

Built to Last

An historical and archaeological survey
of Dry Stone Walls
in Melbourne's Western Region.



Gary Vines

Melbourne's Living Museum of the West Inc.

1990

Funded by the National Estate Grant Program,

BUILT TO LAST

An historical and archaeological
survey of Dry Stone Walls in
Melbourne's Western Region.

Gary Vines

Melbourne's Living Museum
of the West Inc.

1990

Funded by the National Estate Grants Scheme.

BUILT TO LAST

An historical and archaeological survey
of dry stone walls in Melbourne's Western Region.

Gary Vines

Copyright Melbourne's Living Museum
of the West incorporated.
P.O. Box 60, Highpoint City, Victoria, 3032
1990

ISBN 0 947308 17 2

Cover illustration: Dry stone wall at
"Greystones" Bacchus Marsh, built around
the 1870s. Photograph: P. Haffenden

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	Page 4
1. Introduction	5
Recommendations	5
Study area	7
Management of the Study	8
Aims and Objectives	9
2. Historical background	10
Stone walls in other countries	10
Wall building in Australia	13
The local scene	17
3. Survey of stone walls	20
Method	20
Summary of Sites	23
4. Discussion	25
Nature of the landscape	25
Principles of construction	27
Typology of walls in the region	29
Factors effecting location	33
Factors effecting preservation	34
5. Conclusion	35
6. Glossary	37
7. References	38
APPENDIX A. Site record sheets	40
APPENDIX B. Reduced maps showing location of recorded walls and type codes of other surveyed walls	
APPENDIX C. Samples of historic documents relating to dry stone walls.	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Over a number of years I have learnt about dry stone walls from talking to many people in the National Trust, Museum of Victoria and farmers from the Western District. More recently, Francis Overmars and John Morton of Mt. Cottrell have provided local information on dry stone walls in their district.

I would also like to thank Rod McLelland, Murray Walker and Iain Stuart who took part in the advisory committee of the project for their advice on the management of the study and comments on the report.

Melbourne's Living Museum of the West received a grant of \$5000 from the Victorian National Estate Program 1987/88 to carry out this study. Without this contribution, the work would not have been possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

I am a dry stone waller
All day I dry stone wall
Of all appalling callings
Dry stone walling's worst of all

Pam Ayres

The plains to the west of Melbourne are flat, windy and mostly treeless. In some areas, practically the only features to break the horizon are the dry stone walls laboriously thrown up from the stone that once littered the surface of the plain. As such they are a part of the landscape which tells at once of a natural history of volcanic creation and cultural history of human modification. The surviving stone walls in Australia preserve physical remains of the past and provide a link to our European and specifically British and Irish inheritance.

Melbourne's Living Museum of the West obtained funds through the Victorian National Estate Program 1987/88 and began a survey of dry stone walls in the Western Region of Melbourne in 1989. The purpose of the project is to provide a record of the walls which cover much of the rural land in the region and develop a method of recording them. Background research, field recording and analysis are employed to address the questions of who built the walls, when they were built, how they were built and to what purpose. In addition to this, an assessment has been made of the relative significance of the walls studied in order to make recommendations for their management and preservation.

The report also provides a typological classification and recording method which can be applied to the recording and assessment of dry stone walls in other places.

Recommendations

The following individual sites are regarded as of regional and state significance and should be included on the Register of the National Estate:

- 011. East side of Faulkner' or Shanahan's Road
- 012. Mt Cottrell farm walls.
- 020. Deanside dam. this may be incorporated into the existing classification of the Deanside woolshed and farm buildings.
- 028. Ripley Road -part of the Chirnside/Staughton boundary wall.
- 029. Greystones, The homestead perimeter wall to be included as part of the existing classification of "Greystones".

In addition the following area should be added to the Register of the National Estate as an important landscape of regional and state significance.

- 023 and 024. Truganina landscape including the recorded walls 023 and 024, other less significant walls and ruined bluestone buildings.

A further and more general recommendation is that relevant responsible planning and local government authorities address the problems of attrition and atrophy of stone walls. An appropriate body to co-ordinate these groups might be the Western Region Commission as it has a greater area of concern than individual councils and could provide a referral service to owners of walls looking for skilled tradesmen for repairing them or sources of financial support. However the individual councils may also use their powers under the Planning and Environment Act to include significant walls in their local Planning Schemes.

Those walls recommended for inclusion on local planning schemes are:

- 011. Melton Shire, East side of Fauikner' or Shanahan's Road
- 012. Melton Shire, Mt Cottrell farm walls.
- 020. Melton Shire, Deanside dam,
- 023 and 024. Melton Shire and Werribee City, Truganina landscape including the recorded walls 023 and 024, other less significant walls and ruined bluestone buildings.
- 028. Bacchus Marsh Shire, Ripley Road -part of the Chirnside/Staughton boundary wall.
- 029. Bacchus Marsh Shire, Greystones homestead perimeter wall.

In addition to these walls a number of less significant sites were recorded. The following is a list of all walls recorded in each of the municipalities in the region:

City of Altona

- 001 off Princess Highway Brooklyn.

Shire of Bacchus Marsh

- 017 Dog Trap Gully Rd. Bacchus Marsh
- 028 Ripley Rd. Balliang East
- 029 Greystone. Bacchus Marsh

City of Keilor

- 016 Brimbank Park, Keilor

Shire of Melton

- 011 Fauikners Rd. Mt. Cottrell
- 012 Mt. Cottrell, Mt. Cottrell
- 018 Leake's Rd
- 019 Taylors Rd. Rockbank
- 020 "Deanside" Dam, Rockbank
- 021 Beatty's Rd. Rockbank
- 022 Boundary Rd. Mt. Cottrell

City of Sunshine

013 Station Rd. Mt. Derrimut
014 Riding Boundary Rd. Derrimut
015 Boundary Rd. Truganina

City of Werribee

002 Leake's Rd. Truganina
003 " " "
004 Wood's Rd. " "
005 " " "
006 " " "
007 " " "
008 Boundary Rd. Laverton
009 Doherty's Rd. " "
010 " " "
023 Truganina
024 " "
025 Doherty's Rd. Truganina
026 Rosegrange, Truganina
027 " " "

The various public works authorities whose activities affect dry stone walls should also be made aware of the significance of walls in their area of responsibility. Widening of roads, construction of underground pipelines, water and sewerage mains, service roads and kerbs and redevelopment of rural properties should be conducted with their effect on dry stone walls taken into consideration.

Wall no 001 is on Crown land and should be maintained and managed by the Department of Conservation and Environment in conjunction with the Laverton Grasslands Reserve. (see McDougall 1987:36)

Wall 016 is on land owned by the Board of Works and should be maintained and managed with a view to possible restoration and interpretation of a part of the wall, as part of the Brimbank Park management plan.

Study area

The study area is basically confined to "The Western Region" which includes the municipalities of Altona, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Footscray, Keilor, Melton, Sunshine, Williamstown, and Werribee. However, in practice, it was found in preliminary surveying that no farm walls survived in Essendon, Footscray or Williamstown and so these areas were not extensively surveyed.

The actual area of interest was the open grasslands of the basalt country generally referred to as the Werribee or Keilor Plains. The study area location is shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 1. Location of the Study area



Management of the study

The study was funded by a National Estate Grant of \$5,000 and was carried out by the Living Museum of the West. The principal researcher was Gary Vines who recorded the sites and prepared this report. An advisory committee of experts in the field was convened to assist in the planning of the project. Committee members were:

Iain Stuart
Rod McLelland
Murray Walker
Gary Vines

Victoria Archaeological Survey
National Trust of Victoria
Ephemera Society of Victoria
Living Museum of the West

Aims and Objectives

Clearing and subdivision of the land has made an irreversible impact on the environment. Fencing of properties is often the most obvious built evidence of the history of settlement in rural areas. The alignment of fencing reflects both the property boundaries and the land use within each property. Dry stone walling is just one form of fencing, but because of the short life of other fence types walls tend to be of greater age and so provide a better indication of historical fencing patterns.

This study aims to identify and record historical stone walls in the region in order to examine factors relating to land use and subdivision and the technology of wall construction. This is best seen in the location and distribution of walls. Other factors which are examined are the types or styles of construction, their size and their function, the ethnic or local origin of wall builders and whether this can be identified in terms of the style of wall.

As clearance of walls continues, whether for urban development or renewal of farm fencing, a valuable and picturesque feature of the landscape is slowly disappearing. Study of walls and recognition of their contribution to the history and landscape of the region is necessary in order to improve their chances of survival. There is also a need for a regional study so walls can be documented and evaluated in a broad context and with comparisons to national and international examples.

The project also aims to provide a model which can be used to develop strategies for recording, analysis and conservation of walls in other areas. The assessment of significance of sites and the procedure for their recording and documentation has been carried out in accordance with the criteria as set down by the Burra Charter and guidelines of Australian ICOMOS.

The recently amended criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission for the inclusion of items on the National Estate Register was also consulted.

The photographic record and research notes are lodged in Melbourne's Living Museum of the West's Resource Centre. The completed report and site recording forms have been lodged with the State Library of Victoria, National Trust of Victoria, National Estate Commission, Heritage Branch of the Department of Conservation and the Environment, Historic Places Branch of Conservation and Environment and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

STONE WALLS OTHER COUNTRIES

Stone walls are known from almost all the countries of Europe and Asia and dry-stone techniques can be seen in structures as diverse as American Indian fish traps, African tribal fortresses, Tibetan monasteries and prehistoric Maltese temples.

However, the most common use of dry-stone construction methods has been in building farm walls.

Until the sixteenth century, much of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland was unfenced open pasture and cultivated field strips. Construction of stone farm enclosures and other types of walls has been occurring since prehistoric times but large scale wall building only really began during the wool boom of the mid 1500s to accommodate the increase and improvement of flocks.

Pressure on land, as farming became more intensive and extensive in the late eighteenth century, led to the great period of enclosures when the extent of each settlement's common land was defined and fenced for the first time. Grazing and arable land were both affected by development of farm machinery that needed large fields for optimum use and by a sharply increased demand for food and clothing from the growing industrial towns. As gentlemen appropriated the occupation of farming from the peasants they exercised their property rights to the full, excluding common grazing and establishing the great enclosure movement of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This was the golden age of professional wallers working to surveyor's specifications and travelling all over the country building thousands of miles of walls. During this time walling became a recognized specialist craft and sophisticated techniques were established to make it possible to build sound walls at considerable speed.

By 1850 virtually all the agricultural walls had been built and the methods developed in the eighteenth century have remained virtually unchanged today. (Garner 1984:5-6)

The dry stone wall districts of England have a remarkably similar pattern of development. The earliest irregular homestead walls are surrounded by 16th century "intakes" and the majestic 18th century walls are generally furthest from settlements. Styles vary according to a number of factors; the available rock type, local tradition, end use, and local environment are probably the most influential.



Plate 1. Stone walls in the Pennines District of England. (from Garner 1984:5)

Some of the main walling areas in England and elsewhere are:

Cotswold/Mendip

A belt of limestone runs through south central England providing the characteristic material of the evenly finished walls of the Cotswolds which because of poor small stone placed along rather than into the wall, are regarded as of inferior technique.

Pennines

Limestone, shale and sandstone are used in the Penines to build sturdy but untidy walls, a consequence of the general lack of larger stone for throughs. The blocky sandstone in the south west, however, makes regular coursing possible and the rough stone provides good adhesion.

Lake District

The complex geology of the Lake District results in a wide variety of walls from the conventional limestone walls of the south east to the upright slate slab fences near Ambleside. The district also has one of the few extensive areas of volcanic stone used in walls with the typically irregular size and shape.

Devon/Cornwall

Unusual techniques are employed in the south west of England to help bind small stone including partial mortaring, growing turf on the top and facing earth banks with stone.

Scotland

The "Galloway dykes" of the south west of Scotland use a wide variety of stone for "March dykes" on boundary walls and lower "course dykes" in internal paddocks mostly for pasturing sheep.

Wales

Generally, Welsh walls demonstrate less craftsmanship because there was never the same tradition of professional wallers. Technique is lacking in the sandstone and limestone walls of south Wales but the mountain walls of Gwynedd are among the most impressive in Britain. Slate is the common material in quarrying districts with thin uprights used for slab fences.

Ireland

The absence of regular, easily worked stone accounts for the rough appearance of many Irish walls. Single walls similar to the Galloway form are common in the west of County Clare and Galway where many walls were built as part of sustenance schemes to alleviate local poverty. (Brooks 1977:6-22, Garner 1984:15-25)

New Zealand

Like Victoria, dry stone walls are found in volcanic areas throughout New Zealand. These are often built by farmers without particular expertise but professionally built walls are quite common also. Most walls appear to have been built between the 1850s and 1870s when there was a change from grazing sheep to cattle and dairy farming. (Higham 1986:60)



Plate 2. Example of "single" wall common in the Galloway district of Scotland.

WALL BUILDING IN AUSTRALIA

In Australia, dry stone walls appear to have been constructed, in most cases, by immigrants familiar with the type of fencing in their own countries.

In 1826 a commentator on the developments in the new colony of New South Wales reported that he knew of no example of dry stone walling having been erected in the colony. (Atkinson 1926:94) However, in subsequent years, walls were commonly erected where settlers had the resources and convenient supplies of stone. Examples of stone walls near Robertson in N.S.W. show considerable stylistic parallel with walls in the Yorkshire Dales of England. In Kingston, Norfolk Island, there is a fine example of a wall built from coral rock which has been fashioned into a structure with even coursing and smooth vertical sides. This style of wall is typical of the slaty country of Britain, particularly Wales and Huddersfield, Yorkshire. Walls in the New South Wales southern highlands near Bungonia have been built in the "Manx style" in which the stones are packed with earth. (Kerr 1984:11)

Tasmania has a rich and diverse collection of dry stone walls. "Plassey", the small Georgian house of c.1838 at Campbell Town features walls around its garden which are possibly contemporary with the house. The 1845-8 "Spikey Bridge" near Swansea demonstrates another form of dry stone construction in its massive battered embankment with arched culvert and buttresses. Again, "Sherwood" homestead near Bothwell from 1842 is accompanied by fine dry stone walls with massive coping stones. (Australian Heritage Commission 1983:7/10,7/24,3/104)

In the Western District of Victoria around the Camperdown-Purumbeet area, the Manifold family were responsible for employing Scottish wall builders to construct very sophisticated walls designed to keep rabbits out of their pastures. These walls employed various techniques such as overhanging copings, projecting steps, excavated foundations, and plugging to allow rabbits to get out of the fields but at the same time prevent them getting back into the fields. (see Plate 3.) The Bessiebellie sheep station preserves a fine example of a dry stone walled sheep wash and yards demonstrating the methods used before the abandonment of sheep washing in favour of wool scouring in around 1880. (Australian Heritage Commission 1983:3/104, McLeiland 1988)

There are also a mixture of basalt and limestone walls in the Koroit and Port Fairy area of the Western District.

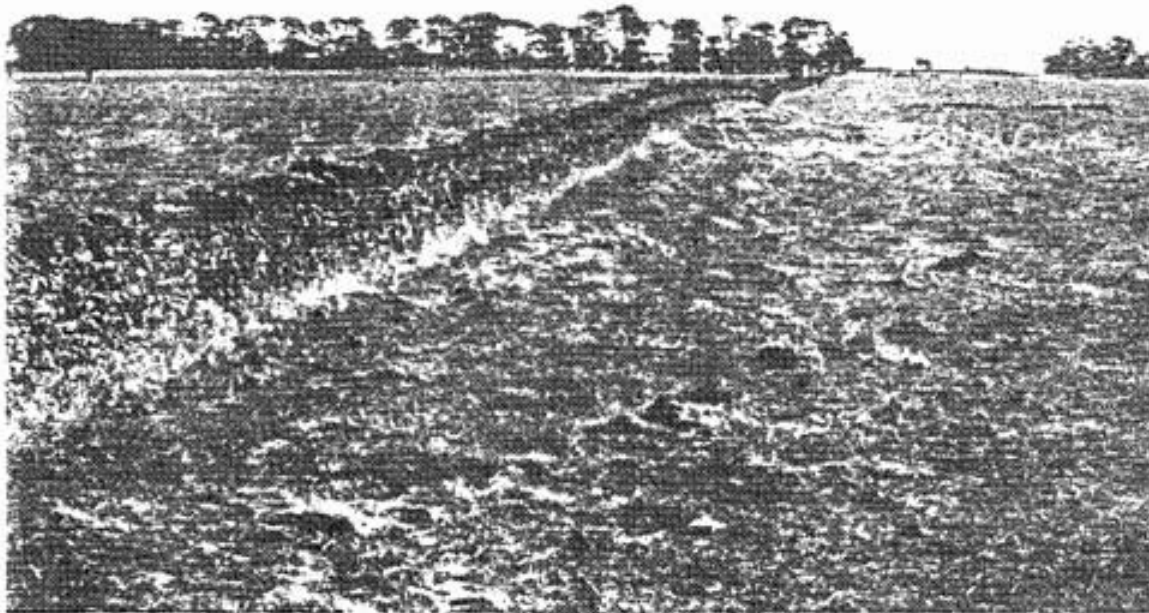


Plate 3. Drystone wall at "Purumbeet" Camperdown Victoria.

In the Yandoit-Daylesford area, Swiss Italian immigrants constructed stone walls in a style which is reflected in their own stone houses. Double walls with almost vertical sides and sometimes without coping demonstrate the heritage of the builders. (Field work by G. Vines)

North of Melbourne in a small area centred around what used to be called Westgarthtown and is now the Thomastown/Epping/Wollert district, a tight-knit band of German immigrants established a farming community which was almost a replica of a German village from the Sorbian district. Stone walls in this area are common around small fields and farm yards and their construction mirrors that of the early bluestone buildings constructed by the German settlers. (Wuchatsch 1985)

In many parts of the Central Goldfields, walling for houses, fences, retaining walls in mine excavations and industrial processes are widespread. Maldon, Castlemaine, the Welsh Village near Chewton and other areas which have escaped later redevelopment preserve examples of gold mining related walls.



Plate 4. Stone wall near Yandoit, Central Victoria.

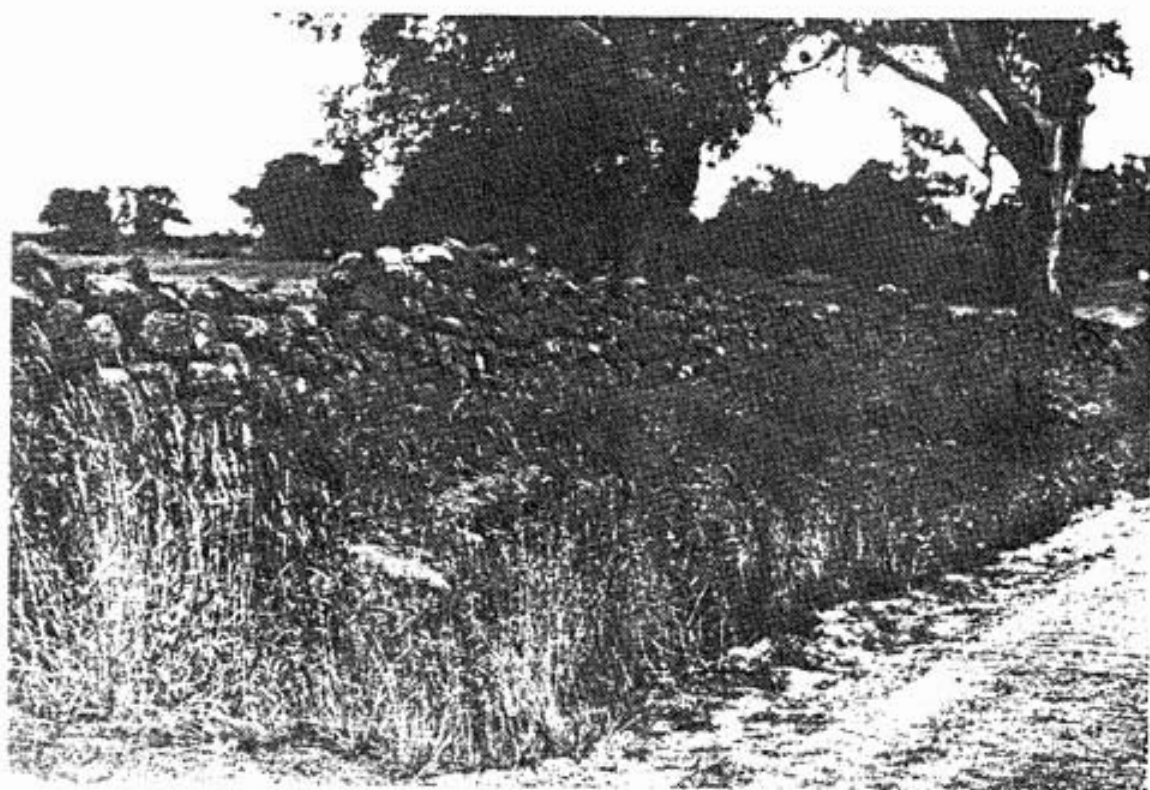


Plate 5. Stone wall on Epping Road near Wollert, Victoria.



Plate 6. Stone Wall built from sandstone near Chewton, Victoria.

The first evidence of large scale wall building in Victoria occur in the surveys of squatters' pre-emptive rights in the 1840s. Often occupying thousands of acres of land on leases the Squatters appear to have had walls constructed on the sections they purchased to provide small holding paddocks for stock, define their boundaries and present a prestigious outlook to their properties.

The establishment of these large pastoral properties in the 1840s and 50s quickly divided the plains between a small number of owners. In Western Victoria sheep and cattle appear to have had distinct grazing areas with the cattle occupying the wetter pastures in the valleys and sheep being confined to the drier stony rises. A wall at Camperdown purportedly marked the boundary between the sheep and cattle country in the 1850s. It is of massive proportions standing 5 feet high and 5 feet wide at the base. different fencing was required for sheep and cattle. Some very tall walls around 6 or 7 feet high were built to discourage the animals from leaning over to reach greener pastures and in the process dislodging the coping stones. (McLelland 1988)

From the mid 1860s stone walls became more common after land sales and the later Selection Acts encouraged more secure land tenure and required certain improvements to the selection as part of the conditions for land grants and sales. Evidence appears in the selection files of the Department of Crown Lands for wall construction in the form of valuations and letters detailing length and type of fencing.

As land was surveyed, fence lines were pegged out and walls built to the surveyors' specifications with varying results. For example, the surveyors report on Williamstown racecourse showed "the position of the stone wall to be wonderfully correct [but] the encroachment on the road is by the racecourse enclosure..." (The outbreak of sheep scab in the Western District in 1854 gave further impetus to wall building. (Kerr 1984:14))

The timber and wire fencing with low stone walls at the base which are common in Melbourne's West are also found in the Western District of Victoria and in Tasmania. (Kerr 1984:14, McLelland 1988)

THE LOCAL SCENE

Although settlers from the Port Phillip Association and later immigrants took up pastoral runs on most of what is now Melbourne's Western Region by the late 1830s, they conducted their estates on principles of shepherding which left little physical evidence. Shepherds, living in small huts scattered across the plains, watched the flocks and moved them around open pastures to take advantage of localized grass growth. In 1841, 204 shepherds were employed west of Sydney Road on 39 holdings comprising 75% of both shepherds and sheep stations in the Port Phillip District. They also played the most important role of protecting the flocks from attacks by Aborigines and wild dogs. (Peei 1974:19)

Once these two threats had been minimized (generally through extermination or relocation) the need for shepherds was reduced. However, it was the shortage of labour created by the gold rushes from the early 1850s which led to the initial enclosure of pastures. This was also a period when laws relating to the ownership and sale of land were under review with an emphasis on closer settlement and greater use of land for agriculture and pastoralism.

Stone walls in the Western Region of Melbourne appear to date predominantly from shortly after the first land sales in the district. By the mid 1850s certain parts of the region had been sold in small lots, particularly near the small townships of Rockbank, Kororoit Creek (now Deer Park), Truganina and Mt. Cottrell. The first tasks of these property owners were defining their boundaries, clearing their fields of the basalt boulders scattered by volcanic eruptions, and fencing their properties to keep their own stock in and unwanted intruders out.

Until the 1880s, a large proportion of the land in Melbourne's West was in the hands of only three families. The Chirnsides, Staughtons and Clarkes held between them, between 1/3 and 1/2 of the land between the Maribyrnong and Little Rivers. (Peei 1974:59-60)

1. (Lands File plan No 590/38377 1.5.1891)

Fencing requirements on these vast estates were quite different to the small farms created from the 1850s onward. Paddocks were measured in the hundreds of acres, often only limited by surveyed roads, and even then, many roads were closed and incorporated into the adjoining paddocks - much to the annoyance of local farmers. A major occupation on the Chirnside run in the 1870s was building and repairing the wall which formed part of the boundary with the Staughton's estate. As always, the perimeter walls of the properties were more important than internal paddock fencing. (Ronald nd:62)

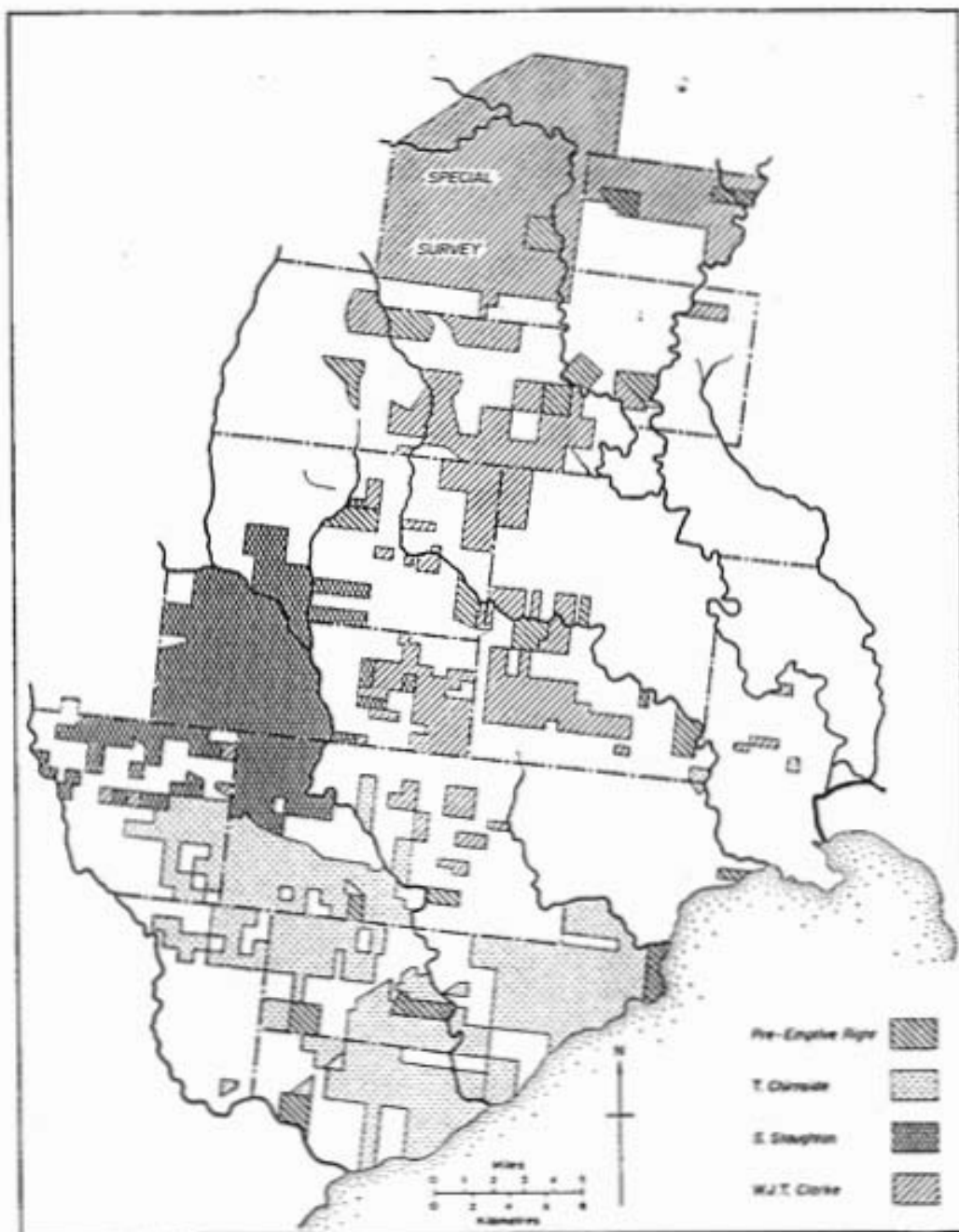


Fig 2. Crown land purchases by the big 3 landowners in Melbourne's West. (from Peel 1974:60).

Whatever the farming type, fences were required to separate livestock from crops and livestock from livestock. These comprised boundary fences to prevent stock straying from one property to another, subdivision fences and yards to control stock within the property and fences to protect the homestead and its gardens.

The type of fence adopted was primarily determined by the materials most readily available. Split timber post and rail fencing was most popular despite the introduction of fencing wire in the 1850s and with the fall in the price of labour following the gold rushes, it remained competitive. Where timber was at hand, post and rail or a combination of post, rail and wire was used. Obviously if stone was plentiful it would be used and if necessary, combined with timber and wire or hedges. (Peel 1974:108)

An idea of the relative costs of different forms of fencing can be gained by looking at the case of Sunbury, close to good timber at Mt Macedon and also on the edge of the stony country. Typical fencing costs at Sunbury during the years 1864-8 were:

4 rails fence	1 pound 12 shillings per chain
2 rails and 3 wires	1 " 6 " " "
stone wall	1 " 14 " " "

If stone walls were only marginally more expensive in such a location, in somewhere like Rockbank at least 30 km. from the edge of the Wombat Forest, stone could well have been the cheapest choice. The 1860s were a time of cheap labour and labour was basically the only cost in dry stone wall construction when stone was abundant. By 1880 the cost of erecting a stone wall was still reckoned at about 30 shillings per chain but the introduction of barbed wire had by then reduced the cost of ordinary fencing by minimizing the amount of material necessary. (Peel 1974:108)

However, quotes for building stone walls for the New Cambridge school (Rockbank) in 1877 ranged from 37 pounds to 19 pounds 17 shillings for about 4 chains of wall and 3 gates. Walling was quoted at around 5 pounds per chain. The much higher cost was probably due to the greater quality and height of the walls and the need for all of the stone to be carted some distance.²¹

From the 1880s greater mechanization of farming and the break-up of the big estates through closer settlement and later soldier settlement schemes, drastically changed the pattern of field enclosures. On the one hand, more land could be put under the plough for cultivation of crops, mainly hay, and improvement in pasture, requiring larger fields than the few acres previously cropped by each farmer. On the other hand, closer settlement required subdivision of the great pastoral runs and consequent building of many more fences.

3. SURVEY OF STONE WALLS

METHOD

Background research

Mapping and recording of walls was carried out according to a functional, stylistic and constructional typology established in the course of the study and from an assessment of similar recording projects in the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Of particular use were the guide to walling produced by the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, (Brooks 1977) and a thesis from New Zealand, (Higham 1986)

Background research was conducted for historical references to walls and properties. These included:

- crown land selection files: details of improvements to properties
- council minutes: references to stone fencing contracts
- schools correspondence: frequent requests for fencing
- Roads Board files: especially the inquiry into closed roads.

Aerial photographs and historical maps were examined to identify intermediate changes in the pattern of walls. Dry stone walls can be identified on larger scale aerial photographs but some practice in recognition is required to distinguish between types of fences. Generally only the larger self standing walls can be clearly identified while fences of composite material or incorporating hedges present difficulty. Since much of the clearance of walls has occurred since the Second World War the earliest aerial photographs are invaluable in showing walls in what was probably their greatest extent. The 1933 ordnance survey maps also have walls marked in many instances and can be compared to photographs and recent maps in order to plan fieldwork.

Local people, property owners, wall builders, etc. were consulted for knowledge of construction techniques, history of walls and background. However, time constraints were such that only a precursory assessment could be made of each of these types of sources in order to identify them as suitable for use in researching the history of dry stone walls.

The most promising of the sources are the Crown Lands Selection Files at the Public Records Office. When suitable documents are included in a particular file, eg. schedules of improvements to the property or letters of explanation to the Lands Department, it is sometimes possible to identify the date of construction, the current value and in some cases, whether professional wallers were employed and what standard of construction was used. ¹³

3. See for example, VPRS 5714/990 for the Dodds Estate in Keilor, Appendix C.

Recording

A recording system was developed in consultation with the Victoria Archaeological Survey and National Trust to address the stated aims. An example of the recording form is provided in Fig. 3 and following is a description of the procedure for recording walls and filling out the form.

DRYSTONE WALL RECORDING FORM

The basic method for recording stone walls involves a combination the recording form and copies of the 1:25000 topographic maps. A consecutive reference number (REF. NO.) on each recording form will be marked on the map to identify each recorded wall.

Additional locational information can be included. For example, the name of the wall the road runs along side, which side of the road, property boundaries, topographic features, or whatever the wall appears to have reference to.

A PHOTOGRAPH will be included to show construction details if possible. Other photographs showing different views, features, etc. may be included where appropriate.

The DESCRIPTION is intended to identify a distinct section of wall which can be recognized by its uniform construction and style. Therefore, the LENGTH is of the identified uniform section.

One or more STONE TYPES may be circled. These may be relevant to the construction method.

The MATERIAL will probably always be basalt. Basalt refers to the ubiquitous volcanic rock produced in effusive eruptions, ie the rock of slow lava flows. Scoria is the lighter vesicular volcanic stone produced in explosive eruptions.

STONE SIZE should indicate the average size of the largest, medium and smallest stones. Measurements should be taken of the greatest dimension of each. Although subjective, this gives a general idea of both the size of stones and the range in sizes. If possible the percentage of stone in each size group should be included

THROUGHSTONES are indicated as partial (ie not completely through the wall) flush with the surface or projecting. Height of the throughstones from the ground is taken to their bottom surface. If they are not at regular heights they will be random. The distance between them is the interval.

PLUGGING involves filling the gaps with small pieces of usually broken stone.

The presence or absence of COPING stones should be indicated. Size and amount of overhang are marked on the diagram.

Any other SPECIAL FEATURES such as the incorporation of posts, rails, wire, stiles etc. should be included in this section.

The DIMENSIONS of the various parts of the wall should be marked in the diagram along with any other features visible in the cross section. Eg. unusual throughstones or other details of construction. The height of the coping and the main part of the wall should be measured separately. If no coping exists, measurements should be omitted. The angle of slope should be measured in degrees from the horizontal, so a vertical wall will be 90 degrees.

Any aspects of the ENVIRONMENT surrounding the wall should be included if they can be seen as relevant to the analysis. The amount of FIELDSTONE and the general type of LAND FORM are indicated, along with any other factors, eg. rock outcrops, changes in vegetation, depressions.

