

Final Report

# Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan (PSP 1069.1), Donnybrook, Victoria: Post-Contact Heritage Assessment

HV Number: 4807

Client

Victorian Planning Authority and Whittlesea City Council

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Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

Author

Meredith Filihia, Rick Bullers, and Caiti Holzheimer

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**Cover Photo:** Windmill and dry stone wall at Shenstone Park, facing west

(Photo by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

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| <b>Project manager</b>  | Meredith Filihia                                                                                        |
| <b>Report author(s)</b> | Meredith Filihia, Rick Bullers and Caiti Holzheimer                                                     |
| <b>Report reviewer</b>  | Oona Nicolson                                                                                           |
| <b>Other EHP staff</b>  | -                                                                                                       |
| <b>Mapping</b>          | Monique Elsley                                                                                          |
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## ABBREVIATIONS

| Acronym  | Description                                                                    |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Act, the | <i>Heritage Act 1995</i>                                                       |
| CHL      | Commonwealth Heritage List                                                     |
| CHMP     | Cultural Heritage Management Plan                                              |
| CMA      | Catchment Management Authority                                                 |
| DoEE     | Department of the Environment and Energy (Commonwealth)                        |
| DELWP    | Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (Victoria)                   |
| DPC      | Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Victoria)                               |
| DSW      | Dry Stone Wall                                                                 |
| EES      | Environment Effects Statement                                                  |
| EPBC Act | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>           |
| EVC      | Ecological Vegetation Class                                                    |
| HA       | Heritage Advisor                                                               |
| HERCON   | Heritage Council Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance |
| HO       | Heritage Overlay                                                               |
| HV       | Heritage Victoria                                                              |
| NES      | National Environmental Significance                                            |
| NHL      | National Heritage List                                                         |
| NTR      | National Trust Register (Victoria)                                             |
| PCHA     | Post-Contact Heritage Assessment                                               |
| PMST     | Protected Matters Search Tool                                                  |
| PSP      | Precinct Structure Plan                                                        |
| RNE      | Register of the National Estate                                                |
| SLV      | State Library of Victoria                                                      |
| VGf      | Victorian Geomorphological Framework                                           |
| VHI      | Victorian Heritage Inventory                                                   |
| VHR      | Victorian Heritage Register                                                    |
| VPA      | Victorian Planning Authority                                                   |
| VWHI     | Victorian War Heritage Inventory                                               |
| WCC      | Whittlesea City Council                                                        |
| WHL      | World Heritage List                                                            |



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## Introduction

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Whittlesea City Council on behalf of the Victorian Planning Authority to prepare a Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (PCHA) for the proposed Shenstone Precinct Structure Plan in Donnybrook, Victoria (Whittlesea City Council) (Map 1).

### The Activity

Whittlesea City Council, in association with the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA), is preparing a Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) to guide the future development of the lands within the study area. The Shenstone Park PSP is a being developed within the larger Northern Quarries PSP (PSP 1069) and is referred to as PSP 1069.1.

### The Study Area

The study area is approximately 614 ha in size and is bounded by Donnybrook Road to the north, the Wollert suburb boundary to the south, the Urban Growth Boundary to the east and the Melbourne-Sydney railway line to the west (Map 2).

## Methods

The assessments undertaken as part of this PCHA were a background review and a field survey. The background review consisted of reviews of relevant heritage registers and databases, previous archaeological publications and unpublished reports, and a review of the environmental context of the study area, culminating in a predictive statement regarding the likelihood of historical heritage occurring in the study area.

The field survey consisted of a ground surface survey of the study area by qualified Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors to discover any historical cultural heritage visible on the ground surface and to identify any areas of historical cultural heritage likelihood (areas that are considered likely to contain subsurface historical archaeological deposits). Some areas had previously been surveyed and were not surveyed as part of this assessment; other areas were subject to visual assessment only where access was not obtained or where historical research and visual observations indicate that survey was not warranted.

Subsurface testing did not form part of the scope of works for this assessment.

## Results

### Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment indicated that there have been 26 historical heritage places previously recorded within a 2 km radius of the study area (Map 5). Three historical places are located in the study area, all dry stone walls:

- D7822-3897 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1;

- D7822-3898 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2; and
- D7822-3896 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3.

### Field Survey

The field survey was undertaken on 1 December 2016 by Meredith Filihia and Caiti Holzheimer (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors) and on 12 December 2016 by Meredith Filihia and Rick Bullers (Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor)

### Historical Heritage

Four additional historical heritage sites were recorded during the field survey that are considered suitable for statutory listing on a heritage instrument. (Map 7):

- Sheds and outbuildings from a late-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century farm complex at 1030 Donnybrook Road;
- A concrete-sealed brick cistern at 1030 Donnybrook Road;
- A 19<sup>th</sup> century bluestone cottage at 1190 Donnybrook Road; and
- A concrete-sealed brick cistern at 1190 Donnybrook Road.

Discussions with Heritage Victoria indicated that three would meet the thresholds for separate listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory based on the possible presence of artefact deposits (Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria, pers. comm., 12 December 2016, 22 December 2016) and two are suitable for listing on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme.

Several potential historical archaeological features were identified: a site identified as having once had a structure at 870 Donnybrook Road and the remains of a residential site at 960 Donnybrook Road.

## Summary of Management Recommendations

This section provides a summary of the recommendations made in relation to the post-contact heritage values of the study area.

### Recommendation 1: Addition of portions of 'Shenstone Park', 1030 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook, to the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme

The outbuildings including the bluestone-paved milking shed and adjoining red brick and timber rooms/sheds to its north, the red brick paving between the dairy and these rooms, the hay shed to the south of the milking shed, dry stone walls DSW16 and DSW17 (including a bluestone and basalt cattle ramp) to the south of the milking shed, DSW18 which lines the driveway of the property and DSW10-6 that marks the northern boundary of the property are recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme.

The recommended curtilage polygon includes the land encompassed by the western boundary of the property, the driveway and DSW15 to the east, the northern property boundary (including the relevant portion of DSW 10-6) and land for a distance of 20 metres to the south of DSW17 (Map 8).

### **Recommendation 2: Future amendment of the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme to include portions of 1190 Donnybrook Road**

This site is outside of the present PSP area but is located within the present study area. In the future, an amendment to include portions of this property (including the bluestone cottage, the brick cistern or well, the red brick milking shed and cattle yard, two mature peppercorn trees, stables, shearing shed, large corrugated iron shed, remnant fruit trees and DSW4, DSW5, DSW9 and a portion of DSW3) should be considered for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning scheme.

### **Recommendation 3: Consents from Heritage Victoria**

Two archaeological places are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and are located at 1030 and 1190 Donnybrook. If future development will result in impact to these sites, then a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria will be required. Heritage Victoria may stipulate as a condition of the Consent/s that archaeological excavation of part or all of the sites is carried out prior to any impact – this would also require a consent to excavate.

If impacts to the sites are intended, then it is recommended that discussion with Heritage Victoria takes place as early as possible in the planning process.

### **Recommendation 4: Due Care to be Taken at Potential Archaeological Sites**

Two locations were identified as having potential historical archaeological values, but did not warrant listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These sites are:

- The possible location of a structure mapped on 1916 and 1938 topographic maps at 870 Donnybrook Road ; and
- The potential site of the former homestead at 960 Donnybrook Road.

Care should be exercised in the vicinity of these locations (Map 7). If subsurface archaeological deposits are uncovered during the course of future development, works should cease within 20 m of the site and a qualified Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

### **Recommendation 5: Dry Stone Walls in the PSP area**

Three dry stone walls were listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory prior to this assessment but, as per recent Heritage Victoria policy are no longer considered archaeological sites and have been ‘delisted’. As a consequence the walls no longer have protection under the *Heritage Act 1995* and, if impacts to the walls are intended, a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria is not required. However, if impacts are intended then it is recommended that a courtesy letter be sent to Heritage Victoria describing the impacts for their records.

Under cl.52.37, the Whittlesea Planning Scheme currently requires that a planning permit be issued where impacts to any dry stone walls, constructed prior to 1940, are proposed. This requirement does not apply to:

- Dry stone structures other than walls and fences. Consequently the dam retaining wall (D7822-0369 – Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3) does not require a permit to damage under the planning scheme;

- The demolition or removal of a section of a dry stone wall to install a gate; or
- The reconstruction of damaged or collapsing walls which are undertaken to the same specifications and using the same materials as the existing walls.

Consequently the dam retaining wall (D7822-0369 – Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3), which despite the name is not a wall or fence, does not require a permit to damage under the planning scheme. Therefore under the current heritage planning requirements there are no statutory protections for this feature. Consideration should be given to a planning scheme amendment to rectify this (see Recommendation 6 below).

Where possible, the dry stone walling in the study area should be retained and incorporated into development plans, in line with Council policy. If this is not possible:

- Priority should be given to retention of walls with higher significance (marked 'high' or 'very high' in Map 7), as they are considered to demonstrate examples of better structural integrity, are in better condition, and/or are examples of all-stone walls that are relatively poorly represented in the study area.
- Notwithstanding the above, any proposed impacts to walls within a Heritage Overlay will require a permit from Whittlesea City Council regardless of their assessed significance level.
- For walls that require removal, a permit from Whittlesea City Council will be required in accordance with cl.52.37. It is recommended that detailed recording of walls intended for removal is conducted by an appropriately qualified heritage advisor/archaeologist.

For dry stone walling that is to be retained, it is important that the visual relationship between related sections try to be maintained to recall the historic paddock or property boundary that it defines.

Any repairs to dry stone walling should be consistent with their original construction style – i.e. high quality walls should not be replaced with piled stones, nor should walls which were constructed with unrefined technique be 'improved'. For preference, any repairs or reconstructions of dry stone walls should be completed by a professional dry stone waller. Where the posts of composite walls need to be repaired or replaced, these should be constructed in a manner sympathetic to the original wall, usually split hardwood timber to a height of around 1.1 m.

