Heritage Inventory number and name

FORMER BENDIGO SANITARY DEPOT H7724-0650

Date received Date accepted Hermes Number

Monday, 25 August 2025 Wednesday, 24 September 2025 216039

1. Place details

Place name:	BENDIGO SANITARY DEPOT ARTEFACT SCATTER
Heritage Inventory Number (if any):	H7724-0650
Other or former names:	Bendigo Sewage Farm & Manure Depot; Bendigo Sanitary Depot; Wellsford Sanitary Depot
Municipal Council:	
Address:	2-10 PIPER LANE, EAST BENDIGO, VIC
Geographical coordinates (GDA94 or WGS84) expressed in degrees and decimals of a degree:	
Mapsheet name and number (1:100,000 only):	

2. Cadastral location

County:	Bendigo	
	· ·	





Parish:	Sandhurst	
Township:		
Section:		
Allotment:	Allot. 2212 Parish of Sandhurst	
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	2212\PP3473	
3. Details of site ov	wner or land manager (where known)	
First Name:		
Surname:		
Business or organisation name:		
Position title:		
Address:		
Email address:		
Telephone:		
4. Details of site of	cupier (where known)	
Surname:		
Business or organisation name:		
Position title:		
Address:		
Email address:		
Telephone:		
5. Aboriginal cultural values		
Site has known Aboriginal values	YES	
Site is recorded on the Victorian	YES	

6. Current description of site

Please provide description:

The majority of the property contained only sparse historical ceramics and glass, however a concentrated scatter of artefacts (n= >50) at the location marked in the attached map was noted. This area contained a dense surface scatter, with items such as complete bottles, leather shoes, metal fragments, brick/brick fragments, glass and ceramics. Notably, several artefacts had also been recently placed inside and on top of a nearby dead tree trunk. This appears to have been done recently. Based on a preliminary assessment, the artefacts may date from the late 1800s to early 1900s.

Date recorded:	Friday, 06 June 2025
On Victorian Heritage Register	
On Heritage Overlay	
Associated sites:	No

7. Place history

Please provide a brief history of the place (at least 1 to 2 paragraphs):

The property at 2–10 Piper Lane is currently vacant Crown land. No visible surface remains of former buildings were identified during the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) survey. However, analysis of historical aerial imagery reveals that structures once stood further west on the property, with smaller outbuildings located near the historical artefact scatter identified. These buildings were demolished between 1958 and 1967.

Historical records held at the Public Record Office Victoria (PROV) identify these structures as the former Bendigo Sanitary Depot buildings associated with the Bendigo Sewage Farm and Manure Depot—also known as the Wellsford Sanitation Depot—which was officially gazetted in 1892. The land at Piper Lane formed a small portion of the original 127-acre depot site, which was expanded by an additional 227 acres in 1894.

A detailed account published in the Bendigo Independent in December 1913 described the depot as a well-managed and impressively hygienic facility located approximately 2.5 miles (4 kilometres) from the city centre. During an unannounced inspection, City Health Inspector J.E. Paynter guided a local journalist through the site, showcasing its operations in full

swing. Nightsoil pans were unloaded onto a sturdy wooden platform and transferred into vans, while workers scrubbed pans and wagons with Condy's fluid and phenyle. The air was dominated by disinfectant scents, with no offensive odours detected. In one corner, a worker treated disease-contaminated pans by dipping them into boiling tar, while a copper cauldron bubbled nearby. Adjacent to this was a blacksmith and repair shop where damaged pans were repaired and lids refitted with rubber seals to ensure airtight transport.

The depot also housed stables for approximately two dozen draught horses and a fleet of clean wagons, all prepared for daily collection. Waste was transported across a large paddock to trenches located roughly half a mile (805 metres) away. Each trench received about 12 inches (30 centimetres) of waste material from a trough before being filled in with soil. The trenching system was rotational, with older trenches covered and dry, and some areas showing lush grass growth—evidence of soil enrichment. The reporter noted minimal surface liquid and no abnormal smells, even in freshly opened trenches.

Inspector Paynter was commended for his methodical leadership and rapport with workers. He advocated for daytime collection, arguing it allowed for cleaner, more thorough service and reduced inconvenience for residents. The article concluded with a strong endorsement of the depot's operations, portraying it as a model of early 20th-century sanitation infrastructure—efficient, hygienic, and professionally run.

In the 1940s, the site was considered for development as the future Bendigo Aerodrome. Despite this proposal, the sanitation depot continued operations treating nightsoil and receiving trade refuse, well into the 1950s and possibly the 1960s.