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST
 DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

Ref. No. _____
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date ____/____/____

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME _____ NO _____
 GRID REF. _____ TO _____

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPH

DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL _____ metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

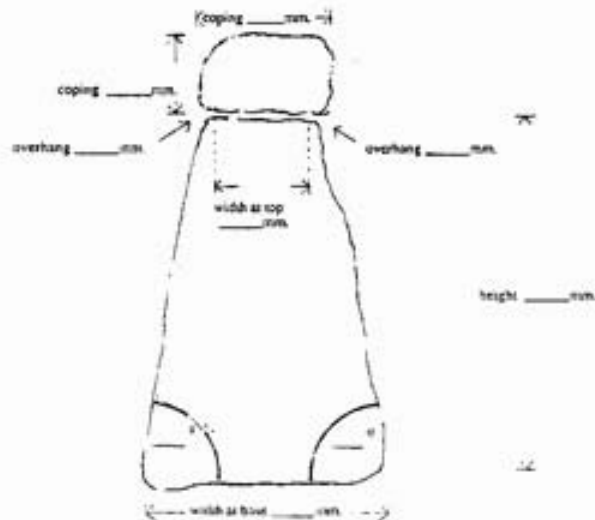
STONE SIZE largest _____ mm. smallest _____ mm.
 median _____ mm. (average ground dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

Fig. 3. Recording Form for Dry Stone Walls.

Field survey

A selective field survey program was designed in order to investigate several areas of potential. These areas were identified in the background research, particularly from early maps and aerial photography. There were basically two parts to the survey. The first part was an assessment of the extent to which surviving walls can be identified from remote sources and how the existing documents reflect the actual occurrence of walls. The second part was a record of actual sites using the recording system described above.

This has provided a documentary and photographic record of walls covering construction techniques, types, locations and special features.

The data collected in the field survey has been summarised in the form of a location map of existing walls with a typological key. This is not exhaustive, but it represents a sample of walls according to the typology and the criteria discussed elsewhere in this report.

SUMMARY OF SITES

Completed recording forms for walls examined during the survey are included in Appendix A. A total of 29 walls or groups of walls were recorded in areas which can be divided as follows:

Rockbank

Taylor's Road to Leake's Road and south to Greigs Road. Some of these walls are associated with the "Deanside" pastoral estate of William Yuille and later WJT Clarke. There are a few massive constructions such as the dam wall 020 and wall 018 but most are low walls supplemented with post and wire fences. Because their relative isolation from busy roads they are generally in good order.

Laverton

A number of walls which were originally substantial survive in an area now being developed for industry. As a result, walls are mostly poorly preserved but are sometimes in good condition where they have been protected by isolation from roads. Eg. wall 001.

Truganina/Mt. Cottrell

This was one of the richest areas for dry stone walls with a wide variety of boundary walls, house walls and small enclosures. The short length of wall on Riding Boundary Road, 014 was one of the tallest while the unusual wall following a creek, 023, and the general high density of walls in the area make this a particularly interesting landscape.

As well as recording specific walls in the region, a typological analysis was used to describe other walls in the survey area. These walls are a random selection from the general survey of the region. The location and Type Code was recorded on 1:25000 base maps and reduced copies of these maps are included in Appendix B of the Report.

Summary of recorded walls

Table 1. is a summary of recorded walls listing the Site Number, General Location and the three figure Type Code. An explanation of these codes can be found below in the discussion of the typology of walls in the region on Pages 29-32.

001	off Princess Highway Brooklyn	3-2-3
002	Leake's Rd. Truganina	3-2-1
003	" "	3-3-2
004	Wood's Rd. "	2-3-3
005	" "	3-2-2
006	" "	3-2-2
007	" "	2-1-2
008	Boundary Rd. Laverton	3-2-2
009	Doherty's Rd. "	2-3-4
010	" "	2-3-3
011	Faulkners Rd. Mt. Cottrell	4-3-4
012	Mt. Cottrell, Mt. Cottrell	1-2-1
013	Station Rd. Mt. Derrimut	4-4-3
014	Riding Boundary Rd. Derrimut	4-3-3
015	Boundary Rd. Truganina	3-2-2
016	Brimbank Park, Keilor	2-2-1
017	Dog Trap Gulley Rd. Bacchus Marsh	2-2-3
018	Leake's Rd	3-3-3
019	Taylor's Rd. Rockbank	3-2-3
020	"Deanside" Dam, Rockbank	4-4-3
021	Beatty's Rd. Rockbank	1-2-4
022	Boundary Rd. Mt. Cottrell	3-2-2
023	Truganina	2-2-3
024	" "	3-2-3
025	Doherty's Rd. Truganina	3-1-3
026	Rosegrange, Truganina	2-2-3
027	" "	4-2-3
028	Ripley Rd. Balliang East	3-3-4
029	Greystone, Bacchus Marsh	3-4-4

4. DISCUSSION

NATURE OF THE LANDSCAPE

Stone walls in Victoria occur primarily on the volcanic plains which extend from north of Melbourne to the South Australian border. These generally flat plains were formed by effusive (or relatively gentle) lava flows over tens of thousands of years. Scattered around the plains are the remnants of volcanic eruptions in various forms including scoria cones such as the Anakies near Lara and Mt. Elephant, craters such as Mt Franklin near Daylesford and Tower Hill, and lava plugs such as Hanging Rock and Mt Kororoit. The lava flows slowly weather to form a red-black clay with thin soil. Large areas of the volcanic plains were sparsely vegetated with open woodland and grasses predominant. A combination of shallow clay soils, dry climate (particularly in the rain shadow zone extending from Bacchus Marsh to Port Phillip Bay) and fire management practices of the Aborigines discouraged the growth of forests. (McLelland 1988, Rosengren 1986)

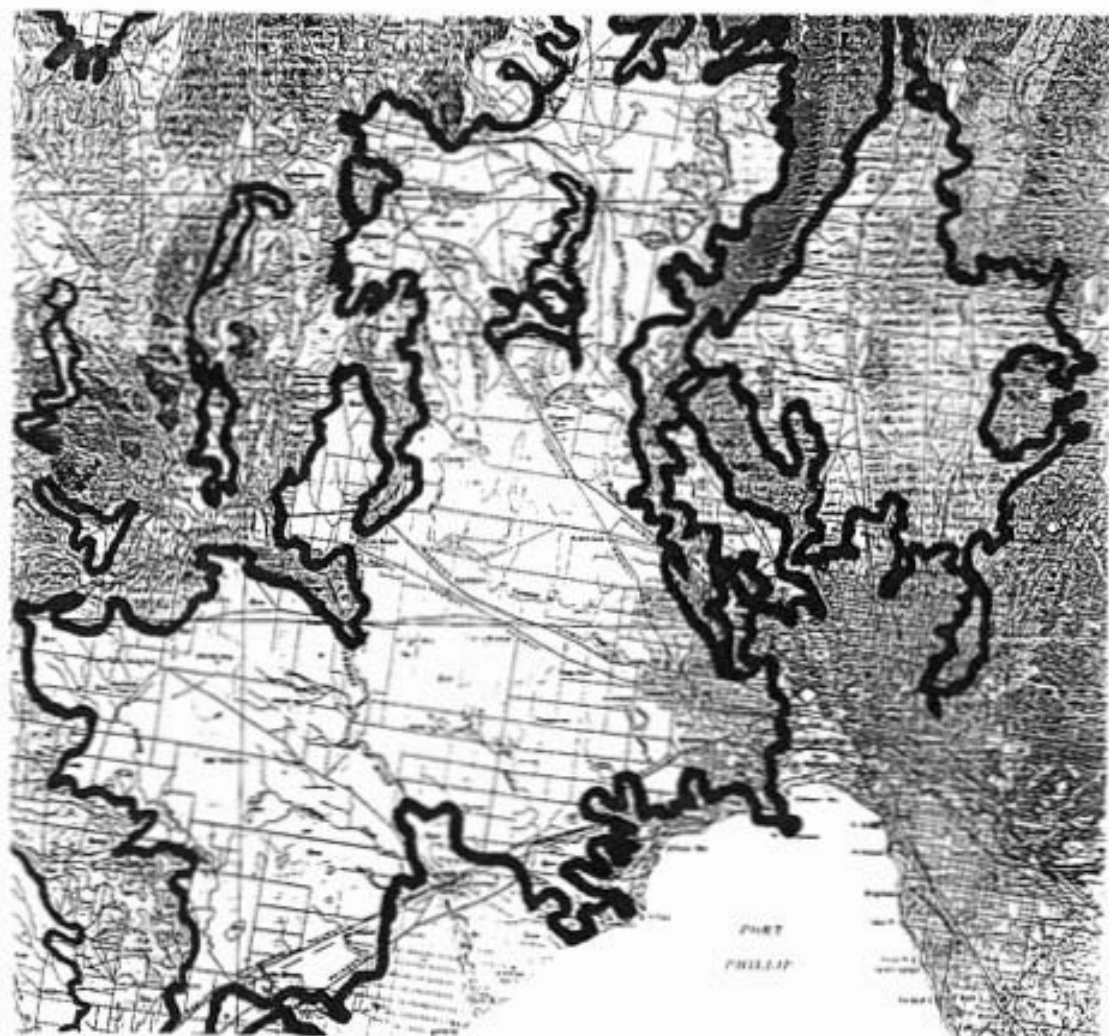


Fig. 4. Extent of Lava flows and basaltic rocks north and west of Melbourne.

Large parts of the plains were and are covered in loose surface stone ranging in size from pebbles to large boulders. Some areas of weathered outcrops occur predominantly on higher elevations such as ridges, eruption points and the tops of valley slopes. These are popularly referred to as the "Stony Rises". Elsewhere, boulders of various sizes dot the grassland, remnants of the underlying lava flows which have withstood erosion and weathering. The quantity of stone varies considerably. In some areas the ground surface is nearly entirely covered with rock while in zones of soil deposition such as low lying ground and creek valleys, no stone is to be seen.

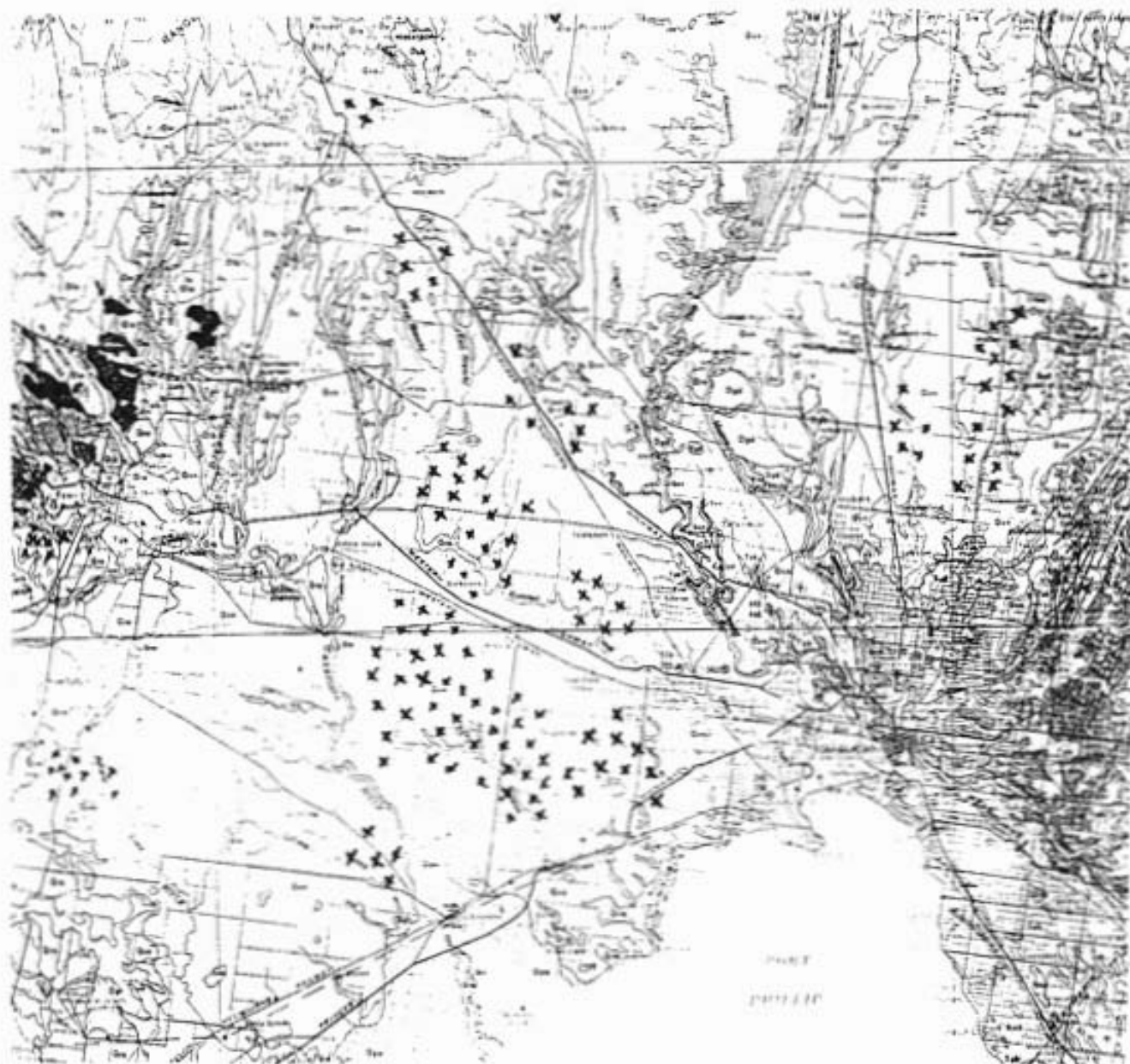


Fig. 5. Diagram of surface outcrops of fieldstone.

The stone itself is also highly variable. Walls in the study area are almost universally built of basalt. Most areas of stone walls in Victoria are also volcanic. The stone of the Newer Volcanics which cover the Werribee Plains are usually vesicular or honeycombed although rarely to the same extent as that in the Camperdown and Yandoit areas.

Smooth, rounded boulders are more common in the Western Region while elsewhere the stone is more angular and irregularly shaped. This variation in material has had a considerable influence in dictating the form of the walls. In general, the larger, smooth boulders of Werribee Plains result in a lower and wider wall with less even and more gentle sloping sides, and larger gaps between the stones. The rough irregular stone of other areas could be used to construct as high as seven feet (2 metres) on a base no wide than three feet (0.8 metres). The stability of these higher walls results from the better bond between the stone which is created by greater friction of the rough surfaces. The availability of suitable sizes and shapes for through stones and coping stones also plays an important role in determining the form of the walls.

PRINCIPLES OF DRY STONE WALL CONSTRUCTION

Detailed accounts of how to build dry stone walls have been printed in several documents, particularly Garner (1984), Higham (1986) and Brooks (1977). A shorter guide, more relevant to the Victorian case was prepared by Rod McLelland of the National Trust following a seminar and workshop on dry stone walls at Purumbeet in Victoria's Western District. (McLelland 1988)

The following summary is based on these sources. Regional variation to this description are common but the basic principles remain true regardless of the size, material, purpose or style of the wall.

The elevation and cross section below (Fig. 6) show the various elements of the wall. As can be seen, it is actually two walls leaning together with the cavity between filled with small stones and the sides tied together by throughstones and the coping.

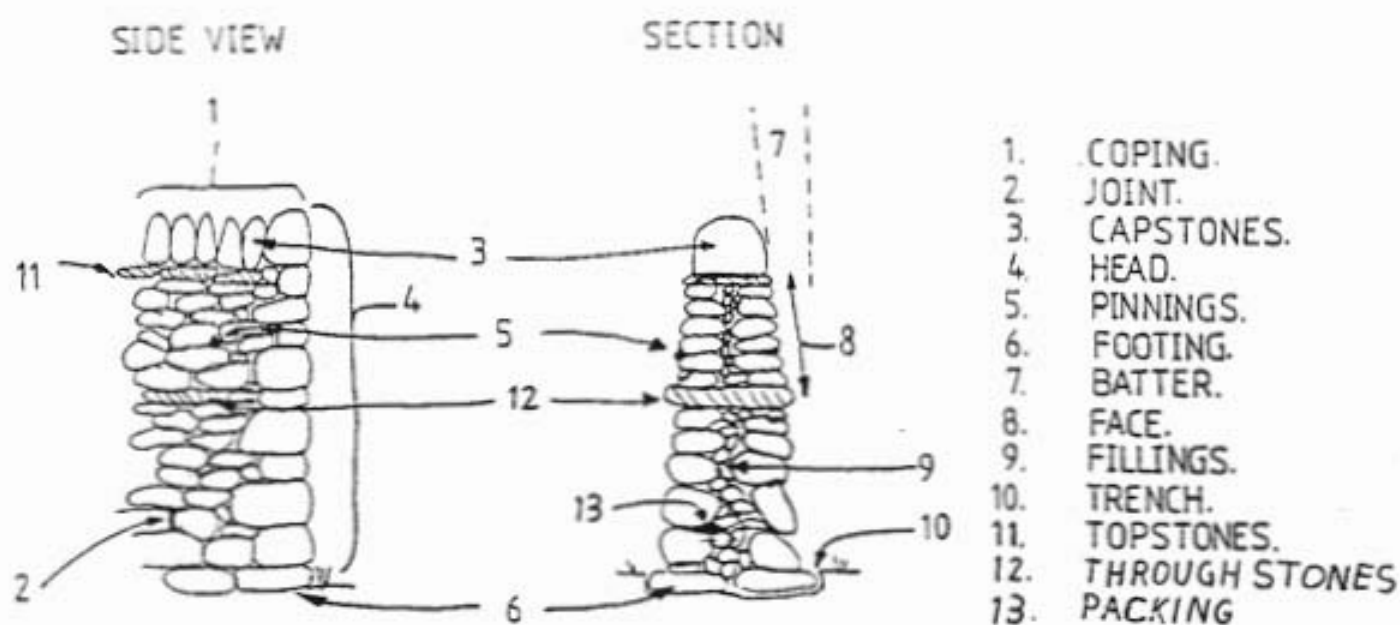


Fig. 6. Parts of a typical Dry Stone Wall, (from Brooks 1977:7)

The first stage is the preparation of the foundation bed. This usually involves excavation of at least the topsoil down to the hard clay or subsoil and in rocky country, sometimes down to bedrock. The foundations are commonly around 800 mm wide for a 1.3 m wall. This is practically a standard all over Great Britain and in Victoria. A string line is pegged along each side for accurate excavation and laying the footings. Usually the biggest and squarest stones are used and prior to commencement all the stone for the wall will have been collected from the field, piled either side and sometimes sorted by size for easy selection.

The double line of footings usually have a space down the middle which is packed with small stones known as the fill or hearting. This fill continues to the top. In some western region walls the shortage of small stone means the fill is omitted.

In walls of finer technique the sides are built up, keeping regular courses which are periodically levelled using string lines. These are attached to a wooden batter frame at each end which also gives a guide to the slope of the wall sides. (See Plate 7)

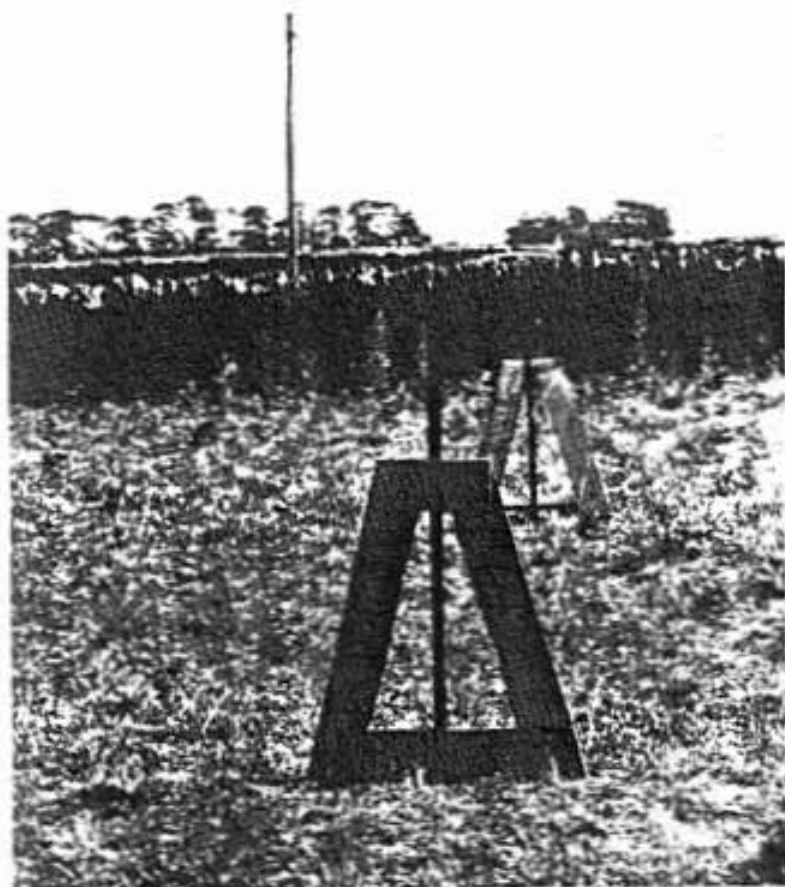


Plate 7. Batter frames used by wallers in the Camperdown area.

In laying the courses, certain principles must be adhered to. The largest stones are used first, shared out equally on both sides. The gaps between the stones in one course are covered by stones in the course above as in brickmaking. Where possible, stones are laid with their length into the wall and with the flat or vertical end on the outside to provide a neat face and sloping outwards to channel water away from the wall.

The two sides are built up together and the filling is continued as the outer stones are laid. Between half and two thirds up the wall, through stones are laid. Throughs are long stones stretching across the wall to tie the sides together and stop them bellying out. The more throughs there are the stronger the wall will be. Ideally they should occur at least every metre.

When the wall reaches about 75% of its final height and the width at the top has been reduced to about half the base, the top of the wall is levelled to receive the cope stones. The coping has two functions apart from their decorative effect. Firstly they add considerable weight to the wall which is specially vital to stabilizing the lighter stones in the upper half. Secondly they act as throughstones and must make good contact with both sides. If sufficiently long stones are unavailable then partial throughs are used.

Special features are sometimes incorporated into walls which require particular techniques. To finish the end of a wall either at a gate, a change to a different fencing type or to mark a property boundary, extra stability is built in to make the wall head. It is achieved by alternating throughstones with long stones that stretch back into the wall. Sometimes a hole through a wall is required where it crosses a small creek or to allow the passage of sheep from one padock to another. These holes are called smoots and are made by placing a particularly large stone over the gap and building on top. Many British walls incorporate stiles where footpaths are crossed. As public footpaths are uncommon in Victoria, stiles are rarely seen but projecting stones are sometimes used in rabbit proofing walls. (see above) (Garner 1984:7-13, Mitchell 1985, McLelland 1988)

A technique which seems to be uncommon in Britain but is often seen in Victorian walls, especially those of the Western District is plugging or pinning where small stones are hammered into gaps to produce a smooth finish and prevent rabbits from getting through the walls.

TYOLOGY OF WALLS IN THE REGION

Types of wall can be defined according to a few simple categories: size, technique and condition. A coding system using three numbers has been used to provide a quick classification of walls during the survey. This classification is based on the typology described in this section and can be summarized as follows:

Size	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. less than 750 mm2. 750 to 1000 mm3. 1000 to 1300 mm4. over 1300 mm
Technique	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Unrefined.2. Technically competent.3. Refined Technique4. Specialist Technique
Condition	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mostly collapsed2. Partly collapsed, sections intact3. Largely intact4. Completely intact

Size

Types of walls in the region can be identified using height as a primary distinguishing feature. Because of the basic functional requirement of the fence to contain livestock low dry stone walls are often supplemented by other fencing material. This is usually timber post and wire, but sometimes, post and rail or hedges of hawthorn or white thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), furze or gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Cape or African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), or sweet briar, (*Rosa rubiginosa*). Boxthorn is by far the most common hedge plant in the region. Generally walls of greater height demonstrate more sophisticated construction technique.

1. less than 750 mm

Walls less than 750 mm are always accompanied by additional fencing material, timber posts and 3 to 5 wires being the most common. Usually the topmost wire is barbed and remaining plain wires threaded through holes drilled in the posts. This form of wall is often the most disturbed as the less durable fencing material is replaced resulting in the consequent rebuilding or destruction of the stone wall. Hedges are also commonly associated with such low walls and again their growth dislodges stones and obscures the original construction.

2. 750 to 1000 mm

Between 750 and 1000 mm the walls take on a more sturdy and practical appearance. They still require the addition of one or two wires, often barbed, to bring the fence up to a functional height. Split timber posts are set in the wall to carry the wire and in a few cases have mortices for carrying an original single timber rail.

3. 1000 to 1300 mm

Over 1000 mm supplementary wire fencing becomes less common. Walls of this height tend to stand in their own right. Construction techniques are necessarily more refined and greater consideration given to the finish. For example with smooth batters, regular coping and copious plugging.

4. over 1300 mm

Few walls in the area achieve more than 1200 mm and tend to be associated with yards at homesteads and farm buildings. Their technique is again more refined with solid copes and regular through stones and plugging. Higher walls also tend to have more deeply excavated foundations.

Unusually the ratio of wall height to width is not constant. Many of the lower walls are on quite wide foundations. The nature of the stone - size, shape, surface texture - appears to be a more influential factor, with smooth rounded rocks requiring a wider base than the angular vesicular stone. It also appears that where stone is abundant, it is also has more variety. Another possible explanation for the width of low walls might be that wall builders commenced to a standard set of dimensions regardless of the final form of the wall. This would make sense considering the usual abundance of stone they would have experienced in their home country.

If a comparison of stone walls is made with other areas where they occur, it is evident that walls of Melbourne's Western Region are considerably lower than elsewhere. The average height of c. 1000 mm is closer to walls of New Zealand and Scotland although it still falls short of those by 100 mm and 200 mm respectively. (Higham 1986:16)

Technique

The second factor in identifying types of walls is the construction technique employed. Again this can be divided into three categories.

Technique used in building walls is highly variable according to the availability and nature of the material, the purpose for which the wall was built, the particular preference of the builder and probably the amount the owner was willing to spend. For example, the high, well finished walls associated with farm houses such as "Greystones", were intended as much for show as function, and so far-greater time and expense were lavished on them. While the low rubble walls in many back paddocks were simply a means of removing surface stone and reducing the quantity of materials used in regular post and rail or wire fences.

An admittedly subjective assessment of technique can be based on observations of the refinements in construction such as smooth batter, plugging, excavation of foundations, etc.

A possible four level classification of technique might be:

1. Unrefined.

Here the wall is simply a piling of stones intended to act as a supplement to other fencing material but which does not show evidence of skillful construction. Therefore, through stones are absent, coping is irregular or non-existent, there is no plugging and often no evidence of double walling, hearting, courses of sorting of stone. These walls have probably been built by farmers untrained in wall building techniques.

2. Technically competent.

These walls demonstrate the basic tenets of dry stone wall construction but do not have the refinements of the better walls. Double walling with hearting and coping with throughs in the taller walls are always evident, but appearance was a secondary consideration. Therefore, an uneven batter prevails and plugging is restricted to eliminating larger gaps and securing stones which may not be seated evenly. Professional wallers were almost certainly employed and as they would have been required to work speedily the lack of refinement can be explained in terms of economic construction.

3. Refined Technique

The basic construction techniques are combined with refinements to produce a wall which is decorative as well as functional. Coping stones are more carefully selected to create an even and visually balanced effect. Plugging may be extensive depending on the available material but where small stone is lacking, refinement is evident in more careful placement of stone to minimize gaps in the wall. These walls tend to be higher and associated with homesteads or other dwellings. They must have been built by skilled professional wallers and it is possible that stone masons versed in house construction were responsible for some walls.

4. Specialist Technique

Demonstrates specialist or unusual construction techniques designed for a particular function or aesthetic effect. For example, the split paling cope of the Western District walls or the sloping courses of "Greystones".

Preservation

Preservation of walls can be assessed at four levels.

1. Mostly collapsed

Where standing, lacking evidence of the skilled wall builder. This is the fate of many walls which have to repeatedly be rebuilt since without an understanding of the proper technique the wall soon collapse. Less than 25 % intact.

2. Partly collapsed, sections intact

Coping dislodged or removed and slumping of the wall is common. Some sections might survive to their full height but once the coping is gone the wall slumps and deterioration is rapid. Badly performed repairs often look like loose piles of stone.

3. Largely intact

Surviving coping and all original construction features discernable. Rebuilt walls often lack the tell tale lichen and moss coating and if inexpertly done quickly collapse due to lack of throughs.

4. Completely intact

Walls stand to their full height with coping in place and no sign of rebuilding or replacement of stone. These walls also have a consistent colour created by weathering and a layer of moss and lichen growth.

The typological classification can therefore be expressed in terms of a series of numbers separated by a dash or stroke. Thus 2-2-3 would refer to a wall between 500 and 750 mm tall with additional post and rail or wire fencing, constructed with basic dry stone wall techniques and in a good state of preservation. This typology is neither fixed nor exclusive to walls in the study area. It is envisaged that the typology could be expanded or modified to cover walls in other areas.

FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION

Clearing paddocks, restraining stock and excluding pests such as rabbits were common determinents in wall location.

A primary locational factor is, however, the availability of suitable stone, but as wall building phases have been closely tied with particular settlement periods there must be a coincidence of settlement and farm improvement with a particular area rich in useful surface stone. The large pastoral estates had few fences of any description as stock were allowed to range over paddocks of many hundreds of acres. Small farms of the late 19th century created far more dense patterns of walls and fences.

Therefore, areas such as Rockbank, Truganina, North Werribee, etc. are all rich in walls. Proximity to either eruption points such as Mt. Cottrell or Mt. Kororoit and creek banks such as Kororoit and Skeleton Creeks where geological circumstances provided large quantities of stone in area settled in the first decades of European settlement, presented ideal conditions for wall building.

Original surface stone is estimated to have been between 20% and 50% ground cover in these areas. Clearance of this stone would therefore, have greatly increased the grazing capacity of the land.

As in New Zealand, the more elaborate dry stone walls are most common on farm boundaries and near principal homesteads with less elaborate walls subdividing the paddocks. The boundary would obviously be the most important area to fence and may be influenced by the improvement requirements of the selection acts in some areas.

While the lengths of walls recorded in this study are generally in the range of 200 to 800 metres and some are up to 2000 metres long, observations during the field survey indicate that many sections of wall, particularly along property boundaries and roadsides, would have originally only been limited in length by the size of the property or the distance between breaks such as cross roads. What this means is that the surviving pattern of walls has been much altered by replacement and destruction. The longer, more refined walls are usually in shorter lengths associated with particular functions such as small stock enclosures, homestead walls or property entrance drives.

The surviving pattern of stone walls reflects both the underlying geology and the nature of settlement of the region.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRESERVATION

In nearly all cases, walls either isolated from public access or close to habitation are in better condition than those along public roads out of sight of the nearest house. Theft or deliberate removal of stone and vandalism are probably the most common causes of destruction. All are wide spread in the Western Region, particularly when many people see no crime in collecting a few stones from the walls for landscaping their gardens. It is most often the coping stones which are taken as they are washed clean by years of rain, about the right size, and covered with interesting lichens and mosses. Deliberate removal of walls by farmers who haven't the skill or resources to repair them is also common. This is often done by landscaping contractors who will replace the wall with a new wire fence in exchange for the stone.

Re-zoning and development of land nearly always results in the destruction of the stone walls. Road widening, the construction of access roads and driveways, landscaping, "cleaning up" and the general disturbance which comes from any construction activity all contribute the loss of walls. While early maps show many walls once existed in what are now the built up areas of Footscray, Keilor, and Sunshine, now hardly a single wall in any condition survives here. No attempt has been made by councils or planning bodies to encourage the retention of dry stone walls.

Walls on low lying and water logged soil tend to settle and shift. This causes eventual deslodgement of stones and bulging of the wall leading to eventual collapse. The suitability of the ground and quality of the construction are important factors in the survival of walls. Walls with stable foundations excavated beneath the topsoil, with large rocks as the base, regular through-stones and adequate coping have a much better survival rate.

In general the internal division walls are better preserved than external boundary walls. However, because sub-division walls are commonly built to a lesser standard than the boundary walls they too are often in poor repair. The best walls, Greystones, Faulkner's Road and such have survived because of their lack of accessibility to an unsupervised general public. In order to ensure that the Western Region's heritage of dry stone walls survives it will be necessary to re-educate the public in general and land owners, public authorities and local councils in particular, on the importance of these walls and the need to avoid any action which will cause their disturbance or destruction

5. CONCLUSION

Dry Stone Walls form part of the special landscape characteristics of Melbourne's Western Region. They are historically important for their link with the early settlement of the district and the development of grazing as the chief rural industry. Specific historical associations can be made with particular land owners and often the quality and style of a particular wall reflects the status of its builder.

Stone walls were built as the most economic form of fencing in areas with abundant stone and distant from sources of timber. Often the height of walls or their prevalence is a consequence of the quantity of stone available for construction. Walls were predominantly built by professional wallers who were often immigrants from Great Britain. However, some walls were built by farmers and others unskilled in the specialist techniques required.

Most of the walls in the region were built between the 1850s, when most of the land was opened for sale, and the 1880s, when cheap and effective fencing substitutes such as barbed wire became commonplace, making stone walling prohibitively expensive.

Stylistic evidence suggests that most of the walls in the region were built by competent, professional wallers. However, some examples may have been built by farmers or labourers with only a rudimentary knowledge of walling techniques. The quality of walling is quite variable with the best examples either on major property boundaries or associated with homesteads. The vast majority of walls are double walls with regular coping but uneven coursing. There are some examples of single walling usually on less important fence lines in areas where small stone is scarce.

The walls of Melbourne's Western Region are neither as common nor as elaborate as those in parts of the Western District or in the famous walling areas of Britain. They are, however, one of the most characteristic features of the environment of the region adding interest to the landscape and having the practical advantages of providing shelter for stock and acting as fire breaks.

In both style and size the walls of Melbourne's west are most similar to New Zealand walls, particularly in the Dunedin area and the Scottish "Galloway Dyke". The occurrence of single walling also suggests a stylistic link with Scottish walls.

While many of the stone walls in the region are in a very poor state of repair or have been totally removed or destroyed, sufficient survive intact to demonstrate the range and character of this style of fencing.

The recommendations of this report have been listed on page 7-9. They identify five sites as worthy of inclusion on the register of the National Estate. These are representative examples of the range of walls in the region which demonstrate a number of distinct styles and functions. Walls such as those on Faulkner's Rd. (011) and Ripley's Rd (028) show the technical competence of professional construction intended as a boundary between major estates, respectively the Staughton - Chirnside boundary and Staughton - Clarke boundary.

There are the complex farm enclosures of the Mt Cottrell site (012) where stock pens are in proximity to ruins of stone farm buildings. Possibly unique, is the massive structure of the "Deanside" dam wall which demonstrates a special application of dry stone walling techniques. The most aesthetically attractive carefully worked form of dry stone wall is represented by that at the "Greystones" homestead (029).