#### **Recommendation 6: Planning Scheme Amendment**

As discussed above, the current provisions cl.52.37 of the planning scheme may potentially overlook the significance of dry wall structures other than walls and fences. Such features could include dams, retaining walls and ha-ha walls, enclosures, wells and cellars (where these are not part of an existing registered archaeological site).

There is potential that the planning scheme could be amended to include all historical dry stone features across the Whittlesea LGA, not just walls and fences. A categorical statement as to whether such an amendment is warranted is outside the scope of this report, which relates only to a specific PSP area. However there are two options that could be considered:

*Option 1:* Implement blanket protection to all dry stone structures constructed before 1940. If such an amendment is implemented it will potentially capture potentially significant historical structures which can

then be assessed on a case by case basis for their significance and requirement for retention in any future development plan. However, blanket protection may also have unwarranted economic impacts upon future development in the area.

*Option 2:* Conduct further investigation into the prevalence and potential significance of dry stone structures across the Whittlesea LGA to assess whether a planning scheme amendment is warranted.

#### **Recommendation 7: Future heritage controls in the Shenstone Park HO site**

It is recommended that further detailed investigation in the form of a Conservation Management Plan be undertaken for the buildings within the suggested HO curtilage at Shenstone Park. Well-preserved dry stone walls and other features such as a dry stone stock ramp are present within the recommended HO curtilage. Consideration should be given as to how these structures could be protected in future developments. This could include incorporation into open spaces, the development of interpretive signage outlining the property's place in the history of the Donnybrook region and information boards relating to buildings that have been retained, restored, rebuilt or removed.

#### **Recommendation 8: Contingency**

There are no other known historical heritage issues in regard to the proposed development. If any historical heritage issues are encountered during the course of construction then works should cease within 20 m of the area of concern and a qualified Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 Background and Scope of Works

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by Whittlesea City Council, on behalf of the Victorian Planning Authority, to prepare a Post-Contact Heritage Assessment (PCHA) for the proposed Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) in Donnybrook, Victoria (City of Whittlesea) (Map 1). The Shenstone Park PSP is part of PSP 1069 Northern Quarries and is referred to as PSP 1069.1

The project brief agreed upon by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd and the City of Whittlesea and the Victorian Planning Authority is as follows:

- Conduct a desktop assessment, including:
  - Reviewing the relevant heritage databases;
  - Reviewing relevant previous heritage assessments (e.g. previous archaeological reports and Local Government heritage studies);
  - Review of land use and local histories, and search archival sources;
  - Prepare a thematic history;
- Conduct a site survey by a qualified Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist to identify any areas historical heritage within the study area;
- Submit site registration cards as required; and
- Production of a PCHA report.

## 1.2 Report Framework

The report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the ICOMOS Burra Charter and referencing relevant Heritage Victoria and City of Whittlesea guidelines including:

- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 1999);
- *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2009);
- *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* (Heritage Council of Victoria and Heritage Victoria 2008);
- *Ruined Places: A Guide to their Conservation and Management* (Heritage Victoria 2012); and
- *Landscape Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Victoria 2009); and

Places of cultural heritage significance were assessed using the Heritage Council Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance (HERCON).

### **1.3 Location of Study Area**

The study area is located in Donnybrook, Victoria (City of Whittlesea). The study area comprises the Shenstone Park Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) area, as well as 1190 Donnybrook Road and portions of the properties at 274 Summerhill Road, 430 Summerhill Road, 570 Summerhill Road and 620 Summerhill Road, which are not presently included in the present PSP area but are within the larger Northern Quarries PSP investigation area. The study area comprises 18 titles in multiple ownership, and three road reserves, with the largest landholders being Yarra Valley Water, and Villaworld Properties. The cadastral details of the study area are shown in Appendix 3 and Map 2.

The study area is approximately 614 ha in size and is bounded by Donnybrook Road to the north, the Wollert suburb boundary to the south, the Urban Growth Boundary to the east and the Melbourne-Sydney railway line to the west (Map 2).

The study area is characterised primarily by a plain with stony rises and is characteristic of the Victorian Volcanic Plain landform. The land is largely open, treeless pasture, primarily used for pastoral and cropping activities.

### **1.4 Proposed Activity**

The Whittlesea City Council (WCC), in conjunction with the Victorian Planning Authority (VPA), is preparing the Shenstone Park PSP to guide the future development of the area. The PSP forms part of the planned growth for the northern suburbs of Melbourne and has areas planned for residential, commercial and recreational use.

### **1.5 Name of Client**

This report was commissioned by the City of Whittlesea (ABN: 72 431 091 058) on behalf of the VPA

### **1.6 Name of Heritage Advisor**

This report was prepared by Meredith Filihia, Rick Bullers and Caiti Holzheimer (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors). The quality assurance review was undertaken by Oona Nicolson (Director/Principal Heritage Advisor). The field work was undertaken by Meredith Filihia, Rick Bullers and Caiti Holzheimer. Mapping was provided by Monique Elsley (GIS Coordinator).

### **1.7 Notice of Intention to Survey to Heritage Victoria**

A Notice of Intention to Conduct an Archaeological Survey (NOI) was submitted to Heritage Victoria on 15 November 2016. A copy of this NOI is attached in Appendix 1. Heritage Victoria sent a written response to this NOI to Ecology and Heritage Partners on 15 November 2016. A copy of this response is attached in Appendix 1.

The HV reference number for this project is #4807.



## 1.8 Consultation

An invitation to provide information on the historical heritage significance of the study area was sent to the Whittlesea Historical Society. John Waghorn responded and a meeting was held at his home in Lalor. Telephone conversations have also been held with Jeremy Smith (Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Victoria) regarding the thresholds for listing archaeological sites and potential archaeological sites on heritage instruments as a result of the preparation of this PCHA.

## 1.9 Name of Owners and Occupiers of the Study Area

The PSP area comprises 18 titles in multiple ownership, plus two road reserves. A further seven properties are located adjacent to the PSP area and were included in the preparation of this report. A list of property addresses and cadastral details is provided in Appendix 3.

## 1.10 Report Review and Distribution

Copies of this PCHA will be lodged with the following organisations:

- City of Whittlesea;
- Victorian Planning Authority; and
- Heritage Victoria.

## 1.11 Heritage Legislation

An overview of the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* is included in Appendix 2.

## 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

---

Environmental factors influence how land may have been used in the past. This section reviews the environmental context of the study area to gain an understanding of environmental factors relevant to post-contact cultural heritage.

### 2.1 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

#### Geology

The study area lies on the Western Volcanic Plains and the geology of the majority of the study area is characterised by unnamed sheetflow basalt (designated 'Qno1' in Map 3). Smaller areas of older (Silurian) siltstone and thin-bedded sandstone (designated 'Sxg' in Map 3) occur in the south western section of the study area associated with the Woody Hill topographical feature.

The lava of the Western Volcanic Plains represents the youngest phase of volcanic activity in Victoria, which was active from 4.6 million years before the present (BP) to within (geologically) recent times (Late Pleistocene – Early Holocene). According to Birch (2003: 362-363) and Hills (1975: 261-264), these flows peaked in activity some two million years BP (Birch 2003: 362-363; Hills 1975: 261-264). Although the flows have been grouped into 'Older' and 'Newer' Volcanics groups, there was not two separate volcanic events. Rather, "volcanism has continued intermittently over 190 million years and the Newer and Older Volcanics represent volumetric peaks at around 42-57 million years ago and 0-5 million years ago" (Birch 2003: 361; Price et al. 1988: 439-451).

The Volcanic Plains are part of the Newer Volcanic region, comprising of extrusive tholeiitic through to alkaline basalts, with minor scoria and ash, and valley-filling basalts (Duncan 1982: 13). The basalts of the Newer Volcanic region can be up to 120 m thick where lava has filled valleys, though most are less than 70 m thick (typically from 2 m to 10 m thick on the plains such as the study area) and cover 15,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The Newer Volcanic region includes around 200 scoria cones, over 50 lava tubes, 40 maars and 200 lava volcanoes; Mt Elephant (at Derrinallum, Western Victoria) is the highest at 240 m above the plains with a 90 m deep crater.

#### Geomorphology and Soils

Within the Victorian geomorphological framework, the activity area is part of the sub-unit 6.1.2 Stony rises (Mt Eccles, Pomboineit, Mt Rouse) (DEDJTR 2016; Map 4). The soils of the basaltic areas are predominantly shallow red and yellow duplex with deeper red and grey loam along water courses/drainage lines and depressions (Ross et al. 2003: 2). Specifically, the Volcanic Plains areas typically have red clay soils which can be several meters deep, and are characterised by buckshot (pisolitic ironstone concretions). Wetting and drying results in the expansion and contraction (shrinking and swelling) of these heavy clay soils, creating irregular surface depressions and rises within the basalt plains (gilgai micro relief) (Birch 2003: 553). Soil types specific to the study area have been defined as Rudosols on elevated rises and Vertosols in the low-lying depressions between the rises. Rudosols are characterised as minimally developed, shallow, stony soils

derived from acidic bedrock, while vertosols are characterised as heavy clay shrink swell soils which are often self-mulching (McKenzie et al. 2004).

More specifically, the geology and geomorphology of the Donnybrook region is dominated by the extensive basalt lava flows (Qno1) originating from elevated eruption points including Mount Fraser, Mount Ridley, Hayes Hill and Bald Hill. These eruption points formed on existing hills crests of Palaeozoic (Silurian) sedimentary bedrock (siltstone and thin bedded sandstone), known as the Dargile Formation (Sxg), which was deposited some  $443.4 \pm 1.5$  million years BP (Merri Creek Management Committee 2014). The basalt flows of the Wollert region form the eastern extent of the Western District Newer Volcanic Province. The age of basalt flows originating from these easternmost eruption points have been dated by Price et al. (2003), amongst others, to approximately the last 900,000 years BP.

