and NTR (B1604). Despite recent ground disturbance, there is **potential** for historical archaeological remains to be present within the study area. The historical remains may be associated with the pastoral, domestic and industrial use of the land and are unlikely to be found in their original context. There is potential for the foundations of the early 1850s structure along the riverbank to still be present within the northeast section of the study area (Map 4). Although this area had a large warehouse constructed above which was subsequently demolished sometime in the 1980s, it is possible that the foundations of the original dwelling in Allot. 1E (Figure 4) were covered by fill prior to the construction of the warehouse and therefore may still be extant.





Map 4: Parish of Cut-Paw-Paw, Township of Footscray, 1855
 Footscray Community Arts
 43-45 Moreland Street,
 Footscray

- Study Area
- Cadastral Boundary
- Roads
- Historical Structures
- 1850 buildings

0 50 100 150 m

Scale: 1:4000 at A4
 GDA94 MGA Zone 55
 Parish Plan -
 Public Records Office
 Victoria, 2023



3 Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by Wendy Hernandez, WH Heritage Consulting, on Friday 13 October 2023. The purpose of the site inspection was to confirm the extent of previous ground disturbance which has occurred within the study area, particularly focusing on the area proposed for Stage 1 works of the project.

There were no obstacles or limitations encountered during the site inspection on the day. The weather was overcast with heavy rain at times, however this did not affect the results of the site inspection and observations made.

3.1 General conditions and observations

The study area consists of two historic buildings associated with the historic listing, Henderson House (H0183) (Photograph 1). The bluestone buildings, front yard and parking area along Moreland Street are on the western and most elevated section of the study area. The upper end of the study area affords great views of the Maribyrnong River and the CBD in the distance to the east (Photograph 2). The land slopes down towards the river, from the eastern side (back side) of the historic buildings until reaching a public footpath and timber wharf along the river itself. The eastern section of the study area has been highly modified, and although the land appears to be naturally sloping, this is likely due to the extensive modification and development of the property over the last 150 years. No natural landforms associated with alluvial terraces or volcanic plain were observed and numerous underground assets were noted throughout (Photograph 3) (see BYDA results 2.2.2).

There is an outdoor amphitheatre area with a small storage shed in the mid-north section of the study area (Photograph 4). There are several gravel/paved and bitumen footpaths and a pedestrian bridge connecting the amphitheatre with the historic houses to the south west, and Maribyrnong River Walkway to the east (Photograph 5 **Error! Reference source not found.**). The Walkway consists of concreted pavement which runs parallel to the river (outside the study area) and is a continuation of Maribyrnong Street. The Walkway was previously accessed by vehicles and a cable tram system and the original cargo tram tracks have been left in place along the footpath as a reminder of the history of the area. This section along the river is outside the study area, however given there is no boundary fence along the eastern boundary of the property, there is always access to the FCA grounds from the Maribyrnong River Walkway.

The study area has been subject to landscaping and gardening works throughout, particularly to the east of the historic buildings (Photograph 6). The trees within the property are relatively young (post European settlement era) and comprise species such as Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) and Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*). There are four River Sheoaks (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) along the southern boundary of the study area (Photograph 7) and it is likely these trees were planted around the time Henderson's buildings were constructed (Figure 6). No culturally significant mature native trees or vegetation were noted throughout the property. There are several areas with bluestone retaining walls, garden beds, access steps and installations of art work and a shipment container (Photograph 5 and Photograph 6). The remainder of the study area consists of lawns which are used as a gathering space (either for sitting or standing) during FCA events.



Photograph 1 The back of Henderson House, photo facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 2 Views of the river and CBD in the distance, past the amphitheatre. Photo taken from north west section, facing east (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 3 View of the eastern section of the study area from the wharf, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 4 Amphitheatre and storage shed, facing north (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 5 Pedestrian bridge above amphitheatre location in the distance, view from the Maribyrnong River Walkway, facing north west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 6 Bluestone retaining walls, garden beds, art installations and gravel paths, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 7 View of four River Sheoaks trees along southern boundary of study area, facing south west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)

3.2 Disturbances

Ground disturbance across the study area was noted in several forms. For the purposes of this study, the observations of ground disturbances were focused on the areas which have been proposed for the Stage 1 works.

Disturbances noted included the presence of underground/above ground utilities (Photograph 8 to Photograph 11); the construction of garden beds, retaining walls, access stairs (Photograph 12), gravel/paved/bitumen footpaths, amphitheatre, pedestrian bridge (Photograph 13 and Photograph 14); and the presence of fill and debris noted around tree roots and garden areas (Photograph 15 and Photograph 16). Concreted and bitumen laneways have been installed along the outer southern boundary of the study area (Photograph 17 and Photograph 18).

The evidence of previous ground disturbance encountered during the site inspection confirmed the findings of the land use history and BYDA search results for underground assets. The study area has been subjected to extensive anthropogenic change for over 150 years and this was confirmed by the lack of any natural landforms associated with alluvial terraces or volcanic plain. The eastern section of the study area particularly has been excavated for the construction of the previous warehouse once located on the north eastern section. After its demolition in the 1980s, the amphitheatre was constructed using some of the previous warehouse footprint. The construction of the amphitheatre consisted a series of terraces which were then lined with bluestone material (Photograph 14). In the historic photograph of the site (Figure 7), the riverbank section of the study area appeared to have been levelled at some point, and the area south of the warehouse was used as a storage area for goods; as well as a scrap metal yard later on (pers. Comm. Darren Gee, 25 October 2023). The soil levels in this section of the property appear built up again, and this is



likely due to the introduction of fill as well as the reuse of building debris from the warehouse demolition and any other construction works which have occurred as part of the upgrade and conservation of Hendersons House. The geotechnical investigations confirm this for the study area, where the results for the eastern section confirmed the presence of fill up to 2.7 metres below ground level (GeoAust Geotechnical Engineers Pty Ltd, 2023).

The installation of utilities and drainages would have involved extensive trenching, and the construction of footpaths also would have involved clearing and levelling.



Photograph 8 High voltage electricity, south west corner, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 9 Drainage pit and telecommunications, central eastern section, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 10 Sewer assets, north west section, facing east (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 11 Multiple underground assets; water (yellow), telecommunications (black), electricity (orange), gas (blue). North east corner, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 12 Retaining walls (yellow), garden beds, access stairs (orange), facing south west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 13 Drainages, bluestone pavement and bitumen footpath under the pedestrian bridge, taken from the northern exit point of the amphitheatre (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 14 Amphitheatre view, photo taken from underneath the pedestrian bridge, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 15 Fill and construction debris along the northern boundary, adjacent to carpark, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 16 Ceramic fragment found near fill and debris, northern boundary of the study area (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 17 Driveway/lane directly outside the southern boundary of the study area, facing west (W. Hernandez 13/10/2023)



Photograph 18 Laneway pedestrian entrance to the grounds south of the study area, south west corner, facing east



3.3 Auger probe testing

Auger probe testing was not undertaken as part of the site inspection. A review of previously undertaken geotechnical investigations within the study area has been undertaken in section 2.3.3.

3.4 Aboriginal heritage

There are no previously registered Aboriginal places within the study area.

3.5 Historic heritage

There is one historic place within the study area consisting of Henderson House. The heritage place is currently listed on the VHR (H0183), VHI (H7822-0444), HO (H077), RNE (ID 5474) and NTR (B1604). The buildings appear to be in a stable condition on the outside. Internal inspection of the buildings was not undertaken as part of this investigation. The site grounds have been subjected to extensive modification and fragments of bricks and ceramic were noted in a garden area around the three trunks to the northwest of the amphitheatre. The provenance of these findings is unknown. No other evidence for archaeology was noted throughout the study area on the ground surface.

3.6 Areas of archaeological potential

Although archaeology was not visible on the surface during the inspection, there is potential for historical archaeological remains to be present within the study area, particularly in the Stage 1 works area proposed for the construction of a new outdoor performance facility (Map 5).



Map 5: Areas of Archaeological Potential

Footscray Community Arts
43-45 Moreland Street,
Footscray

- Study Area
- Cadastral Boundary
- Main Road
- Minor Road
- Collector Road
- Historical Structures
- 1850s buildings
- Area of historical archaeological potential

0 10 20 30 40 m



Scale: 1:900 at A4
GDA94 MGA Zone 55





4 Legislative requirements

4.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage

4.1.1 Is a Cultural Heritage Management Plan mandatory?

Under Section 46 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is required if the regulations require the preparation of the plan for the activity. Under Regulation 7 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, a CHMP is required for an activity if:

- a) All or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
- b) All or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

It must be noted that when Significant Ground Disturbance (SGD), as defined in the Regulations (r.5), has occurred throughout the area of cultural heritage sensitivity (CHS), then the area of CHS is no longer an area of CHS under Regulation 26(2) and the proposed works will not require a mandatory CHMP. This is discussed further in section 4.1.2.