The remainder of the sites which are listed demonstrate the distribution of walls in the region and provide a basis for future more detailed survey and research. As has been stated, this study has only attempted to make a preliminary survey of the region's walls. Additional work is required to make a comprehensive inventory of walls as a basis for future conservation and landscape planning measures.

It is hoped that the local government authorities will not only take up the recommendations of this report, but also adopt a positive attitude to the retention and conservation of the distinctive landscape of the region. A practical tool for achieving this would be the development of a landscape conservation strategy (possibly as part of the planning scheme) which takes stone walls into account and contains appropriate guidelines for development and management of areas with dry stone walls of significance.

Much of the implementation of these recommendations depends on promoting an appreciation of dry stone walls among land owners, planners, developers and the general public. In Britain, several decades of effort in this area has led to a range of activities such as dry stone wall building competitions, training programs, restoration projects, publications and the like, ensuring the future conservation of both the walls and the skills necessary to maintain and construct them. A start to such an effort could be made in Victoria by conducting tours of some of the walling districts, workshops on the lines of the National Trust's seminar at Purumbeet in 1988, or practical workshops demonstrating the skills and techniques of wall building and repairs.

The Living Museum of the West for its part, has made a commitment to the study and preservation of dry stone walls in the region and has mounted an exhibition in its Visitor Centre focusing on stone walls which includes a small section of a reconstructed wall.

6. GLOSSARY

Batter - sloping surface of the face of a wall

Chain - measurement of 22 yards or about 20 metres

Clearance or consumption wall - very thick section of wall built primarily to use up stone cleared from the fields.

Coping stone, Cope, or sometimes capstone - large stones placed along the top of the wall to provide stability to the structure

Course - stones which are levelled to make a regular line

Double walling or double dyking - most common form of construction built with two outer surfaces of stone filled with small stone and rubble in between

Dry stone wall - A stone wall which has been constructed without mortar or any such material between the stones.

Dyke - Scottish term for Dry stone wall

Face - vertical surface of a wall

Fence - generic term which includes post and rail, wire and dry stone walls.

Fill - small stone and rubble used to fill the cavity between the two outside surfaces of a dry stone wall

Footings - foundation stones of a wall, often set in excavated trench

Hearting - see fill

Plugging/Pinning - small stone, sometimes deliberately broken to fill the gaps in the outside surface of a wall

Smoot - hole through a wall for the passage of stock, drainage, etc. there are many regional variations for this term

Through stone - long stone placed through the wall from one side to another to tie the sides together

Wall Head - vertical end of a wall created where large stones are alternated into and along the wall to provide a stability

7. REFERENCES

- ATKINSON, James. 1826. An Account of the state of Agriculture and Grazing in N.S.W. Sydney University Press facsimile 1975, first published 1926.
- AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION. 1983 The Heritage of Australia: Illustrated Register of the National Estate, McMillan.
- BROOKS, A.J. ed., 1977, Dry Stone Walling, The British Trust for Conservation Volunteers Ltd. London.
- FIELDS, C.P. 1971. The Forgotten Art of Building a Stone Wall, An Illustrated Guide to Stone Wall Construction, Yankee Inc. Dublin, New Hampshire.
- GARNER, G. 1984, Dry-Stone Walls Shire Album No. 144, Shire Publications Ltd.
- HIGHAM, C.M. 1986, Agricultural Dry Stone Walls in the Dunedin Area Thesis, Anthropology Dept, University of Otago New Zealand.
- HOOVER, M.D. et.al. 1971, Hedges and Local History: Bedford Square Press, Bedford.
- JENKINS, J. Geraint. 1977, Exploring Country Crafts, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.
- KARSKENS, G. 1984, "The Convict Road Station Site at Wiseman's Ferry: an Historical and Archaeological Investigation," Australian Society for Historical Archaeology Journal 2: 17-26.
- KERR, J.S. 1984, Fencing: A brief account of the development of fencing in Australia during the nineteenth century, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter 14.1:9-16.
- MCLELLAND, R. 1988. "A dissertation on stone walls in the Western District. (unpublished) National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
- MITCHELL, H. 1985, Building Dry-Stone Walls, Grass Roots 48:34-37
- PEEL, L.J. 1974, Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region 1835-1880, Melbourne University Press.
- RAINSFORD-HANNAY, F. 1957. Dry Stone Walling, Faber and Faber, London.
- RONALD, Heather B. nd. Wool Past the Winning Post: A history of the Chirnside family
- ROSENGREN, 1986, Sites of Geological and Geomorphological Significance in the Western Region of Melbourne, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.
- WALKER, M. 1978, Pioneer Crafts of Early Australia, McMillan.
- WUCHATSCH, R.N. 1985, Westgarthtown: The German Settlement at Thomastown

Government Sources

Victoria Acts, Land Selection Acts 1964 on, Closer Settlement Acts.

Victorian Education Department. Schools Files. Public Records Office, Laverton Victoria.

Crown Lands Selection Files, Public Records Office, Laverton Victoria.

MAPS

Parish Plans, counties of Bourke and Grant, Central Plans Office.

Topographic Survey inch to a mile series, Australian Section Imperial General Staff 1930 -1938.

Topographic Survey 1:25000 series, Division of Survey and Mapping Victoria.

Melbourne 1:250,000 Geological Series, SJ 55-5, Mines Department Victoria.



APPENDIX A. Site record sheets

The following are copies of the completed recording forms for dry stone walls which were produced during field survey in 1989 and 1990. Explanation of the terms used and the criteria for filling them out can be found in section 3 of the report.

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 001

site number on 1:25000

map overlay

date 20/6/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SUNSHINE NO. 7822-11-NW

GRID REF. 06' 088 TO 062 097

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

Running South of Princess Highway to Kororoit
creek Road forming boundary to native
grass lands reserve

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 800 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 500 mm. smallest 150 mm.
median 400 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting interval 6000 mm.

PLUGGING yes no COPING yes no

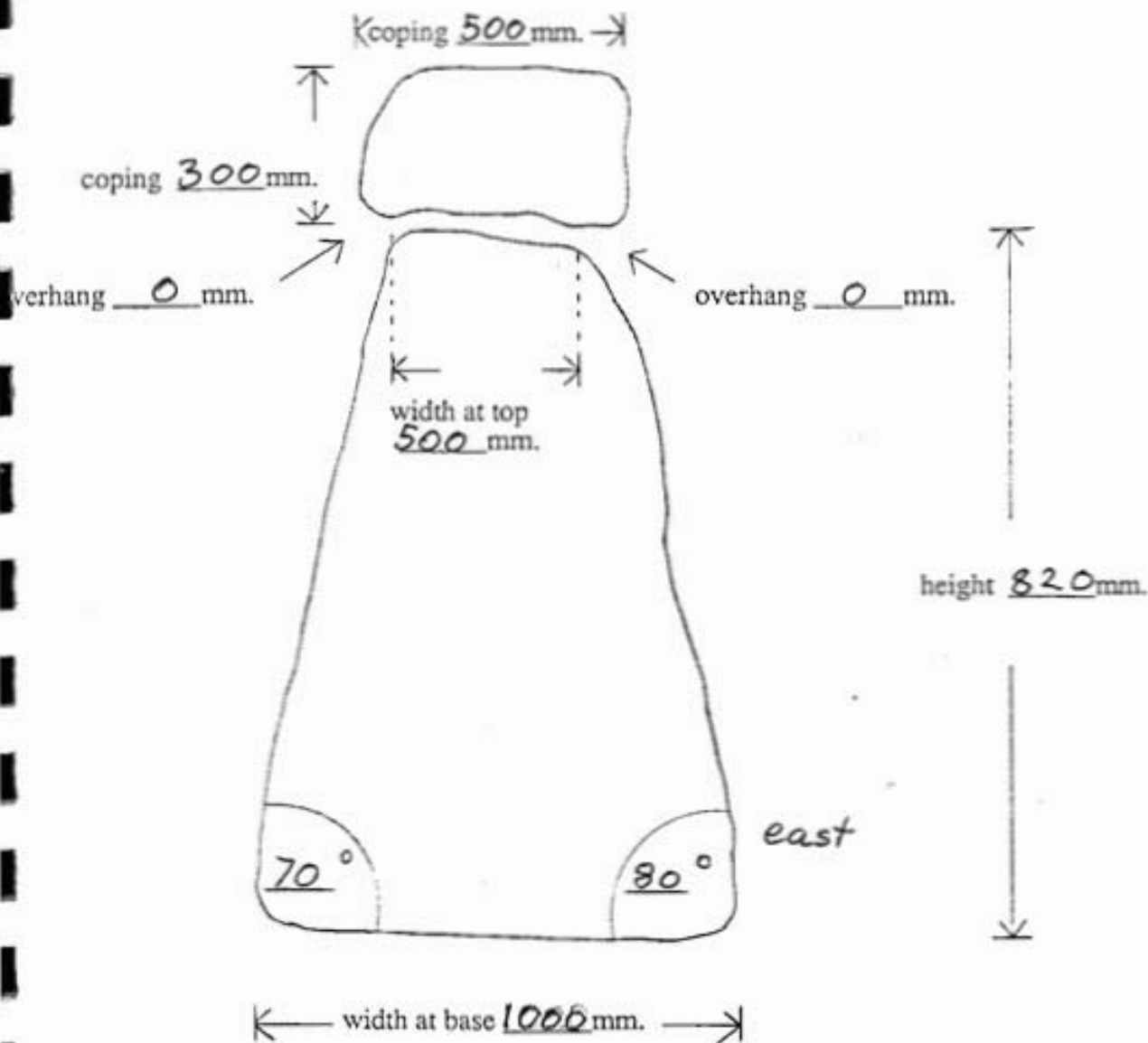
SPECIAL FEATURES

MODERN STAR PICKET + 2 STRANDS OF

BARBED WIRE FENCING ON EAST SIDE OF WALL

EAST FACE IS MORE IRREGULAR WITH PLUGGINS COMMON

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) (0 - 5%) 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

BOX THORN EAST SIDE OF WALL - POST AND WIRE

FENCE COLLAPSED ON WEST SIDE

Laventon North Granstone Reserve - (Det. McDougall 1987:36)

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 002
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 20/1/99

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME IRUKAMINA NO. 7822-3-1

GRID REF. 002 090 TO 014 094

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

SOUTH SIDE OF LEAKS ROAD WEST OF PALMERS ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 1,300 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders, vesicular, angular slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

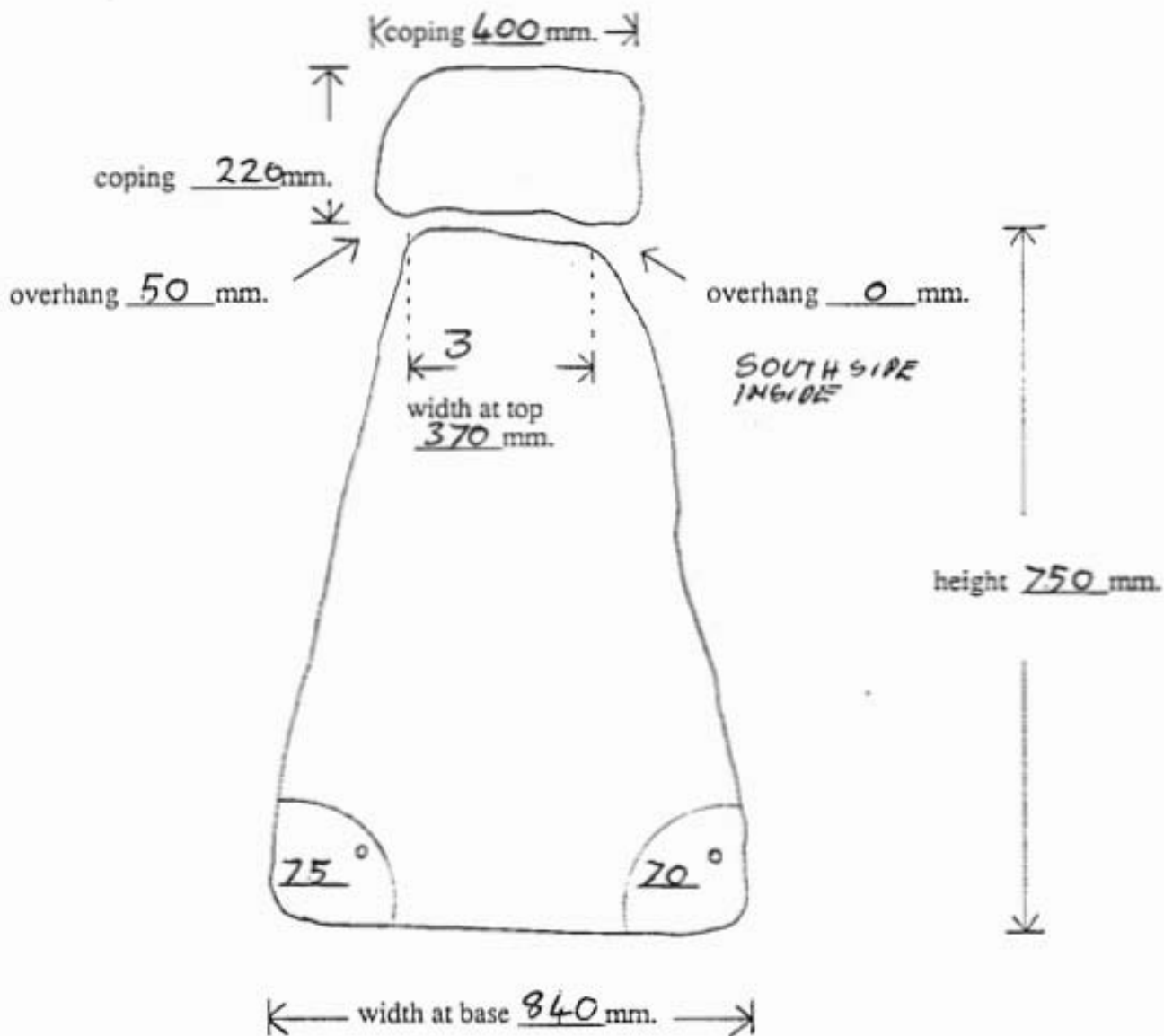
ROUGHSTONES yes no, height 300 mm. _____ mm. random partial,
flush projecting, interval 3000 mm.

COUPLING yes no COPING yes no

SPECIAL FEATURES

SPLIT POST SINGLE STRAND BARGED WIRE + 2 PLAIN WIRES - LATER ADDITION TO WALL

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) (0 - 5%) 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

PLOUGHED FIELD

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. OC 5
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 20/6/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGWINA NO. 7822-3 1
GRID REF. 992 097 TO 000 096

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

NORTH SIDE OF LEAKS RD EAST OF WOODS ROW

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 800 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 600mm. smallest 250mm.
median 300mm. (average greatest dimensions)

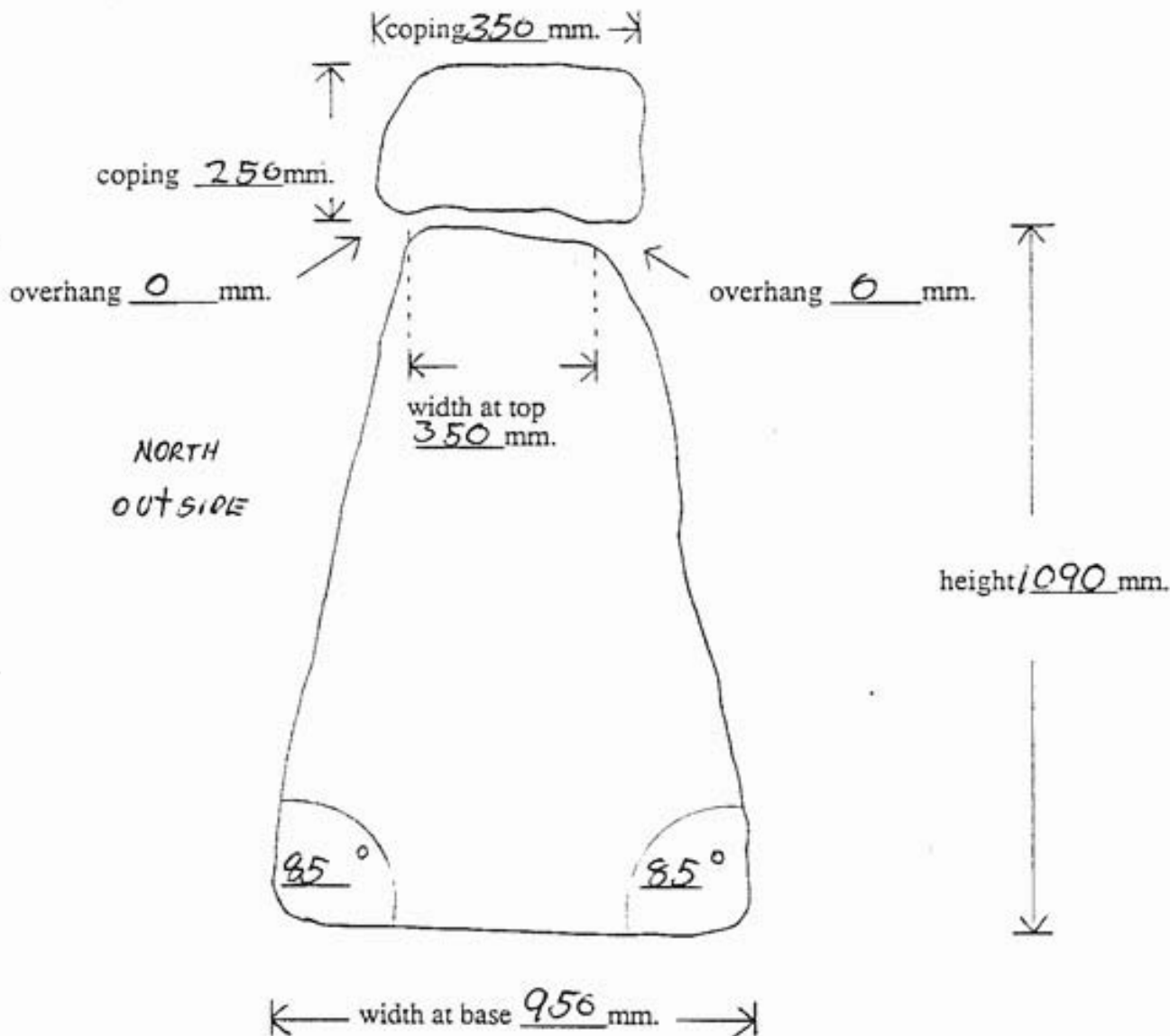
THROUGHSTONES yes no, height 560mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval 2000mm.

PLUGGING yes no COPING yes no

SPECIAL FEATURES

STAR PICKET + 2 STRAND BARBED WIRE FENCE
ON NORTH SIDE
EXTRA PLYSSING BENEATH COPING

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

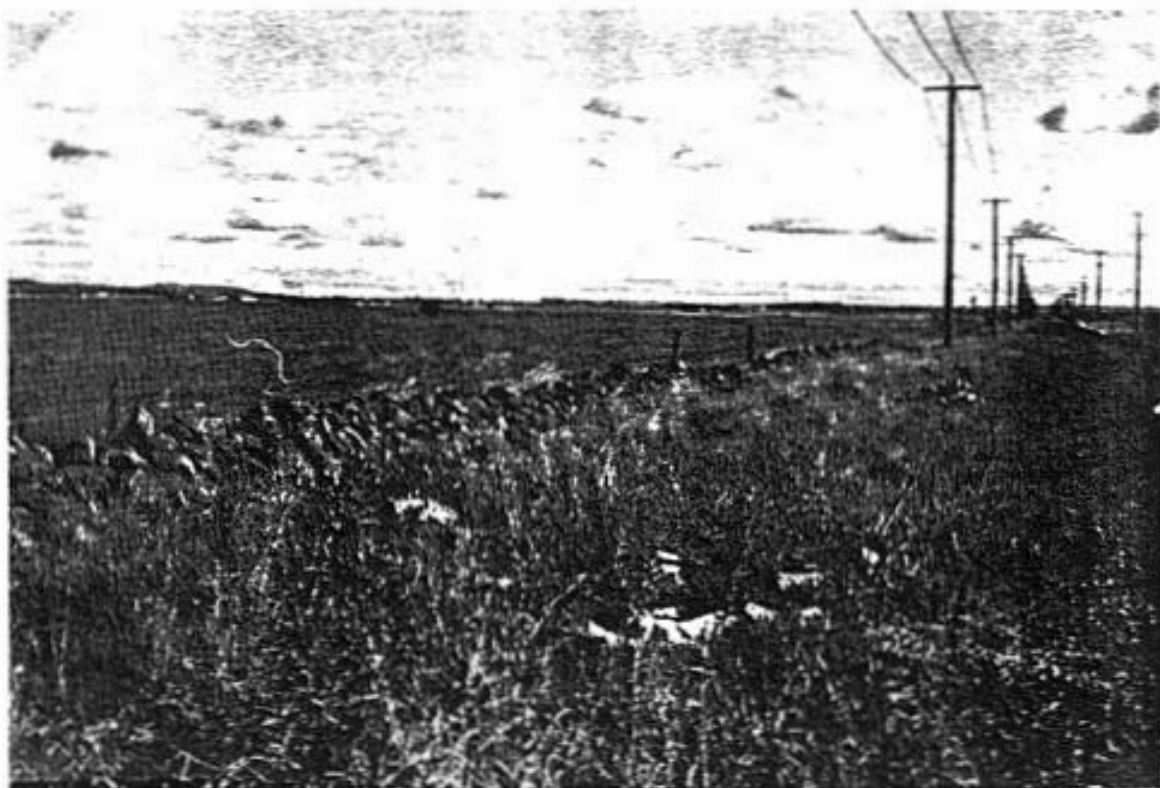
LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

PLOUGHED FIELD



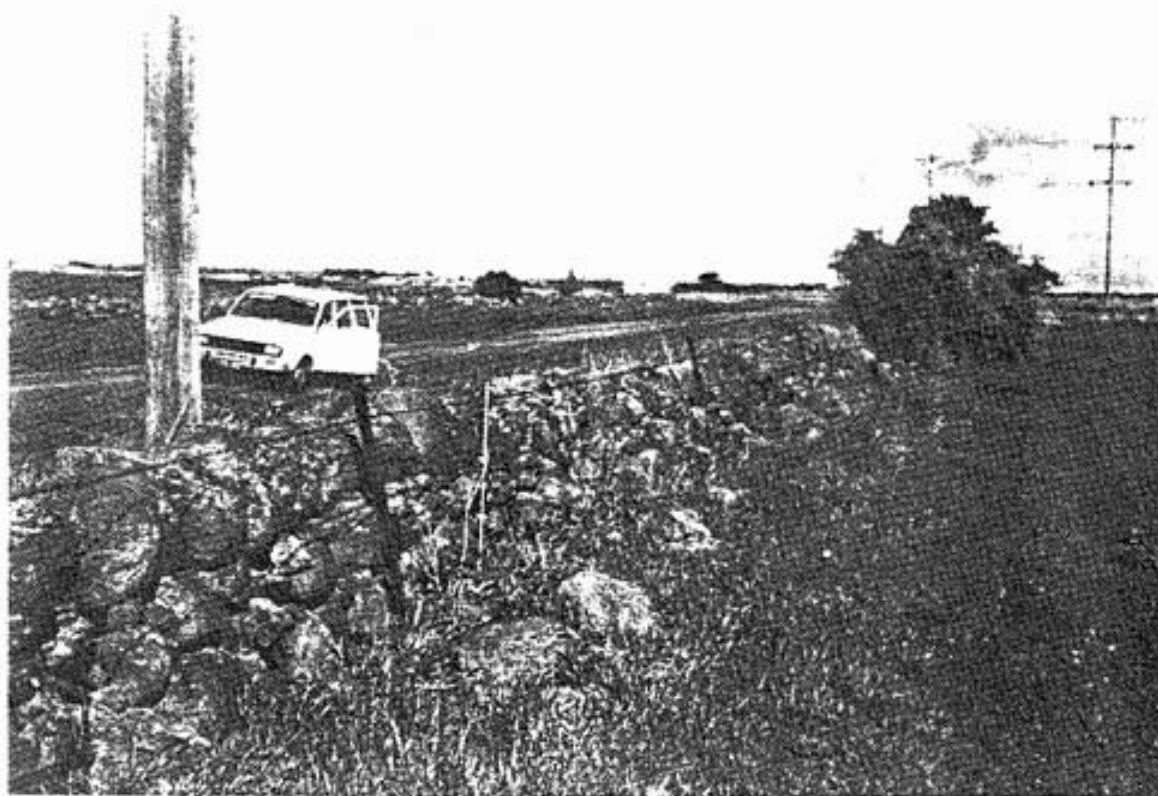
Site No. 001 General View Looking South



Site No. 002 General View Looking West



Site No. 003 Detail of Wall Head and Corner Stones



Site No. 004 General View Looking South

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 004
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 2016/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGANINA NO. 7422-3-1
GRID REF. 987 097 TO 992 103

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

RUNS OPPOSITE 003

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 1000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 650 mm. smallest 250 mm.
median 500 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes no, height 250 mm. _____ mm. random partial,
flush projecting, interval _____ mm.

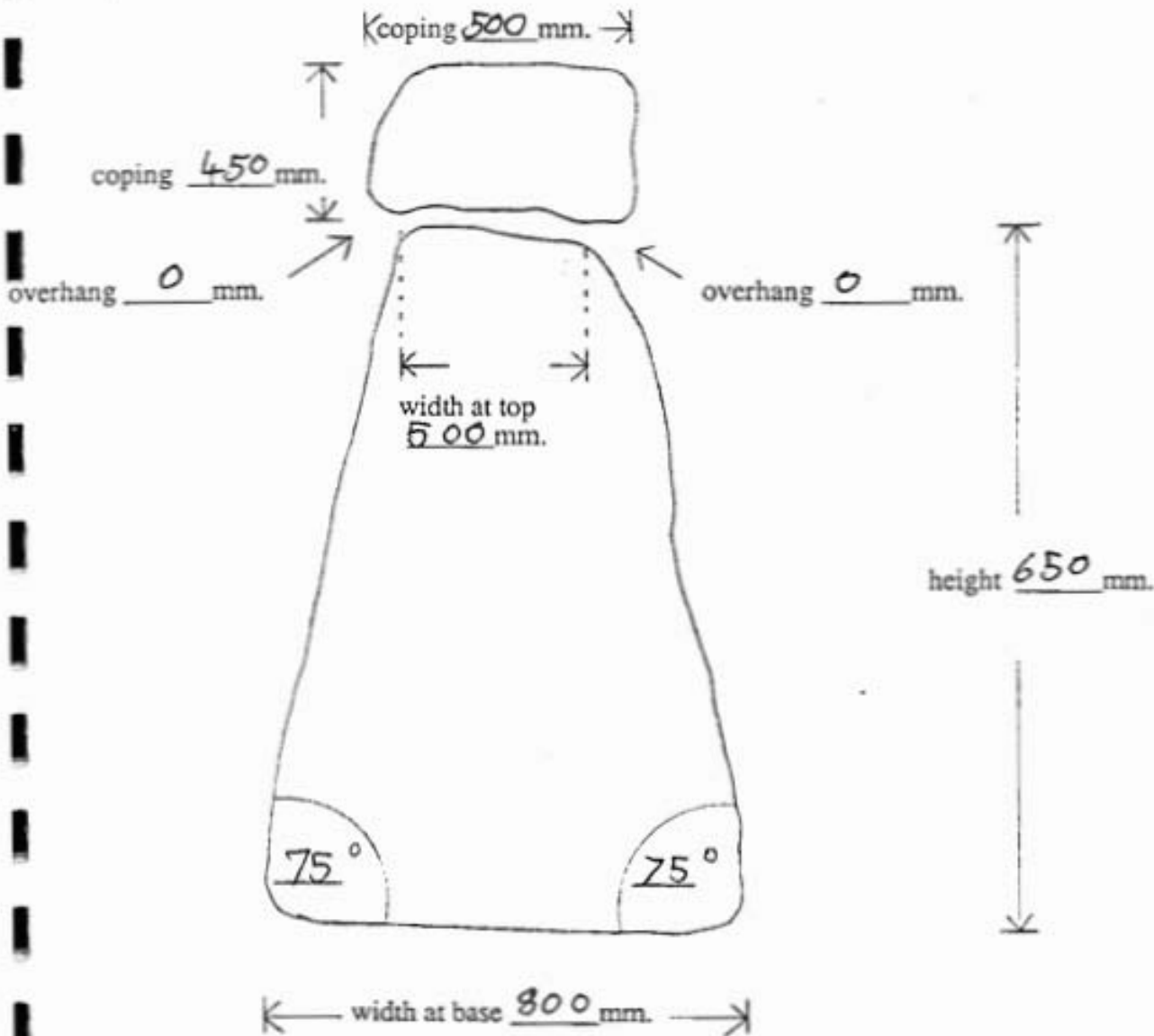
FLUTTING yes no COPING yes no

SPECIAL FEATURES

UNUSUALLY LARGE COPING STONES

STAR PICKET + 2 BARBED WIRES ON INSIDE OF WALL

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

REMNANTS OF BOX THORN HEDGES - FIELD

PLOUGHED UNDER OATS

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 005
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 2016/199

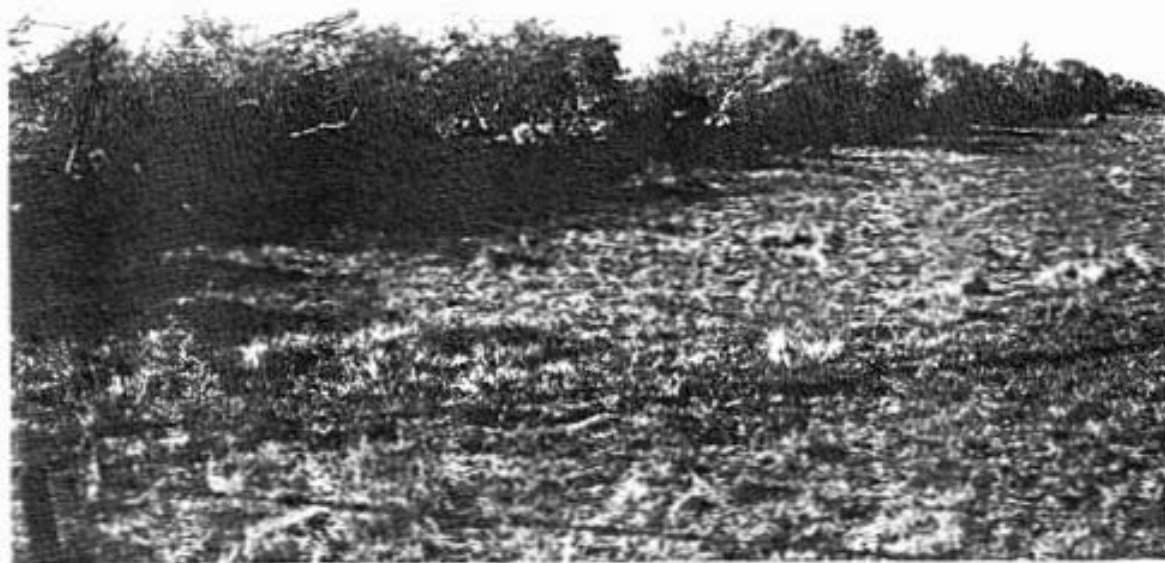
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRANSVAALIA NO. 7922-3-1
GRID REF. 993104 TO 001103

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

off east side of Woods Road between Leakea Ka
+ Dehenty Road

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 600 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

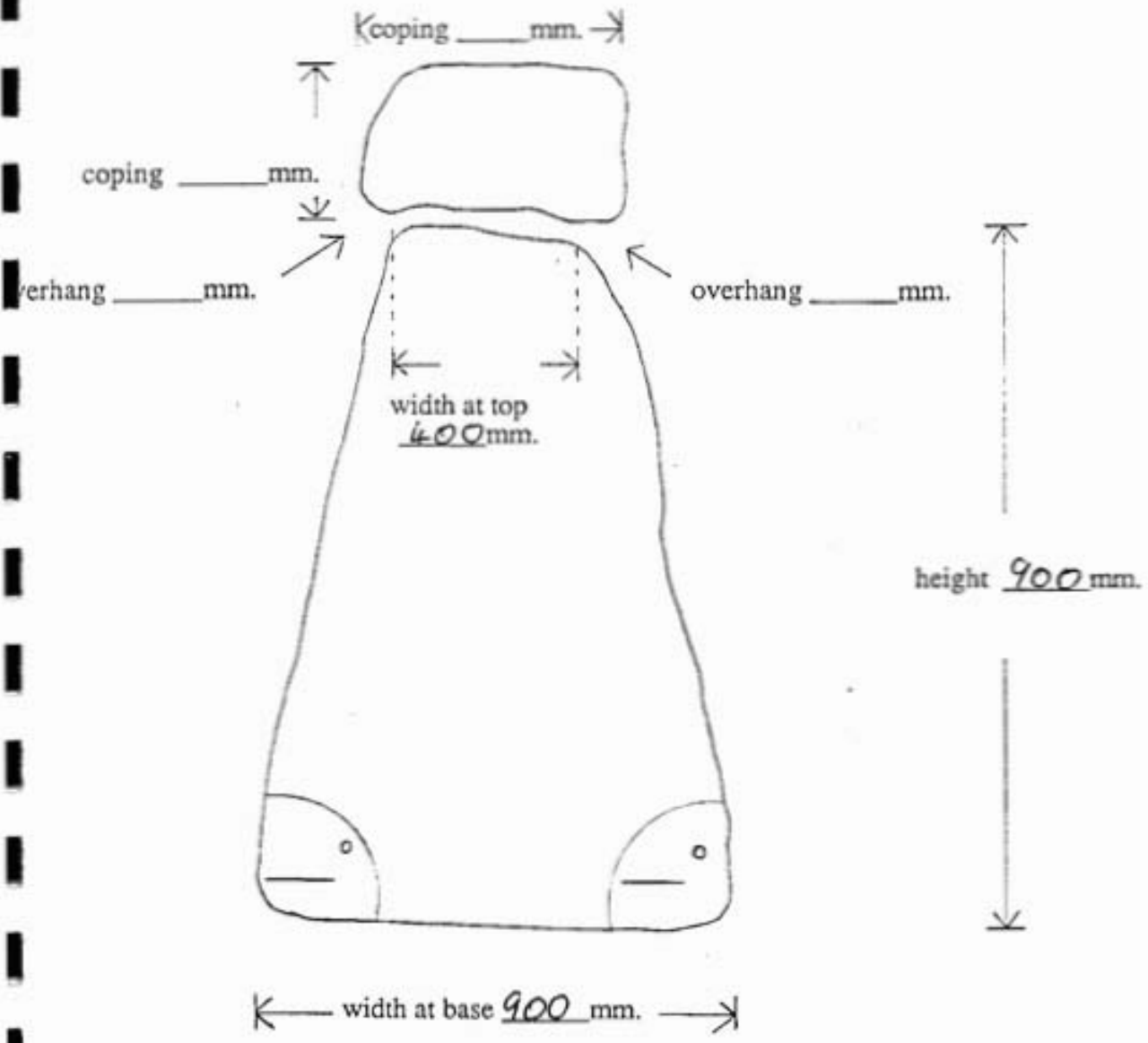
ROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLANTING yes / no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Large amount of hothorn growing on north side - almost continuous growth

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 006
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 20/6/99

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUSMINE NO. 7822-3-1
 GRID REF. 994 121 TO 996 124

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

EAST SIDE OF WOODS ROAD SOUTH OF BOUNDARY RD.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 900 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 600 mm. smallest 250 mm.
 median 400 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random partial,
flush projecting, interval _____ mm.

LUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

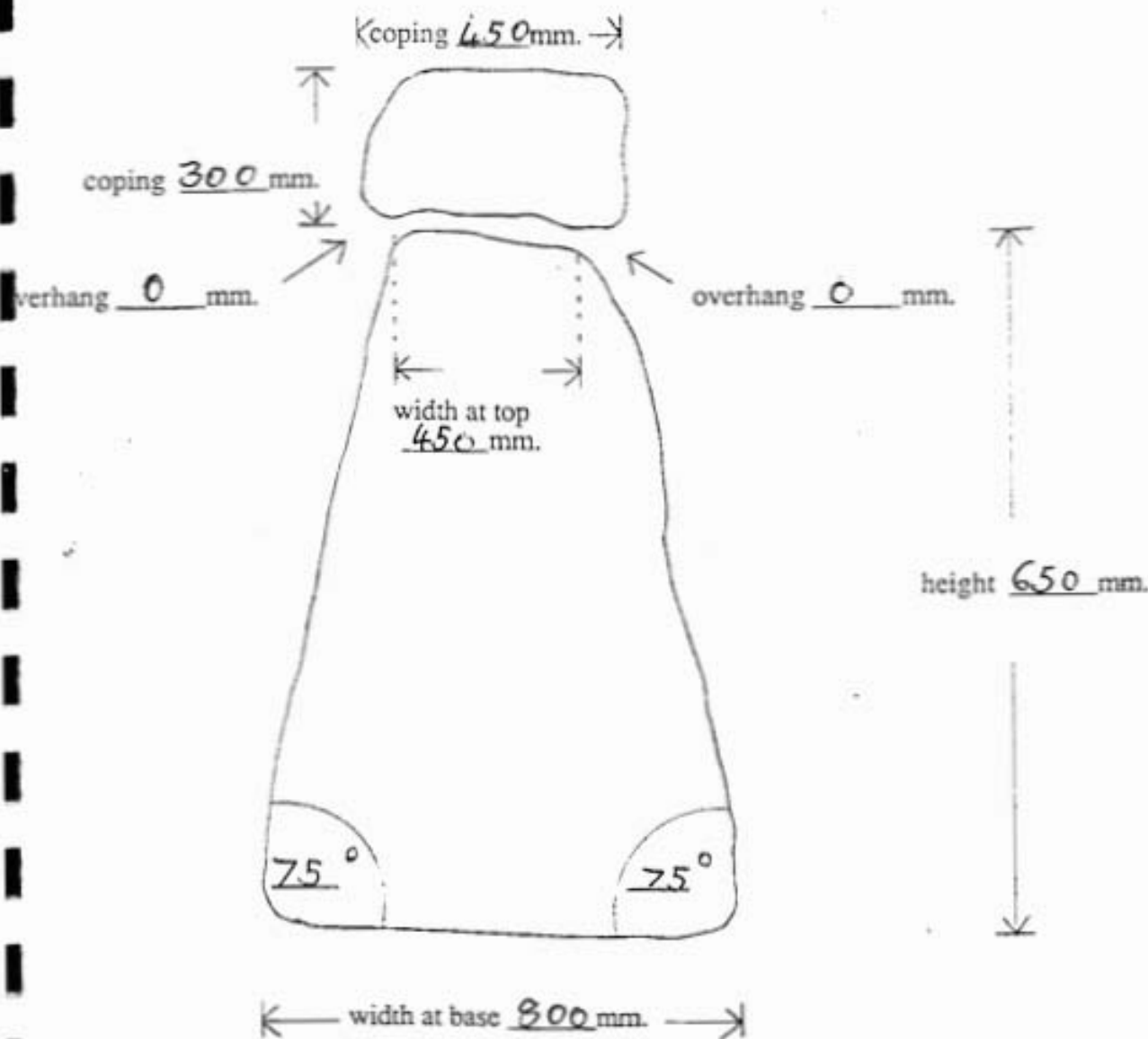
↑ Small amount

SPECIAL FEATURES

Star picket + 2 6 arbed wires pickets in wall.

Top half of wall has been retained with large amount of stone left on ground inside wall
Some box thorn on East side

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

Partially ploughed field
Extensive use of outcrops and large boulders in base.

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 007
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 20/6/99

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TALCUNNA NO. 7422-5-1
 GRID REF. 990121 TO 995124

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

COMPLEX OF ENCLOSED FIELDS ON WEST SIDE OF
LYDIA ROAD AND SOUTH SIDE OF BOUNDARY SD.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)
IN SEVERAL SECTIONS

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 600 mm. smallest 300 mm.
 median 450 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random; partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

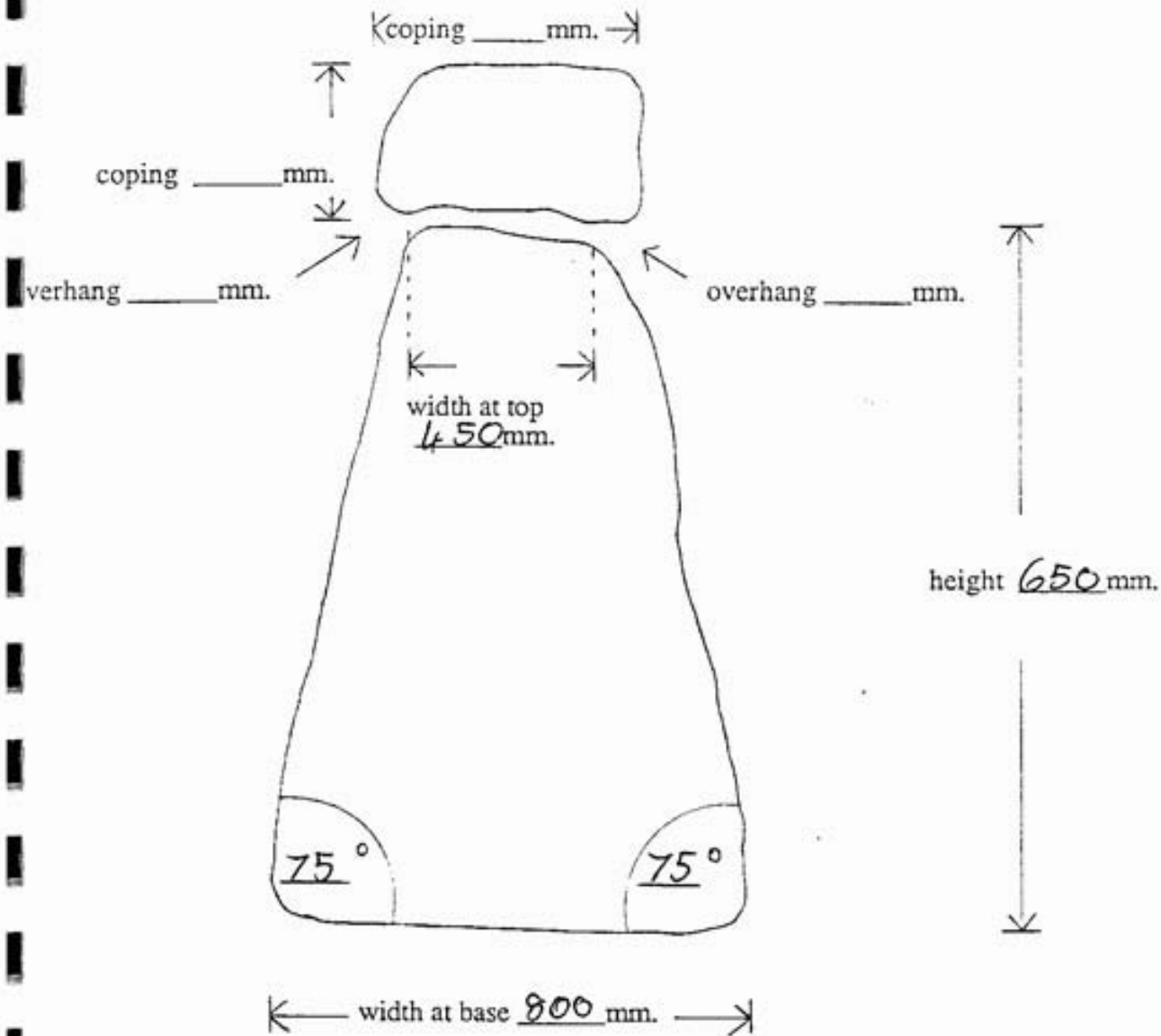
PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no - POSSIBLY REMOVED

SPECIAL FEATURES

Star picket + 2 bank wire

Most of these walls have collapsed and very little coping remains

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0-5% 5-20% 20-50% 50-100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 0066
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 20/6/99

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SUNSHINE NO. 7922-11-NW
GRID REF. 033 124 TO 040 124

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

SOUTH SIDE OF BOUNDARY ROAD

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 500 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, ~~vesicular~~, ~~angular~~, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basal, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 550 mm. smallest 150 mm.
median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

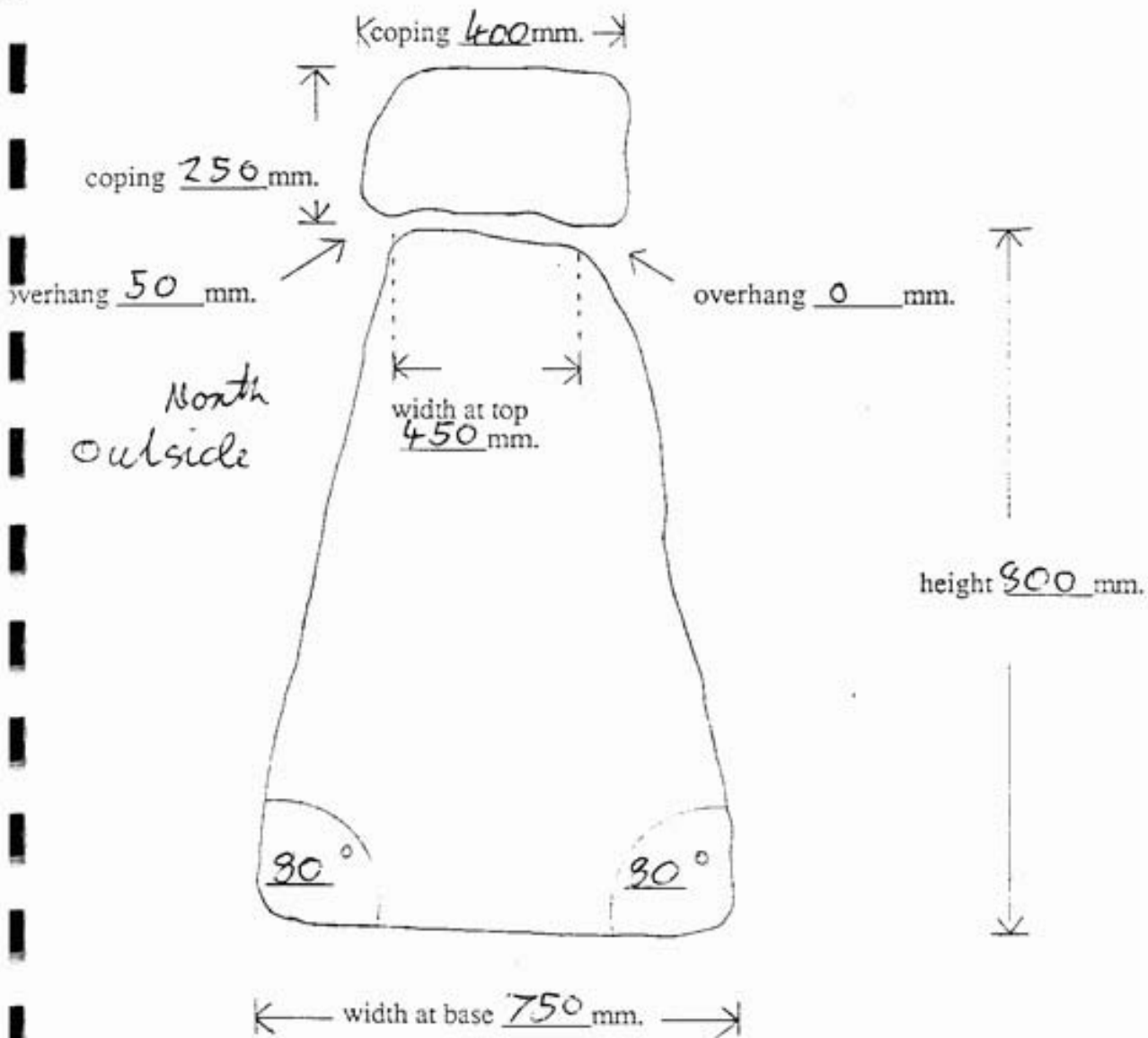
THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height 600 mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting interval 2000 mm.

LUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Some box-iron hedging remains

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER unploughed grazing paddock



Site No. 006 General View Looking South



Site No. 007 General View Looking North West



Site No. 008 Detail



Site No. 009 General View Looking West

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 009
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 10/5/89

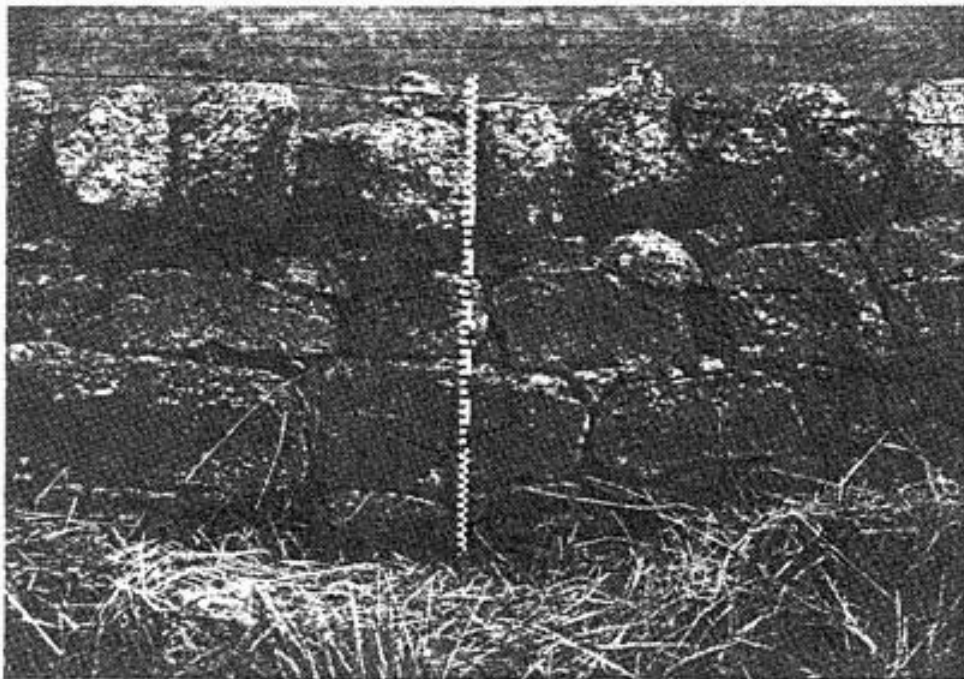
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SUNSHINE NO. 7922-11-NW
GRID REF. 020109 TO 042 100

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

South side of Boundary Road.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 300 mm. smallest 100 mm.
median 200 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

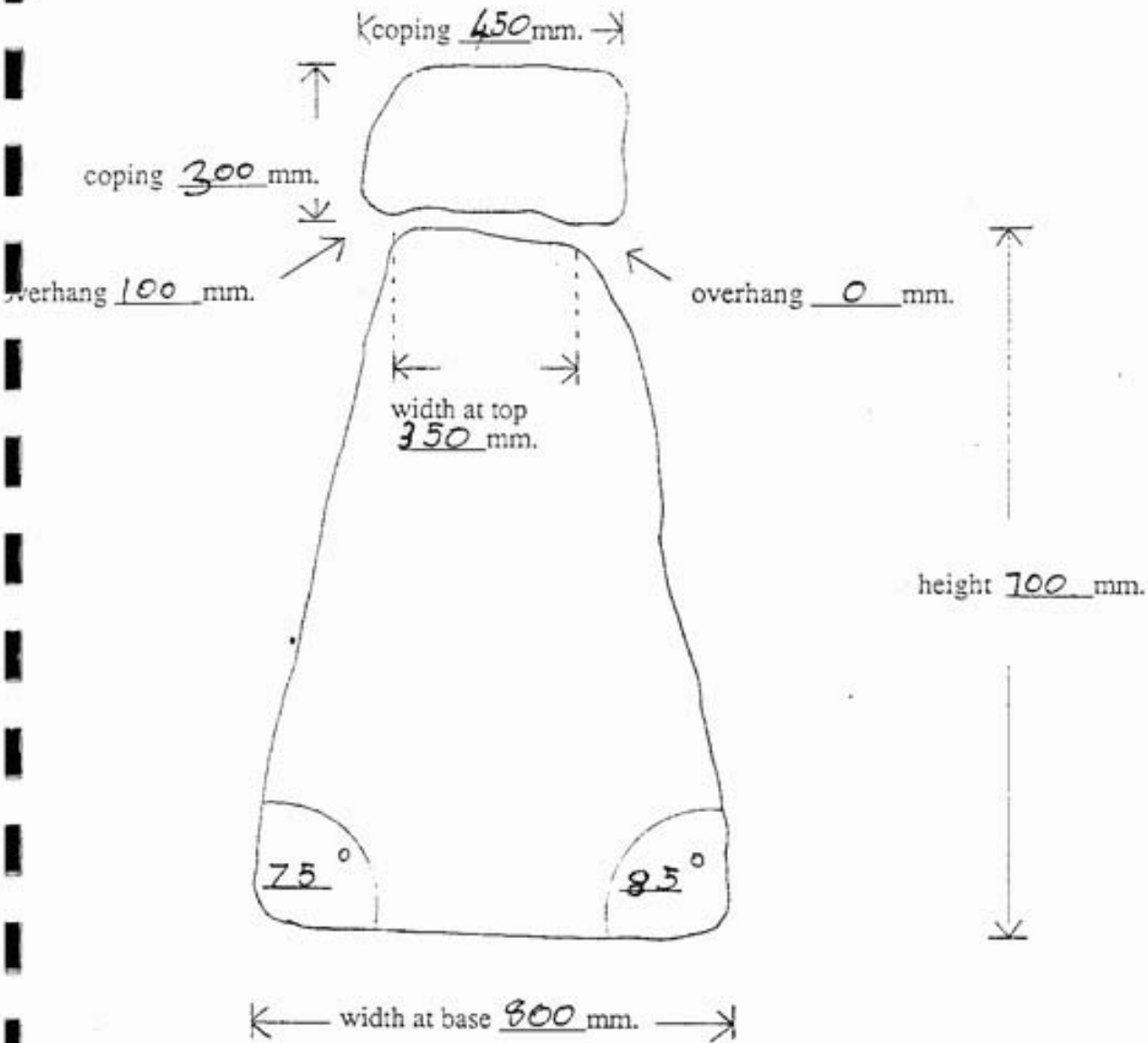
THROUGHSTONES yes/ no, height 500 mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval 500 mm.

PLUGGING yes/ no COPING yes/ no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Particularly smooth inner surface and
conical coursing in some parts large coping
Large amount of plugging with small pieces
and evidence of chipping of stones.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

ELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% (5 - 20%) 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, (gently sloping), rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 010
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 10/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SUNSHINE NO. 7822-11-NW
 GRID REF. 020110 TO 044109

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

north side of Ockerly's Road opposite
wall 090

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

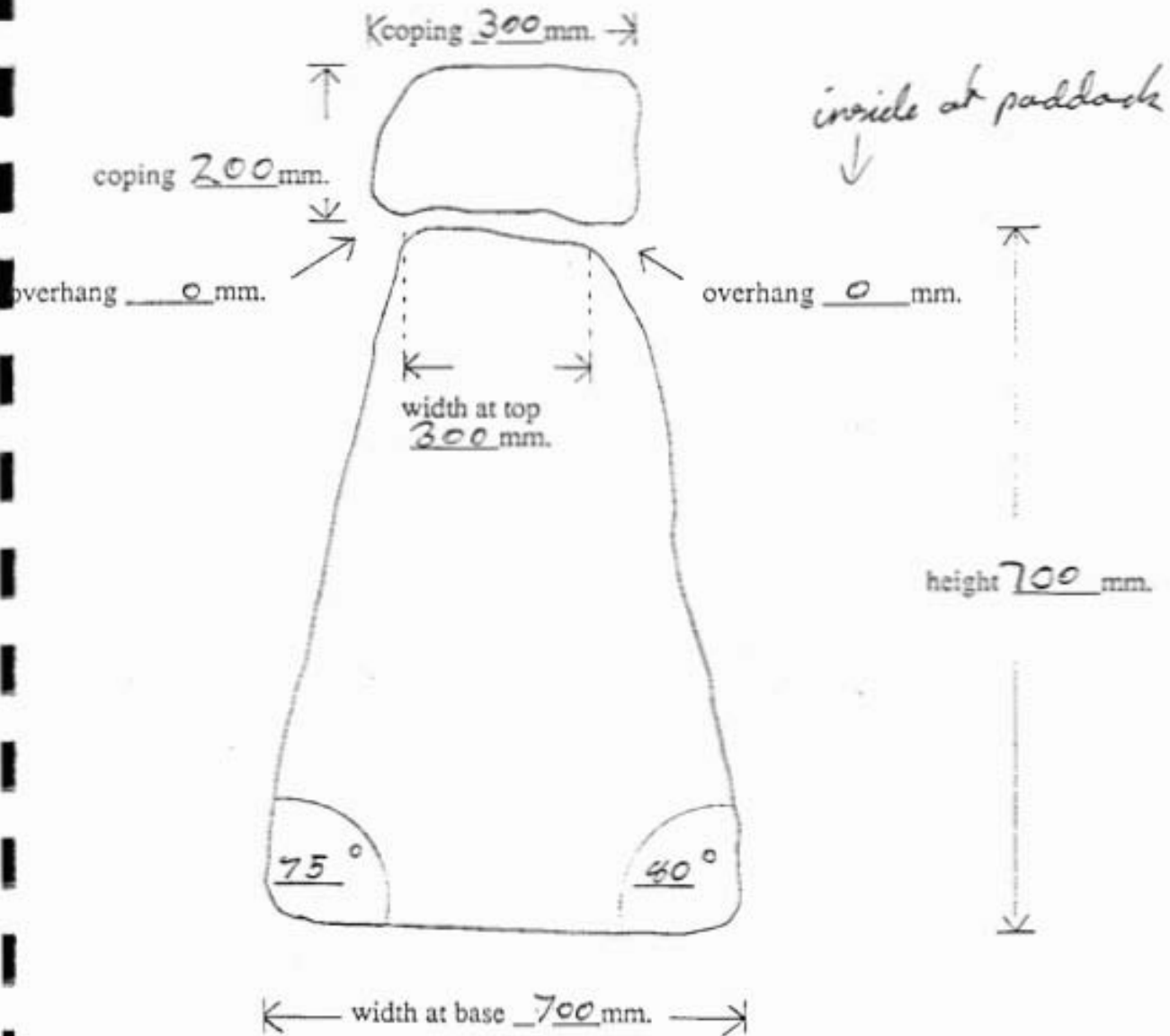
STONE SIZE largest 500 mm. smallest 200 mm.
 median 320 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes/no, height 400 mm, 900 mm, random, partial,
flush projecting, interval 500 mm.

PLUGGING yes/no COPING yes/no

SPECIAL FEATURES

DIMENSIONS

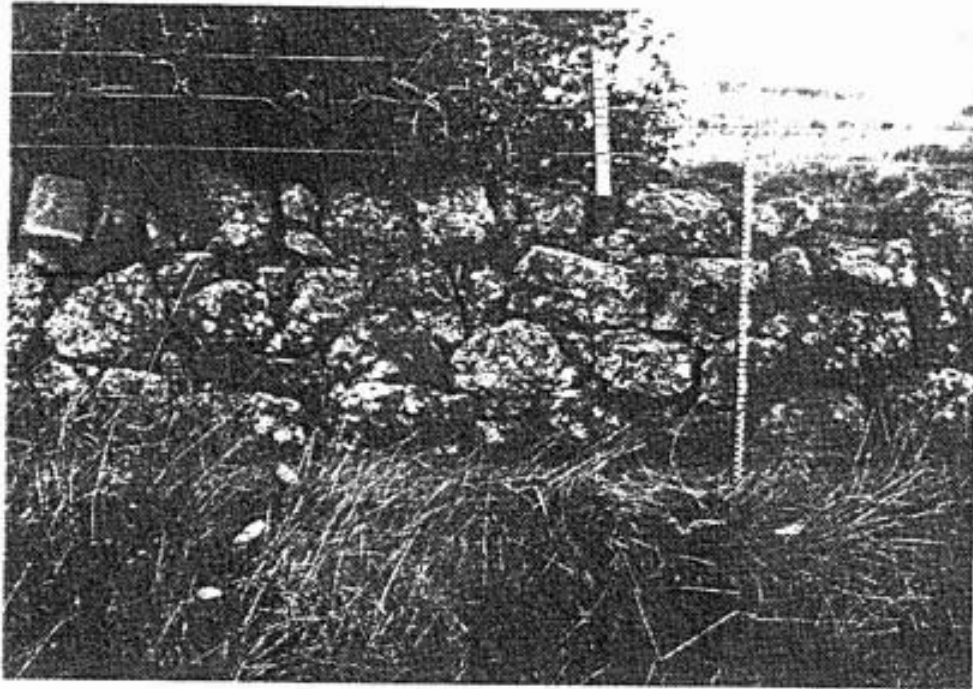


ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER



Site No. 010 Detail



Site No. 012 General View of Catching Pen looking North



Site No. 012 View of Building Ruins and Farm Walls

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 011
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 28/8/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION EYNESBURY 7822-3-4
1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGANINA NO. 7822-3-1GRID REF. 908145 TO 909167

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

East side of Sherrans Road north of
Boundong Road. North end of Road known as
Faulkners Road. near "Kintbury" and part of
PHOTOGRAPH that property

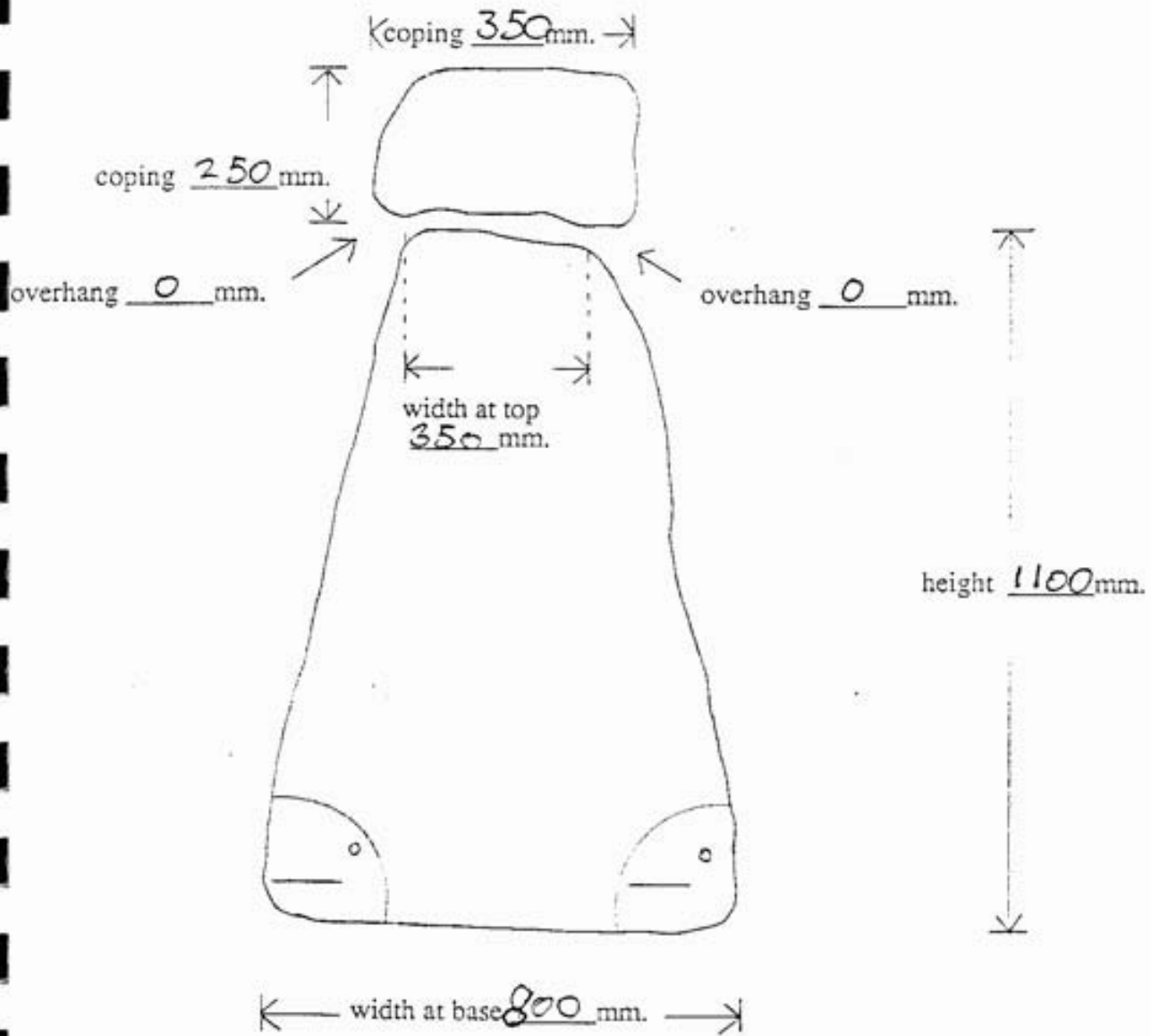
DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2200 metres. (continuous length in the style described)STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular angular slabs, quarried or brokenMATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____STONE SIZE largest 800 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)THROUGHSTONES yes/ no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush projecting, interval _____ mm.PLUGGING yes/ no COPING yes/ no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Very even and regular construction
extensive use of broken stone

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) (0 - 5%) 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 012
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 10/8/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME EYNESBURY NO. 7822-3-4
 GRID REF. 896183 TO 895186

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

West Side of Mt. Cottrell Road south
of Greig Road on Western slope of
Mt Cottrell (Alt 205m)

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 800 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 500 mm. smallest 200 mm.
 median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

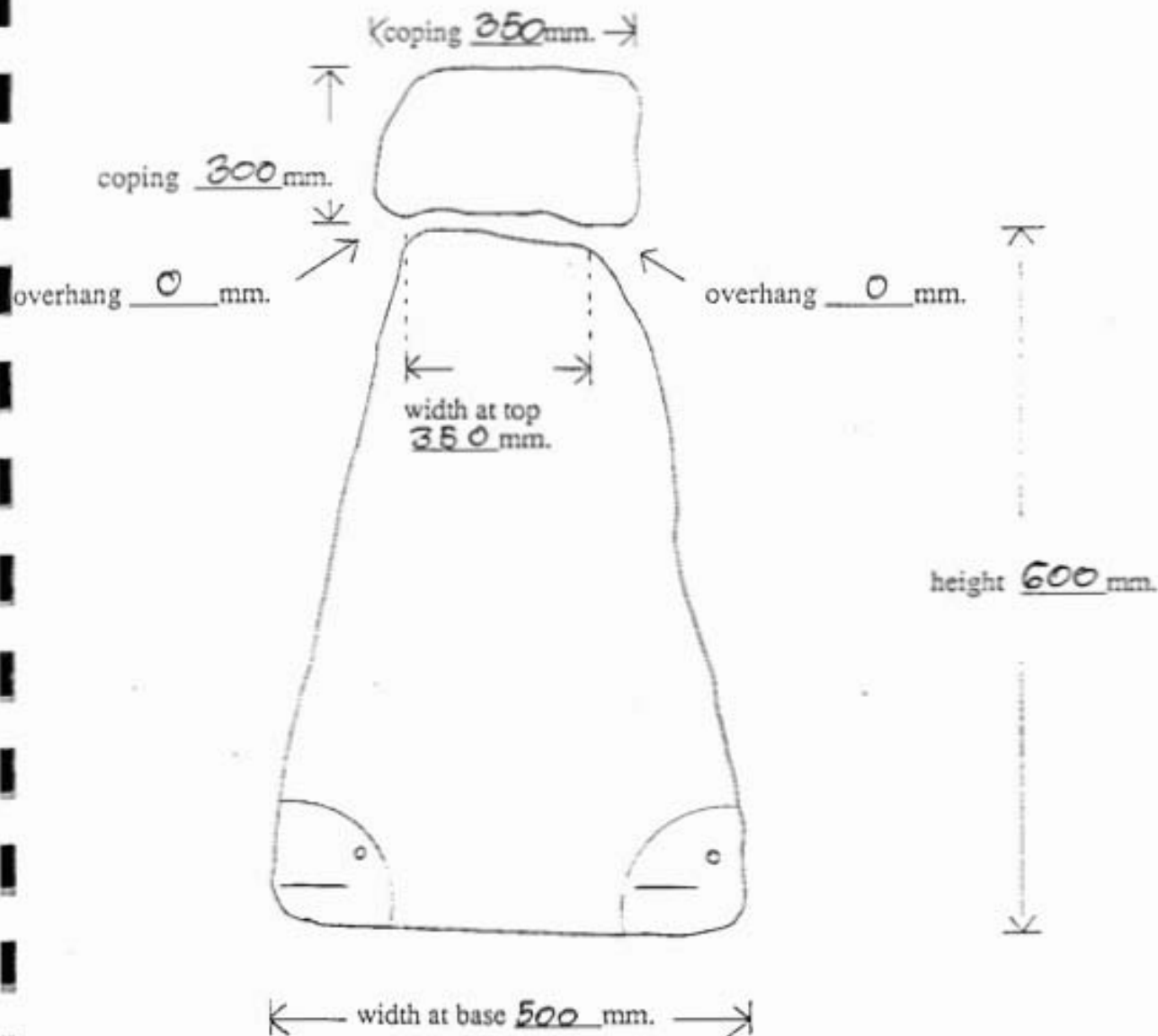
PLUGGING yes no COPING no

part only. some wall
thrown down

SPECIAL FEATURES

Low walls incorporating split post and 2 barbed wires. Structures with quarried + squared walls have been incorporated. An earth dam at the south end of the wall may have been used as a sheep wash.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 013
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 26 / 8 / 89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SUNSHINE NO. T822-11-NW
GRID REF. 021169 TO 022153

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

East side of Station Road at Entrance to
Mt Oerimut property

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 400 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 600 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

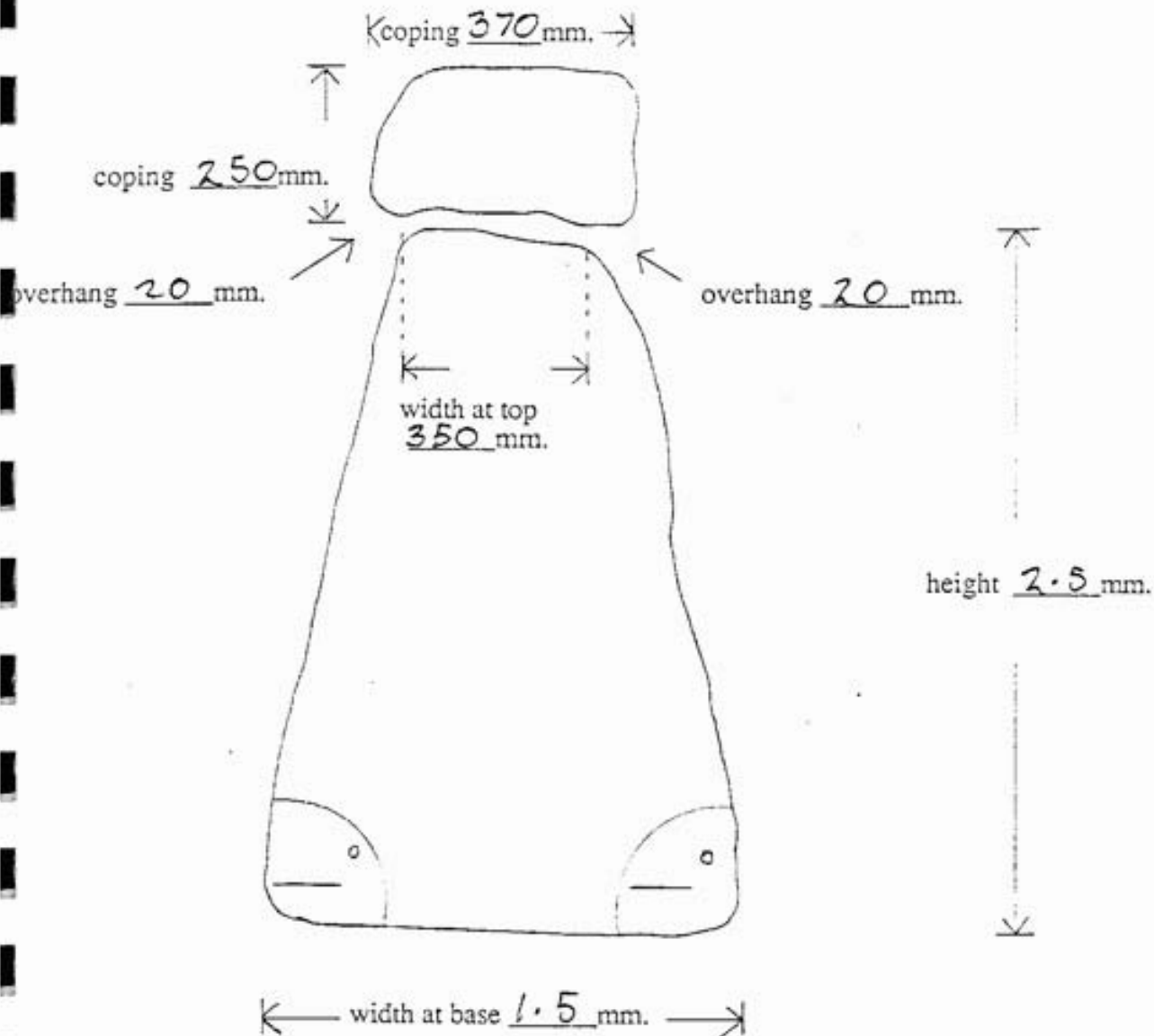
THROUGHSTONES yes/no, height 700 mm. ___ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval ___ mm.