## 2.2 Landforms and Hydrology

Landforms that have developed on the underlying basaltic geology within the activity area include ridges and rocky hummocks, separated by flat areas with significant gilgai micro-relief. The low hills and ridges are stony rises, originally areas of rugged surfaces that have been differently subdued overtime by weathering (Map 6). Gilgai micro relief is a phenomenon developed in soils with substantial component of shrink-swell clays and consists of mounds and depressions showing varying degrees of order, sometimes separated by a subplanar or slightly undulating surface (Merri Creek Management Committee 2014). The stony rises within the activity area can be further divided by the extent of weathering and soil formation that occur on each individual rise (DEDJTR 2016b) (see Section 6.3.1 for complete discussion of landforms within the activity area).

A number of watercourses are located within close proximity to the activity area; Merri Creek is located to the west and Edgars Creek to the south, while Findon Creek/Darebin Creek is located to the east. These creeks flow into the Yarra River, and then into Port Phillip Bay.

## 2.3 Vegetation

According to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) mapping of vegetation prior to European colonisation (1750 EVCs), the activity area would have contained vegetation classified as Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC55) and Plains Grassland (EVC132) (DELWP 2016c). The activity area would have historically supported open woodland of River Red Gum, to 15 m tall, with an understorey of a few sparse shrubs (wattles and heath) over grassy and herbaceous ground layer (Kangaroo Grass, Bristly and Striped Wallaby-grass and Supple and Knead Spear-grass). Plains grassy woodland typically occupied poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations.

## 2.4 Climate

The modern climate of Donnybrook is characterised by warm summers and wet winters; temperatures range between an average maximum of 26.8°C and minimum of 14.2°C in February to an average maximum 13.3°C

and minimum 5.5°C in July. Rainfall varies between a maximum of 70.5 mm in November and minimum of 44.2 mm in February, with annual average rainfalls of 663.4 mm (BOM 2016).

## 3 THEMATIC HISTORY AND FRAMEWORK

---

The section reviews the historical context of the study area and includes an examination of historical sources, previously recorded historical archaeological site types and locations in the region of the study area, previous Council heritage studies and previous archaeological studies undertaken in the area. Together, these sources of information can be used to formulate a predictive site statement concerning what types of sites are most likely to occur in the study area, and where these are most likely to occur.

### 3.1 Thematic History

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

Within *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (Heritage Council of Victoria 2016) there are nine main themes with a variety of sub-themes addressing natural, historical and Aboriginal cultural heritage. The aim of the thematic framework is to provide a holistic and strategic approach to heritage understanding and management.

Although a broad range of themes and sub-themes are relevant to the City of Whittlesea as a whole, not all are relevant for the study area itself. Those that are relevant are discussed in the following sections and summarised in Table 1.

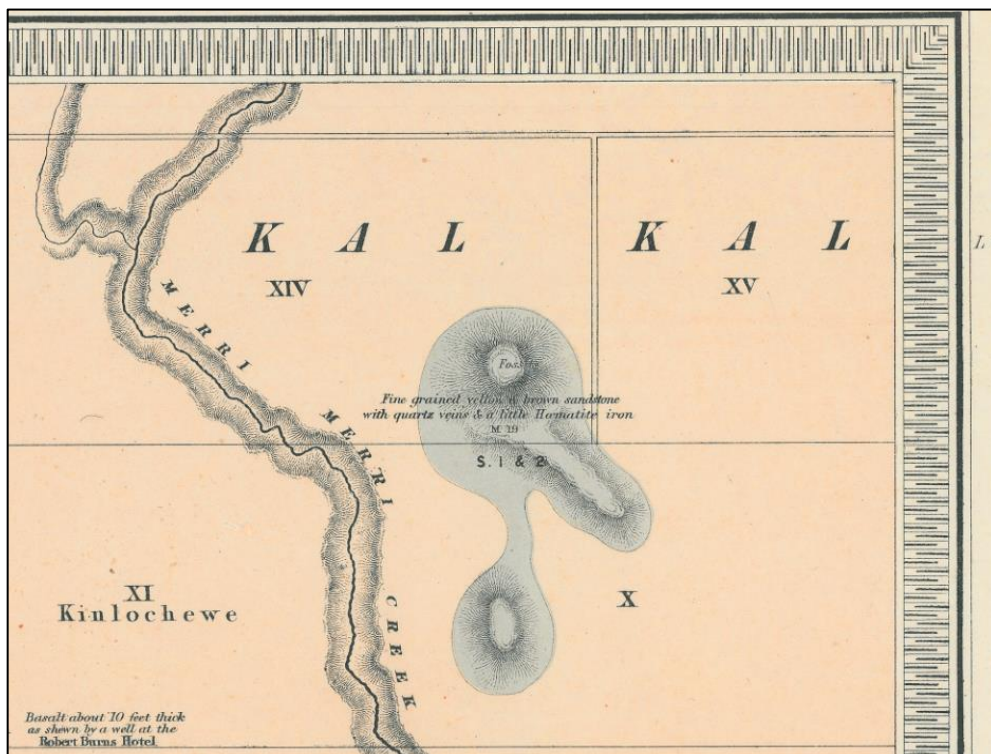
### 3.2 People Victoria's Places and landscapes

#### 3.2.1 Exploring, surveying and mapping

Hume and Hovell were the first known European people to pass through the region on their expedition of 1824. They reported fine grazing land, describing 'a very extensive plain extending from west to south east for several miles with patches of forest which appear to separate one plain from another . . . And all the soil of best quality' (cited in Payne 1975: 1). Thomas Wedge surveyed the area in 1838 under instructions from Robert Hoddle, and mapped out a major north-south route, Sydney Road, located approximately 2.5 km west of the study area (Gould 1991: 30).

The region is characterised by pastoral lands dotted with stony rises of the Victorian Volcanic Plain. The land is crossed by creeks, such as the Merri and Darebin Creeks, with the Plenty River being the largest waterway in the City. A Victorian Geological Survey map of 1846 described a hill comprised of 'fine grained yellow & brown sandstone with quartz veins & a little Haematite iron' on Portion 14 of the parish of Kalkallo (Figure 1).





**Figure 1:** Detail of 1842 geological survey map showing the location of a sandstone source (Source: SLV image number 10381/258928)

The Shenstone Park PSP is located on Portions 14 (part), 15 and 16 in the Parish of Kalkallo and falls within the City of Whittlesea municipal area, an area of some 489 sq. km that was first established in 1862; Whittlesea became a Shire in 1874 and continued to grow in area and population as first parts of the Shire of Darebin and then parts of Epping and later Broadmeadows were incorporated into the municipality. It was proclaimed a City in 1988.

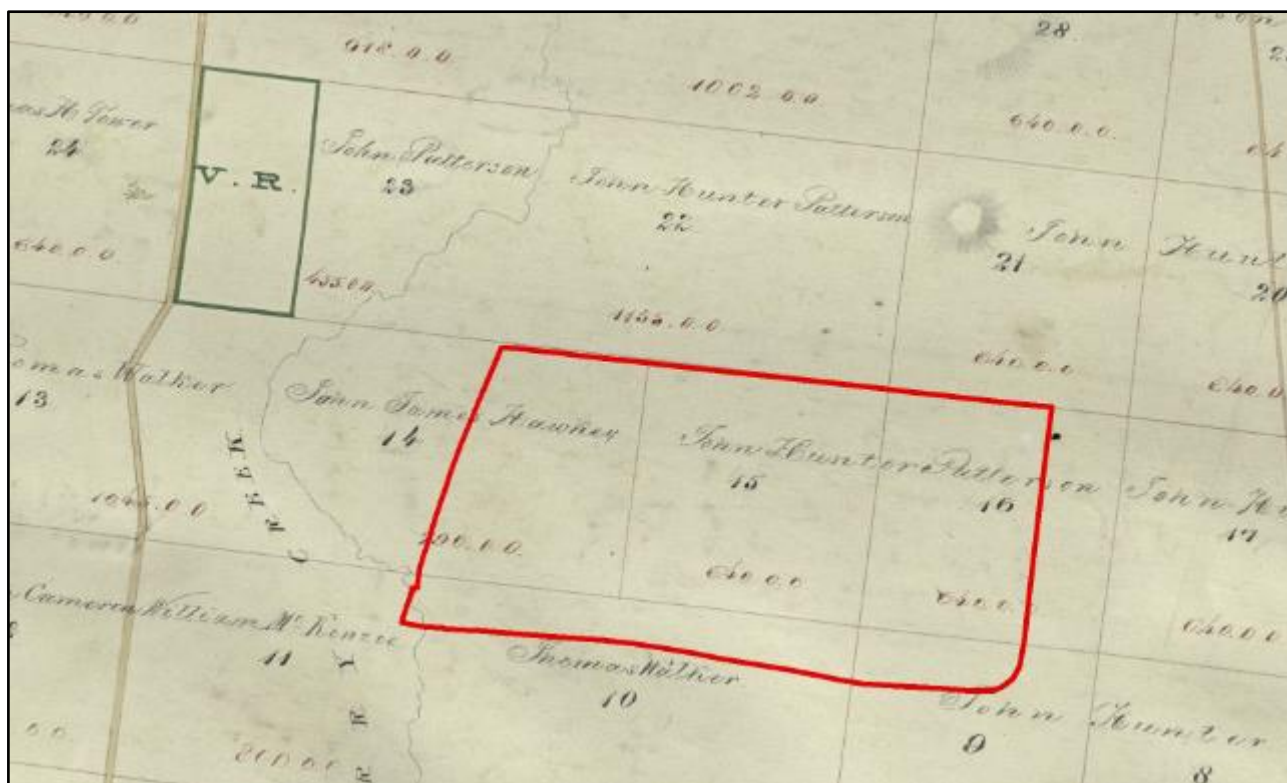
Early exploration gave favourable reviews of the landscape and was followed by settlement of large pastoral estates. Increased population expansion, resulting in subdivision of the pastoral estates, together with the introduction of the Selection Acts in the 1860s and the Closer Settlement Scheme saw a change in use of the landscape from the vast sheep runs to smaller, mixed-use, small-scale freehold farming enterprises.