A review of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 identified the following regulations relevant to the study area:

Table 4 Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity

NAME OF STUDY AREA	APPLICABLE REGULATION	AREA OF CHS
43-45 Moreland Street, Footscray	r.26 Waterways 1. Subject to subregulation (2), a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. 2. If part of a waterway or part of the land within 200 metres of a waterway has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.	The study area <u>is</u> within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, namely Maribyrnong River



Table 5 High Impact Activity

ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE REGULATION	HIGH IMPACT ACTIVITY
<p>New outdoor performance space and amenities building, entry platform, paths and upgraded landscape</p>	<p>r.46 Buildings and works for specified uses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on land is a high impact activity if the construction of the building or the construction or carrying out of the works – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) would result in significant ground disturbance; and (b) is for, or associated with, the use of the land for any one or more of the following purposes – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (xviii) a place of assembly <p>However, according to r.46(3) the following regulation applies:</p> <p>Despite subregulation (1), the construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on land is not a high impact activity if it is for, or associated with, a purpose listed under subregulation (1)(b) for which the land was being lawfully used immediately before 28 May 2007.</p>	<p>The study area was in use as a place of assembly prior to 2007 and used continuously in that capacity. The land use history (section 2.2) has demonstrated that the existing amphitheatre and gathering space proposed for extension was already present in the 1990s.</p> <p>Therefore, the activity <u>is not</u> a high impact activity as it is for and associated with a purpose listed under subregulation (1)(b) for which the land was being lawfully used immediately before 2007.</p>

Conclusions

The proposed works do not meet the two-trigger threshold to prepare a mandatory CHMP. Therefore, a mandatory cultural heritage management plan is not required.

4.1.2 Is there evidence of significant ground disturbance?

Under Regulation 26 (2) if part of the area of the area of cultural heritage sensitivity has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. Significance ground disturbance is defined as:

5 Definitions

...

significant ground disturbance means disturbance of—

- a) the topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground; or
- b) a waterway—

by machinery in the course of grading, excavating, digging, dredging or deep ripping, but does not include ploughing other than deep ripping.



It is important to note that significant ground disturbance is not chiefly defined by the extent or depth of any disturbance, but rather by the mechanical means through which it has been caused. The application of the significant ground disturbance exemption is also unaffected by the relative likelihood of archaeological material being preserved in the study area. Such likelihood of preservation may affect the advisability of a voluntary cultural heritage management plan, but does not bear on the criteria for a mandatory cultural heritage management plan.

Based on the review of land use history, historical plans and photographs, aerial photography BYDA results and geotechnical investigations, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the entire area of cultural heritage sensitivity within the study area has been subject to significant ground disturbance.

It is therefore concluded that the area of cultural heritage sensitivity within the study area is **not** an area of cultural heritage sensitivity as per Regulation 26(2) of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, and therefore a mandatory CHMP is **not** required.

4.1.3 Is a voluntary Cultural Heritage Management Plan advised?

Under Section 28 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* doing an act likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage is unlawful. Therefore, regardless of the requirement to prepare a mandatory CHMP, an assessment of the study area must be made to determine the likelihood that Aboriginal cultural heritage may be present.

Under Section 29 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* a person who does an act that harms or is likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage does not commit an offence if -

- (a) the person is acting-
 - (i) in accordance with a cultural heritage permit or approved cultural heritage management plan that applies to the Aboriginal cultural heritage...

There is a provision under Section 45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* which allows for voluntary CHMPs to be prepared even if one is not required.

A voluntary CHMP may be prepared for the proposed works, however the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to remain within the study area is extremely low. This assessment of potential is based on the historical evidence of ground disturbance within the study area, namely the construction of the existing historic buildings (west) and previous warehouse and storage yard (east), as well as the construction of the Amphitheatre to the north. Other ground disturbance has included the construction of gravel/paved/bitumen pathways, access stairs and bluestone retaining walls, as well as the installation of numerous underground assets. The background review and site inspection has demonstrated that the study area has been extensively modified over the last 150 years and subsequently removed any remnant A-horizon soils that may have remained within the study area. As a result, a voluntary CHMP is not recommended for the activity.

The potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to remain within the study area is extremely low. While a voluntary CHMP may be undertaken if FCA wishes to remove all risk associated with the proposed impacts, a voluntary CHMP is not recommended for the activity.



4.2 Historic cultural heritage

4.2.1 Are historic permits or consents required?

Under Section 93 of the *Heritage Act 2017* the Executive Director may issue a permit authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Register site and under Section 124 issue a consent authorising works in relation to a Victorian Heritage Inventory site (or an archaeological site which is not recorded in the Victorian Heritage Inventory). While under Maribyrnong Heritage Overlay, a permit under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* is required for heritage places specified on their schedule to the overlay.

There is one historic place within the study area, namely Henderson House. The heritage place is currently listed on the VHR (H0183), VHI (H7822-0444), HO (HO77), RNE (ID 5474) and NTR (B1604). Therefore, there are requirements for statutory approvals that will need to be met (Table 6).

Table 6 Historic heritage statutory approvals

NAME	LISTING	DESIGNATION	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS
Henderson House	VHR	H0183	Consultation with Brandi Bugh (Archaeologist – Heritage Victoria) on 17 October 2023 confirmed that a permit from Heritage Victoria will be required under the <i>Heritage Act 2017</i> , as the Victorian Heritage Register place (H0183) will be impacted by the proposed works. A Consent for the VHI listing is not required, but instead, the archaeological matters will be considered under the permit process.
	VHI	H7822-0444	
	HO	HO77	Consultation with Ashley Minniti (Manager City Development – Maribyrnong City Council) on 18 October 2023 confirmed that given Henderson House (HO77) is listed under the VHR, a separate planning permit will not be required under the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>
	RNE	ID 5474	The Register of the National Estate was closed in 2007 and no longer offers statutory protection over RNE listed sites. There are no legislative requirements associated with this listing.
	NTR	B1604	There is no statutory protection over National Trust listed sites. There are no legislative requirements associated with this listing.

Is a historic survey advised?

All historical archaeological sites in Victoria older than 75 years are protected under the *Heritage Act 2017*, regardless of if they are recorded or not. If a site is uncovered during the activity, under Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 2017* it is an offence to knowingly disturb, damage or excavate a site without obtaining the relevant approval. Therefore, regardless of the requirements for permits or consents, an assessment of the study area must be made to determine the likelihood that historic sites may be present.

The study area is listed as a state significant historic site. The built heritage and archaeological component of the listing will be managed under a permit from Heritage Victoria for the proposed activity.



Therefore, a historic survey is not advised at this stage until further consultation with Heritage Victoria has occurred for the Stage 1 works of the project.



5 Conclusions

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

Requirements

The study area is not within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity and the proposed activity is not a high impact activity. Therefore, a mandatory cultural heritage management plan is not required under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Recommendations

A voluntary cultural heritage management plan is not recommended as the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the study area is extremely low.

Heritage Act 2017

Requirements

There is one historic site listed on the VHR (H0183) and VHI (H7822-0444) within the study area, therefore a historic permit is required under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Recommendations

A pre-application meeting with Heritage Victoria is recommended with all relevant heritage consultants to be present (built heritage and archaeological). The overall project and legislative requirements under the *Heritage Act 2017* will be reviewed (Brandi Bugh, Heritage Victoria, 17 October 2023).

Planning and Environment Act 1987

Requirements

There is one historic site (H077) listed on the Heritage Overlay of the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme within the study area. A separate planning permit will not be required under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

Recommendations

There are no further recommendations.