PLUGGING yes/no COPING yes/no
none

SPECIAL FEATURES

Exceptionally high wall rising to over 2.5 m at entrance gates and dropping to 1.8 m

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 016
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 29/8/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TUGANILIA NO. 7922-3-1
 GRID REF. 006159 TO 008159

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

South side of Riding Boundary Road between
Ravenwood Explosives Siding and Albion's
Deer Park quarry

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 200 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 150 mm.
 median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

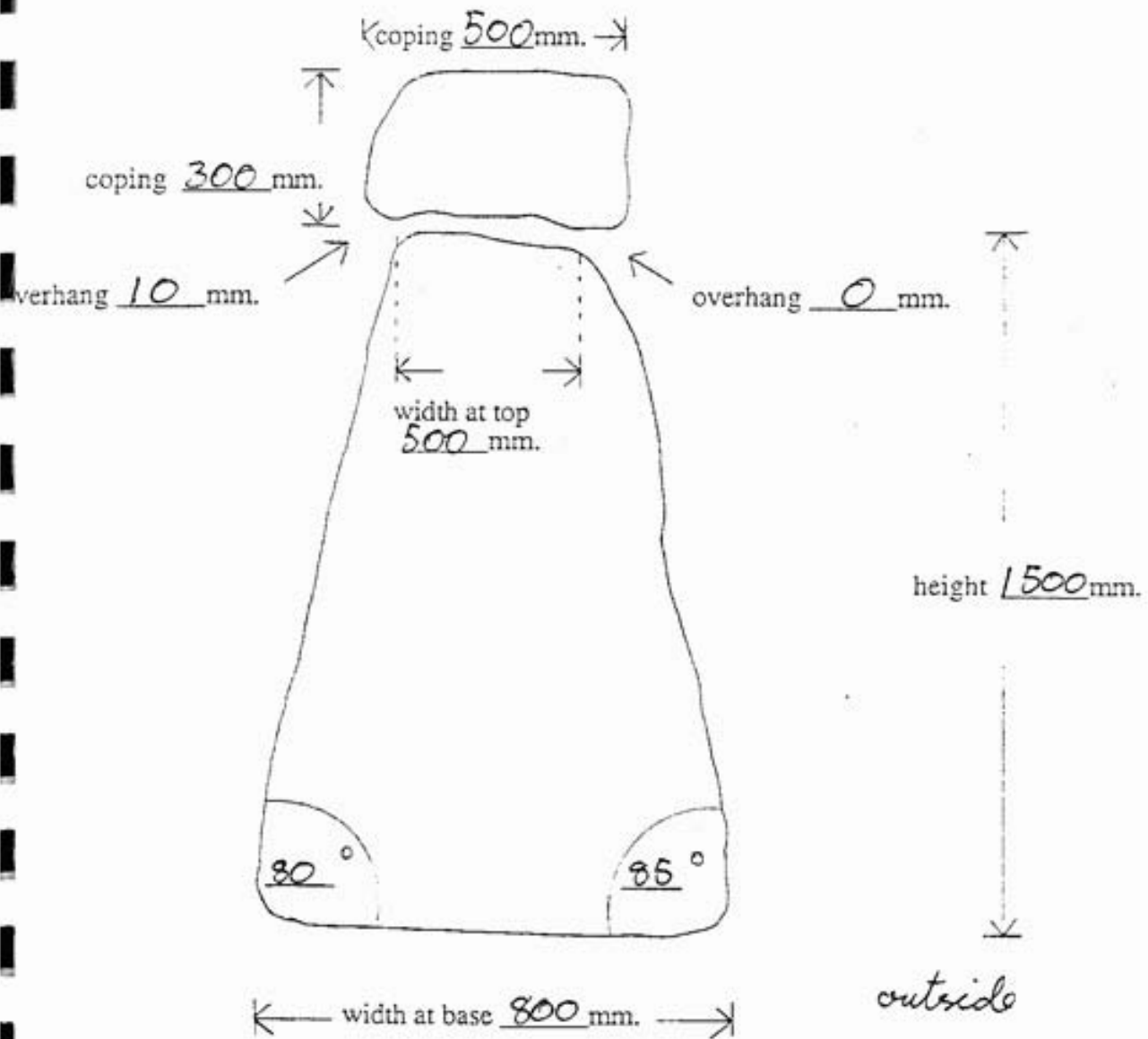
THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height 550 mm. ___ mm. random. partial
flush projecting, interval 2000 mm.

PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Particularly high and regularly finished wall with sloping coping stones. This is a short length of wall possibly built around a building on homestead, now removed

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% (5 - 20%) 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 015
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 28/8/80

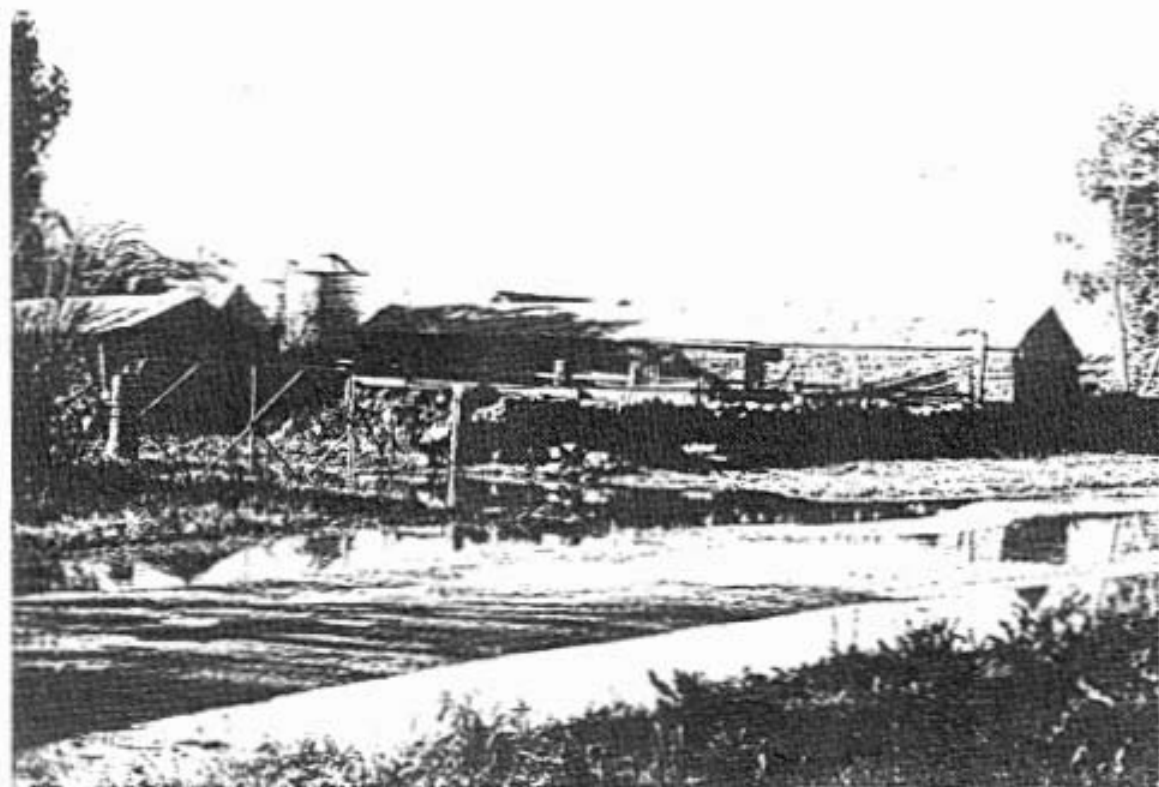
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TALGANINA NO. 792-3-1
 GRID REF. 005 028 TO 006 029

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

Walls around farm buildings on north side of
Boundary Road, Talganina

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 100 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 300 mm. smallest 300 mm.
 median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

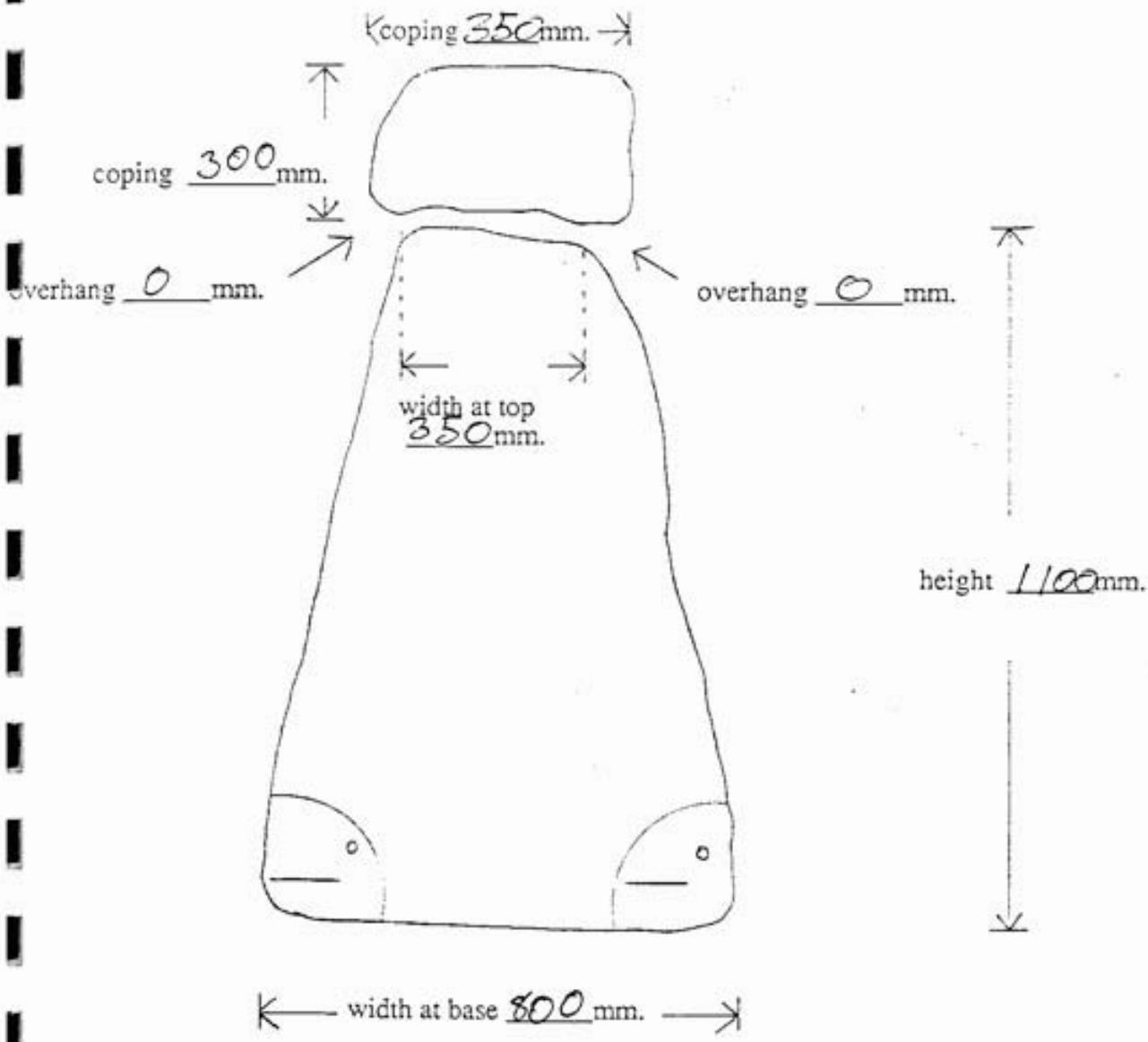
ROUGHSTONES yes/ no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

MORTARING yes no COPING yes/ no

SPECIAL FEATURES

These are farm walls associated with stock pens, stables and other farm buildings. One part appears to be used to provide shelter to an open sided shed.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

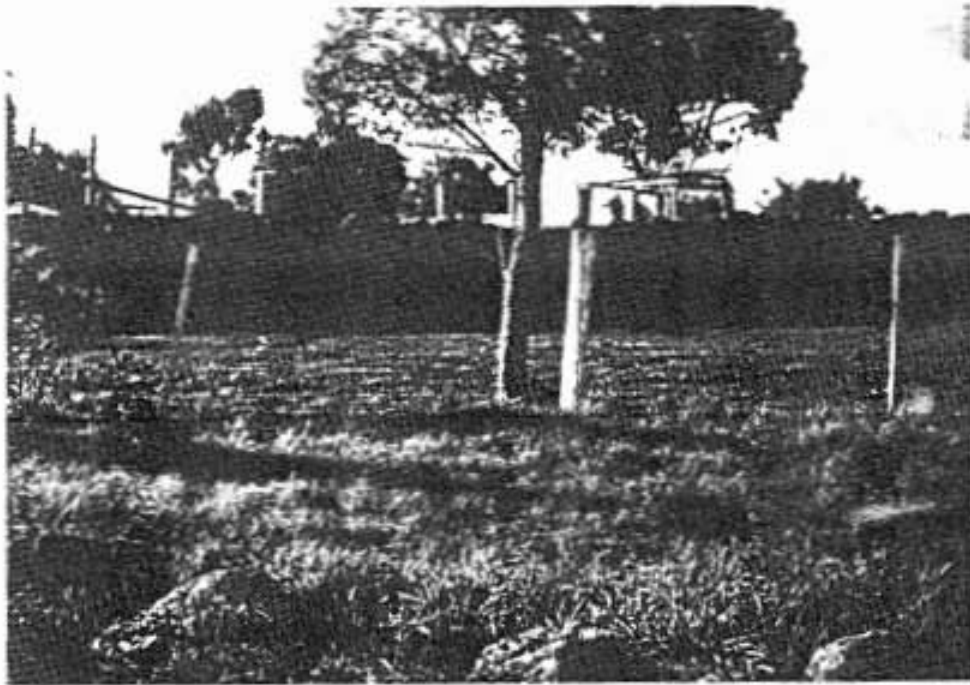
FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

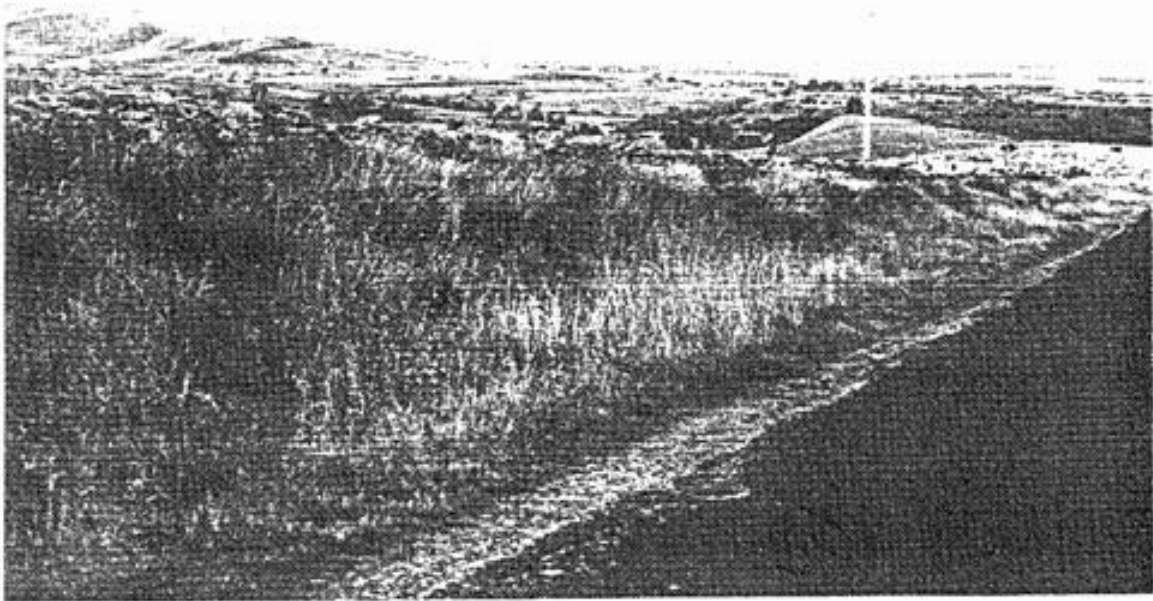
OTHER



Site No. 014 Detail of Wall Construction Note Missing Cope



Site No. 015 View of North-South farm Wall



Site No. 017 General View Looking North East



LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 016
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 27/9/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME KEILOR NO. 7822-1-3
GRID REF. 058122 TO 10220

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

North side of old drive at Brimbank park
near home stead

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 400 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other some sandstone

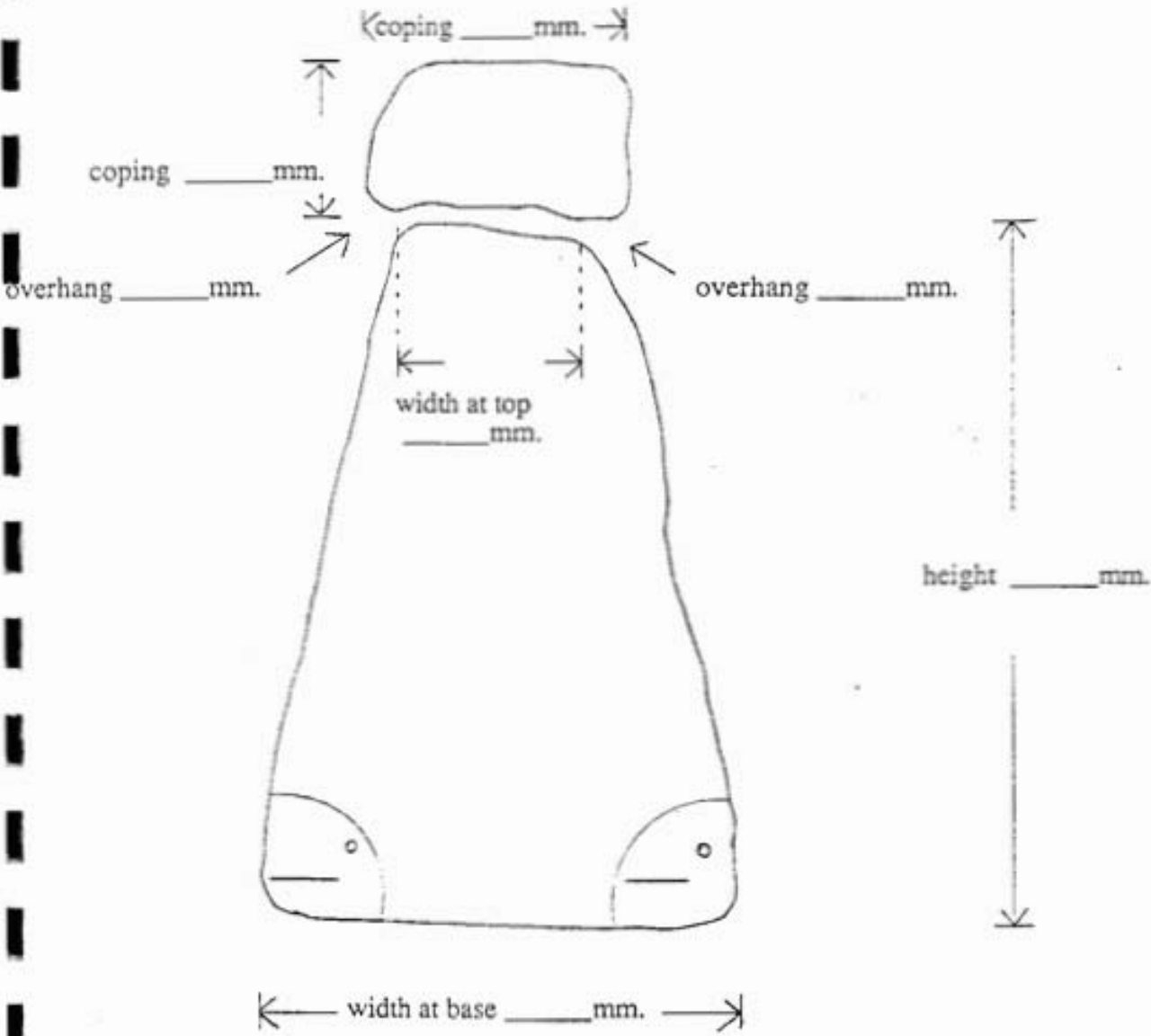
STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height 200 mm. ___ mm. random, partial,
flush projecting, interval ___ mm.

PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no probably removed

SPECIAL FEATURES

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 017
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 28/6/99

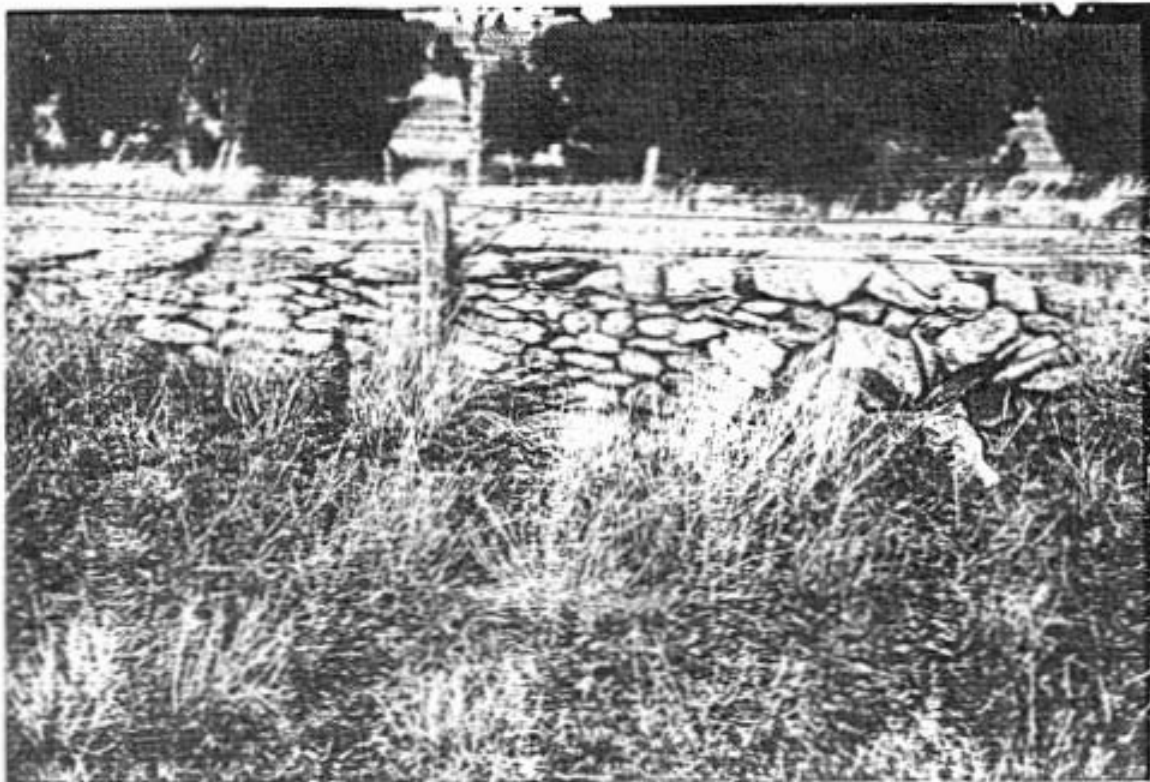
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME Leanderberg NO. 7722-1-2
GRID REF. 703 265 TO 707251

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

North side of road to Dogtrap Gully following
a spur up the Rowley Fault escarpment.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 600 mm. smallest 300 mm.
median 400 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

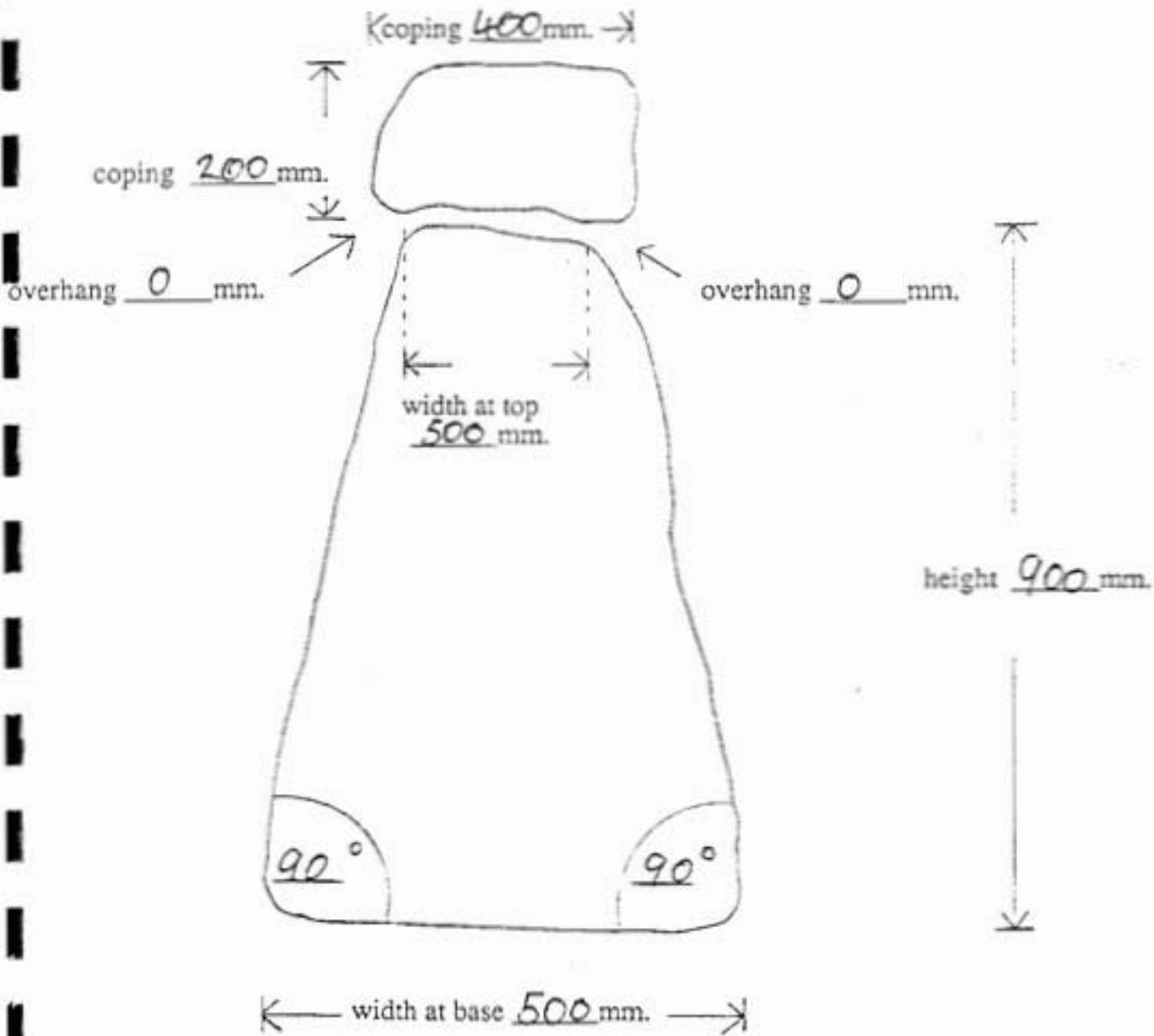
ROUGHSTONES yes / no, height 600 mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval 2000 mm.

BUCKLING yes / no COPING yes / no Large flat slabs

SPECIAL FEATURES

Low wall of particularly large and flat basalt slabs evidently from a very weathered outcrop. The longest flat slabs are used in a sloping cope. Split post and 3 wire fence erected on inside of wall

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 018
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 12/6/89

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SYDENHAM WEST NO. 7622-4-2
GRID REF. 931 220 TO 932 227

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

West side of Leake's Road immediately north
of the Western Highway Rock bank

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 800 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

TONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

TONE SIZE largest 600 mm. smallest 400 mm.
median 450 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

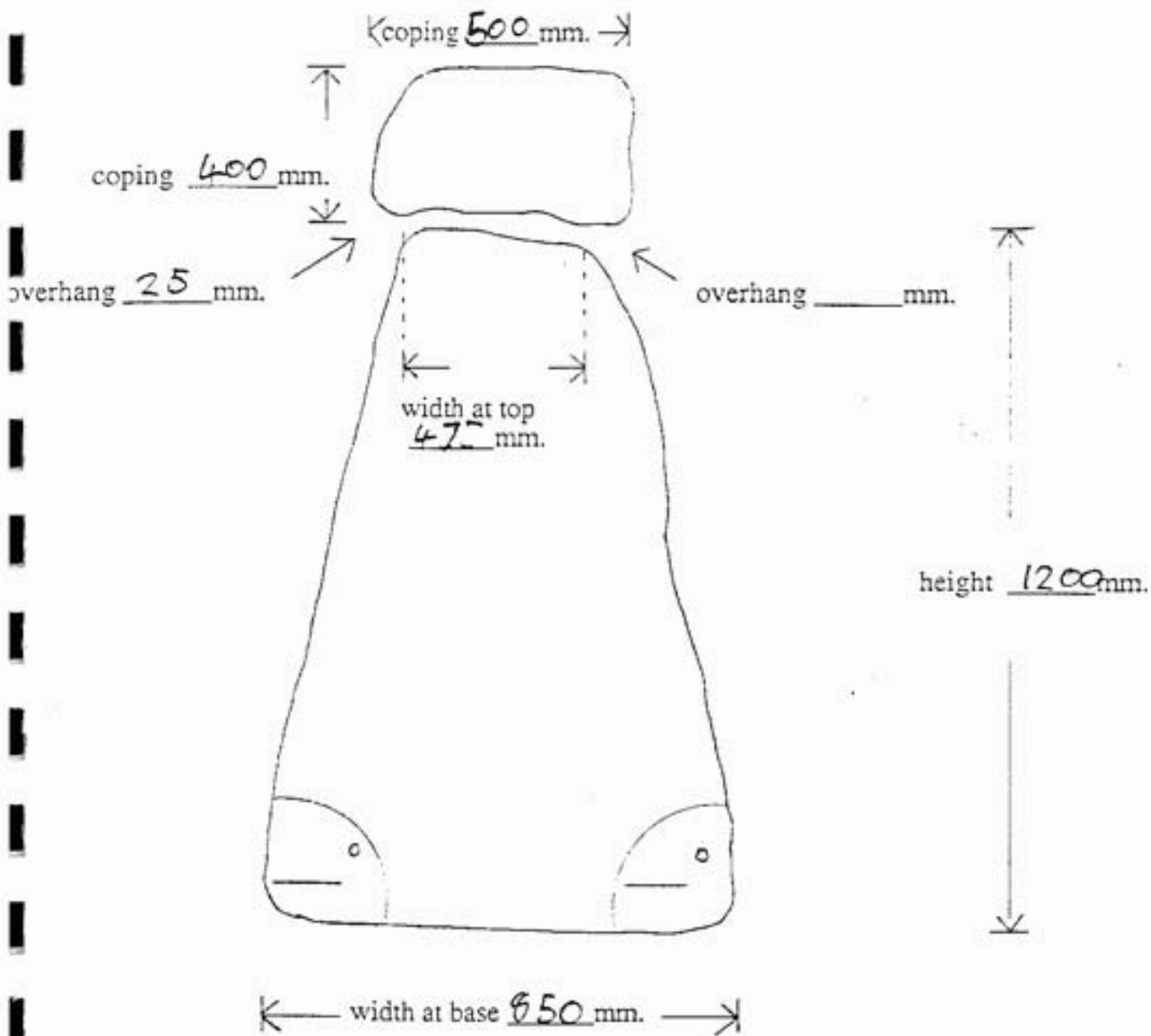
THROUGHSTONES yes/no, height 650 mm. ___ mm. random partial
flush, projecting, interval ___ mm.