### 3.2.2 Arriving in a new land

European settlement commenced in 1835 when large numbers of sheep were shipped from Tasmania to Port Phillip and Western Port by members of the Port Phillip Association under the leadership of John Batman. Batman signed a treaty with the Aboriginal elders by which he supposedly obtained vast swathes of land in the Port Phillip District. This treaty was declared null and void by the Governor in New South Wales, who shortly afterwards ordered that the Port Phillip District be surveyed and the lots be put up for auction. The occupation of land in the Port Phillip District occurred rapidly.

Early (c. 1850) maps of the Parish of Kalkallo show that a portion of land had been set aside for the township of Donnybrook (marked V.R. for Village Reserve) and that land in the study area had been taken up by John James Hawkey (Portion 14) and John Hunter Patterson (Portions 15 and 16) (Figure 2). Patterson arrived in Hobart on 1 March 1822 and became a landowner, taking up properties near Williamstown, Bacchus Marsh, Heathcote and Donnybrook (Parliament of Victoria 2016). In 1840, Patterson was granted Crown Portion 15

Hawkey is known to have married a Margaret Milligan in Melbourne in 1840, and appears to have been one of the landholders of the Yallock Vale pastoral run in Ballan (formerly known as Lovely Banks). Hawkey was granted Crown Portion 14 of the parish of Kalkallo on 26 April 1840.



From 1844, new squatting regulations were developed and five years of occupation of a run entitled squatters to Pre-emptive Rights. Land was usually purchased in 640 acre blocks for £1 per acre. The home station was frequently built on this block, as freehold rights resulted in greater security over land tenure (Peel 1974). Duffy's Lands map of 1865 does not show any of the land in the study area formed part of a Pre-emptive Selection, and therefore there is unlikely to be any domestic or home station infrastructure associated with the early pastoral era within the study area.

By 1854, Portion 14 was in the possession of Octavius Browne, a merchant and speculator who arrived in the colony from London in 1847. Browne planned to subdivide the portion into 20 lots, one of which included a portion of 10 acres set aside for a church (Whittlesea Historical Society MS). This subdivision seems never to have come to fruition as it appears on no other maps of the parish.

### 3.2.2.1 *Migrating and making a home*

In the 1850s the discovery of gold brought increased numbers of immigrant settlers to the colony of Port Phillip; Sydney Road was a major route to the goldfields at Beechworth and Walhalla in the northeast of the colony. The sudden increase in population increased demand for supplies such as wheat, meat and timber. After the initial rush, disillusioned and unsuccessful miners began drifting back to Melbourne and its surrounds seeking to make a living by setting up in business or trades.

The town of Donnybrook was first known by the name of Rocky Water Holes (a feature shown on an 1855 map of the settlement). By 1855 Donnybrook had a Presbyterian church (1848), a school (1855), police station and pound located within the area set aside for the village reserve; a portion of land was also set aside for a Roman Catholic Church. Hiscocks (1874: 3) described Donnybrook as ‘a scattered town’ with a population of 298. This settlement was later renamed Kalkallo, after the parish.

Businesses that were established in Donnybrook included hotels, slaughterhouses, a tannery and a flour mill (Victorian Places website, Trove).



**Figure 3:** Lyall and Son grain merchants, North Melbourne. (Source: <https://whatcamebefore.wordpress.com/2014/05/06/lyall-and-his-sons/>)

The property at Shenstone Park is shown on a 1913 map as being tenanted by a Mr Baker. The White Pages telephone directory subsequently lists the occupants of Shenstone Park as J. G. Brocklebank (1925-1927) and R. Lyall (1927). The Whittlesea Shire Rate Books show that the owner and occupier of the property in the early 1920s was R. Lyall, whose occupation is given as being a farmer. Lyall was a grain merchant who operated a business from Leveson Street, North Melbourne (Figure 3). Lyall’s address is also shown in the rate books as Leveson Street, North Melbourne and at Royal Park.

One of the prominent families to settle in the PSP area was the Masons. An 1855 map of the town of Donnybrook shows John Mason as being one of the original landowners in the settlement. Following Lyall’s death, the electoral rolls show that the Mason family owned the property in 1934, and the White Pages confirm that Mason family members occupied Shenstone Park from that time: Norman Mason was

listed from 1945-1960 and A. D. Mason from 1967-1970. The White Pages described the Masons as farmers and at least three people by the name of Mason are listed as lifelong members of the Whittlesea Agricultural Society: Arthur Mason in 1922, John Mason in 1935 and W. Mason in 1938 (Whittlesea Show website). Shenstone Park then appears to have occupied by the surname of Carless (Whittlesea Historical Society, MS).

### **3.3 Connecting Victorians by Transport and Communications**

#### **3.3.1.1 Linking Victorians by Rail**

The first section of the railway line was opened by the Melbourne and Essendon Railway Company in 1860; it ran from North Melbourne to Essendon. In 1867 the Victorian government took over the responsibility for the railway, extending it in stages from Essendon to Seymour. When the railway line reached Donnybrook in 1872 the town of Donnybrook was located on what is now the Hume Highway approximately 3 kilometres from the station; by the early 1880s the town on the highway had changed its name to Kalkallo and Donnybrook referred to the small settlement near the station. The station was opened shortly after the line in 1872 (VR History website). Passengers began travelling on the line in the same year and the line was opened for the transport of goods in 1882. In a railway guide prepared for tourists in 1885, Donnybrook was described as: ‘a not very interesting place but rather important as being the centre of a vast track of good pasture, and fairly good agricultural and dairy farming, although flat and swampy land, where tolerably good shooting may sometimes be met with’ (Pickersgill 1885: 196).

Between 1959 and 1962, a second railway line was constructed between Melbourne and Albury for the purpose of carrying passengers; further upgrades were undertaken in 2008.

#### **3.3.1.2 Linking Victorians by Road in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

Prior to the 1850s inland travel was rudimentary but, with the breakup of the vast pastoral estates for small-scale farming in the early 20th century, new roads were constructed to service the farms and small communities in the region such as Wollert and Donnybrook. Major north-south roads to the east and west of the Shenstone Park PSP were marked out in the late 1830s and early 1840s. Sydney Road was marked out by Wedge in 1838. However, there has been little in the way of road development within the PSP area; the road layout existing today is little changed from the layout from the middle of the 19th century, with the current alignment of the Donnybrook Road reserve present by the 1850s.

Donnybrook Road, which borders the PSP to the north, is shown on a 1913 map of Donnybrook and Wallan as Nineteen Mile Lane (Figure 4). This name was in use as late as 1953, as shown in this excerpt from the *Kilmore Free Press*: ‘Messers Henderson Bros. and Cooper applied for permit to erect petrol station and showroom for farm implements in Sydney Road on the corner of Nineteen Mile Lane, and the Council decided to refer the matter to the C.R.B. [Country Roads Board, established 1913] to decide if the bowsters could be placed on the main road’ (*Kilmore Free Press*, 19 July 1953).





**Figure 4:** Detail of 1913 map of Wallan and Donnybrook with Donnybrook Road shown as Nineteen Mile Lane (source PROV)

### 3.3.1.3 Establishing and Maintaining Communications.

A post office was established at Kinlochewe (operating from the Robert Burns Inn on the corner of Summerhill and Sydney Roads to the southwest of the study area) on 1 November 1850 (*The Argus*, 17 November 1850); in 1854 this post office was relocated to the settlement at Donnybrook (Craigieburn Historical Interest Group website; Breckon 1998: 23-24). Topographic maps indicate that a telegraph station was located in Donnybrook; and a telegraph/telephone line is shown running along Donnybrook Road in the 1916 and 1938 maps.

## 3.3.2 Transforming and Managing the Land

From the time that Hume and Hovell passed through the region and proclaimed its suitability for pastoralism, land was taken up for grazing and raising livestock, leading to the modification of the landscape. During the 1850s and 1860s, the Land Acts sought to open up the squatter's lands for Closer Settlement, and the big pastoral runs were subdivided for more intensive farming. According to Peel (1974), one of the first 'permanent improvements' that pastoralists instigated after achieving security of tenure was to erect fences and sink waterholes.

### 3.3.2.1 Grazing and Raising Livestock

#### Property Fencing and Dry Stone Walls

During the squatting era, fencing of properties was largely unknown because of the huge capital investment involved. However from the 1850s and 60s, once freehold was obtained, property fencing became far more prevalent particularly when the gold-rush resulted in a shortage of labour for shepherding (which was the primary form of stock management during the squatting era).

Under the *Land Act 1862*, which allowed for the selection of blocks for purchase, there was a requirement to 'improve' the land by cultivation, establishment of a residence or by fencing. In nineteenth century rural

Victoria, the most common forms of fencing included dry stone walls, post and rail, hedges, ditches or combinations of the above. The use of wire became more widespread in later years due to its low cost and perceived aesthetics, due to it being largely invisible (Paynter et al. 2004). The use of wire rose exponentially during the 'boom' years between 1861 and the 1890s, especially after the mid-1880s when wire imports increased resulting in lower costs (Pickard 2010).

Dry stone walls were constructed where there was a plentiful supply of basaltic fieldstone, such as those regions characterised by stony rises and extensive screes of surface volcanic rock. Costs for erecting these walls were comparable to other fencing technologies. In addition to the primary function of stock separation and/or boundary definition, dry stone walling provided a secondary benefit by requiring the removal of stone from paddocks and providing a convenient and useful way of storing the collected stone.