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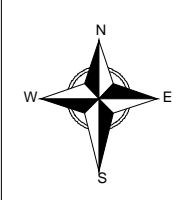
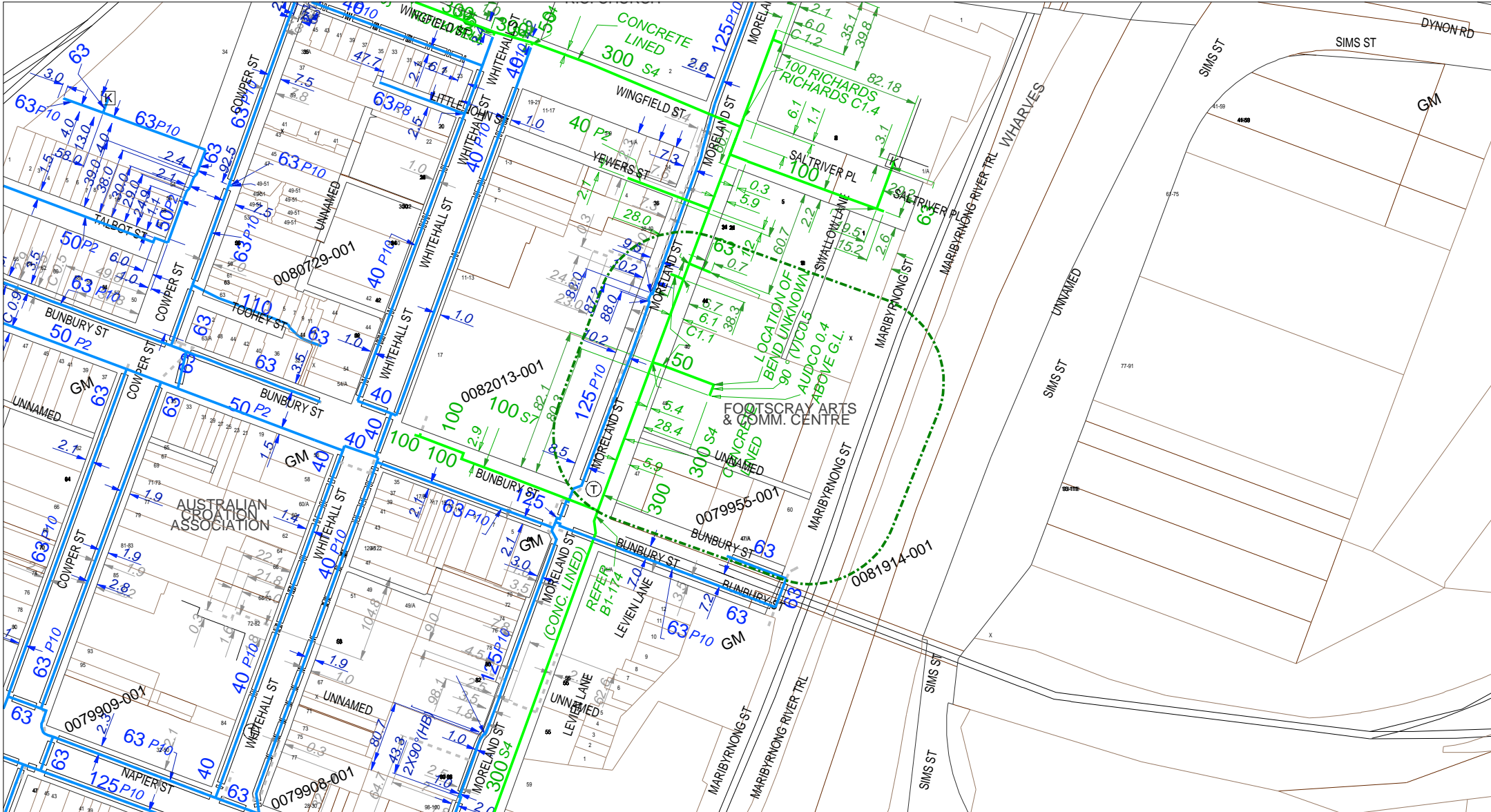
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7 Appendices



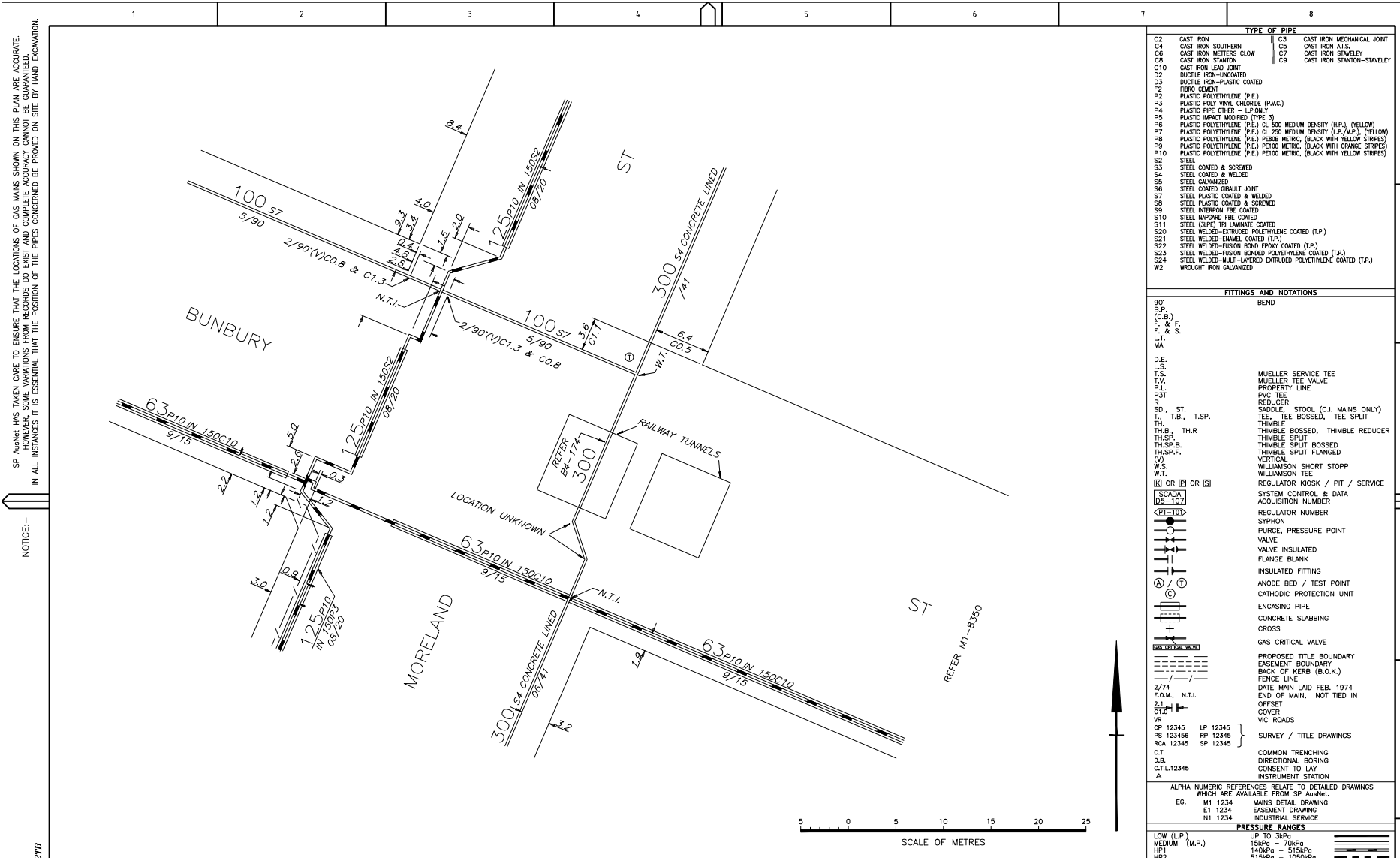
Appendix 1 - BYDA Plans



NOTE: AusNet Services has taken care to ensure that the locations of Gas Mains shown on this plan are accurate however some variations from records do exist and complete accuracy is not guaranteed. It is essential that the position of pipes be proved on site by hand excavation. AusNet Services shall not be liable for any loss damage claim or demand incurred either directly or indirectly resulting from any act or omission which was made in reliance in whole or in part upon this plan.

Warning - Take Precautions if Printing this Plot in Black & White.
All planned mains shall be treated as live mains, as mains under pressure may be in existence.

- - - - - Gas Transmission Pipeline
- — — — — Gas Distribution Mains
- - - - - Planned Gas Assets
- - - - - Abandoned Gas Assets
- - - - - Requested Area



SP AusNet HAS TAKEN CARE TO ENSURE THAT THE LOCATIONS OF GAS MAINS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE ACCURATE. HOWEVER, SOME VARIATIONS FROM RECORDS DO EXIST AND COMPLETE ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED. IN ALL INSTANCES IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE POSITION OF THE PIPES CONCERNED BE PROVED ON SITE BY HAND EXCAVATION.