Following the demolition of depot structures, the land has been used as open space or for grazing, likely supporting pastoral or light agricultural activities. Two historical mine shafts (Mine IDs: 208994 and 208989) are located directly west of the property, adjacent to Spring Gully Channel.

Further research into the site's earlier land use is ongoing. To date, no records have been found predating 1892, aside from its inclusion in the Barnedown West pastoral run.

8. Analysis of site (interpretation)

Include phases in the development of the site, functions and activities represented, as well as current place use:

The archaeological evidence identified during the survey indicates that the site retains a modest yet meaningful record of historical occupation and activity. While surface finds across most of the property were sparse—primarily comprising historical ceramics and glass—a concentrated artefact scatter (n= > 50) was documented at the location marked on the attached map. The potential extent of the historical site has been delineated with a yellow line on this map, based on on-site observations. However, further archaeological investigation would be required to clarify the full extent of the artefact scatter.

The historical artefact scatter included complete glass bottles, leather shoes, metal fragments, bricks and brick fragments, glass and ceramic fragments. Some items had been recently repositioned on or within a nearby dead tree trunk, suggesting modern interference unrelated to the original depositional context.

Preliminary dating of the artefacts places them approximately between the late 1800s and early 1900s, consistent with the site's historical use as a Sewage Farm and Sanitary Depot dating to 1892. Although no surface structural remains were observed during the field survey, historical aerial imagery confirms that buildings once stood west of the artefact concentration, with smaller outbuildings likely nearby. These structures were demolished between 1958 and 1967, and their absence aligns with the site's current open and undeveloped condition.

Following demolition, the land appears to have been used for grazing or light agricultural purposes. These activities may have contributed to the dispersal or degradation of archaeological materials, particularly in areas affected by trampling, erosion, or vegetation clearance. Nonetheless, the survival of a concentrated artefact scatter suggests that subsurface integrity may persist in less disturbed areas.

In summary, the artefact scatter likely reflects domestic or occupational activity associated with now-demolished structures—potentially outbuildings or workspaces linked to the former Bendigo Sanitary Depot. Alternatively, the assemblage may represent refuse disposal practices concurrent with nightsoil treatment, which was historically ploughed into the land.

9. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The site at 2–10 Piper Lane comprises a portion of former Crown land historically associated with the Wellsford Sanitation Depot or Bendigo Sewage Farm and Manure Depot, gazetted in 1892. Its establishment was a direct response to mounting public health concerns and complaints about unsanitary conditions in Bendigo during the 1870s to 1880s. The relocation of sewage treatment operations to this site marked a significant shift in the city's approach to waste management.

The artefact scatter may be associated with two overlapping historical processes:

- Refuse disposal practices: Historical records and newspaper accounts (e.g. Bendigo Advertiser, 1943) indicate that trade refuse was deposited at the sewage farm. This was due to ongoing rat infestations and broader sanitation concerns occurring in the Bendigo region. The artefacts may relate to these disposal activities and they may offer insights into the material culture of Bendigo's residents and the evolving patterns of urban waste management.
- Depot operations and occupational activity: Alternatively, the artefacts may reflect the daily routines of depot workers and the infrastructure of the sanitation depot itself. In this context, the scatter could represent domestic or

work-related refuse linked to outbuildings or workspaces that once stood nearby, as confirmed by historical aerial imagery.

How is it significant?

The site at 2–10 Piper Lane is of local historical and archaeological significance because it retains material evidence that can contribute to understanding historical sanitation practices, occupational activity, and waste disposal systems in regional Victoria. The concentrated artefact scatter identified during the CHMP survey—including complete glass bottles, glass, ceramics, leather shoes, brick and metal fragments—suggests a coherent deposit with potential subsurface integrity, despite some modern disturbance. Its proximity to the documented Bendigo Sanitary Depot/Wellsford Sanitation Depot, which operated from 1892 into the mid-20th century, strengthens the likelihood that these materials are linked either to depot operations or to refuse disposal processes. If associated with trade refuse or domestic waste, the artefacts may offer insights into the material culture of Bendigo's residents and sanitation workers, including the tools, routines, and infrastructure used in early waste management. Given the site's undeveloped condition and limited recent disturbance, there is reasonable potential for subsurface features such as trench remnants, refuse pits, or structural footings to survive in the broader area. These could provide stratified archaeological contexts suitable for controlled excavation and analysis, making the site a rare and valuable opportunity to investigate sanitation landscapes in regional Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The site is significant at the local level for its ability to illuminate Bendigo's early public health infrastructure and sanitation practices. It is directly associated with the Bendigo Sanitary Depot/Wellsford Sanitation Depot, a purpose-built facility gazetted in 1892 in response to mounting concerns over urban hygiene and waste management. Historical accounts, including a detailed 1913 inspection report, portray the depot as a model of early 20th-century sanitation—methodical, hygienic, and professionally operated. The historical artefact scatter identified during the survey may reflect either refuse disposal practices or occupational activity linked to depot operations, offering rare material insights into the lived experience of sanitation workers and the broader community's relationship with waste.