Dry stone walls can be either a 'single wall' or a 'double wall'. Single walls are constructed to the width of a single rock (known as 'building stones') so that the same rock is visible on both sides of the wall. Double walls are constructed using two single walls (known as 'doubling'), tapering towards each other at the top, with the void between packed with smaller rocks and rubble (known as 'hearting'). Smaller gaps between building stones, particularly in doubling, is filled using smaller stones (known as 'plugging') to create a neat, aesthetic and more stable wall face.

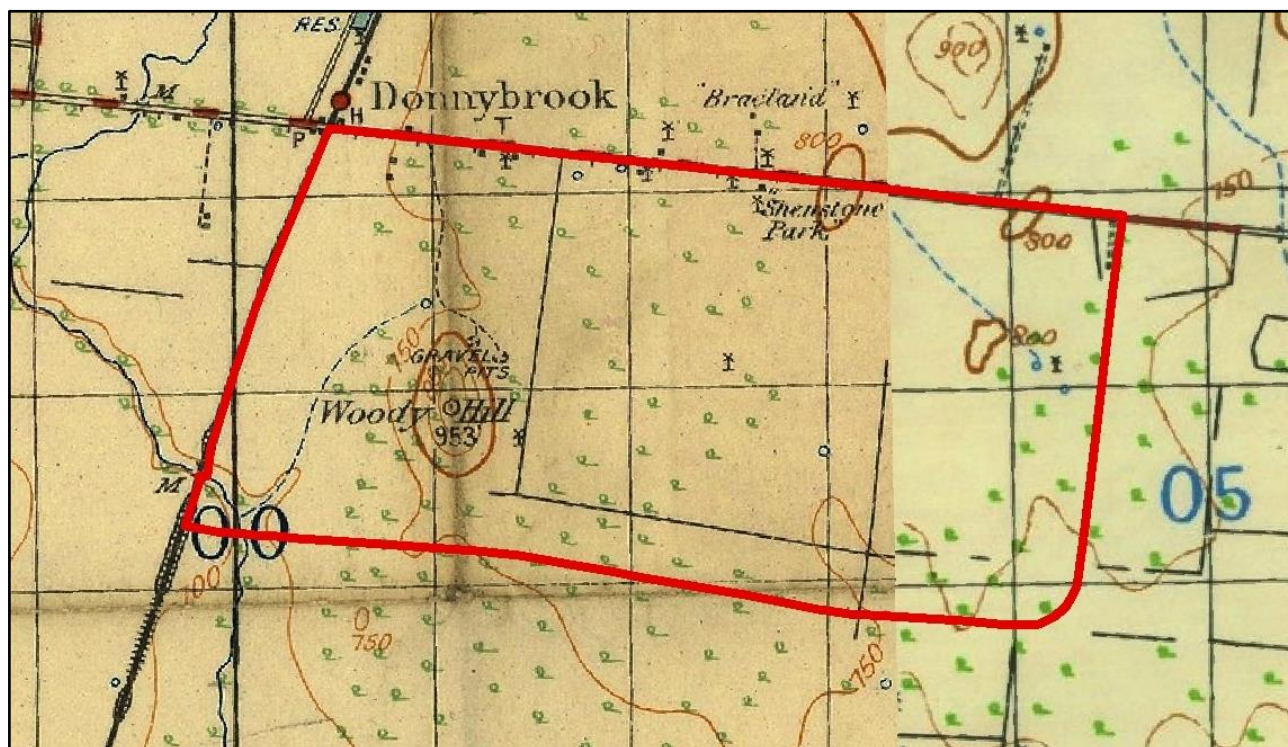
Marshal et al. (2004: 8) summarises the characteristics of Victorian dry stone walls as follows:

- They are constructed through the careful placement of rocks without using any cementing or other binding substances;
- They are invariably built from local sources of stone, either quarried or unquarried;
- Unquarried sources of stone are generally located in the surrounding area as basalt floaters on the surfaces of paddocks;
- Walls generally taper in shape and have wide bases;
- Walls can vary in terms of style, structure and technique of construction; and
- Walls can include a combination of other materials or additions which can either be added on after the construction of the wall or be contemporaneous to the time of construction.

Early mapping, such as parish maps, does not show any concrete historical evidence of fencing in the study area. It is more likely that some form of boundary definition, in the form of fencing, was instigated along the different owners' boundaries during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, some internal fencing, such as those around homesteads may date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Watering Stock**

Water holes are often depicted on early topographic (ordinance maps). The 1916 maps of Sunbury and Yan Yean (Figure 5) show a variety of features including waterholes, permanent and intermittent water courses and windmills. The 'waterholes' have all been largely modified into dams over the last half century and new dams have been constructed.



**Figure 5:** 'Stitched' and georeferenced Yan Yean and Sunbury ordnance maps from 1916, showing dry stone walls (black lines) at that time (SLV 10381/382405 and 10381/126877)

### 3.3.2.2 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources

Being located on the Victorian Volcanic Plain, the geographic region of the Shenstone Park PSP contains abundant stone resources suitable for a variety of uses in either a natural form (such as basalt floaters used to construct dry stone walls) and in modified forms such as dressed bluestone blocks used for constructing houses and other outbuildings. A number of quarries, including one that is thought to have Aboriginal heritage values (H7822-0870), are located near the study area and registered on heritage instruments (see Table 2 below for quarries located within a 2 km radius of the study area). Context (2013c: 18) lists four companies that quarried in the Whittlesea area between 1958 and the present including: Alpha Quarrying Co, G. H. Reid, Blue Metal Quarries and Apex Quarries at Wollert. Apex was first taken over by Pioneer, then by Hanson, and is the closest to the present study area.

Within the study area, Woody Hill is an operational sandstone quarry run by the Barro Group as one of the Mountain View quarries. The presence of sandstone was noted as early as 1842; topographical maps show the hill and the presence of gravel pits at its base. Woody Hill and the nearby Summer Hill are outliers of Silurian rock surrounded by basalt (Merri Creek Management Committee website); Birch (2003: 559) shows Woody Hill as one of the 'Isolated bedrock hills and ridges' present in a geomorphic map of the Melbourne region. Products manufactured by the Mountain View quarry at Donnybrook include hard and crushed rock, sand and premixed concrete.

### 3.3.3 Building Victoria's Industries and Workforce

#### 3.3.3.1 Processing Raw Materials

The principal industry associated with the study area is primary production and farming, with the land used primarily for cattle grazing. Within the Donnybrook region, several industries for the processing of raw materials operated. A tannery and flour mill were in operation by the middle of the 1850s – the tannery seems to have remained in operation at least until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the flour mill was substantial. *The Argus* (21 June 1882) advertised the sale of the Donnybrook Flour Mills and described them as being ‘built of bluestone with slate roof, two stories high with stable at the side. Also, a bluestone house, of five rooms, shingle roof with bakehouse, stabling &c. and hut of slabs. Land, 4½ acres’. The mill was located on the banks of the Merri Creek.

**Table 1:** Summary of the Thematic Framework for the Shenstone Park PSP Area and Example of Potential Evidence

| Theme                                                     | Sub-Theme                                                      | Prompts                                                     | Examples of Places and Objects                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.0 Shaping Victoria's environment                        | 1.5 Living with natural processes                              | Responding to and experiencing drought, bushfire and floods | Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes                                                                  |
| 2.0 Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes             | 2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping                           | Creating roads and tracks                                   | Roads, mile stones                                                                                             |
|                                                           | 2.3 Adapting to diverse environments                           | Responding to drier climates                                | Irrigation channels; Tanks, dams, water holes                                                                  |
|                                                           | 2.4 Arriving in a new land                                     | Increasing population                                       | Homesteads, domestic sites                                                                                     |
|                                                           | 2.7 Promoting settlement                                       | Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming         | Former property boundaries (treelines, fencing)                                                                |
| 3.0 Connecting Victorians by transport and communications | 3.1 Establishing pathways                                      | Providing stream crossings                                  | Fords, bridges, culverts, avenue plantings                                                                     |
|                                                           | 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail                                 | Constructing railways                                       | Rail lines, stations, bridges, rail infrastructure                                                             |
|                                                           | 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century | Formalising early routes                                    | Milestones                                                                                                     |
| 4.0 Transforming and managing land and natural resources  | 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock                              | Squatting and the beef/dairy industry                       | Pastoral landscapes; Homesteads and outbuildings (shearing sheds, shepherd's huts, wool stores, sheep washes); |
|                                                           |                                                                | Dealing with failure and hardship                           | Abandoned pastoral stations;                                                                                   |
|                                                           |                                                                | Marking property boundaries                                 | Boundary markers; Fencing (exc. dry stone walls)                                                               |
|                                                           | 4.4 Farming                                                    | Protecting and containing crops and stock                   | Fences (exc. dry stone walls); Windrows and hedges;                                                            |
|                                                           |                                                                | Dealing with hardship and failure                           | Abandoned farm houses                                                                                          |



| Theme                                          | Sub-Theme                                                   | Prompts                                              | Examples of Places and Objects                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                |                                                             | Stock management                                     | Stock yards;<br>Stock watering (troughs, pipes, dams)                                       |
|                                                | 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources    | Exploiting natural resources for building materials  | Quarries and clay pits;<br>Timber industry places (e.g. saw pits);<br>Stone building ruins. |
|                                                |                                                             | Using and managing water for irrigation and industry | Irrigation channels;<br>Water holes and dams                                                |
|                                                | 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways                     | Farming cultural landscapes                          | Tree clearance                                                                              |
| 5.0 Building Victoria's industry and workforce | 5.1 Processing raw materials                                | Secondary industries                                 | Mills, tanneries                                                                            |
|                                                | 5.2 Processing primary produce for local and export markets | Farming Farm buildings and structures                | Crops and vineyards                                                                         |

### 3.4 Database Searches

A review of the various relevant databases was conducted and, as a result, a total of three known historical sites were identified within the study area. The database review is discussed below in relation to the study area and surrounding region.