NOTICE--

SP AusNet - Gas M1427B

TYPE OF PIPE		
C2	CAST IRON	C3 CAST IRON MECHANICAL JOINT
C4	CAST IRON SOUTHERN	C5 CAST IRON A.I.S.
C6	CAST IRON METERS CLOW	C7 CAST IRON STAVELEY
C8	CAST IRON STANTON	C9 CAST IRON STANTON-STAVELEY
C10	CAST IRON LEAD JOINT	
D2	DUCTILE IRON-UNCOATED	
D3	DUCTILE IRON-PLASTIC COATED	
F2	FIBRO CEMENT	
P2	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.)	
P3	PLASTIC POLY VINYL CHLORIDE (P.V.C.)	
P4	PLASTIC PIPE OTHER - L.P. ONLY	
P5	PLASTIC IMPACT MODIFIED (TYPE 3)	
P6	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.) CL 500 MEDIUM DENSITY (H.P.), (YELLOW)	
P7	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.) CL 250 MEDIUM DENSITY (L.P./M.P.), (YELLOW)	
P8	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.) PE80B METRIC, (BLACK WITH YELLOW STRIPES)	
P9	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.) PE100 METRIC, (BLACK WITH ORANGE STRIPES)	
P10	PLASTIC POLYETHYLENE (P.E.) PE100 METRIC, (BLACK WITH YELLOW STRIPES)	
S2	STEEL	
S3	STEEL COATED & SCREWED	
S4	STEEL COATED & WELDED	
S5	STEEL GALVANIZED	
S6	STEEL COATED GRAULT JOINT	
S7	STEEL PLASTIC COATED & WELDED	
S8	STEEL PLASTIC COATED & SCREWED	
S9	STEEL INTERPON FBE COATED	
S10	STEEL IMPROVED FBE COATED	
S11	STEEL (C.P.P.) TRIM LAMINATE COATED	
S20	STEEL WELDED-EXTRUDED POLYETHYLENE COATED (T.P.)	
S21	STEEL WELDED-ENAMEL COATED (T.P.)	
S22	STEEL WELDED-FUSION BOND EPOXY COATED (T.P.)	
S23	STEEL WELDED-FUSION BONDED POLYETHYLENE COATED (T.P.)	
S24	STEEL WELDED-MULTI-LAYERED EXTRUDED POLYETHYLENE COATED (T.P.)	
W2	WROUGHT IRON GALVANIZED	


FITTINGS AND NOTATIONS	
90°	BEND
B.P.	(C.B.)
F. & F.	
L.T.	
MA	
D.E.	
L.E.	
T.S.	MUELLER SERVICE TEE
T.V.	MUELLER TEE VALVE
P.L.	PROPERTY LINE
PVC	PVC TEE
R	REDUCER
SD, ST.	SADDLE, STOOL (C.I. MAINS ONLY)
T, T.B., T.SP.	TEE, TEE BOSSED, TEE SPLIT
TH.	THIMBLE
TH.B.	THIMBLE BOSSED, THIMBLE REDUCER
TH.SP.	THIMBLE SPLIT
TH.SP.B.	THIMBLE SPLIT BOSSED
TH.SP.F.	THIMBLE SPLIT FLANGED
(V)	VERTICAL
W.S.	WILLIAMSON SHORT STOPP
W.T.	WILLIAMSON TEE
[X] OR [Y] OR [Z]	REGULATOR KIOSK / PIT / SERVICE
[SCADA]	SYSTEM CONTROL & DATA
[05-102]	ACQUISITION NUMBER
[R1-100]	REGULATOR NUMBER
[SYPHON]	SYPHON
[PURGE]	PURGE, PRESSURE POINT
[VALVE]	VALVE
[VALVE INSULATED]	VALVE INSULATED
[FLANGE BLANK]	FLANGE BLANK
[INSULATED FITTING]	INSULATED FITTING
[ANODE BED / TEST POINT]	ANODE BED / TEST POINT
[CATHODIC PROTECTION UNIT]	CATHODIC PROTECTION UNIT
[ENCASING PIPE]	ENCASING PIPE
[CONCRETE SLABBING]	CONCRETE SLABBING
[CROSS]	CROSS
[GAS CRITICAL VALVE]	GAS CRITICAL VALVE
[PROPOSED TITLE BOUNDARY]	PROPOSED TITLE BOUNDARY
[EASEMENT BOUNDARY]	EASEMENT BOUNDARY
[BACK OF KERB (B.O.K.)]	BACK OF KERB (B.O.K.)
[FENCE LINE]	FENCE LINE
[DATE MAIN LAID FEB. 1974]	DATE MAIN LAID FEB. 1974
[END OF MAIN, NOT TIED IN]	END OF MAIN, NOT TIED IN
[E.O.M., N.T.I.]	E.O.M., N.T.I.
[E1]	OFFSET
[C1.2]	COVER
[VIC]	VIC ROADS
[VR]	
[OP 12345 LP 12345]	} SURVEY / TITLE DRAWINGS
[PS 123456 RP 12345]	
[RCA 12345 SP 12345]	
[C.T.]	COMMON TRENCHING
[D.B.]	DIRECTIONAL BORING
[CONSENT TO LAY]	CONSENT TO LAY
[C.T.L.12345]	INSTRUMENT STATION
[A]	
ALPHA NUMERIC REFERENCES RELATE TO DETAILED DRAWINGS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FROM SP AusNet.	
EG. M1 1234 MAINS DETAIL DRAWING	
E1 1234 EASEMENT DRAWING	
N1 1234 INDUSTRIAL SERVICE	

PRESSURE RANGES	
LOW (L.P.)	UP TO 3kPa
MEDIUM (M.P.)	15kPa - 70kPa
HP1	140kPa - 515kPa
HP2	515kPa - 1050kPa
TRANSMISSION (T.P.)	1050kPa - 2760kPa

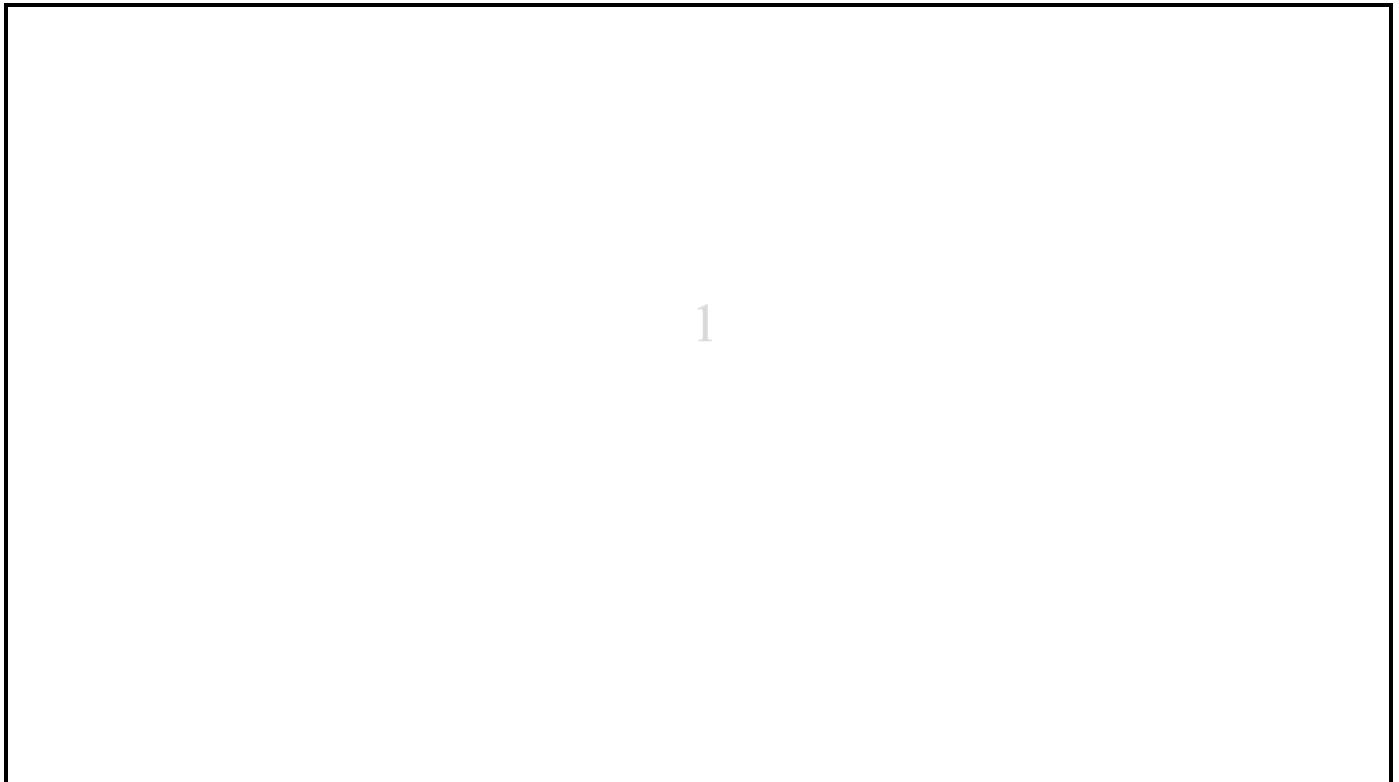
REFERENCE DRAWINGS	REVISION	DATE	REV	GRID	DESCRIPTION	BY	CONTR.	DRAWN	G. METERS	REV
	15FEB21	15.0			ALL LP MAINS ABANDONED, HP 6.3P10 INSERTED ON BUNBURY ST 09/15 HP 125P10 INSERTED & LAID 08/20	A.R.	DOWNER	Zack Ilic	18-02-2021	
	06MAY98	N			FENCE LINE ADDED IN MORELAND ST	G.H.P.		TRISSE	19-02-2021	
	06NOV92	M			PROVING, 150C2 OFFSET CHANGED	B.C.		Scale		
	20AUG91	L			REDRAWN, INCLUDING ALL PREVIOUS REVISIONS	G.M.	G.H.P.	Relway or VicRoads Melled 11.2E5		