Archaeologically, the site retains integrity in a concentrated artefact scatter and may contain subsurface deposits capable of yielding further information about depot logistics, refuse handling, and environmental engineering. Its proximity to Bendigo Creek and Spring Gully Channel situates it within a historically modified landscape shaped by sludge management and drainage works. The site also reflects broader patterns of land transformation, from sanitation infrastructure to grazing and light agricultural use following the depot's closure.

10. Suggested Protection:

11. Threat

Is the place under any threat? If so, what is the threat?

The site is currently proposed for development for an industrial subdivision.

12. References / Informants

Please list books or other sources that may provide historical information about this place.

13. Attachments

- Site card supporting documents-1 WH.zip
- Site card supporting documents-2 WH.pdf

-	Spatial Extent files WH.zip
-	Application form WH.pdf
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14. Recording archaeologist's details

First Name:	
Surname:	
Business or organisation name:	Vestigio Heritage Pty Ltd
Position title:	
Business or company address:	
Email address:	
Telephone:	

15. Declaration

I state that the information I have given on this form is correct to the best of my knowledge.

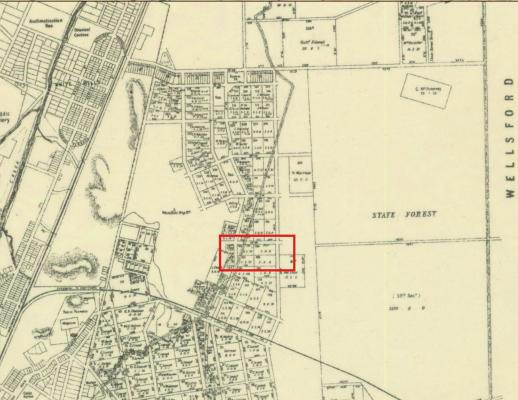


1882 Squatters Run – Barnedown West. Site location approximately circled red



This plan dates to 1926, however, it is likely depicting the region approximately in the 1880s, prior to the land being chosen for the Sewage Farm & Manure Depot site in 1892.

Site location approximately within red area.





This plan dates to 1926.

Site location approximately within red area, and formed part of the 'Sewage Farm & Manure Depot'. This plan also shows the area to the east as an extension to the depot (gazetted 1894)





File extracted from archives obtained from PROV – 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362. These files date between 1942-1943.

The Sewage Farm & Manure Depot is being proposed for the future Bendigo Aerodrome (current airport).

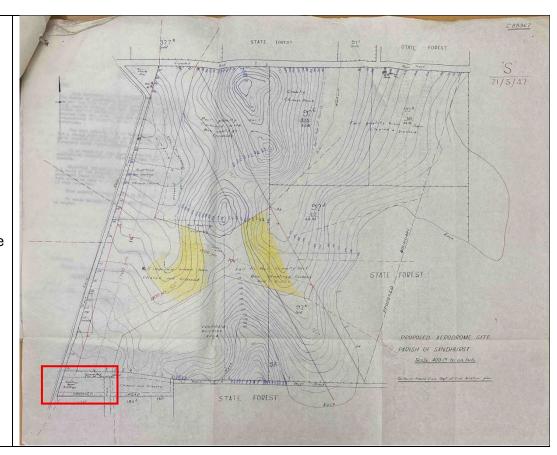




Part of the files 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362.

This plan formed part of the Department of Civil Aviation Engineer's report depicting the proposed aerodrome site.