LUGGING yes no COPING yes/no partial - mostly removed

SPECIAL FEATURES

Built from regular sized (mostly 25mm diam) very rounded boulders. possibly a boundary wall of the "Deanside" estate.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

WELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% (5 - 20%) 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER Possibly associated with "Deanside" homestead

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. C10
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 23/5/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SYDENHAM WEST NO. 7922-4-2

GRID REF. 013 223 TO 014 223

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

South side of Taylors Road near farm lane
and about 200m east of Homestead 'wetlands'
Line of contour line along road.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 200 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 750mm. smallest 250mm.
 median 350mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes no, height _____mm. _____mm. random, partial
flush projecting, interval _____mm.

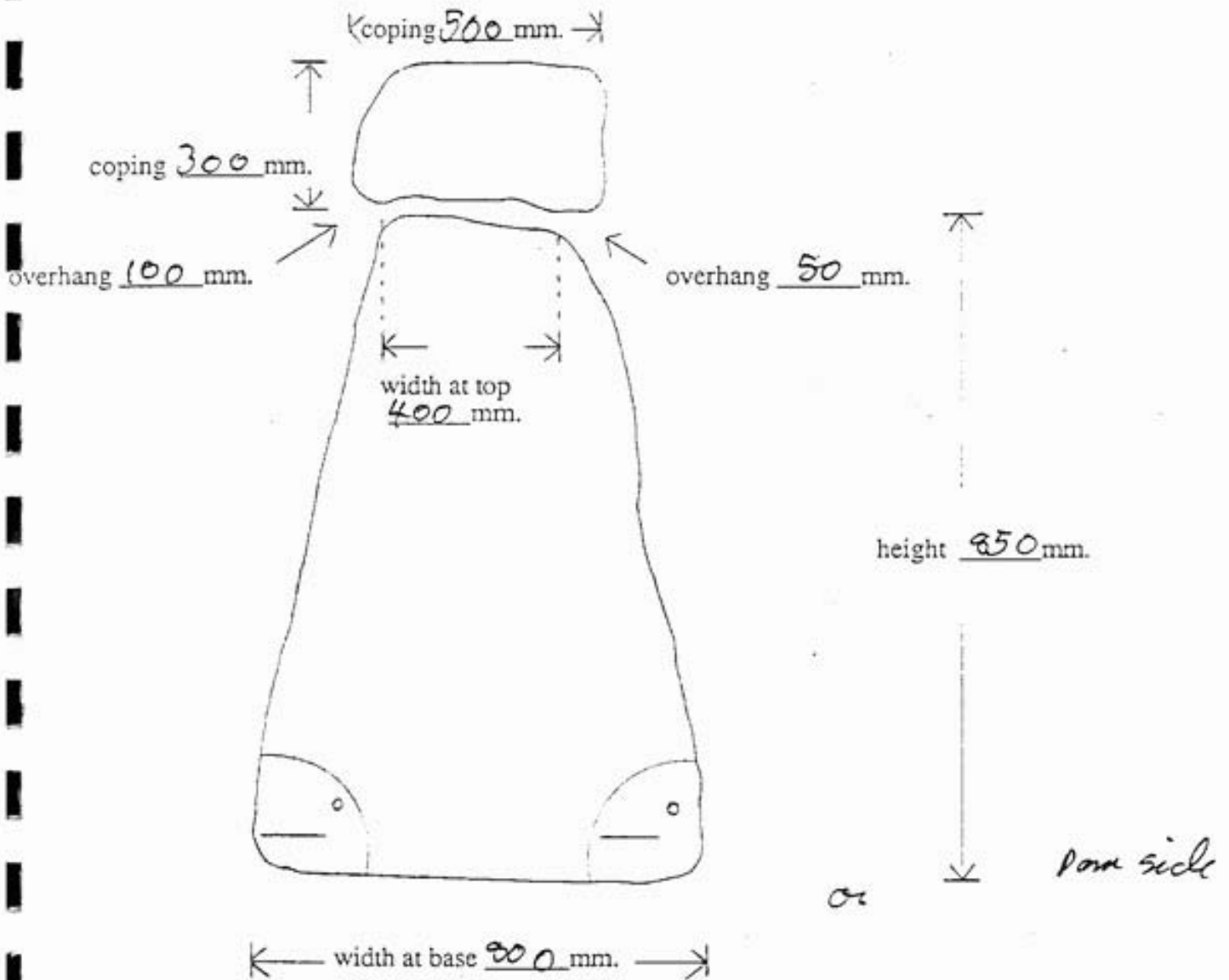
PLUGGING yes/no

COPING yes/no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Gate heads of slab construction and triangular corner enclosure.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER Boxthorn on dam side of wall.

Substantial wall on road boundary line under considers other walls evident from footings

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 020
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 23/5/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SYDENHAM WEST NO. 7822-4-2

GRID REF. 966225 TO 969224

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

South of Taylors Rd on old "Deanside"
estate. Inner face of large earth dam
on tributary of Kororoit Creek

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 400 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular slabs, quarried or broken c 30%

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 700 mm. smallest 250 mm.
median 400 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

BUCKLING yes / no

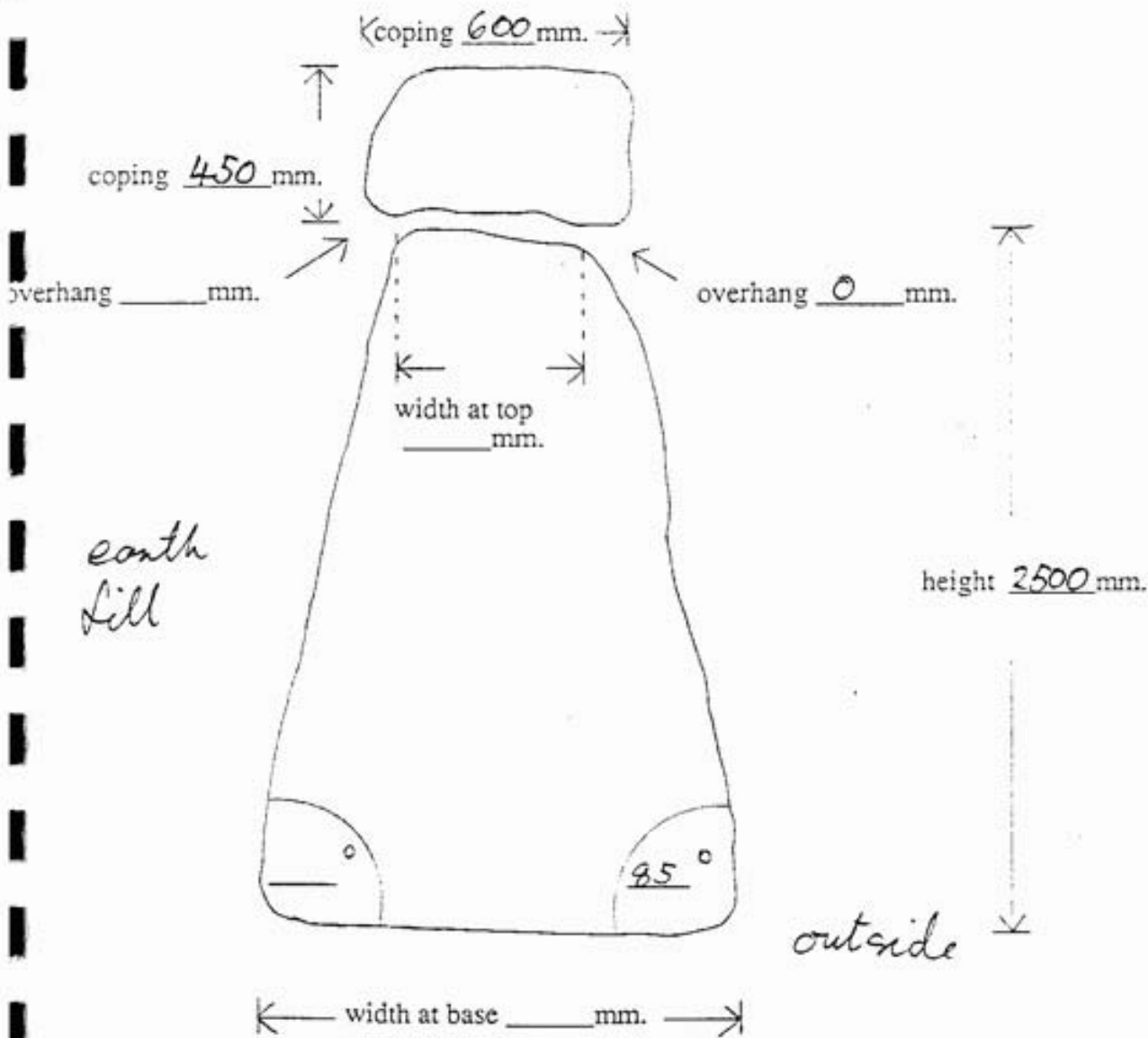
COPING yes / no

aa 4.4.3

SPECIAL FEATURES

Massive dry stone retaining wall up to 3 metres high. Carefully fitted stones in regular courses.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

WELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER Substantial native vegetation suffering from weed invasion (Bentham + Artichoke thistle due to recent earth + rock fill).



Site No. 020 General View Looking West



Site No. 020 Detail of Western End



Site No. 023 General View Looking North, Note Pen Marked By Boxthorn

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 021
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 23/5/90

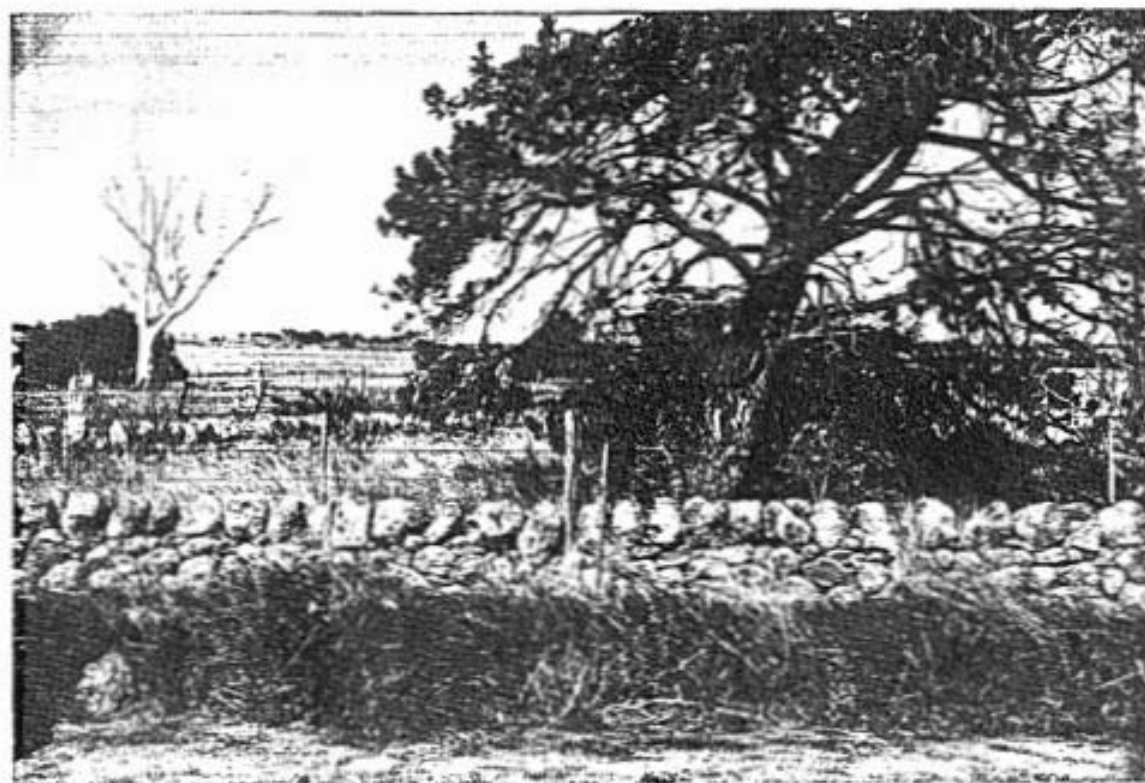
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME SYDENHAM WEST NO. 7822-4-2
GRID REF. 966 234 TO 966 242 TO 962 239

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

West side of Plumpton Road South side of
Beatjes Road

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 1500 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 350 mm. smallest 150 mm.
median 200 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

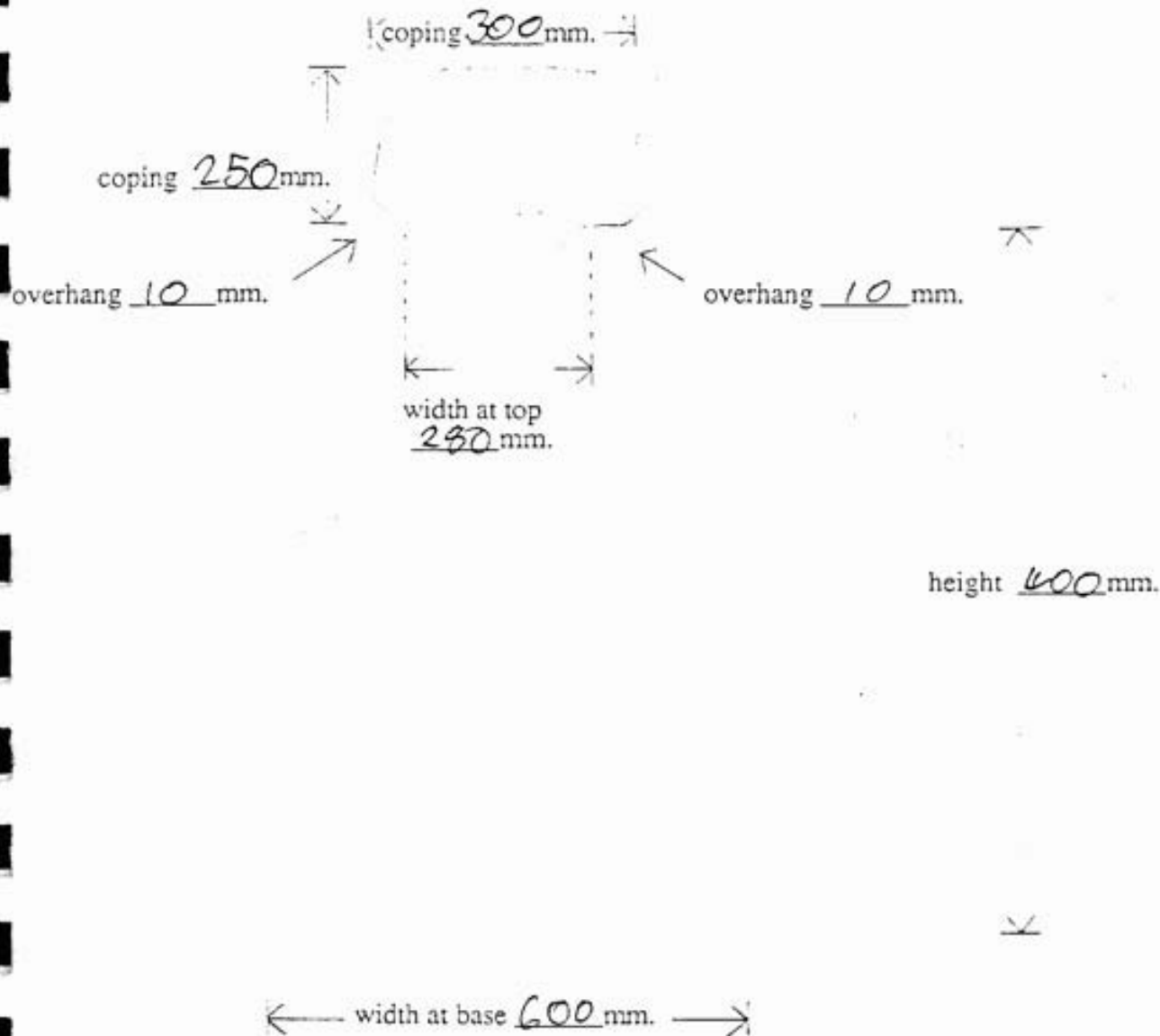
THROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Post and 3 wire fence (barbed) Post
Post & 2 rail (rails missing) wooden
spreaders.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 022
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 23/5/90

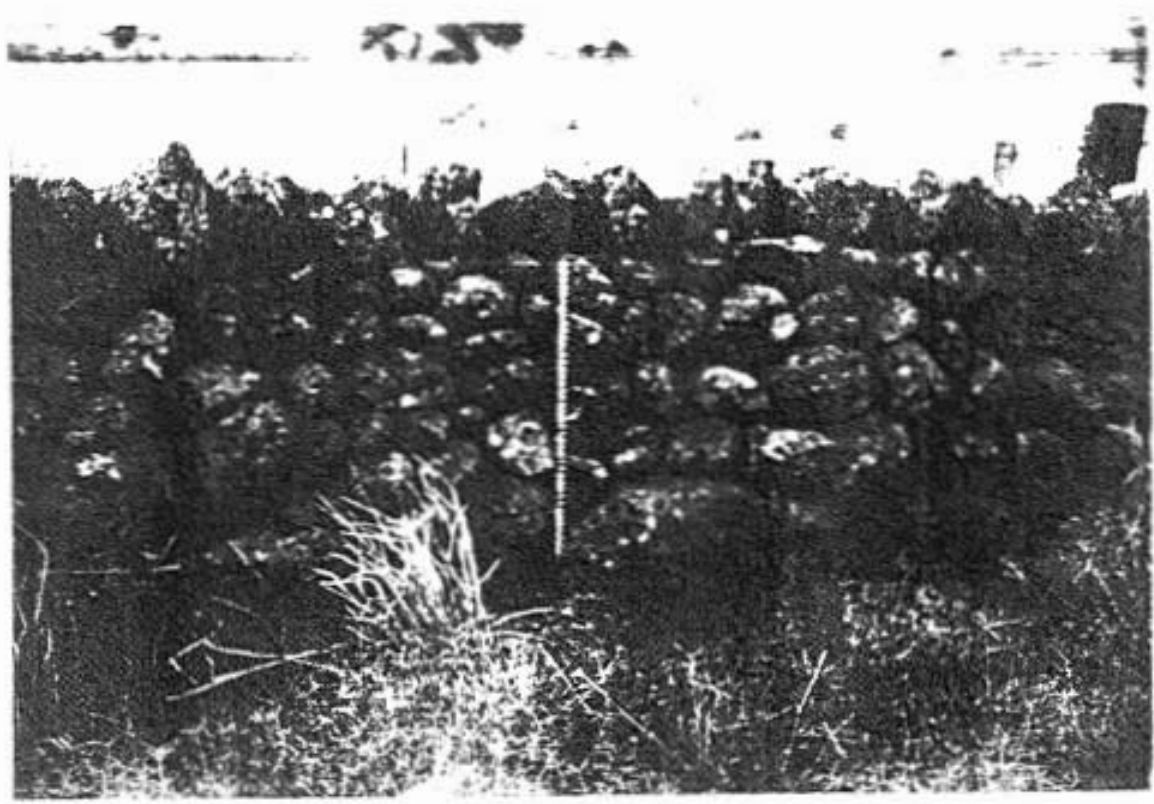
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGANINA NO. 7522-3-1
GRID REF. 91438 TO 916137

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

North side of Boundong Rd east of "Peterleigh"
homestead

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 250 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth rounded boulders vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

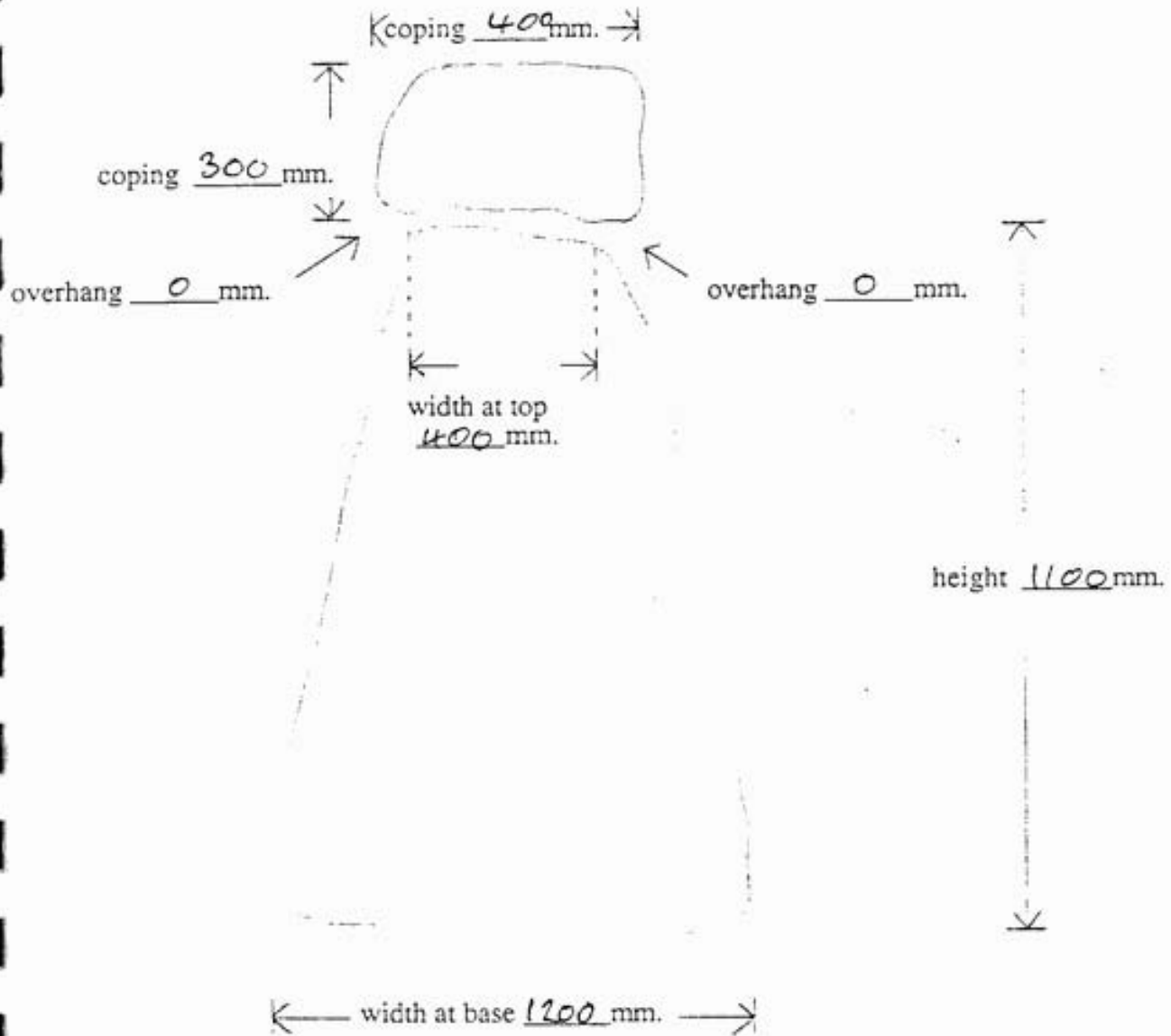
STONE SIZE largest 500 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLUGGING yes / no minor COPING yes / no most destroyed

SPECIAL FEATURES

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 23
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 29/5/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TAUGAMINA NO. 7922-3-1
GRID REF. 978 113 TO 84 126

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

Along branch of Skeleton Creek North of Roberty's Road and east of Derrimut Road. The wall follows the bed of the stream.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 2000 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders vesicular angular slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

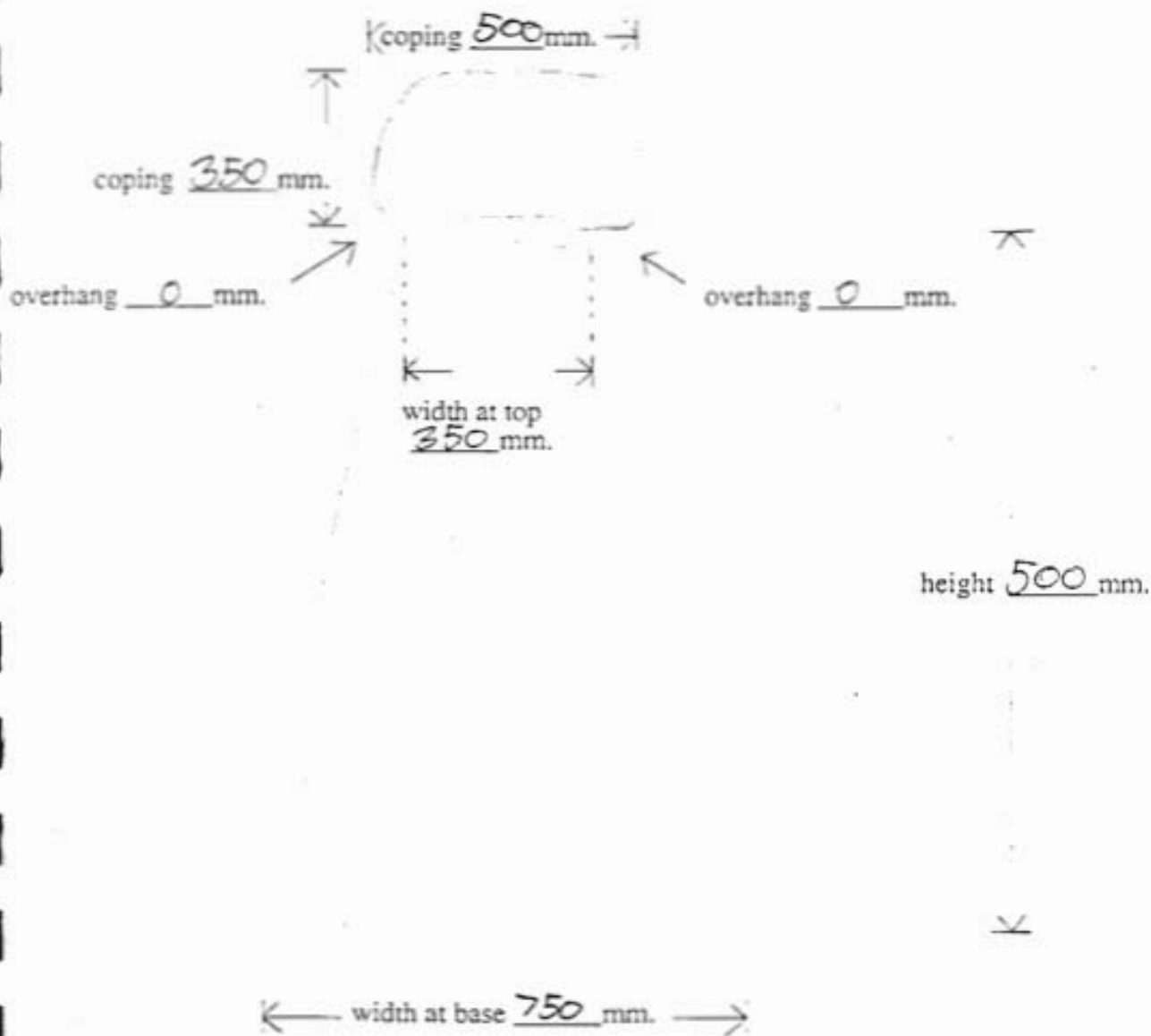
THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random partial
flush projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLUGGING yes no COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

The well is built on and incorporates the bedrock at the creek bed alternating from inside to the other with water holes on either side. A possible stone and boathorn sheep shelter and wash is 300m from the south end.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

Shallow creek depression with rock outcropping on either side and in creek bed

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 024
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 25/5/90

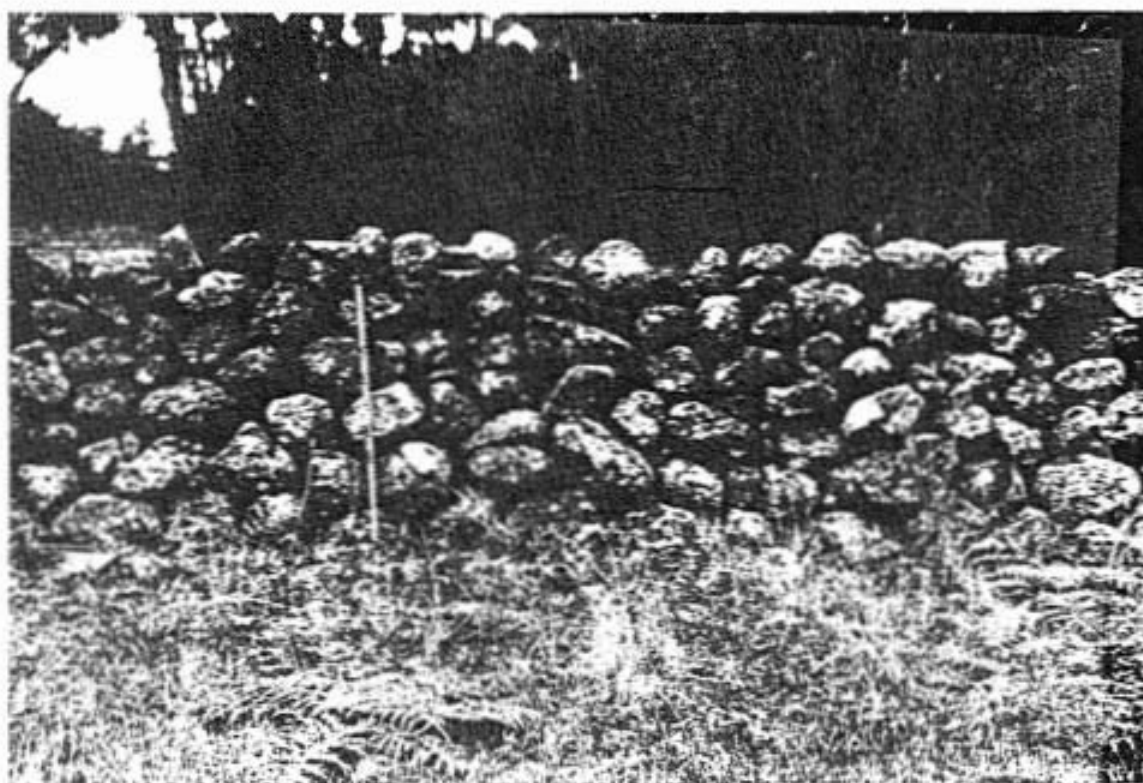
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION I:25000 MAP NAME TARAKANIA NO. 7522-3-1
 GRID REF. 976121 TO 978123

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

East of Derribunt Road North of Doherty Road
around Ruined homestead 800 m from each
road

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 500 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 200 mm.
 median 300 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

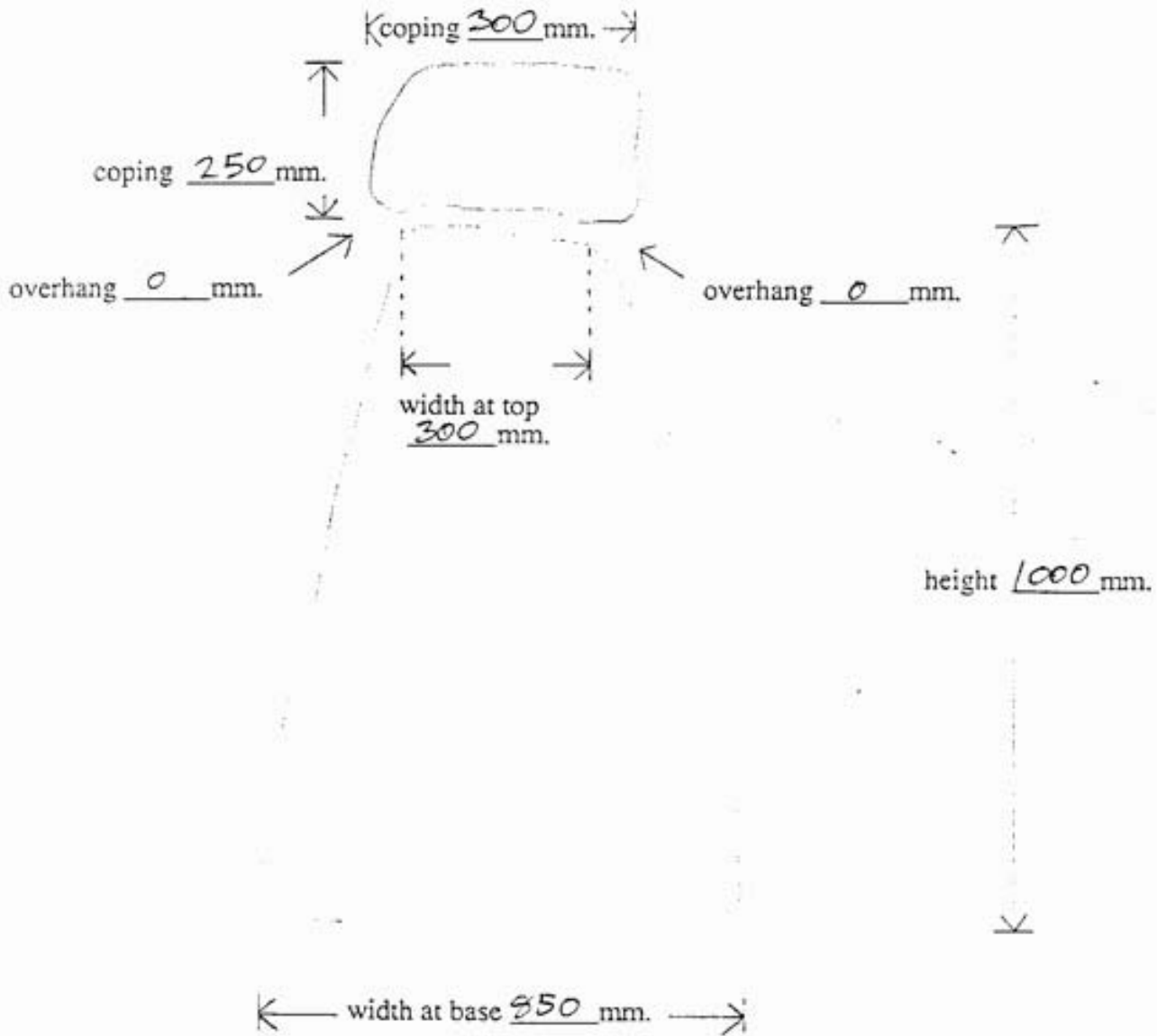
THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random partial,
flush projecting, interval 500 mm.