MAINS DETAIL, FOOTSCRAY MUNICIPALITY OF MARYBRONG
INT OF BUNBURY ST & MORELAND ST
 DRAWING No: **GM-0079955-001** 15.0
 Legacy No: **M1-2478**

To: Wendy Hernandez
Phone: Not Supplied
Fax: Not Supplied
Email: wendy@whheritageconsulting.com

Dial before you dig Job #:	35265974	
Sequence #	230924152	
Issue Date:	16/10/2023	
Location:	45 Moreland Street , Footscray , VIC , 3011	

Indicative Plans

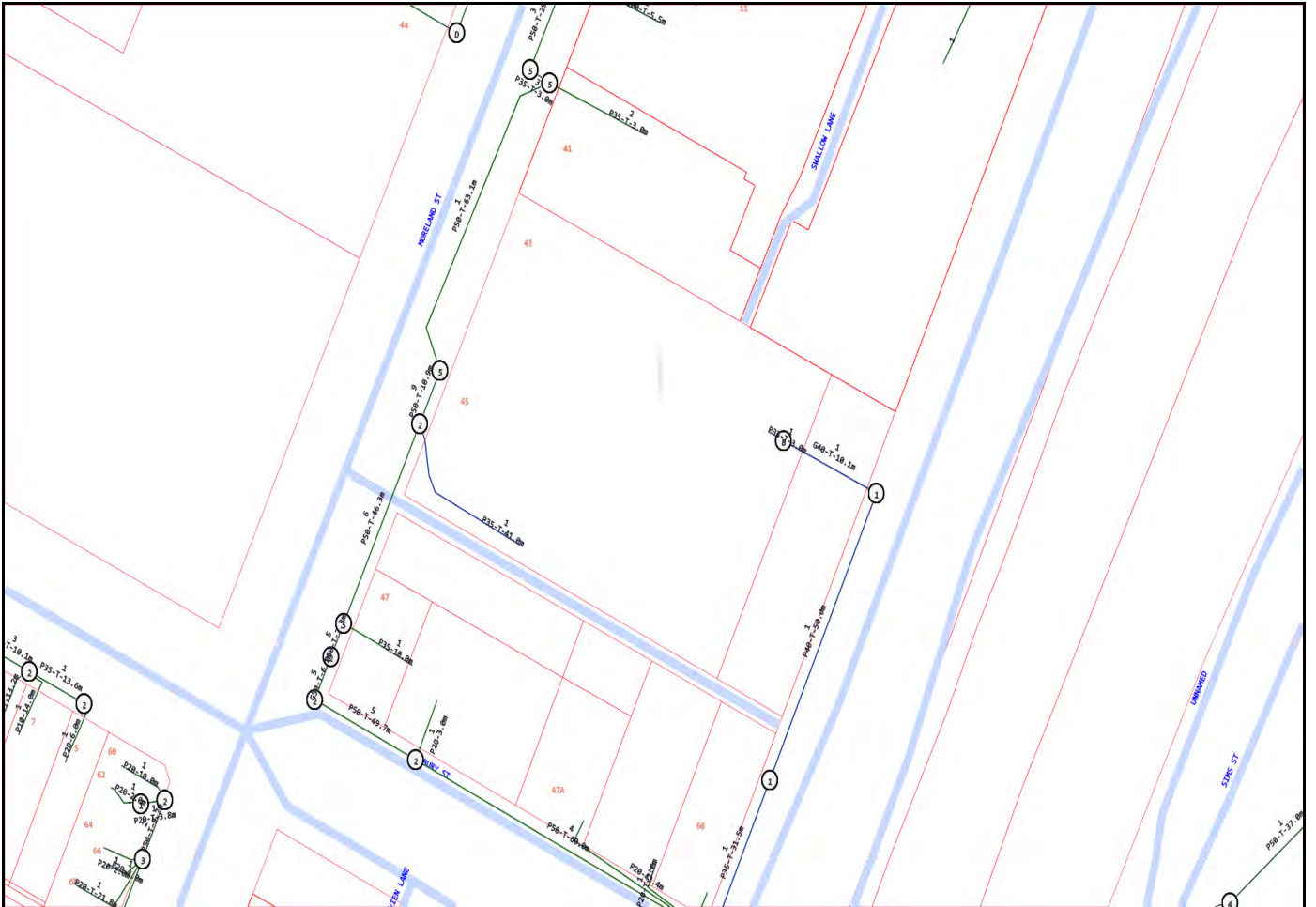




LEGEND



	Parcel and the location
	Pit with size "5"
	Power Pit with size "2E". Valid PIT Size: e.g. 2E, 5E, 6E, 8E, 9E, E, null.
	Manhole
	Pillar
	Cable count of trench is 2. One "Other size" PVC conduit (PO) owned by Telstra (-T-), between pits of sizes, "5" and "9" are 25.0m apart. One 40mm PVC conduit (P40) owned by NBN, between pits of sizes, "5" and "9" are 20.0m apart.
	2 Direct buried cables between pits of sizes, "5" and "9" are 10.0m apart.
	Trench containing any INSERVICE/CONSTRUCTED (Copper/RF/Fibre) cables.
	Trench containing only DESIGNED/PLANNED (Copper/RF/Fibre/Power) cables.
	Trench containing any INSERVICE/CONSTRUCTED (Power) cables.
	Road and the street name "Broadway ST"
Scale	0 20 40 60 Meters 1:2000 1 cm equals 20 m