#### 3.4.1 Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the highest level of statutory protection for historical sites in Victoria. Only the State's most significant historical sites are listed on the VHR.

The VHR also lists historic shipwrecks in Victorian State waters. Under the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, all shipwrecks in Victorian State waters that wrecked 75 years<sup>1</sup> or more ago (including any parts that were originally from that shipwreck) are protected. Certain shipwrecks that are less than 75 years old may also be declared historic shipwrecks.

A search of the VHR was conducted for a 2 km radius area centred on the study area. The search did not identify any registered historical heritage place in the search area (Map 5).

<sup>1</sup> Note that that this is a blanket, 75-year, rolling provision. This means that more shipwrecks become protected each year as the 75th anniversary of their loss is reached

### 3.4.2 Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI), established by the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, provides the statutory protection for all historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and private collections of relics, in Victoria. Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance.

A search of the VHI was conducted for a 2 km radius area centred on the study area. The search identified 14 registered historical heritage places in the search area within both Hume City Council and Whittlesea City Council (Map 5):

#### Within the PSP study area

- D7822-0367 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1);
- D7822-0368 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2);
- D7822-0369 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3);

#### Within the 2 km search radius (Whittlesea Planning Scheme)

- H7922-0450 (239 Bodycoats Road);
- H7922-0472 (Sir Henry Barkly Hotel Site);
- H7922-0495 (Donnybrook Road Homestead);

#### Within the 2 km search radius (Hume Planning Scheme)

- H7822-0296 (Batman Pastoral Run and Kinlochewe Estate Site);
- D7822-0347 (Kalkallo Drystone Wall 2);
- D7822-0348 (Kalkallo Dry Stone Wall Complex);
- D7822-0349 (Kalkallo Dry Stone Wall 1);
- D7822-0728 (Donnybrook Station Site);
- D7822-0730 (Craigieburns Inn Historical Complex, Craigieburn);
- H7822-0731 (Occupation Crossing Site); and
- H7822-2302 (Kalkallo Stone Feature).

Three delisted sites are located within the study area, being D7822-0367, D7822-0368 and D7822-0369, all being dry stone walls.

Delisted site D7822-0728, Donnybrook Station Site, is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the study area.

### 3.4.3 Victorian War Heritage Inventory

The Victorian War Heritage Inventory (VWHI) was established in 2011 as a means to catalogue Victoria's war history such as war memorials, avenues of honour, memorial buildings, former defence sites and places of commemoration. Places listed on the VWHI do not currently have discrete statutory protection, however many are concurrently listed on the VHR, VHI, or local planning schemes.

A search of the VWHI was conducted for a 2 km radius area centred on the study area. The search did not identify any registered historical heritage sites in the search area (Map 5):

#### **3.4.4 Local Council**

The study area is located within the Whittlesea City Council and is governed by the Whittlesea Planning Scheme. Planning schemes set out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land.

The Heritage Overlay (HO) of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme was examined for a 2 km radius area centred on the study area (DELWP 2016). The search identified a total of 12 registered historical heritage places in the search area, and included historical heritage places registered within the Hume Planning Scheme (Map 5). These sites include:

##### **Whittlesea City**

- HO92, Donnybrook Station (823 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook);
- HO93, Property adjoining Donnybrook Mineral Springs (110-130 Springs Road, Donnybrook);
- HO94, Donnybrook Mineral Springs (130 Springs Road, Donnybrook); and
- HO173, Woodstock Manor (910 Epping Road, Woodstock).

##### **Hume City**

- HO1, Victoria Bridge (over Merri Creek) (Donnybrook Road, Kalkallo);
- HO230, Railway Bridge (over Merri Creek) (Kinloch Court, Craigieburn);
- HO244, Nelsons Farmhouse (705-725 Donnybrook Road, Kalkallo);
- HO248, Donnybrook Racecourse (1200 Hume Highway, Kalkallo);
- HO250 Donnybrook Cemetery (later Kalkallo) (100-110 Malcolm Street, Kalkallo);
- HO251, House (21-23 Mitchell Street, Kalkallo);
- HO252, House (40 Mitchell Street, Kalkallo); and
- HO253, Quarry (off Stawell Street, south of Kalkallo Cemetery).

None of these sites are located within the study area. HO92, Donnybrook Station, is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the study area. HO230, Railway Bridge (over Merri Creek), is located adjacent to the southwest corner of the study area.

#### **3.4.5 National Trust Register**

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that classifies a number of heritage places. Listing on the National Trust Register (NTR) does not impose any statutory protection, however often National Trust listings are supported by the local council Planning Scheme.

A search of the NTR was conducted for a 2 km radius area centered on the study area. The search did not identify any registered historical heritage places in the study area (Map 5).

### 3.4.6 Commonwealth and International Heritage Lists

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) maintains the following heritage lists under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act):

- National Heritage List (NHL), which is a register of exceptional natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places which contribute to Australia's national identity.
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), which is a register of natural, Aboriginal or historical heritage places located on Commonwealth land which have Commonwealth heritage values.
- World Heritage List (WHL), which lists cultural and natural heritage places which are considered by the World Heritage Council to have outstanding universal value.

A place can be listed on one or more lists, and placement on either list gives the place statutory protection under the EPBC Act.

DoEE also maintains the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which is a list of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, and no new places have been added or removed since then. The RNE ceased as a statutory register in February 2012, although items listed on the RNE may continue to be considered during approvals processes. Many items on the RNE have been listed on the NHL or CHL. They may also be registered on State or local heritage registers. In these cases, those items are protected under the relevant Commonwealth or State heritage legislation. However, items that are only listed on the RNE no longer have statutory heritage protection.

Listings on the NHL, CHL, WHL and RNE are accessed via the Australian Heritage Database (AHD) and mapping can be accessed via the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST), both managed by DoEE.

A search of the AHD (DoEE 2016a, b) and PMST (DoEE 2016c) was conducted for a 2 km radius area centred on the study area. The search did not identify any registered historical heritage place in the search area (Map 5).

### 3.4.7 Summary

A total of 26 historical heritage places and sites were identified within 2 km of the study area. A summary of the relevant historical heritage sites appears in Table 2. Three delisted historical heritage places are located within the study area.

**Table 2:** Summary of Previously Identified Historical Heritage Sites within 2 km of the study area

| Council | Register & Site Number | Site Name                                      | Site Type           | Within Study Area? |
|---------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hume    | H7822-0296             | Batman Pastoral Run and Kinlochewe Estate Site | Farming and Grazing | No                 |
| Hume    | H7822-0731             | Occupation Crossing Site                       | Transport - rail    | No                 |
| Hume    | H7822-2302             | Kalkallo Stone Feature                         | Landscape Feature   | No                 |

| Council    | Register & Site Number | Site Name                                                             | Site Type                       | Within Study Area?                   |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Hume       | D7822-0347             | Kalkallo Drystone Wall 2                                              | Farming and Grazing             | No                                   |
| Hume       | D7822-0348             | Kalkallo Dry Stone Wall Complex                                       | Farming and Grazing             | No                                   |
| Hume       | D7822-0349             | Kalkallo Dry Stone Wall 1                                             | Farming and Grazing             | No                                   |
| Hume       | D7822-0730             | Craigieburns Inn Historical Complex, Craigieburn                      | Commercial                      | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO1                    | Victoria Bridge (over Merri Creek) Donnybrook Road, Kalkallo          | Infrastructure - road           | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO230                  | Railway Bridge (over Merri Creek) Kinloch Court, Craigieburn          | Transport - rail                | No, but adjacent to SW of study area |
| Hume       | HO244                  | Nelsons Farmhouse 705-725 Donnybrook Road, Kalkallo                   | Domestic                        | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO248                  | Donnybrook Racecourse 1200 Hume Highway, Kalkallo                     | Commercial                      | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO250                  | Donnybrook Cemetery (later Kalkallo) 100-110 Malcolm Street, Kalkallo | Religious                       | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO251                  | House 21-23 Mitchell Street, Kalkallo                                 | Residential                     | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO252                  | House 40 Mitchell Street, Kalkallo                                    | Residential                     | No                                   |
| Hume       | HO253                  | Quarry Off Stawell Street, south of Kalkallo Cemetery                 | Mining and Mineral Processing   | No                                   |
| Whittlesea | H7922-0450             | 239 Bodycoats Road                                                    | Residential                     | No                                   |
| Whittlesea | H7922-0472             | Sir Henry Barkly Hotel Site                                           | Commercial                      | No                                   |
| Whittlesea | H7922-0495             | Donnybrook Road Homestead                                             | Farming and Grazing<br>Domestic | No                                   |
| Whittlesea | D7822-0367             | Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1                                           | Farming and Grazing             | Yes                                  |
| Whittlesea | D7822-0368             | Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2                                           | Farming and Grazing             | Yes                                  |
| Whittlesea | D7822-0369             | Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3                                           | Farming and Grazing             | Yes                                  |
| Whittlesea | D7822-0728             | Donnybrook Station Site                                               | Transport - Railway             | No, but adjacent to NW of study area |
| Whittlesea | HO92                   | Donnybrook Station 823 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook                    | Transport - Railway             | No, but adjacent to NW of study area |

| Council    | Register & Site Number | Site Name                                                                         | Site Type   | Within Study Area? |
|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Whittlesea | HO93                   | Property adjoining Donnybrook Mineral Springs<br>110-130 Springs Road, Donnybrook | Residential | No                 |
| Whittlesea | HO94                   | Donnybrook Mineral Springs<br>130 Springs Road, Donnybrook                        | Recreation  | No                 |
| Whittlesea | HO173                  | Woodstock Manor (910 Epping Road, Woodstock                                       | Domestic    | No                 |

### 3.5 Previous Historical Archaeological Investigations – PSPs neighbouring

Regional and localised archaeological investigations have established the general character of historical archaeological sites located within the same geographic region as the study area and, heritage studies have been conducted for the City of Whittlesea Local Government Area (LGA); in particular Post-Contact Heritage Assessments have been undertaken for PSPs in the vicinity of Donnybrook and Wollert. These studies often define the historical character of the LGA or for a specific township, predominantly for built heritage but also for archaeological heritage. This information, together with the information gathered in Section 3.4 can be used to form the basis for a site prediction statement (Section 3.6)

#### 3.5.1 Municipal Heritage Studies

Gould (1991) undertook the City of Whittlesea Heritage Study, identifying heritage buildings and assigning a grade according to the level of significance of the building: ('A' for state significance, 'B' for regional significance and 'C' for local significance and so on). All buildings that were assigned a grade of A, B, or C were recommended for inclusion on the Whittlesea Heritage Overlay. One property within the present PSP, 'Langley Park' at 840 Donnybrook Road, was identified as a heritage place and was assigned a C grade. Gould defined 'C' grade heritage places as being 'of local significance' and as making 'an architectural and historic contribution that is important within the local area' (Gould 1991: 6).