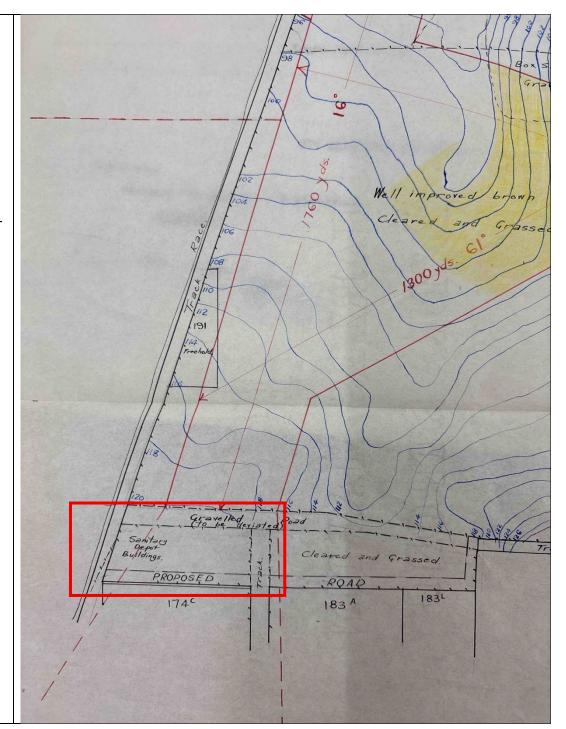
The site under assessment is outlined in red. A close up of this area is provided below.





Part of the files 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362.

Close up of the site under investigation; this survey plan locates the Sanitary Depot buildings at 2-10 Piper Lane, East Bendigo.





Part of the files 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362.

The Sanitary Depot buildings are described as being located in the 'southwest corner' of the proposed aerodrome site. The City Engineer proposes to have the buildings removed and have the sewage disposed of elsewhere.

PROPOSED AERODROME SITE
PARISH OF SANDHURST.

on litho at back of file.

C.88362.

I have interviewed the City Engineer and the Town clerk, who supplied me with the Department of Civil/Engineer's report and contour plan. Copy of the report and tracing of the contour plan marked S-21/5/42 are attached. Plan S-21/5/42 shows also general description of the area and positions of proposed runways. The work with in the Aviation Engineer's report.

SANITARY DEPOT. (Temporary Reserve.)

As most of Bendigo is sewered the amount of sewage now being deposited here is small. The City Engineer proposes that the buildings in the south-west corner be removed and the sewage disposed of elsewhere. About 135 acres comprising most of the southern half of the Reserve has been cleared and used for the disposal of sewage. Most of the remainder is timbered.

The preparation of the cleared area for the deposition of sewage was costly. The City Engineer estimates the cost at about £ 15. per acre, - a total of about £ 2,000.

I estimate its present improved value at £ 35, per acre. The whole reserved area I value as under:-

135 acres at £ 35. per acre. £ 4.725. 20 acres at £ 5. per acre. 100. 10 acres at £ 20. per acre. 200. 184 acres at £ 1. per acre. 184.

Total £ 5,209, (say£5200.)

ALLOTMENTS 92 G.H.J. and K.

These are classified 1st. at £ 1. per acre. Allotment 92H. and about half of 92G. are cleared and grassed. There is a weather-board house and outbuildings on Allotment 92h. It may however be decided to exclude the cleared area and the house from the proposed site. See paragraph 5 of the Engineer's report.

There is at present no aerodrome in the vicinity of Bendigo. A Permissive Occupancy for an Aerodrome over an area of about 90 acres, fronting Finn Street was formerly issued to the Council, and about £30,000 was spent in grading.it. However, before the completion of the work it was taken over by the Commonwealth as a site for an Ordnance Factory. The area now desired is much larger-about a square mile. The initial cost of preparing three runways as estimated by the Department of Aviation's Engineer would be about £5,000. This does not include the fourth landing strip. buildings, extensions and approach roads.

Since the Sanitary Depot is no longer required as such, I see no objection to its use for an aerodrome. I understand that in similar cases Permissive Occupancies are issued by the Department, and the same proceedure should satisfy requirements in this case. Subject to Forests report, the portions of State Forest desired could, after excision, be included.

Regarding the "Possible Future Extensions" shown on litho. The only action that the Council desires the Department to take at present is to withold the unsold land from alienation. In the event of applications to purchase being received, special consideration could be given to the Council's request.

-EW. Wahon.



Part of the files 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362.

Other features associated with the Sewage Farm are described here, including internal fences, an internal light tramway, dams, holes and depressions, drains. Dept of Civil Aviation
Engineer's Report.

NIF/IL.

PROPOSED AERODROME SITE AT BENDIGO, VICTORIA.