Emergency Contacts

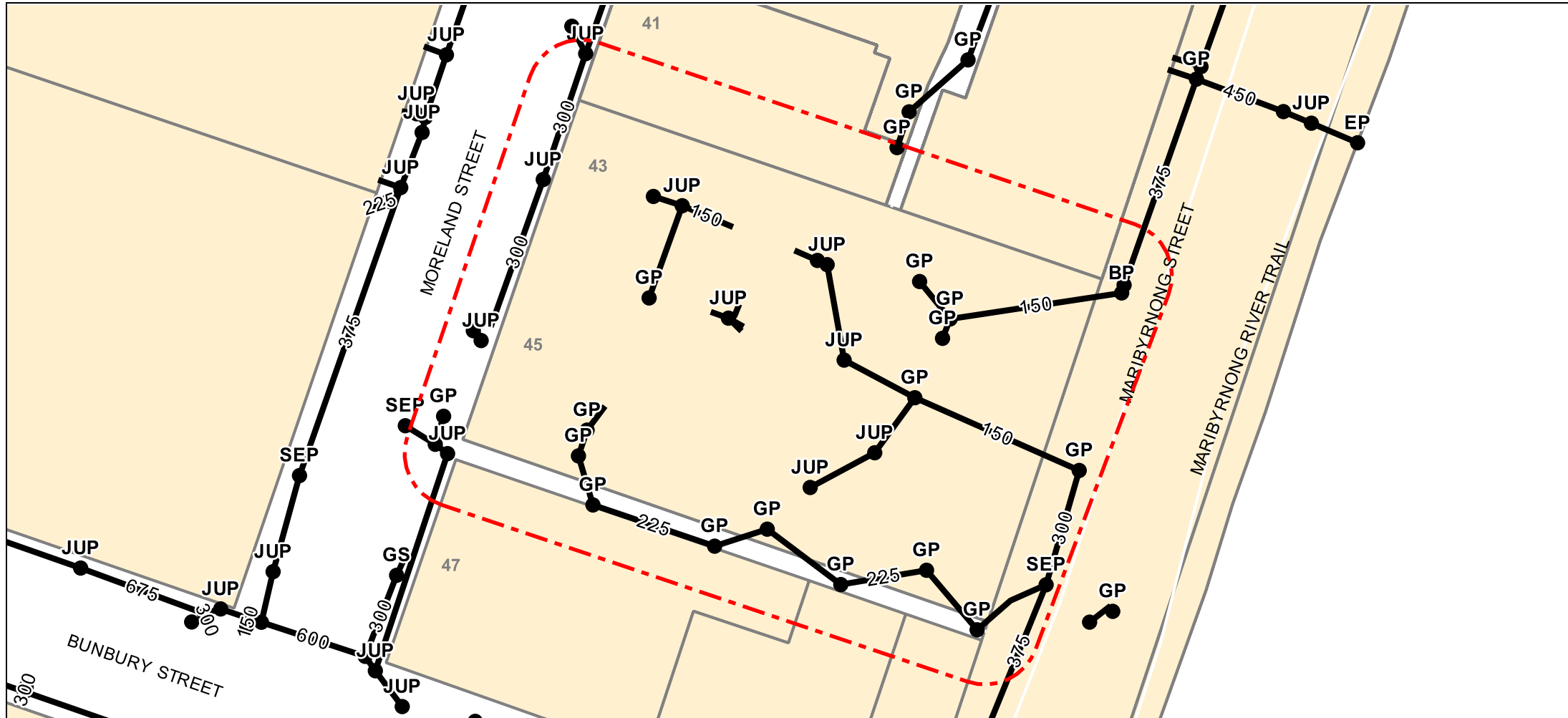
You must immediately report any damage to the **nbn™** network that you are/become aware of. Notification may be by telephone - 1800 626 329.

Drainage

Sequence No: 230924155

DBYD Job No: 35265974

Location: 45 Moreland Street, Footscray, VIC 3011



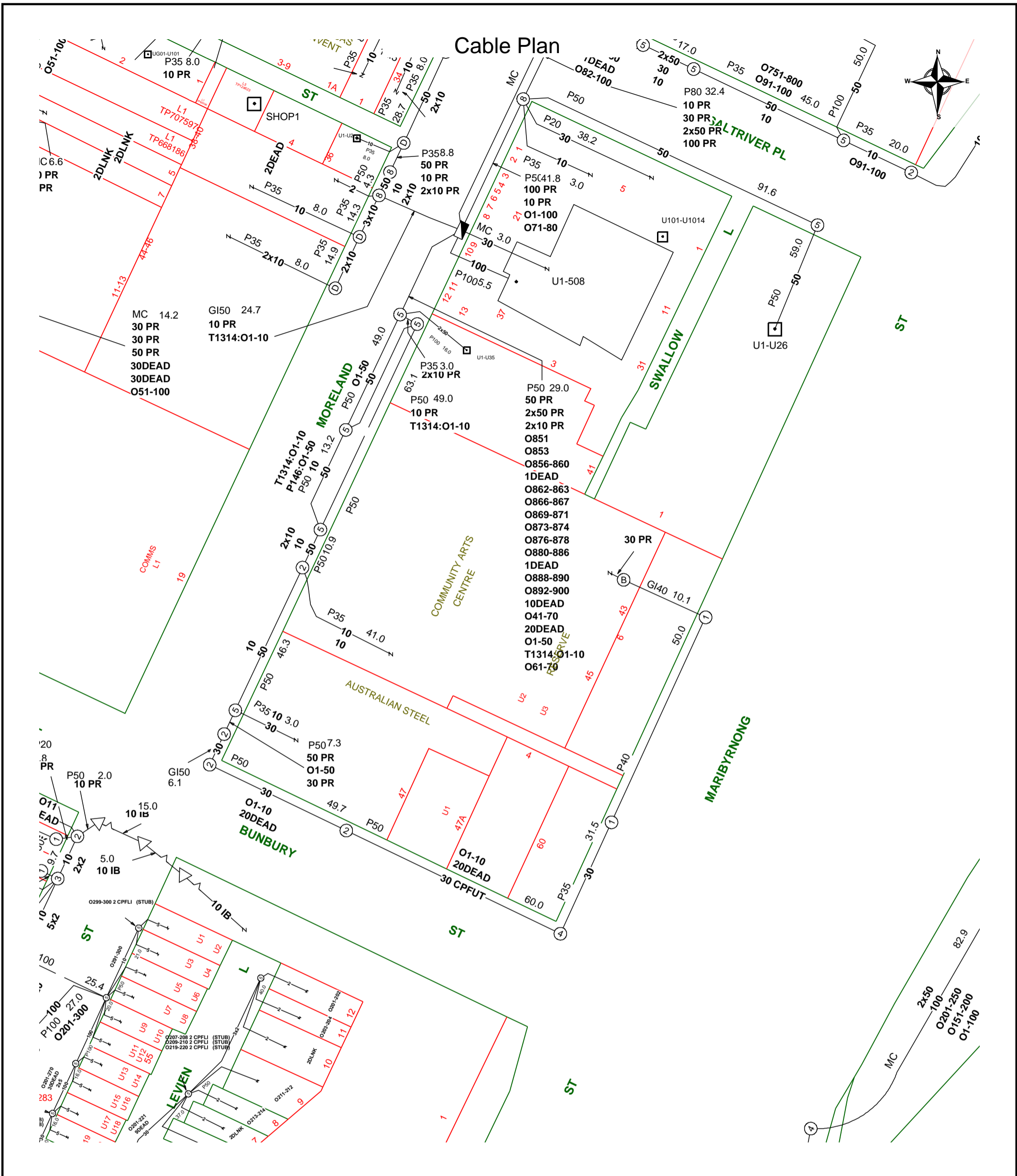
Create Date: 17/10/2023

Map Scale: 1:1000

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Asset Legend	
●	Drainage Pits
—	Drainage Pipe



Report Damage: <https://service.telstra.com.au/customer/general/forms/report-damage-to-telstra-equipment>
 Ph - 13 22 03
 Email - Telstra.Plans@team.telstra.com
 Planned Services - ph 1800 653 935 (AEST bus hrs only) General Enquiries

Sequence Number: 230924156

CAUTION: Fibre optic and/ or major network present in plot area. Please read the Duty of Care and contact Telstra Plan Services should you require any assistance.