Context (2013a) were commissioned by the City of Whittlesea to provide a comprehensive post-contact heritage assessment of the whole of Whittlesea to identify and assess heritage places in the municipality and provide recommendations for their statutory protection (Context 2013: 1). Within the study area, Context (2013:27) upheld the earlier recommendation made by Gould (1991) regarding the inclusion of Langley Park on the Whittlesea Heritage Overlay. No other places within the present PSP were cited in this study, although a number of places to the northwest of the present study area were cited, including the Donnybrook Railway Station and the Donnybrook Mineral Springs.

#### 3.5.2 Other PSP Post-Contact Heritage Assessments

Context (2013b) was commissioned by the Victorian Planning Authority to prepare a post-contact heritage assessment of the Woodstock PSP (PSP 67). No previously recorded heritage sites were identified within the

PSP area itself but seven such sites were located within a 1.5 km radius of the study area. Of these sites, five were dry stone walls, one was identified as a 'structure' (H7822-0194 (Donnybrook Quarry III – structure)) and one as the site of the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel. No new heritage sites were registered as a result of this assessment, and the only post-contact heritage feature of note that was recorded was a dry stone wall recorded at 1285 Donnybrook Road, to the northeast of the present study area

Context (2013c) prepared a post-contact heritage assessment for a portion of the Donnybrook PSP (PSP 67). Five previously recorded sites were listed within the precinct; three of these are dry stone walls within the study area, with another stone wall and a structure (as above) located within the PSP but outside of the investigations undertaken by Context. A further nine sites were located within a 1.5 km radius of the study area, the majority of which are stone walls. One new site was recommended for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory, a farm complex at 975 Donnybrook Road.

### 3.5.3 Other archaeological reports

Patterson et al. (2003) undertook an archaeological survey of land for a proposed emergency services response simulation centre. Three dry stone walls were identified and registered on the VHI; they were subsequently delisted and are now identified as: D7822-0367 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1), D7822-0368 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2) and D7822-0369 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3), all of which are located within the present PSP study area.

Turnbull (2009) undertook a cultural heritage assessment of land within the corridor of the proposed E6 Transport Corridor. The majority of this corridor lies to the north of Donnybrook Road but the southern portion of the corridor passes in close proximity to the study area. She listed a number of post-contact heritage sites that have been identified and registered in relation to the corridor and its surrounds; the only sites that were noted in the present study area are the three dry stone walls identified by Patterson et al. (2003).

## 3.6 Historical Archaeological Site Prediction Statement

The following site prediction statement has been formulated from the review of previous assessments. The statement presented is based on a site type approach. The review of the previously recorded historical archaeological sites and previous archaeological investigations indicates that the most likely<sup>2</sup> site types in the study area are tree plantings and farming sites.

- **Domestic Sites** are likely to occur because there are historical records of occupational use of the study area. Evidence of domestic occupation may include structural remains or ruins of homesteads and/or outbuildings, domestic rubbish dumps or bottle dumps, wells or underground storage tanks.
- **Dry stone walls** are likely to occur in the study area because these landscape features are frequently found in this part of the city of Whittlesea. Three dry stone walls previously registered on the VHI

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<sup>2</sup> **Likely** is an assessment of site types with a 50% or more likelihood of occurring; **Unlikely** is an assessment of site types with 50% or less chance of occurring).

but which have since been delisted are known to exist in the study area. Dry stone walls may line internal property divisions or external property boundaries.

- **Tree Plantings** are likely to occur in the study area. Historical tree plantings may be evidenced by large introduced trees planted along original driveways, paddock boundaries or close to homestead sites.
- **Farming Sites** may occur in the study area because of the historical land use as farming properties. Evidence of farming may include fence lines, dams, water channels, plantings or terracing.
- **Pastoral Sites** may occur in the study area because the cadastral layout of the PSP is similar to its original survey in the 1850s, with only minor subsequent subdivision. Breeding of livestock and dairying may be evidenced by the remains of stockyards, stables, barns and holding pens.
- **Road and Rail Infrastructure Sites** are likely to occur in the study area. There are no known previously existing roads in the study area; however, the western boundary of the study area is marked by the Melbourne-Sydney railway line.
- **War Heritage Sites** are unlikely to occur in the study area because of the study area's use as private farming property. War heritage sites may include standing monuments and marked locations, but may also include avenues of honour, grave sites, ex-military sites and local memorial sites.

### 3.7 Historical Heritage Desktop Assessment – Summary of the Results and Conclusions

There are 24 registered heritage places located within the search area and three are located within the study area itself. The heritage places located within the study area are dry stone walls marking the location of property boundaries, while the majority of surrounding site types are also stone walls and other sites associated with farming and grazing; other site types are associated with extractive industries such as quarrying, or are infrastructure sites associated with the railway line. The site prediction statement indicates that dry stone walls, tree plantings and farming sites are the most likely sites to occur in the study area.



## 4 FIELD ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS

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A ground survey of the study area was conducted to detect the presence of historical cultural heritage, or areas of archaeological likelihood, in or associated with the study area.

### 4.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the survey was to:

- To identify and record any surface indications of historical heritage sites and/or areas of historical archaeological likelihood in areas that will be impacted by the proposed development; and/or
- To verify the results of the background review and site predictive statement; and/or
- To assess the cultural heritage significance of any historical sites identified in the survey.

### 4.2 Methodology of the Survey

The study area was surveyed on 1 December and 12 December 2016 by Rick Bullers (Senior Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor), and Meredith Filihia and Caiti Holzheimer (Archaeologists and Heritage Advisors).

The survey took the form of a vehicular survey, viewing properties from publicly accessible areas in order to form a strategy for a targeted pedestrian survey. Historical topographic maps were also consulted to inform the strategy for the location and assessment of dry stone walls in the study area (Figure 5). Aerial photographs were also examined in order to inform the survey strategy. Not all areas were surveyed. For example:

- Properties on Langley Park Drive where no visible structures or features were evident and for which tenants/owners confirmed that there were no features on the property.
- The land at 870 Donnybrook Road (an operational quarry) was not surveyed but was inspected from the adjoining property at 960 Donnybrook Road.
- The properties at 1140 Donnybrook Road and 1200 Donnybrook Road were relatively small and highly developed by the construction of dwellings, outbuildings and landscaping. These areas were not surveyed but subject to visual inspection from adjacent land.
- All other private properties were subject to pedestrian survey, except where the landforms were either unsafe or unsuitable development areas (such as on steep valley slopes) or where thick pasture grass, providing 0% GSV was evident. These areas were limited to visual inspection only to assess landforms and disturbance.

The survey used the following equipment and materials: vehicle, DGPS, camera, ranging pole, aerial images, notebook and pens.

## 4.3 Visibility, Exposure and Coverage

### 4.3.1 Ground Surface Visibility

Ground surface visibility (GSV) varied throughout the study area. The majority of the study area comprised open paddock areas, with lush pasture grasses; these areas generally had GSV of 0-10% (Plate 1). Isolated exposures occurred in areas of anthropogenic disturbance such as building or farm infrastructure disturbance (including dams and vehicular tracks) or areas of stock trampling along fencelines, at gates, and around water points. These areas can be considered to have GSV of between 50-100%, with an average of around 80% (Plate 2). The average GSV for the entire study area is approximately 10%.

### 4.3.2 Effective Survey Coverage

Effective survey coverage calculations are based on the percentage of ground surface exposure and, provide a measure for the 'detectability' of historical heritage and the level of survey sampling effort within each landform in the study area. The calculation assesses the level of average GSV across the study area in each landform, the extent of isolated exposures with higher or lower GSV than the average and, a calculation of the area within each landform surveyed.

An overview of the effective survey coverage in each landform within the study area is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3:** Effective Survey Cover Calculations within the Study Area

| Landform     | Total Area (Ha) | Average Landform GSV (%) | Area of Activity Area Surveyed (ha) | Percentage of Activity Area Surveyed (%) | Effective Survey Coverage (%) |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Plain        | 460.5           | 10                       | 345                                 | 50                                       | 5                             |
| Stony rise   | 153.5           | 10                       | 44                                  | 28.6                                     | 2.8                           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>614</b>      | <b>20</b>                | <b>389</b>                          | <b>78.6</b>                              | <b>7.86</b>                   |



**Plate 1:** Lush pasture in the paddocks of the study area provide poor GSV



**Plate 2:** High visibility exposure area on farm driveway with 100% GSV

## 4.4 Limitations of the Survey

The survey was limited to areas that were considered to contain moderate or high levels of historical cultural heritage sensitivity, as determined by the desktop assessment.

Areas considered to have low sensitivity (primarily stony rise landforms) were not specifically targeted for survey; however an opportunistic survey was carried out either during pedestrian transit between targeted areas, or via visual observation from neighbouring properties.

The other main limiting factor was the extremely poor GSV in the study area, thus reducing the detectability of surface cultural heritage material. Therefore survey effort was largely limited to soil exposures.