PLUGGING yes no COPING yes / no partly removed

SPECIAL FEATURES

Regular sized stones. Fairly
in elaborate construction

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

exotic trees inside garden enclosure
modified pasture outside

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 025
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 11/7/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGANINA NO. 7822-3-1

GRID REF. 961117 TO 963116

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

North side of Isahenty's Road between crossings
of Skeleton Creek. West of Farm buildings
and small dam (stone) on creek. Also bluestone
ruin 300M west.

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 150 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 1200mm. smallest 400mm.
median 750mm. (average greatest dimensions)

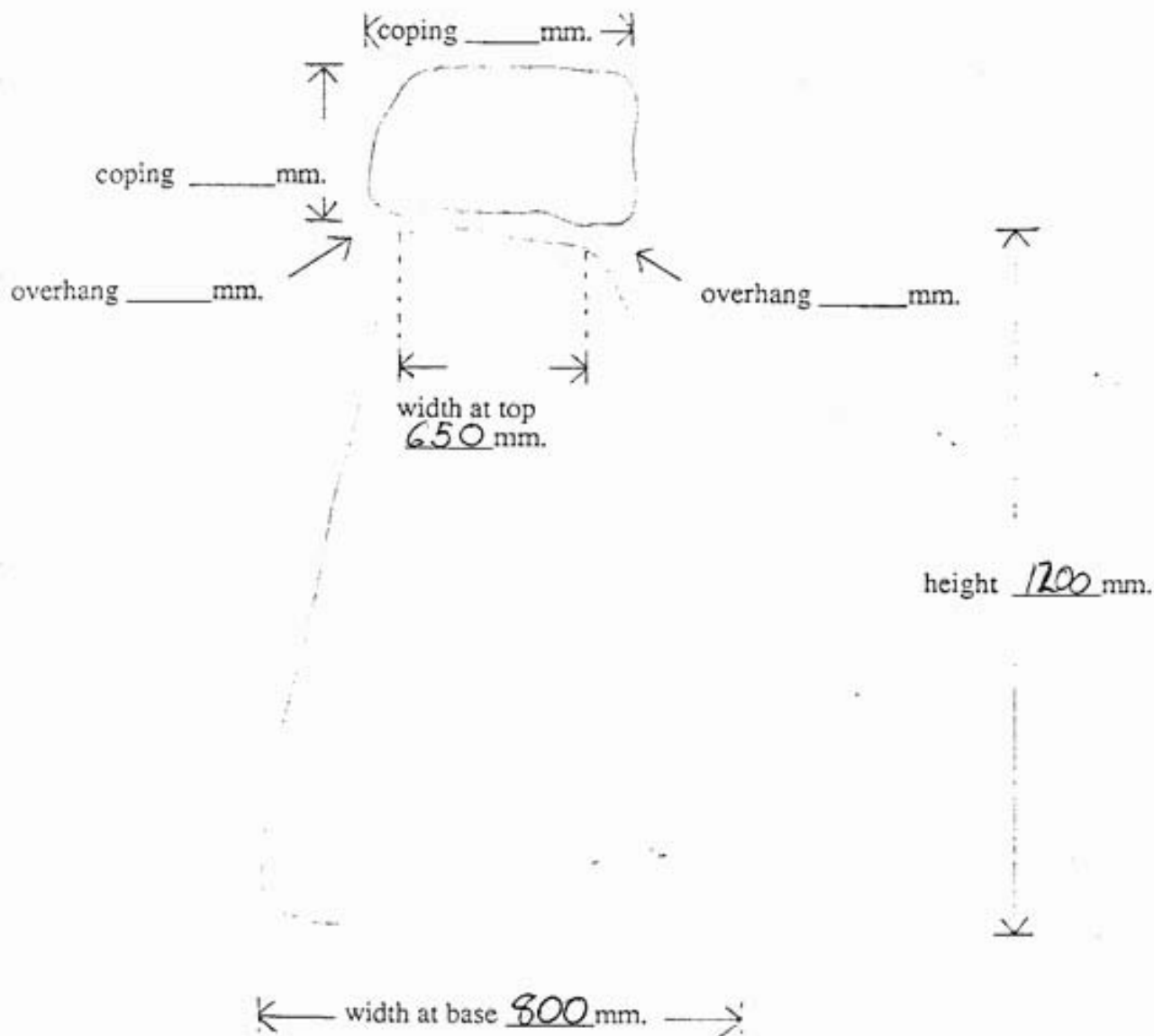
THROUGHSTONES yes (no) height _____mm. _____mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____mm.

PLUGGING yes (no) COPING yes (no)

SPECIAL FEATURES

Single wall of massive boulders built on rock outcrop. outside (south) appears to have been constructed Vertical

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

Outcrop on banks of creek. Evidence of aboriginal site (stone scatter) and stone quarrying



Site No. 026 General view looking south



Site No. 027 General view looking east



Site No. 025 General View Looking East



Site No. 025 Stone faced dam east of surviving wall

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 026
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 11/7/90

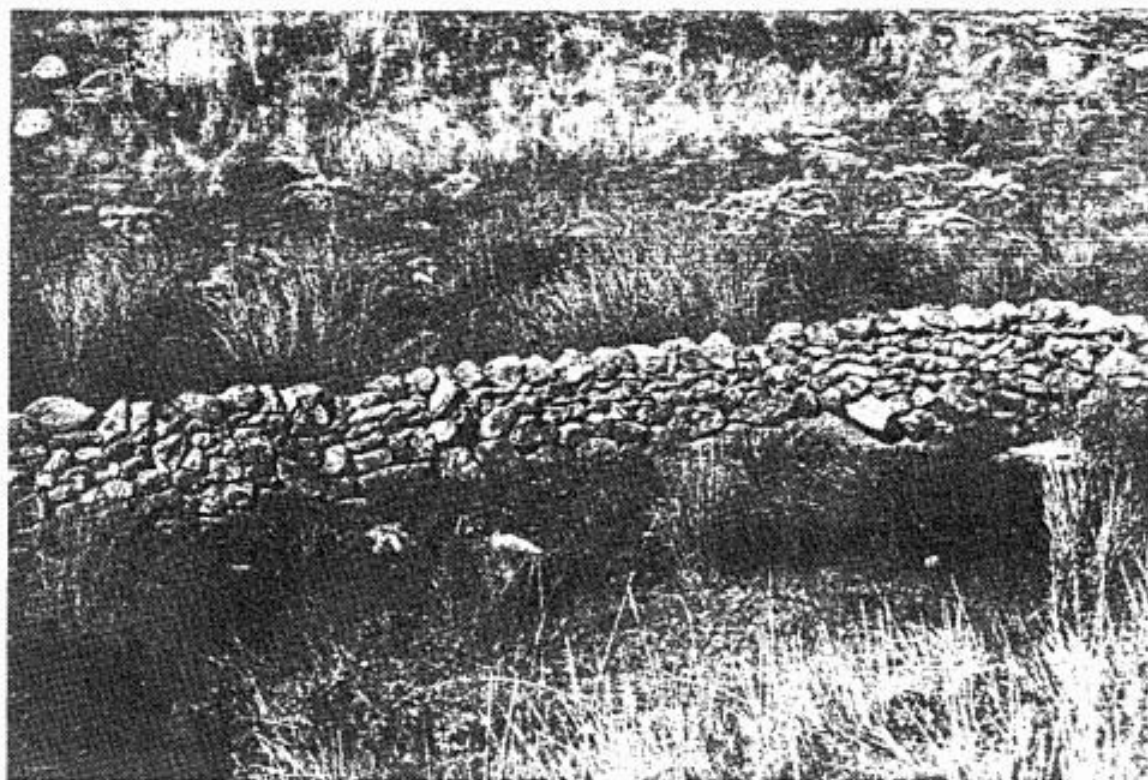
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUGANINA NO. 7822-3-1
GRID REF. 980088 TO 981093

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

Short length of wall running along bed of
Skeleton creek near-by ruined home stead "Rosegrange"
and old track to creek. Inside new subdivision fence

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 500 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders vesicular angular, slabs, quarried or broken

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 500 mm. smallest 200 mm.
median 200 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

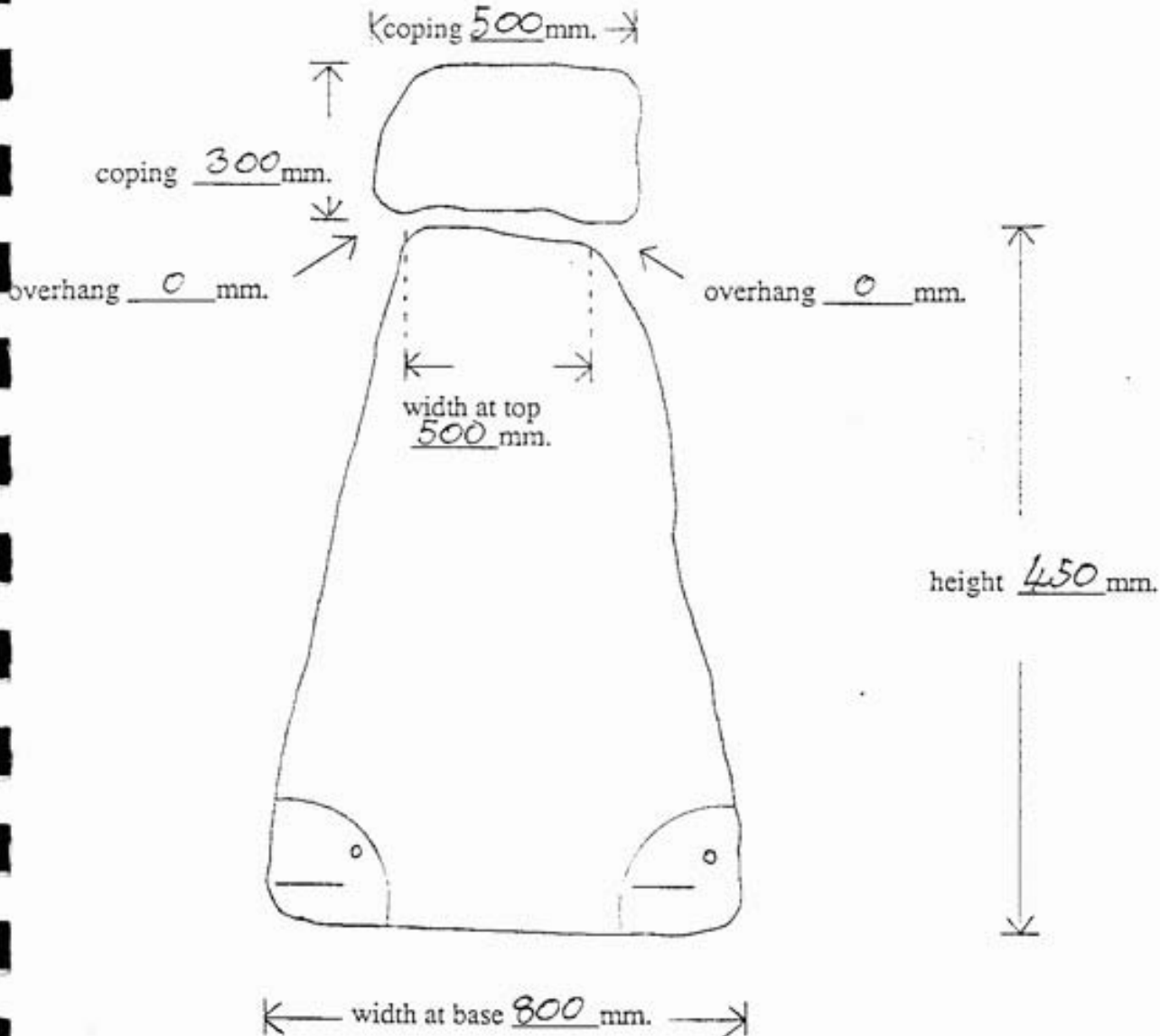
THROUGHSTONES yes no, height 300 mm. ___ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval 200 mm.

PLUGGING yes no COPING yes no

SPECIAL FEATURES

*Predominantly, single walling
of large flat slabs*

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER *bottom of incised creek valley.*

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 527
site number on 1:25000
map overlay
date 11/7/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME TRUSMINE NO. 7822-3-1
GRID REF. 981093 TO 986097

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

runs south west from Leak's Road to
Skeleton Creek, towards "Rose grange"
Homestead (ruins)

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 700 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken SOME

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 450 mm. smallest 250 mm.
median 350 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

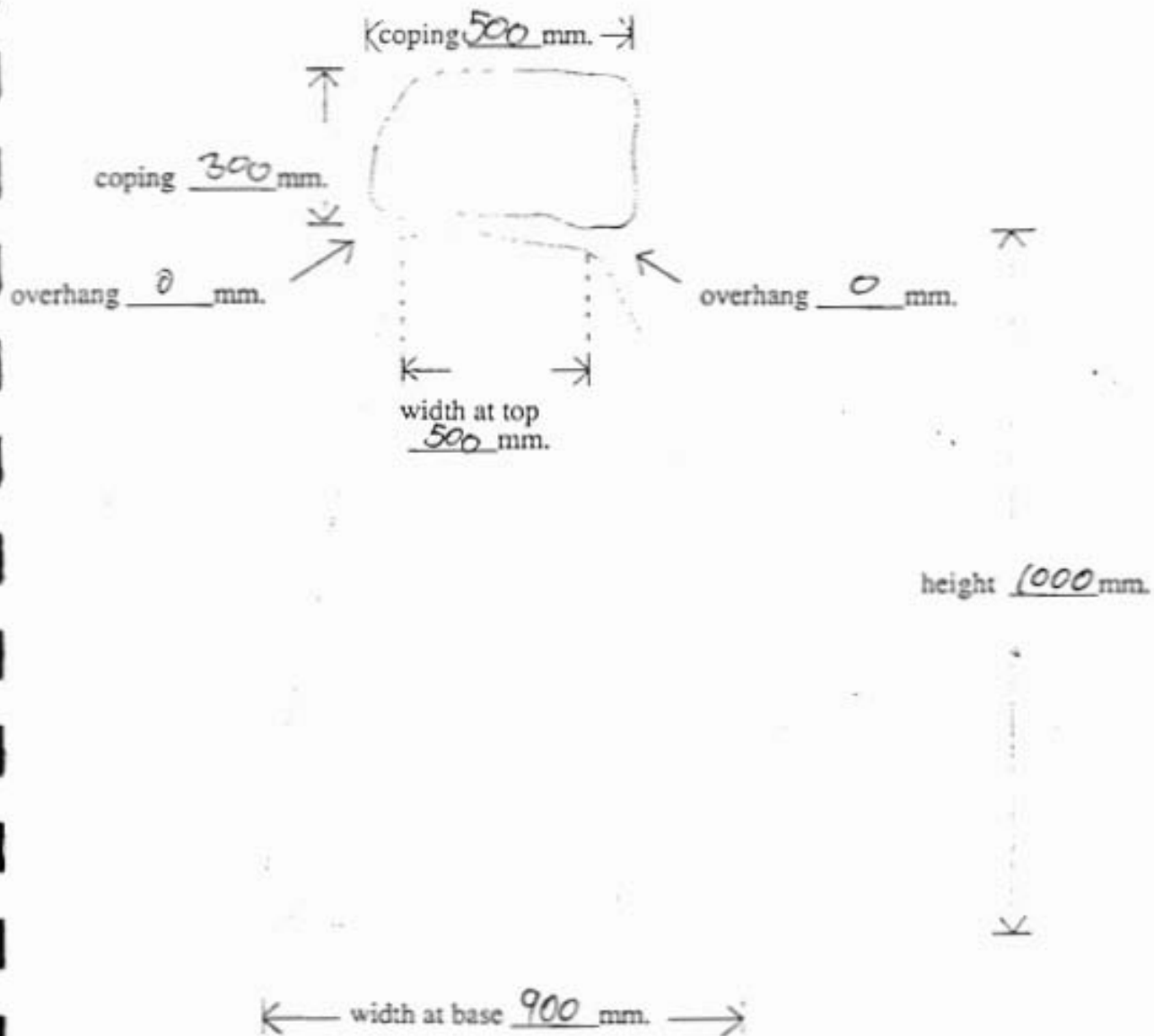
PLUGGING yes / no

COPING yes / no

SPECIAL FEATURES

Well built with narrow range of stone sizes
Some regular coursing. 30% intact.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM flat gently sloping rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

Runs down to creek with foundations
built into and across creek bed

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 028
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 11/7/90

DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME Bulliang CK NO. 7722-2-1
 GRID REF. 710113 TO 716112

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

South side of Ripley Road east of
Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road. This road
is closed to traffic. may have been part of
 PHOTOGRAPH chirnside/Staughton boundary.



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 800 + _____ metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken SOME

MATERIAL basalt, scoria other _____

STONE SIZE largest 400 mm. smallest 150 mm.
 median 250 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

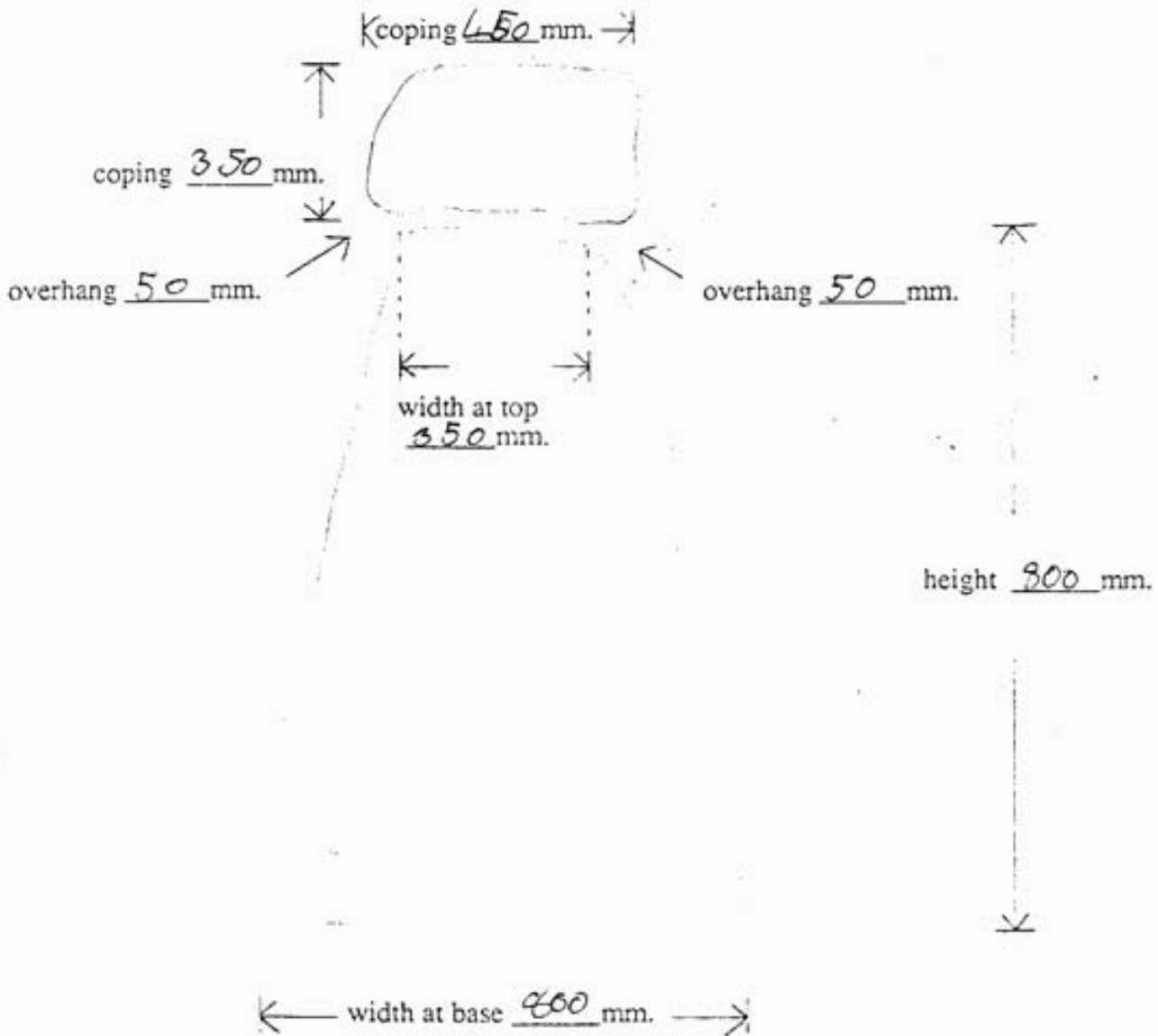
THROUGHSTONES yes / no, height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

PLUGGING yes / no extensive COPING yes / no extensive

SPECIAL FEATURES

Common use of broken stone with broken face on exterior (north)
Lower more rubly wall on Gelong-Bacchus Marsh Road.

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

LANDFORM (flat) (gently sloping) rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER Ploughed land either side of road reserve

LIVING MUSEUM OF THE WEST

Ref. No. 020
 site number on 1:25000
 map overlay
 date 11/7/95

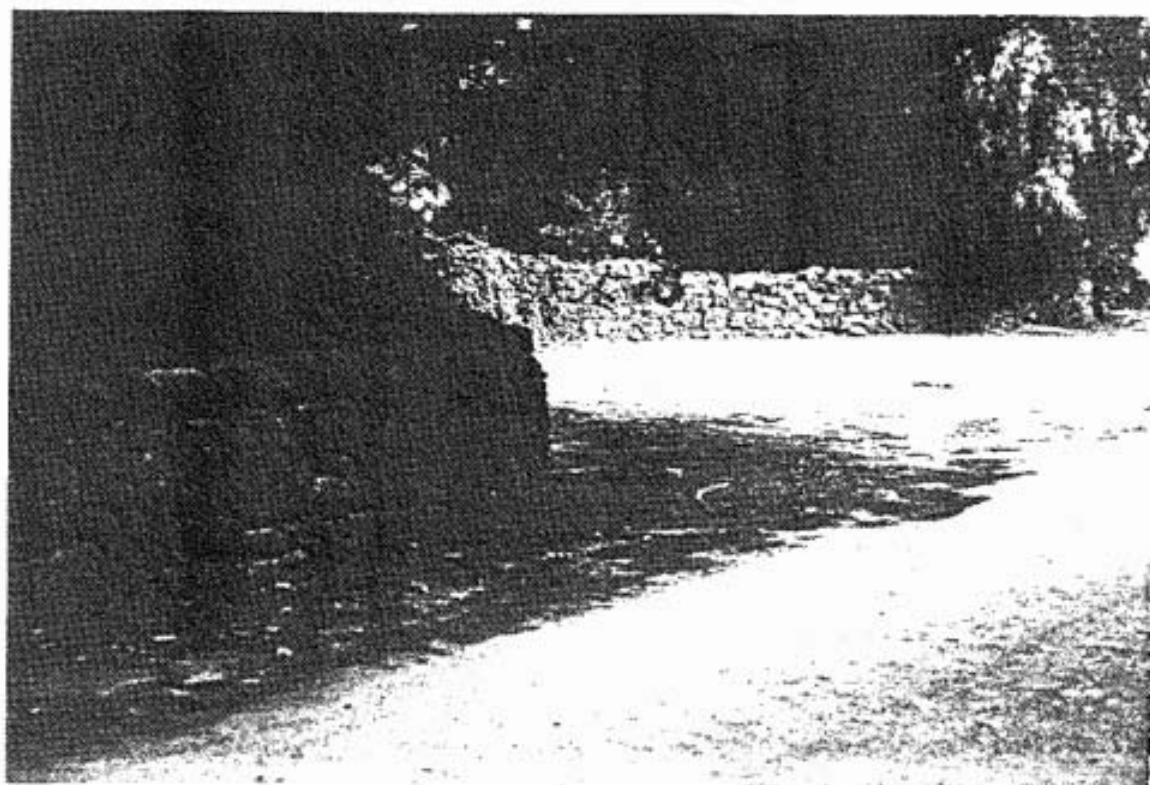
DRY STONE WALL RECORDING FORM

LOCATION 1:25000 MAP NAME INQUESTON NO. 7-22-1-3
 GRID REF. G84197 TO G86196

RELATION TO ROADS, GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, ETC.

GREY STONES. homestead wall around main house and garden 1KM south of Glenmore Road

PHOTOGRAPH



DESCRIPTION

LENGTH OF WALL 500 metres. (continuous length in the style described)

STONE TYPE smooth, rounded boulders, vesicular, angular, slabs, quarried or broken c.50%

MATERIAL basalt, scoria, other _____

STONE SIZE largest 450 mm. smallest 150 mm.
 median 350 mm. (average greatest dimensions)

THROUGHSTONES yes / no height _____ mm. _____ mm. random, partial,
 flush, projecting, interval _____ mm.

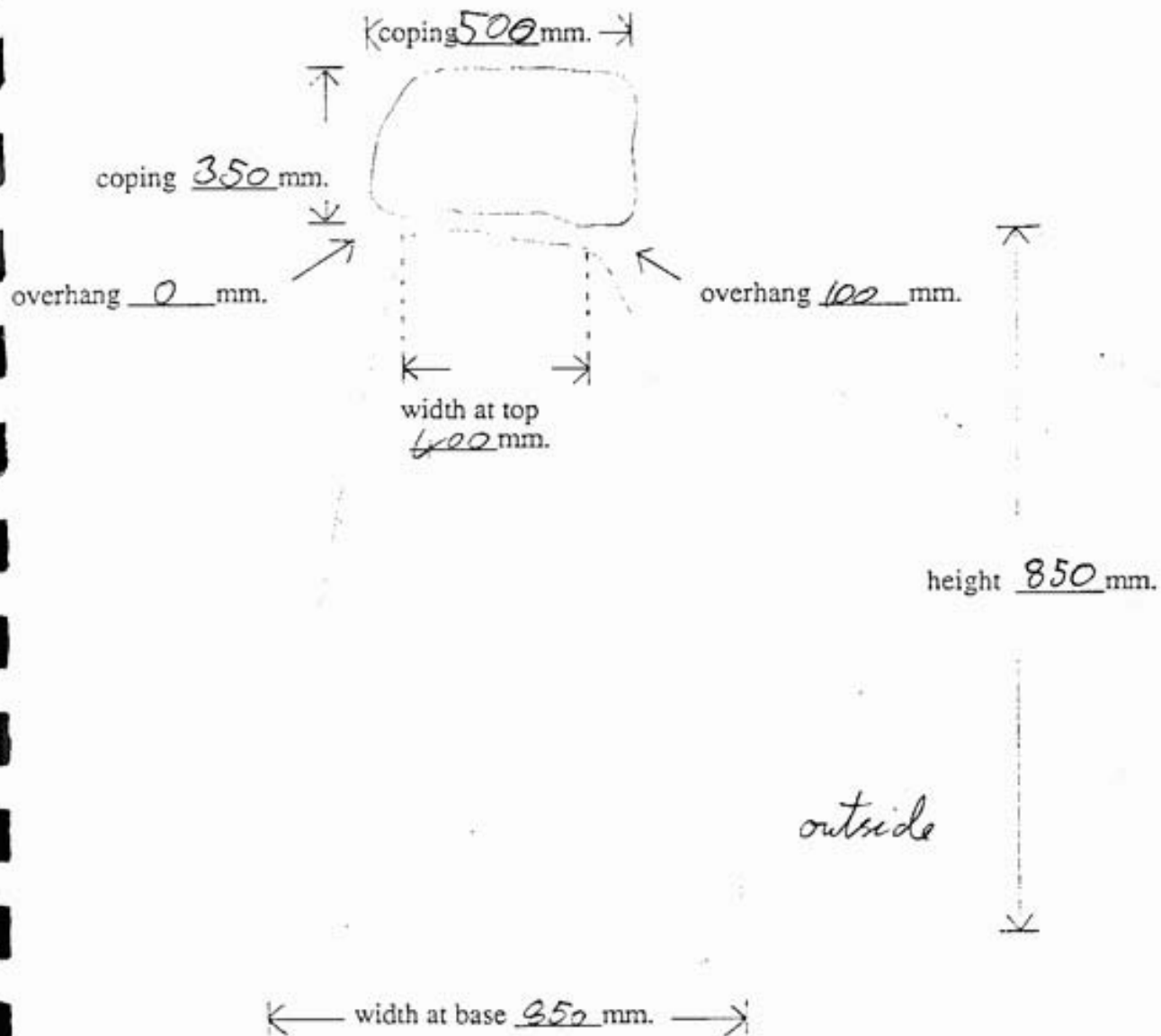
PLUGGING yes / no COPING yes / no

Extension

SPECIAL FEATURES

Very high standard of finish with regular coursed stonework using a high proportion of shaped stone

DIMENSIONS



ENVIRONMENT

FIELDSTONE (% cover of ground surface) 0 - 5% 5 - 20% 20 - 50% 50 - 100%

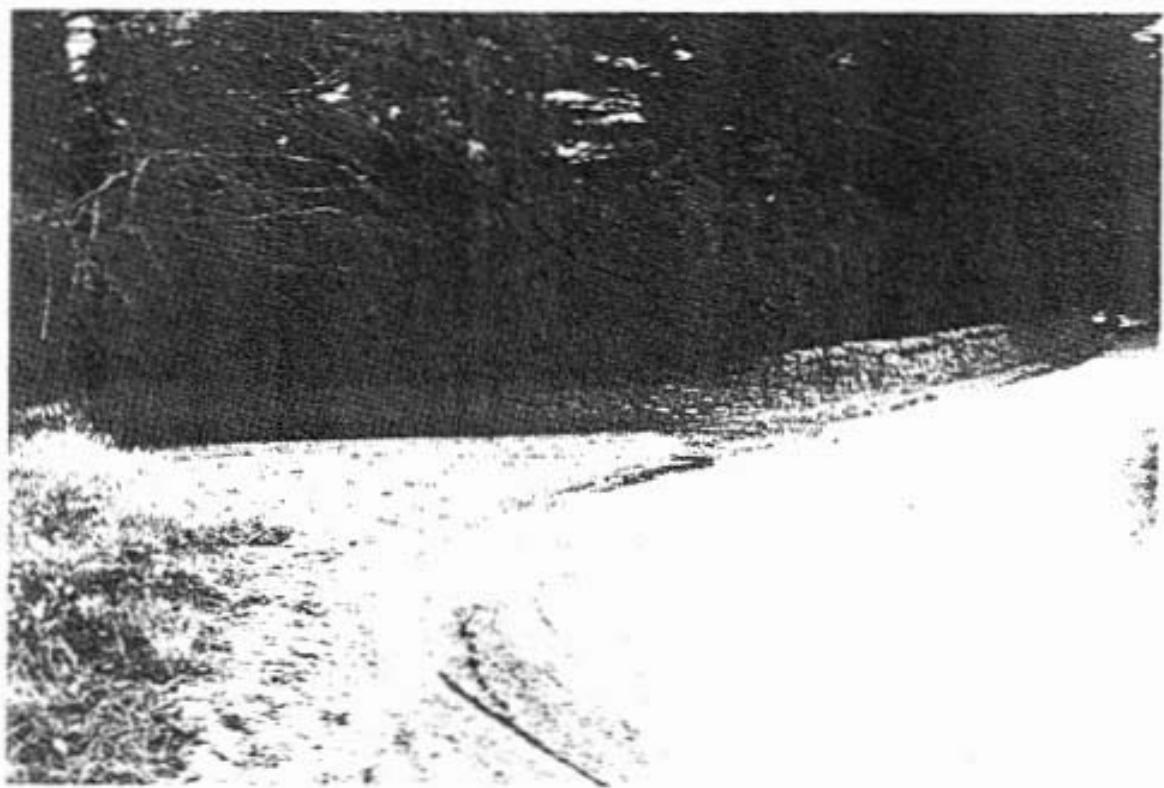
LANDFORM flat, gently sloping, rolling hills, steep gulleys, ridge, hillside

OTHER

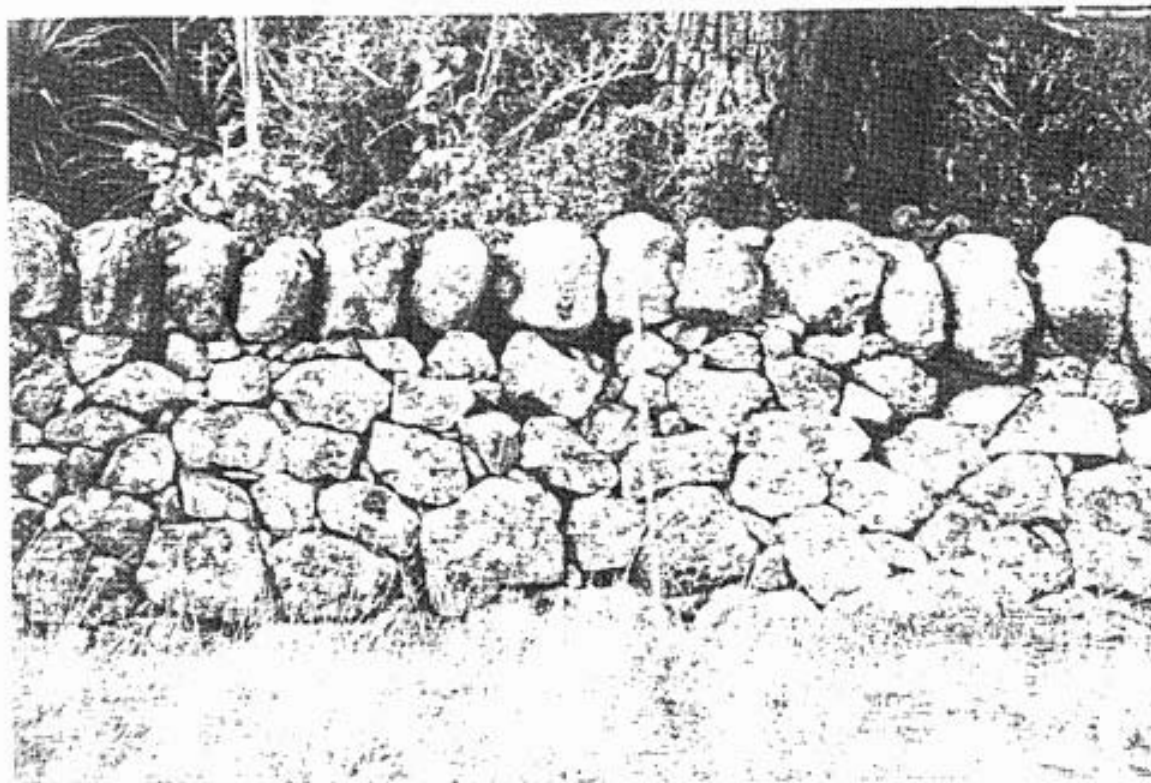
at edge of Rowley scarp, wonder of basalt country, ground is formed from from the Breckon ranges