C. G. O.

On 27.4.1942 I inspected an area proposed for an aerodrome site about 2½ miles north-east of Bendigo in company with the Mayor of Bendigo (Cr. A.J.Anderson) and the City Engineer (Mr.S.C.Moore).

- F.B.Martin, who requested that a contour survey be made to determine the possibilities of the site. A contour survey has since been carried out and is illustrated on plan D-2144. The information given by the contour of extensions up to 7,000 feet with approaches that could be made reasonably good.
 - A considerable amount of earthworks is necessary to reduce the landing strips to grades of approximately 1 in 100 and construction over most of the area and there is no rock to be shifted. The area is not be necessary.
 - 4. While the contour survey indicates the possible landing strips, it is not detailed enough to enable earthworks to be calculated and more survey information would be required along the landing strips to determine the actual cost of construction.
 - The land is a City Council Sanitary Reserve over part of the area and the remainder except for some private property which could is therefore not an appreciable factor in the cost of the preparation of the site. The part of the Council Reserve, which has been treated with the sanitary refuse, has an excellent couch grass mat, this covers an area of about 127 acres.
 - and the contour plan D-2144.

 Details of the site are given on the attached report sheet

Suggested possible 1st. stage construction.

If the site is to be developed, it is suggested that three landing strips be prepared as shown enclosed by blue line on the photostat approach path of 1 in 40.

The 16 strip of a length of 1,760 yards required comparatively little earthwork to reduce it to grades not more than 1 in 100 but earthwork is necessary east of the intersection of the 106 and 61 an

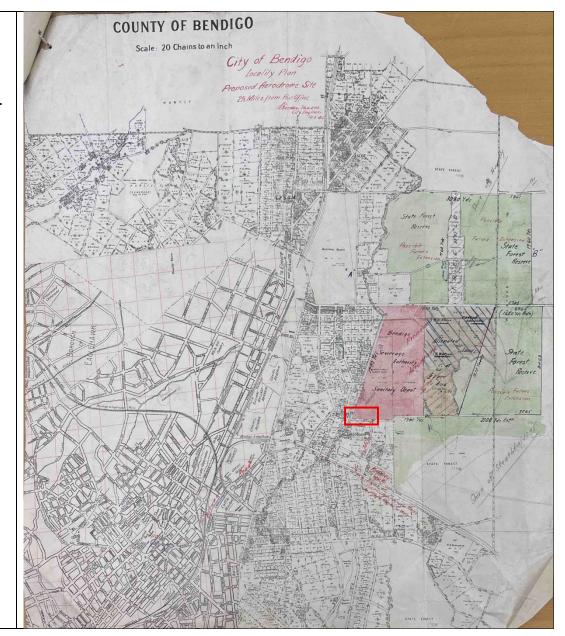
- 8. From the contour plan, the areas shown tinted yellow require to be graded, to considerably reduce the slopes. It is advisable to reduce all longitudinal grades in the area involved in first stage construction to approximately 1 in 100.
- The preparation involves removal of internal fences, railway lines etc., clearing and grubbing of trees, bushes, stumps etc., filling and consolidation of dams, holes and depressions, grading out of unsuitable slopes, bringing the prepared surface to a smooth even finish, grassing where necessary, and rolling to consolidate. It is necessary to remove the sanitary depot. Cut-off drains could be constructed later if found to be necessary.
 - The approaches should be cleared at least within the area indicated by the red lines on the photostat D-2144) to give clear approach to 1 in 40. It is advisable to entirely remove timber on the approaches where the landing strips are likely to be extended. This avoids necessary work later.

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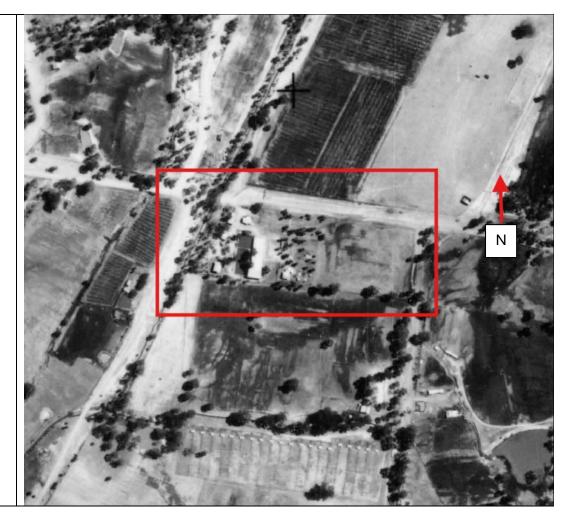
Part of the files 'Proposed Aerodrome Bendigo – Parish of Sandhurst', C88362.