TELSTRA LIMITED A.C.N. 086 174 781

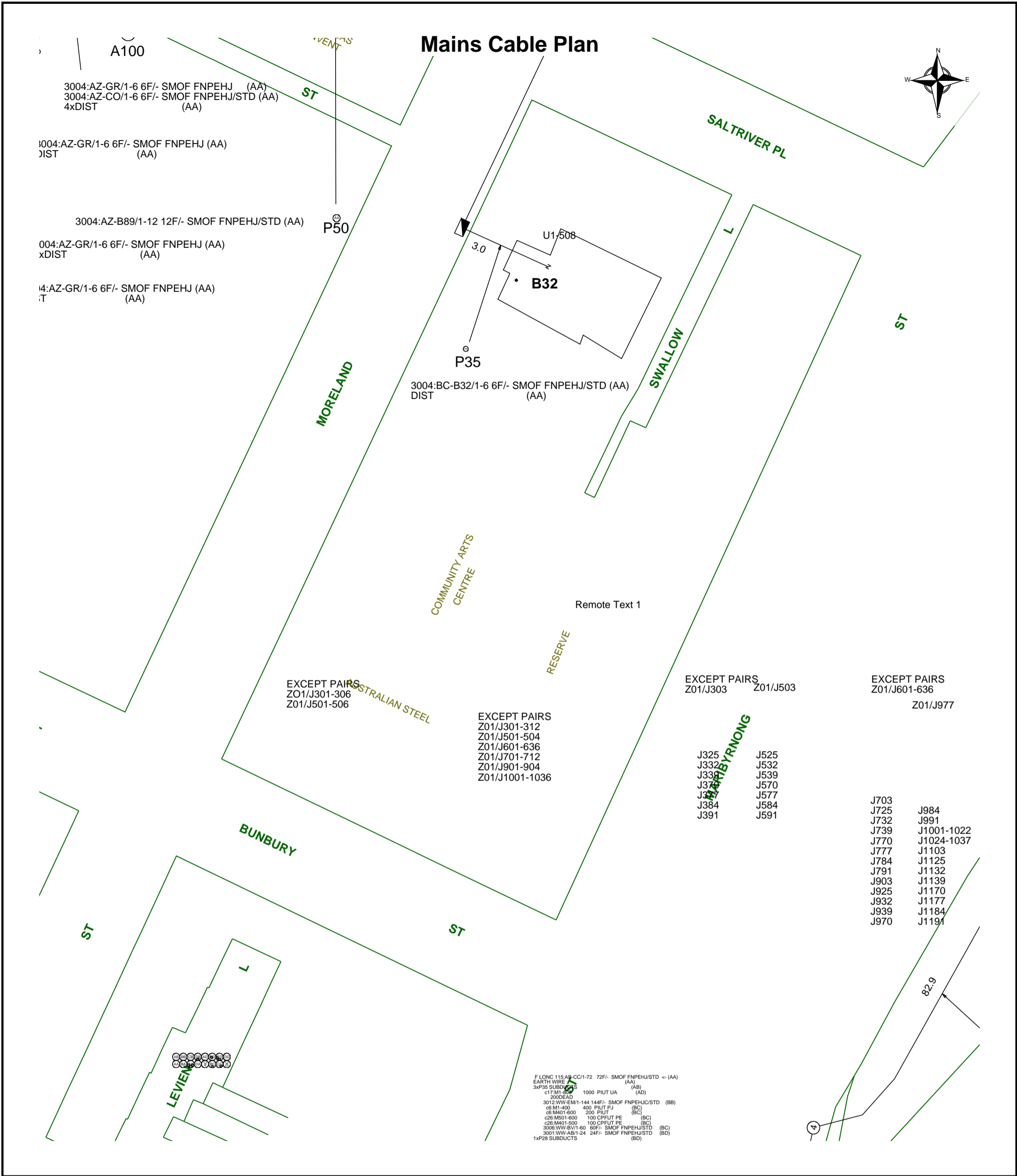
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The above plan must be viewed in conjunction with the Mains Cable Plan on the following page

WARNING

Telstra plans and location information conform to Quality Level "D" of the Australian Standard AS 5488-Classification of Subsurface Utility Information. As such, Telstra supplied location information is indicative only. Spatial accuracy is not applicable to Quality Level D. Refer to AS 5488 for further details. The exact position of Telstra assets can only be validated by physically exposing it. Telstra does not warrant or hold out that its plans are accurate and accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy. Further on site investigation is required to validate the exact location of Telstra plant prior to commencing construction work. A Certified Locating Organisation is an essential part of the process to validate the exact location of Telstra assets and to ensure the asset is protected during construction works.

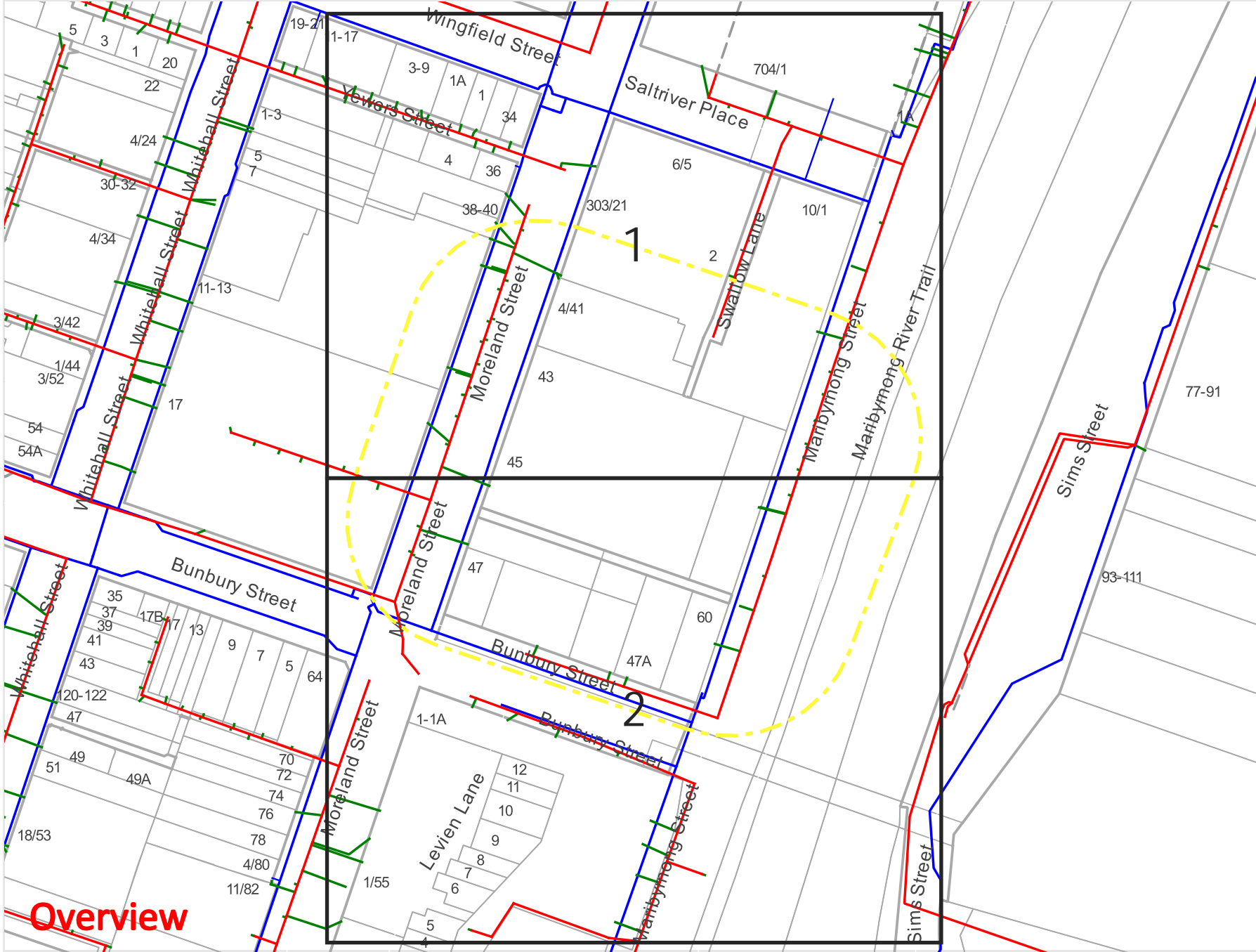
See the Steps- Telstra Duty of Care that was provided in the email response.



	Report Damage: https://service.telstra.com.au/customer/general/forms/report-damage-to-telstra-equipment Ph - 13 22 03 Email - Telstra.Plans@team.telstra.com Planned Services - ph 1800 653 935 (AEST bus hrs only) General Enquiries	Sequence Number: 230924156 <b style="color: red;">CAUTION: Fibre optic and/ or major network present in plot area. Please read the Duty of Care and contact Telstra Plan Services should you require any assistance.
TELSTRA LIMITED A.C.N. 086 174 781		
Generated On 17/10/2023 08:48:49		

WARNING
 Telstra plans and location information conform to Quality Level "D" of the Australian Standard AS 5488-Classification of Subsurface Utility Information. As such, Telstra supplied location information is indicative only. Spatial accuracy is not applicable to Quality Level D. Refer to AS 5488 for further details. The exact position of Telstra assets can only be validated by physically exposing it. Telstra does not warrant or hold out that its plans are accurate and accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy. Further on site investigation is required to validate the exact location of Telstra plant prior to commencing construction work. A Certified Locating Organisation is an essential part of the process to validate the exact location of Telstra assets and to ensure the asset is protected during construction works.

See the Steps- Telstra Duty of Care that was provided in the email response.



Legend

- Water Potable
- Water Recycled
- Water Raw
- Water Service Potable
- Water Service Recycled
- Sewer
- Sewer Service
- 10.25 Sewer Invert Level
- - - Abandoned Pipes
- Surface Fitting/Manhole
- <1.2> Estimated Offset

NOTE: Assets labelled “AC” may contain asbestos material and therefore any works near these assets must be undertaken in accordance with OHS (Asbestos) Regulations 2017.