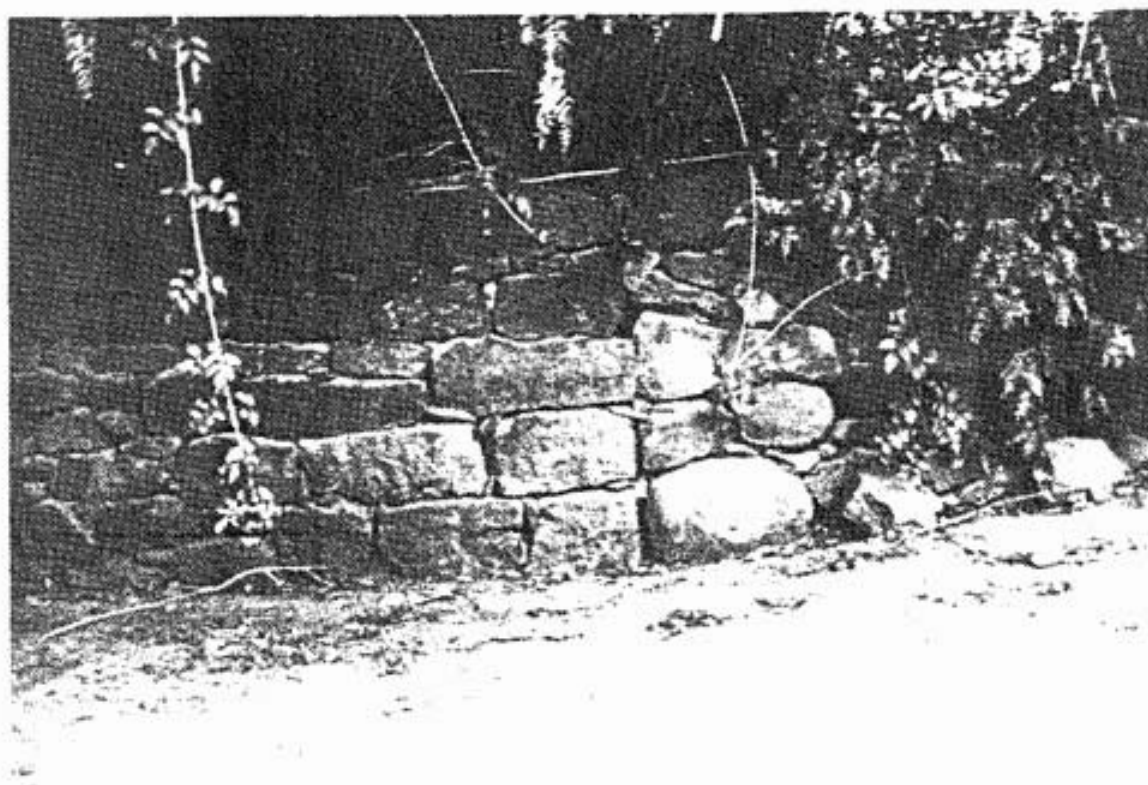
Site No. 028 General view looking south east



Site No. 029 View of lower driveway



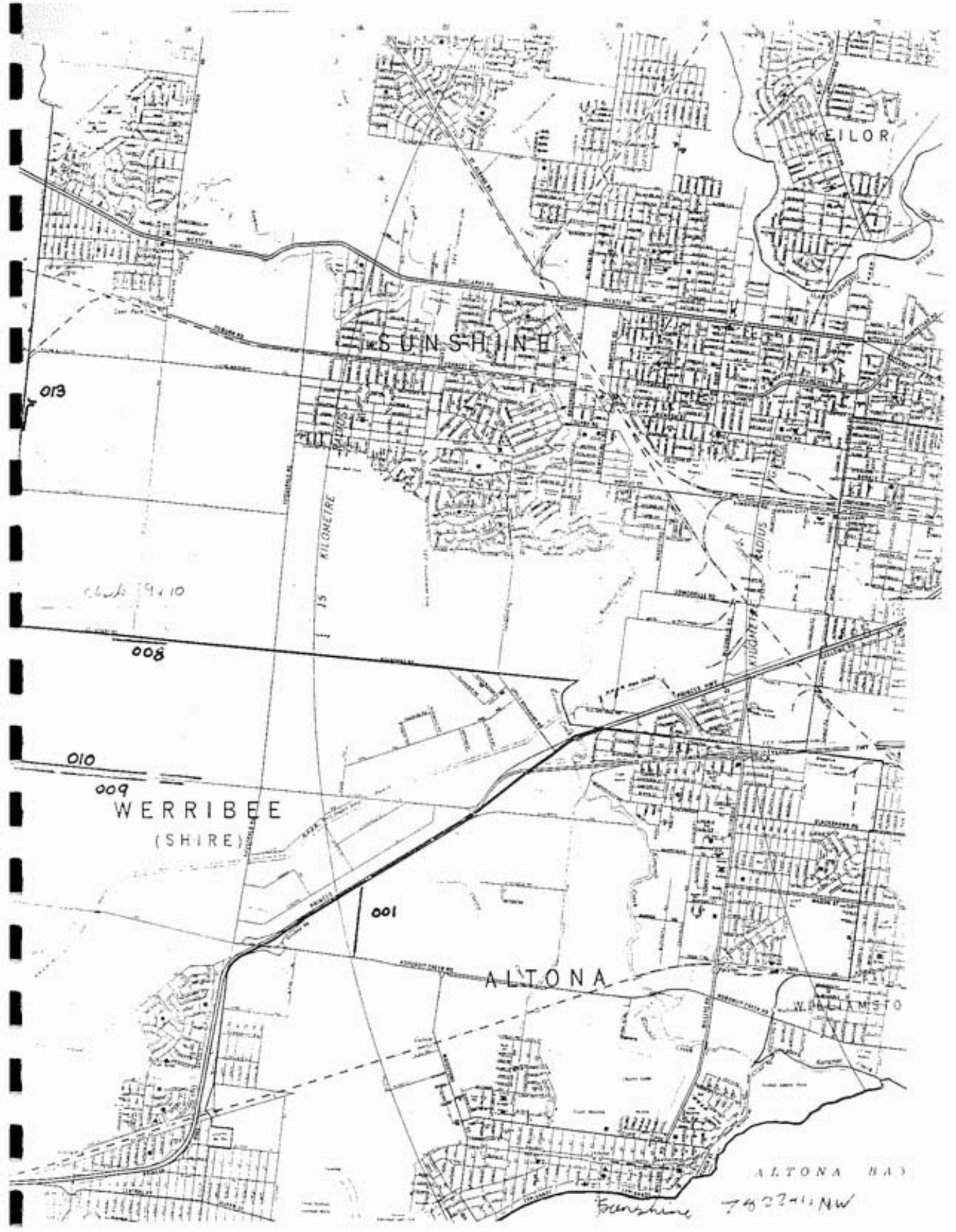
Site No. 029 Detail of wall on east side of garden



Site No. 029 Detail of wall head near stables showing change in style

APPENDIX B. Location maps

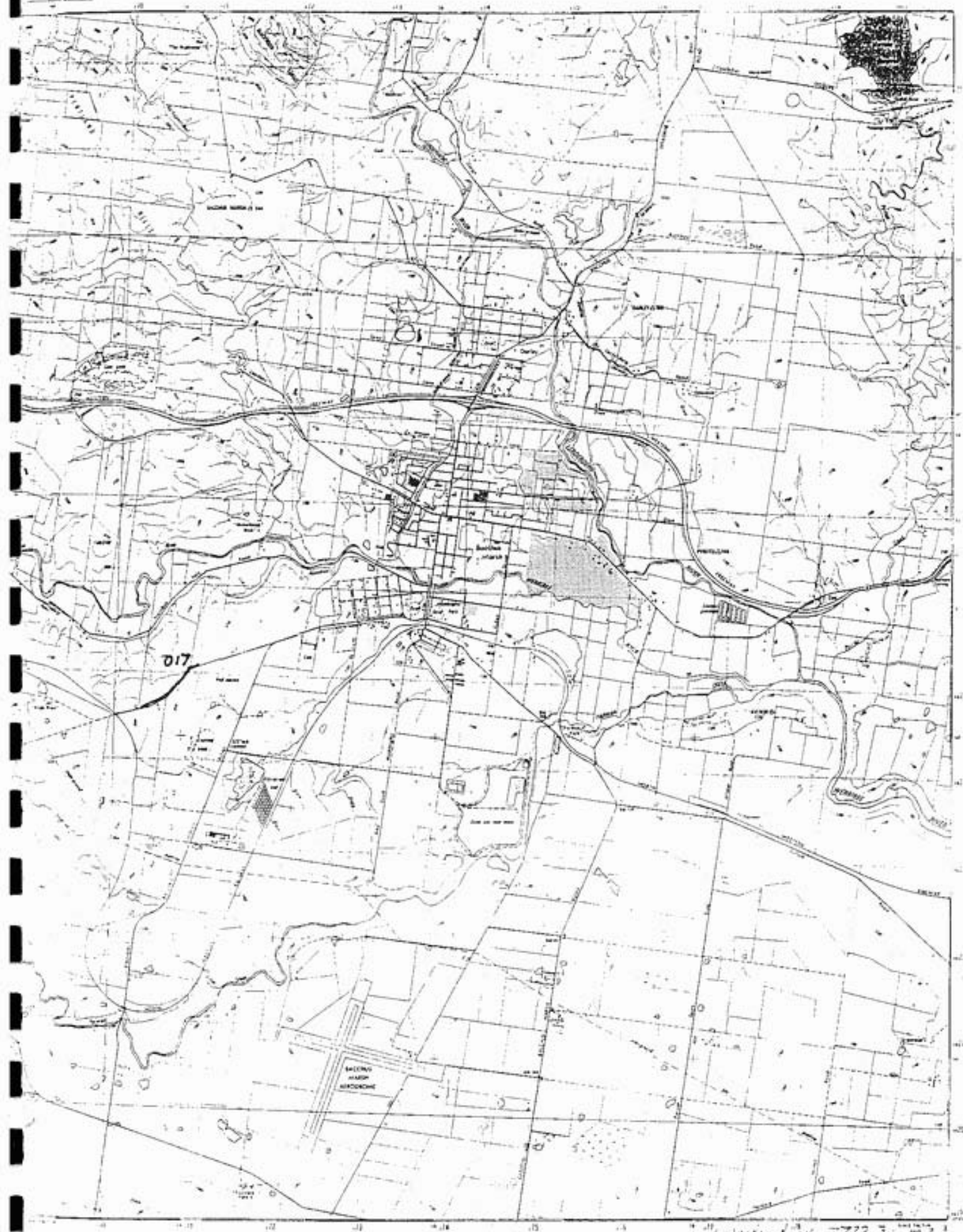
These are reduced Copies of 1:25000 topographic Survey Maps showing location of recorded walls (001 - 029) and Type Codes of other walls noted in the survey. An explanation of the codes can be found in section 4 of the report, (Typology of walls).



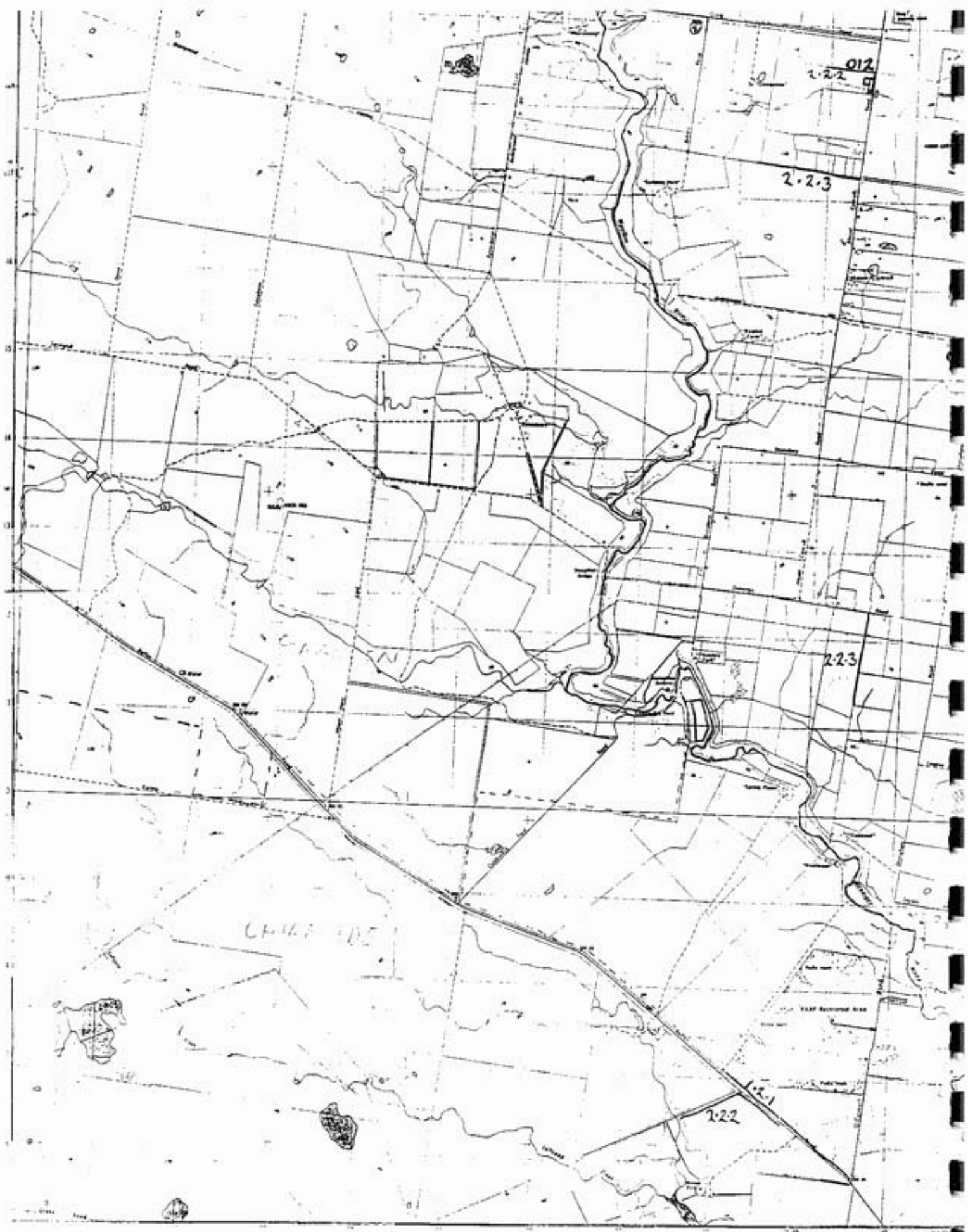
SUNSHINE 7822 - 111 - NW



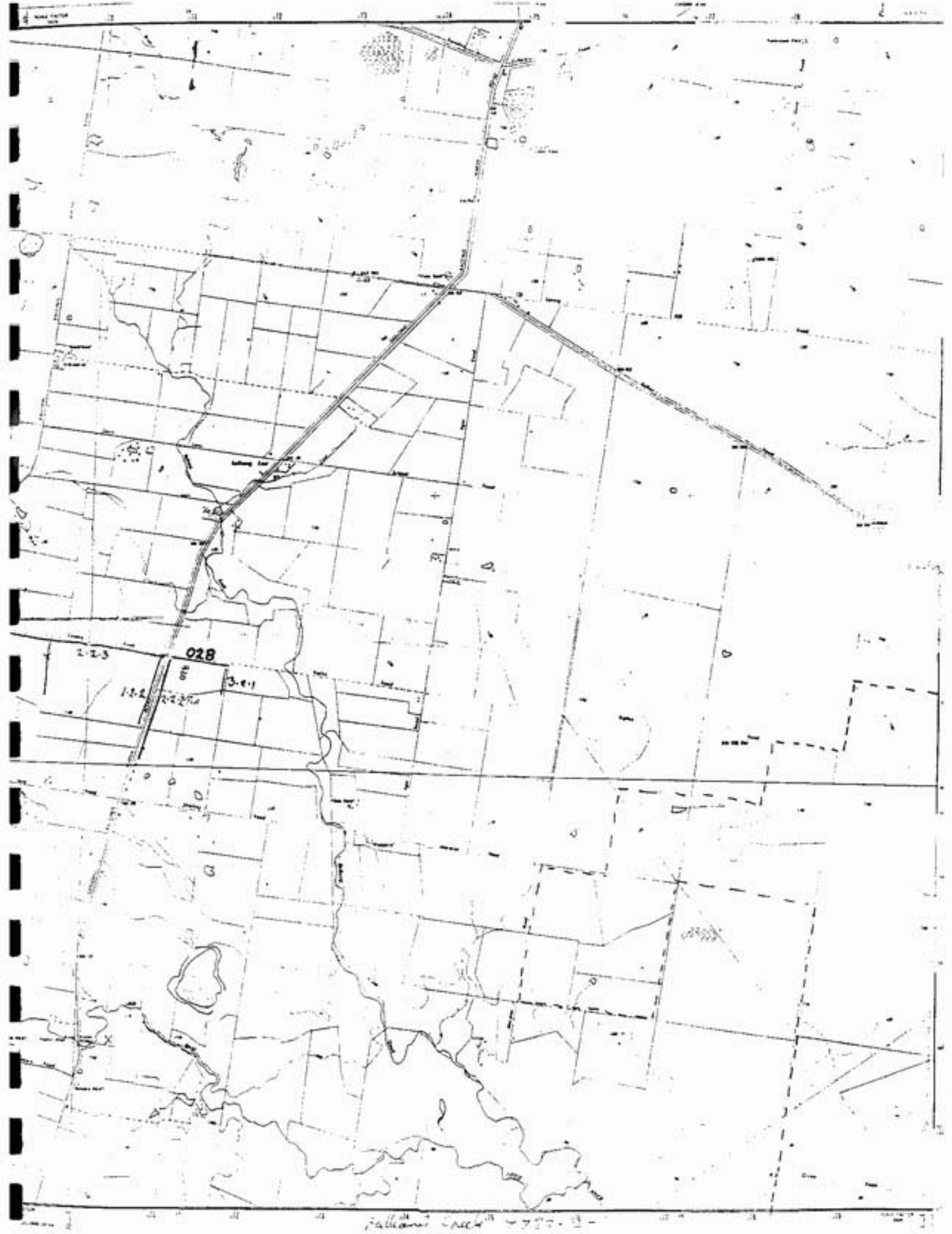
KEILOR 7822 - 1 - SW



LERDERBERG 7722 - 1 - 2

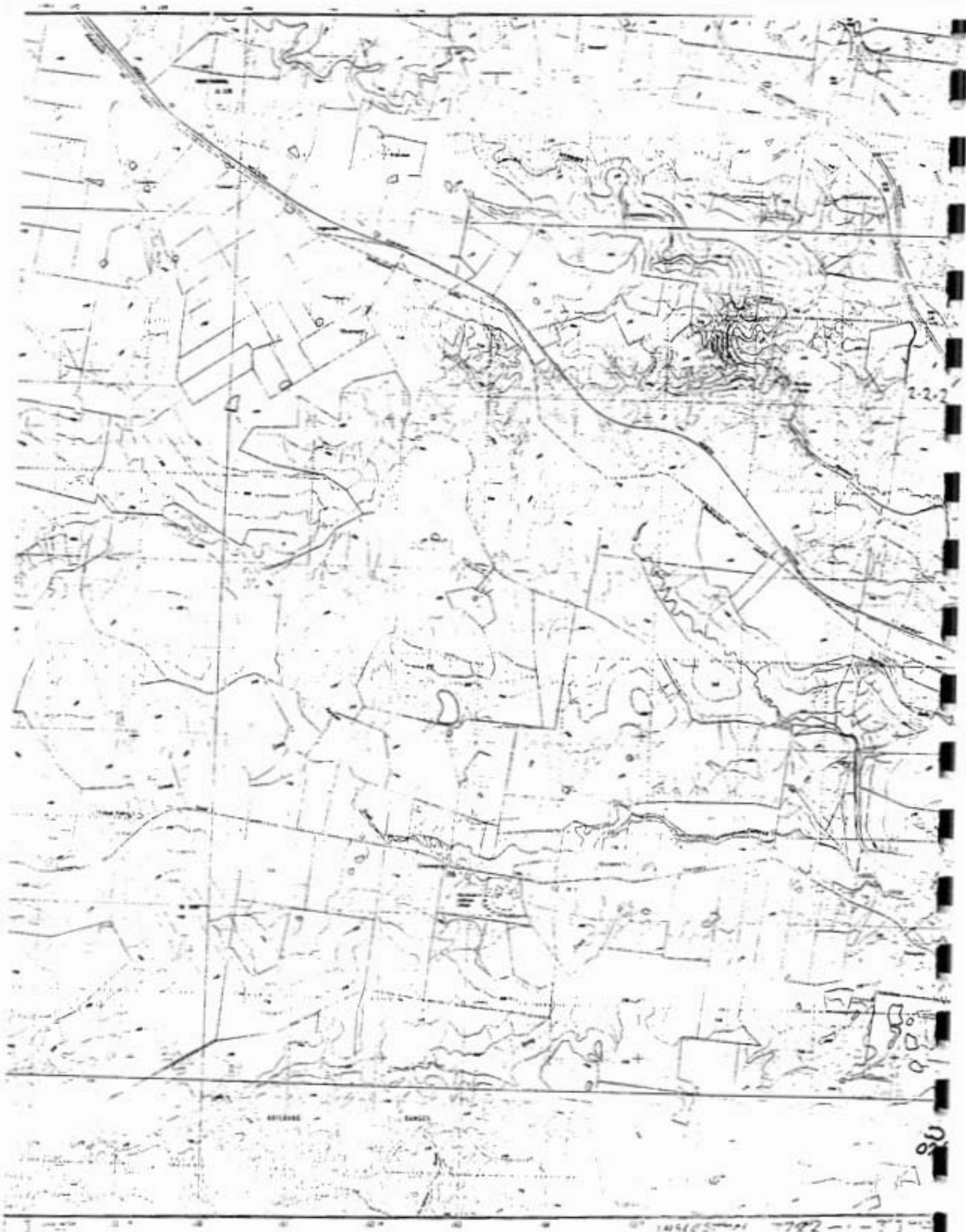


EYENSBURY 7822 - 3 - 4



Balliang Creek 7722-2-1

BALLIANG CREEK 7722 - 2 - 1



2-2-2

90

INGLESTON 772 - 1 - 3

APPENDIX C. Historical documents

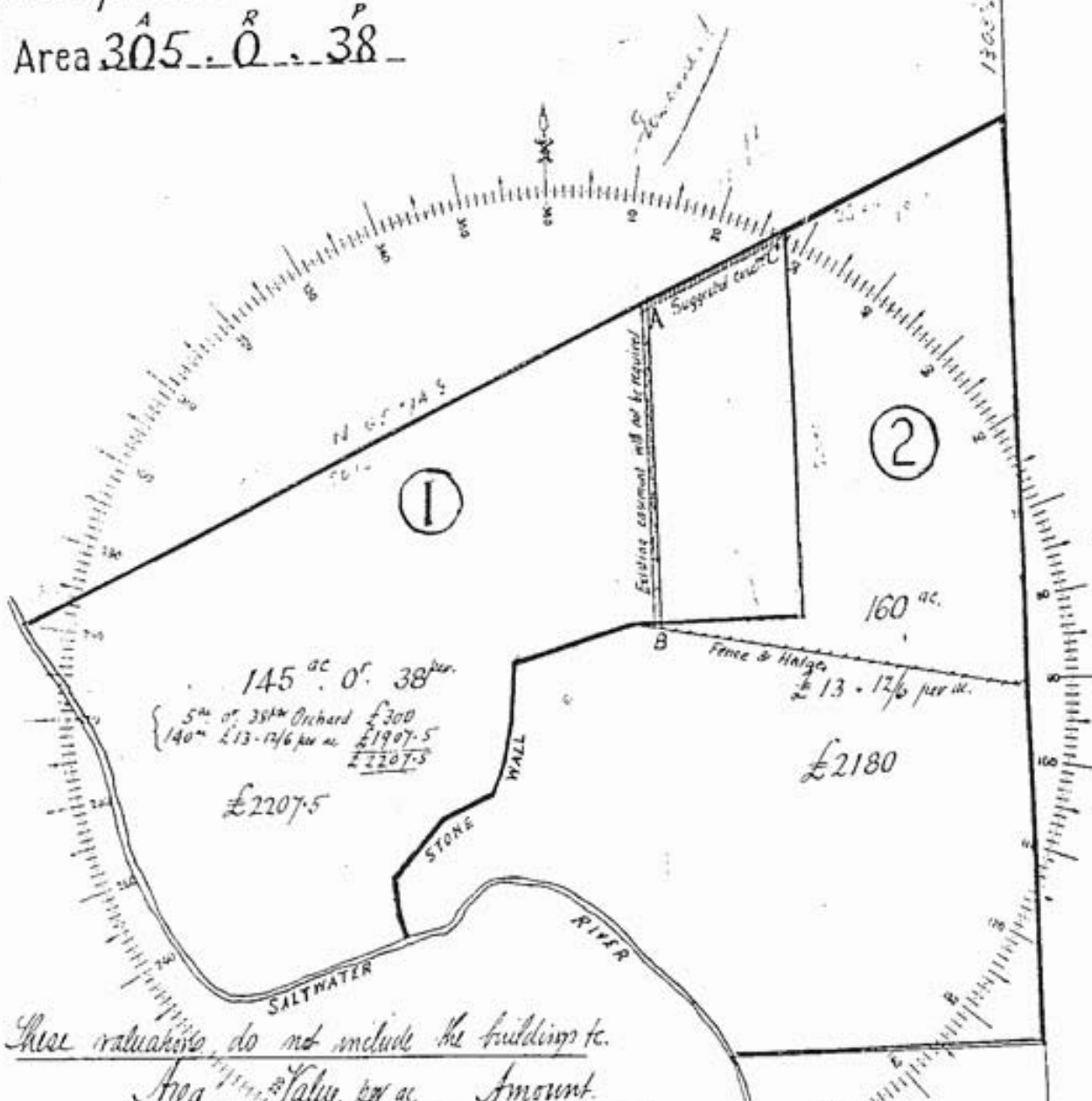
The following are examples of historical documents relating to dry stone walls which were found during research for the project. They are included simply to give an idea of the sort of material available.

PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF Dodd's ESTATE

Shire of Keilor

Allot. part 10 Section Parish of Doutta Calla

Area $305 \overset{A}{.} 0 \overset{R}{.} 38 \overset{P}{.}$



145 ac 0 r 38 p
 { 5^{ac} of 38^{ac} Orchard £300
 140^{ac} £13-12/6 per ac £1907.5
 £2207.5

160 ac
 £13-12/6 per ac
 £2180

These valuations do not include the buildings etc.

Area	Value per ac.	Amount
Lot 1 { 5 ^{ac} of 38 ^{ac} Orchard	-	£300
140 ^{ac}	£13-12/6	£1907.5
		£2207.5
Lot 2 160 ^{ac}	£13-12/6	£2180.
<u>305 ac 0 r 38 p</u>		<u>£4387.5</u>

Chains to 1 inch

Frank Millburn Shire President.

D. Campbell District Surveyor.

R. G. Sparrow Board Valuer.

5th Nov 1919

Dodd's ESTATE

Area	Allotment	Sec.	Parish
305 ²⁰ or 38 ⁴⁰	Crown portion Part of 10.		Dontra Halla

Shire of Keilor

Purchased at £ <u>16.5/-</u> per acre.	Total purchase money	£ 4960.1094 ✓
	2½% Loading	£ 124.027 ✓
	Loaded valuation	£ 5084.1121 ✓
Valuation of buildings and other improvements (not including fencing and clearing) as fixed by the Crown Lands Relief to be deducted + 2½%		£ 697. ✓
Valuation of land including fencing and clearing		£ 4387.1121 ✓

REPORT.

We recommend the subdivision of this property into Two allotments as shown by red lines on the attached diagram. Areas and valuations of the blocks are shown on the schedule.

ROADS Good road to the northern boundary of Crown portion X, past this point there is no evidence of any road to the property nor is there any evidence in the file of papers to show that a right of carriage way exists giving access to the property. This point requires clearing up.

Water Supply None falling supply in the neighbouring street.

BUILDING SITES Good.

Referred for consideration of C.L. Board - Contains no evidence of any means of access to the property from existing roads.

ORDERS The easement of carriage way existing over the strip AB, coloured blue on the diagram, will not be required. It is suggested that the outlet for Lot B be by an easement along northern boundary of Lot D from C to A.

Frank Milburn SHIRE PRESIDENT
P. Campbell DISTRICT SURVEYOR
R.H. Sturman BOARD'S VALUER

A.A. Murray
 6.11.19

5th Nov 1919

&. 7. 7. 20.

Dodd's Estate

Ph. of Doutta Galla

Allot. 1. 142 Acres.

The Chief Inspector.

Improvements on this allot. consists of.

Stone dwelling stone old fair	4 rooms	£250
W. B. Skillion attached	3 rooms	50
Stone kitchen detached		50
Wooden Gig Shed attached		10
Stone dairy and separator room		80
▪ stable 3 stalls paling roof		40
▪ milk shed stone floor 12 bails		75
▪ feed house		25
▪ Pigsty (2) paved floor and yard		30
W.B. Stable old gig shed and feed house		25
Large underground tank		125
Orchard 5 acres fair	£25.	18
Fencing 45 chains post and wire	£ 8/-	22. 10/-
Stone wall 45 chains fair	£ 10/-	
Total		£800. 10. 0.

Allot 2 162 acres.

The Chief Inspector,

Improvements on this allot consist of fencing only.

Fencing 30 chains post and wire fair	£6/-	£12.
Stone wall 45 chains in fair order	£ 10/-	22. 10. 0.
Total		£34. 10. 0.

No 1 Allot. Land & Orchard. £2207. 10
 Expd. £ 680
 £ 2887. 10

(sgd) H. Semmens.

No 2 Allot. Land £2180

15. 7. 20.

(1) Mr. Kennard, locust.

(2) Mr. O.B. (L.B.)

Exp: atch

Stannard

21. 7.

O.B. Mell.

387. 14

J. K. Johnson
137 1720

Lvi

29. 7. 20

Handwritten notes and signatures

Handwritten notes and signatures

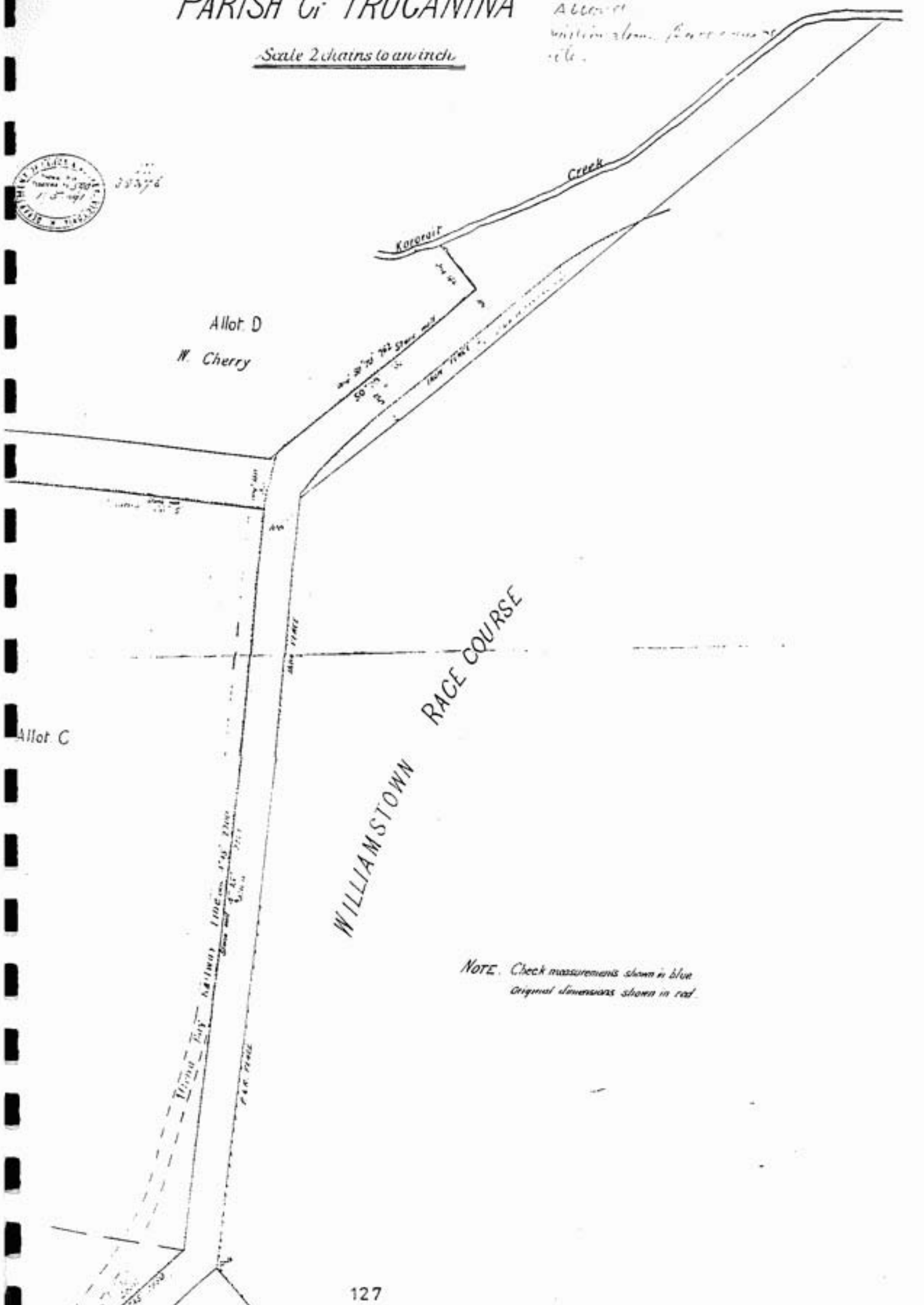
PARISH of TRUGANINA

Account
written along front course
etc.

Scale 2 chains to an inch



35576

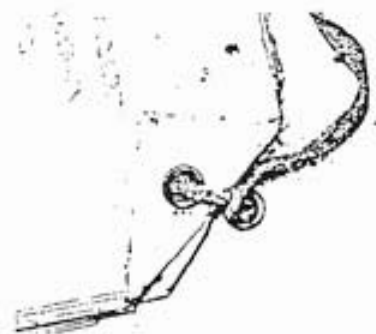


Allot. D
W. Cherry

Allot. C

WILLIAMSTOWN
RACE COURSE

NOTE. Check measurements shown in blue
Original dimensions shown in red.



11/20/91
1/5/91

The accompanying plan of check measurements - District of Tonganina shows the position of the stone walls to be wonderfully correct, and that the encroachment on the road is by the race course enclosure along the north western boundary. The road on the west being only one chain wide, it has probably been assumed that its continuation to the Creek was the same width instead of 150 links as originally provided.

H. Reed
29.4.91

Transferred to Survey General

No doubt the Complaint of the Council is correct, the Race Course fence does encroach by half a chain on the road. H.C. Williams

29.4.91

l. D.

Prepare a tracing of the portion of Mr. Rudolph's plan showing the encroachment.

H. Blair
1/5/91