Plan of proposed aerodrome site.





1947 aerial showing Sanitary Depot buildings, as confirmed in the Department of Civil Aviation Engineer's report and plan.





1958 aerial showing a more close up look of the Sanitary Depot buildings



1967 aerial showing the Sanitary Depot buildings have since been demolished



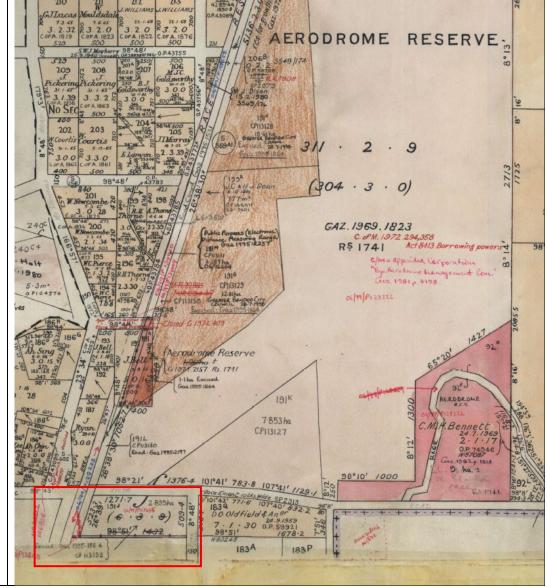


1978 aerial showing the land remained vacant and likely used for pastoral activity since then. The development of land to the north for the proposed aerodrome can be seen underway.





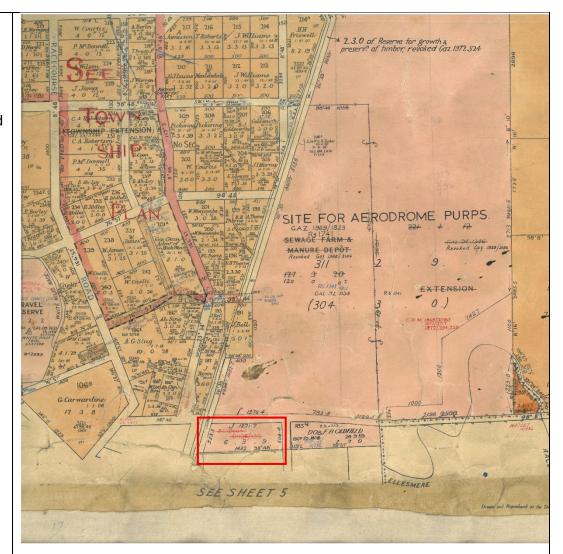
This latest plan shows the site under investigation (in red) was later reserved as Crown Allotment 191J and gazetted in 1995.





Undated plan provided by Bendigo Historical Society.

The name J. C. Dean has been written and crossed out (in red) across allotment 191J.





Victorian
Government Gazette
1995 page 1864.
Although it appears
the site has always
remained vacant and
has not been
developed as part of
the Bendigo
Aerodrome.

1864 G 28 20 July 1995

RAINBOW—The temporary reservation by Order in Council of 28 April 1897 of an area of 366.54 hectares of land in the Township of Rainbow, Parish of Werrap (formerly mallee allotment 22 and part of mallee allotment 23, Parish of Werrap) as a site for Timber and Water Supply purposes, revoked as to part by various Orders, so far only as the portion containing 5.039 hectares indicated by hatching on the plan published in the Victoria Government Gazette on 22 June 1995—page 1527—(Rs 191).

SANDHURST—The temporary reservation by Order in Council of 10 June 1969 of an area of 126.08 hectares of land in the Parish of Sandhurst as a site for Aerodrome purposes so far only as—

- (a) the portion containing 2.899 hectares shown as Crown Allotment 191J, Parish of Sandhurst on Certified Plan No. 113132 lodged in the Central Plan Office; and
- (b) the portions containing 25 hectares, more or less as indicated by hatching on the plan published in the Victoria Government Gazette on 22 June 1995—page 1527—(Rs 1741).

SANDHURST—The temporary reservation by Order in Council of 6 June 1974 of an area of 1·26 hectares, more or less, being Crown Allotment 191A, Parish of Sandhurst as a site for Aerodrome purposes, so far only as the portion containing 1·1 hectares, more or less, as indicated by hatching on the plan published in the Victoria Government Gazette on 22 June 1995—page 1527—(Rs 1741).