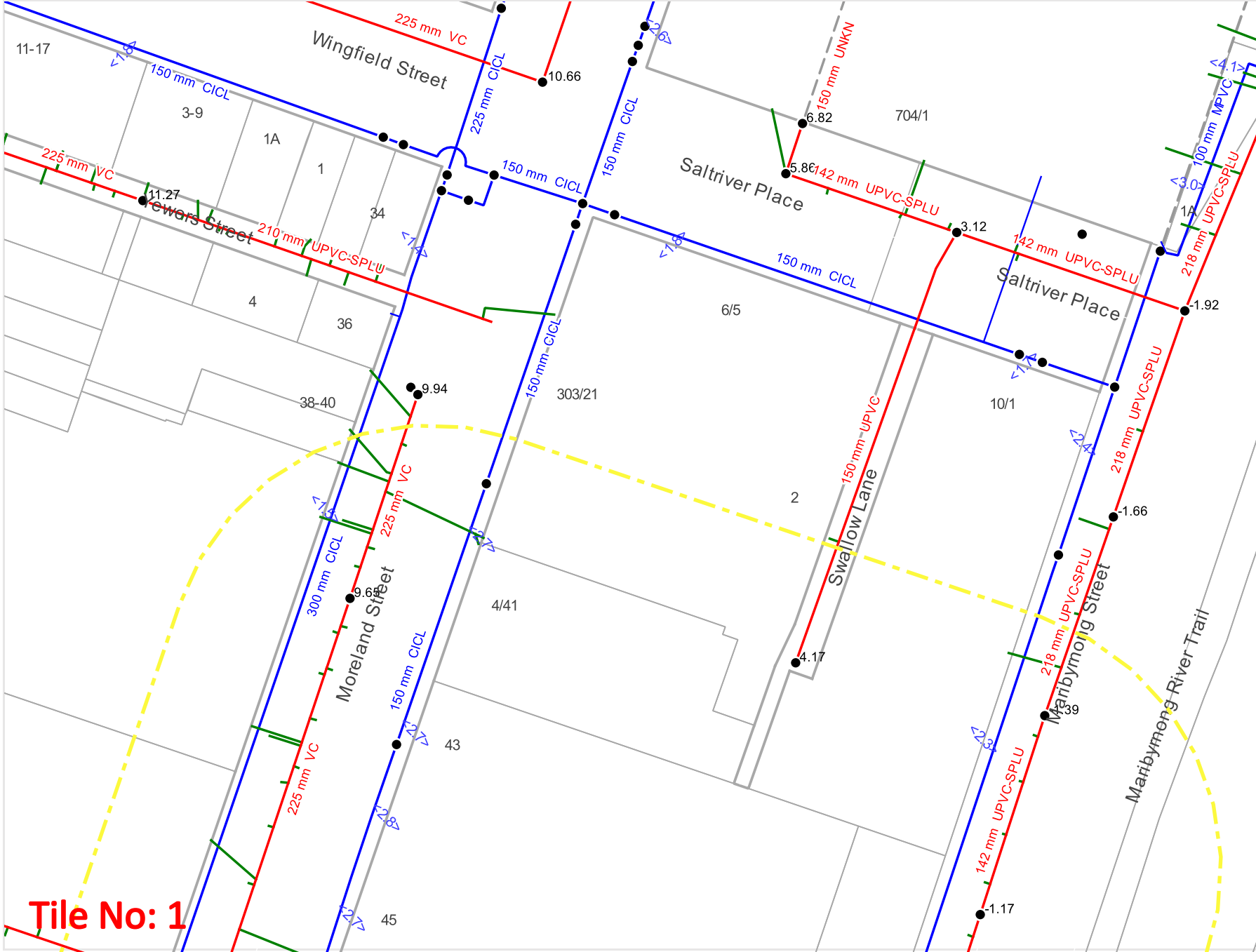
Due to the placement of Potable and Recycled pipes in the same trench, it may be difficult to distinguish the two asset types where they have been superimposed on the plans.

PLANS MUST BE PRINTED IN COLOUR



Scale: 1:2050
 Expires: 14 Nov 2023

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Legend

- Water Potable
- Water Recycled
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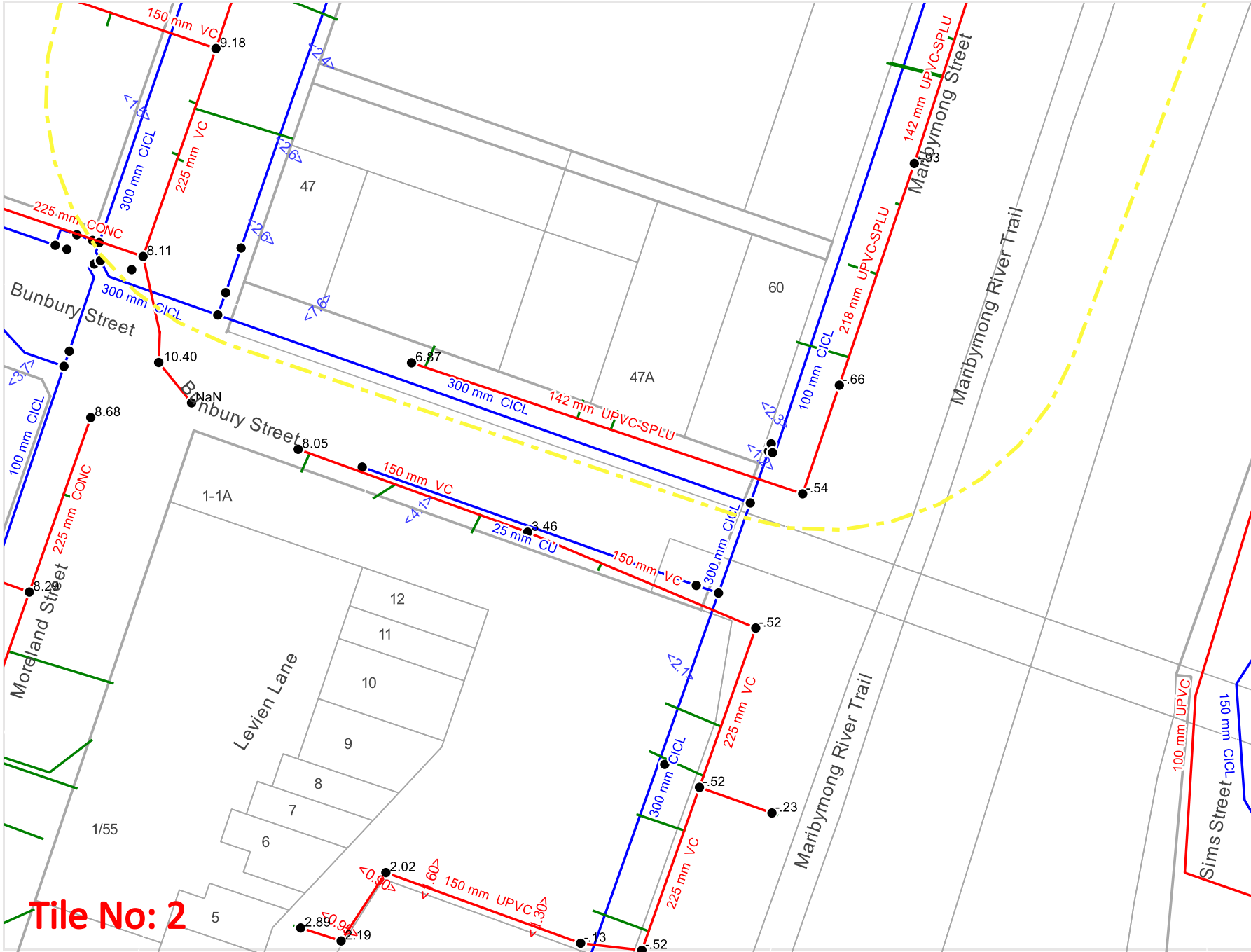
PLANS MUST BE PRINTED IN COLOUR



Scale: 1:1000
 Expires: 14 Nov 2023

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Tile No: 1



Legend

- Water Potable
- Water Recycled
- Water Raw
- Water Service Potable
- Water Service Recycled
- Sewer
- Sewer Service
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PLANS MUST BE PRINTED IN COLOUR



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Tile No: 2