## 4.5 Results of the Survey

The majority of the study area comprises pasture/grazing land with very little archaeological evidence of past use other than the open landscape being demonstrative of early pastoral and farming enterprises. For ease of discussion, the results of the survey are provided for each land parcel in the study area.

### 4.5.1 Langley Park Drive

An aerial photograph from 1975 (Figure 6) clearly shows the properties on both sides of Langley Park Drive. With the exception of the house and outbuildings at 'Langley Park' at the intersection with Donnybrook Road, no built features are evident at this time and the landscape is characterised by open grazing land. There is a light scattering of trees in the property that is now 125 Langley Park Drive. Quarrying operations at Woody Hill do not yet appear to have commence.



**Figure 6:** Detail of 1975 aerial photograph showing Langley Park Drive and Donnybrook Road (Source: SLV image number 10381/239972)

Many of the properties along Langley Park Drive are vacant or have tenants who tend to them.

#### **4.5.1.1 40 Langley Park Drive**

No formal survey was able to be carried out of this property. An informal inspection was made from the roadside. Pastoral grass had been recently slashed, and sections of large pipe had been placed on the property in preparation for installation (Plate 3). No built features were observed, although mature pine trees were noted near the roadside (Plate 4) but are not considered significant.



**Plate 3:** Looking northwest across 40 Langley Park Drive from the Langley Park Drive road reserve.



**Plate 4:** Looking north along Langley Park Drive, showing pine trees planted in 40 Langley Park Drive

#### **4.5.1.2 105 and 125 Langley Park Drive**

No formal survey was carried out at these properties based on the interpretation of aerial photographs and topographical maps showing that there were no structures at these properties until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The tenant confirmed the observation made regarding the 1975 aerial photograph; he advised that the subdivision of the properties was a relatively recent event and that there were no features of historical note at the properties (a 'clean block', Mario Ciavarella, pers. comm., 01 December 2016)

#### **4.5.1.3 95 and 130 Langley Park Drive**

No buildings or structures are shown on these properties in the early topographic maps; aerial photography from 1986 shows a newly built house with no surrounding tree plantations at 130 Langley Park Drive (Figure 7).



**Figure 7:** 1986 aerial photograph showing newly-built house at 130 on Langley Park Drive (Source: Land Victoria aerial photography unit)

The tenant granted access to survey the properties, where chickens and a small herd of cattle are currently being kept. At 130 Langley Park Drive, the house that was built during the 1980s was noted, together with a number of large corrugated iron sheds; all of these were constructed by the tenant subsequent to 1986.



Items of farm equipment such as ploughs were abandoned on the property; the tenant advised that he had brought these onto the land from Ballarat (Giuseppe Fasulo pers. comm. 01 December 2016).



**Plate 5:** Looking north towards the house at 130 Langley Park Drive. Note mature pine trees behind house



**Plate 6:** Looking southwest to corrugated iron outbuildings at 130 Langley Park Drive.



**Plate 7:** Looking east, basalt rock and corrugated iron shed used for pig husbandry, 90 Langley Park Drive.



**Plate 8:** Looking southeast towards timber fence and mature pine trees, 90 Langley Park Drive.

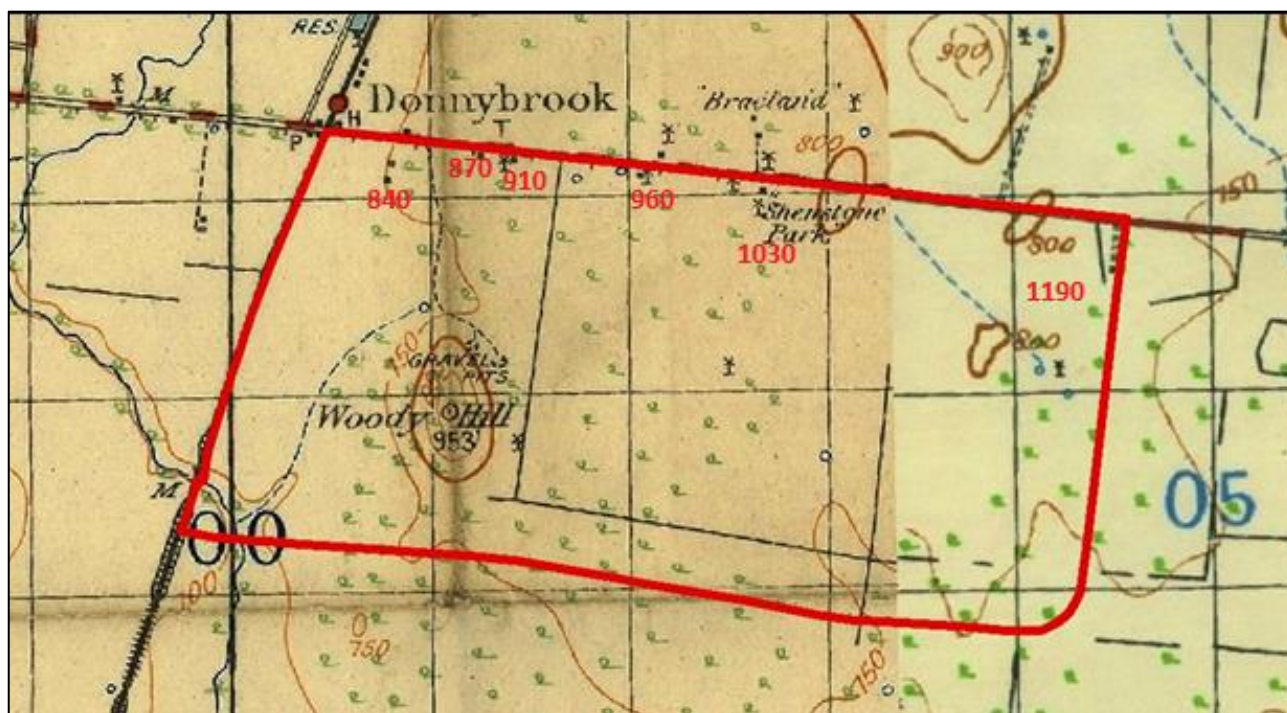
During the roadside inspections, a shed made of corrugated iron with a lower wall made of rock was observed at 90 Langley Park Drive. The tenant reported that this shed was built within the last thirty years and had been used for the breeding and raising of piglets (Giuseppe Fasulo pers. comm 01 December 2016). Mature pine trees and timber post fences were observed at this property. Such linear plantings are not visible in the aerial photograph and must post-date 1986.

None of the features on the property are considered to have local, State or National heritage significance.

#### 4.5.2 Donnybrook Road

The survey methodology for the properties fronting Donnybrook Road included an examination of aerial photographs and topographic maps (Figure 8), together with a roadside inspection in order to target

investigation of properties that were likely to contain heritage sites. Previously registered Heritage Inventory sites that were identified during the desktop assessment were revisited.



**Figure 8:** Detail of Sunbury and Yan Yean topographic map showing property addresses referred to in the text (numbers marked in red)(Source: SLV image numbers 10381/382405 and 10381/126877)

#### 840 Donnybrook Road

No formal survey was made of this property; however, Gould (1991) assigned this property a 'C' grade, based on the fine picket fence and *Pinus* sp. avenue on the Donnybrook Road frontage (shown in Plate 9) and recommended it for inclusion on the Whittlesea Heritage Overlay. According to Context (2010) the house on the property dates c. 1900. In addition to the picket fence and gates noted by Gould, large wrought iron gates and a newer steel 'picket' fence were also observed (Plate 9). The features of this property have previously been assessed as being significant at a local level and recommended for inclusion on the Whittlesea Heritage Overlay.

The 1916 topographic map indicates that there was also a dry stone wall fronting the property; however, the field inspection found that the wall has been removed.





**Plate 9:** Looking south, 840 Donnybrook Road ('Langley Park') showing picket fence, gates and pine trees



**Plate 10:** Looking southeast to the operational sandstone quarry, 870 Donnybrook Road.

#### 4.5.2.1 870 Donnybrook Road

No formal survey was undertaken of this property, which is the site of an operational quarry (Plate 10). Topographic maps from 1916 and 1938 indicate that there was a building on Donnybrook Road north of Woody Hill. An aerial photograph from 1964 shows some trees with some possible remnant fencing in this location; however the aerial photograph from 1986 does not show any built features at the same place (Figure 9).



**Figure 9:** Aerial photographs from 1963 and 1986 showing the location of a potential former building (Source Land Victoria aerial photography)

The 1916 topographic map indicates that there were dry stone walls along the northern (Donnybrook Road) and eastern boundaries, as well as a very small section along the south eastern boundary. Due to access restrictions an informal inspection was undertaken from the neighbouring properties. The inspection identified that the walls still exist along the eastern boundary (see 960 Donnybrook Road discussion), but the wall along Donnybrook Road has been removed.

Further investigation is required of this potential archaeological site.



#### **4.5.2.2 910 Donnybrook Road**

An informal survey during a roadside inspection did not indicate any likely heritage buildings.

#### **4.5.2.3 960 Donnybrook Road**

Aerial photographs show the presence of a house by 1963; which appears to have a light-coloured, possibly corrugated iron roof with some fencing located to the south of the house (possibly dry stone walls); however in a later photograph from 1983, the shape and roofing material of the house appears to have altered, and a number of sheds and outbuildings have been constructed in the area (Figure 10).

The 1916 topographic map shows a dry stone wall along the road frontage. The inspection identified only a short section along the north eastern boundary line (i.e. part of DSW10-8, the westernmost extent of the Donnybrook Road wall within the PSP area), which is consistent with the wall construction style further east – see discussion in 960 Donnybrook Road.

Three previously recorded heritage sites are located on this property: D7822-0367, D7822-0368 and D7822-0369 are dry stone walls previously listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory but which were subsequently delisted in line with Heritage Victoria’s view that dry stone walls hold limited potential as archaeological sites.

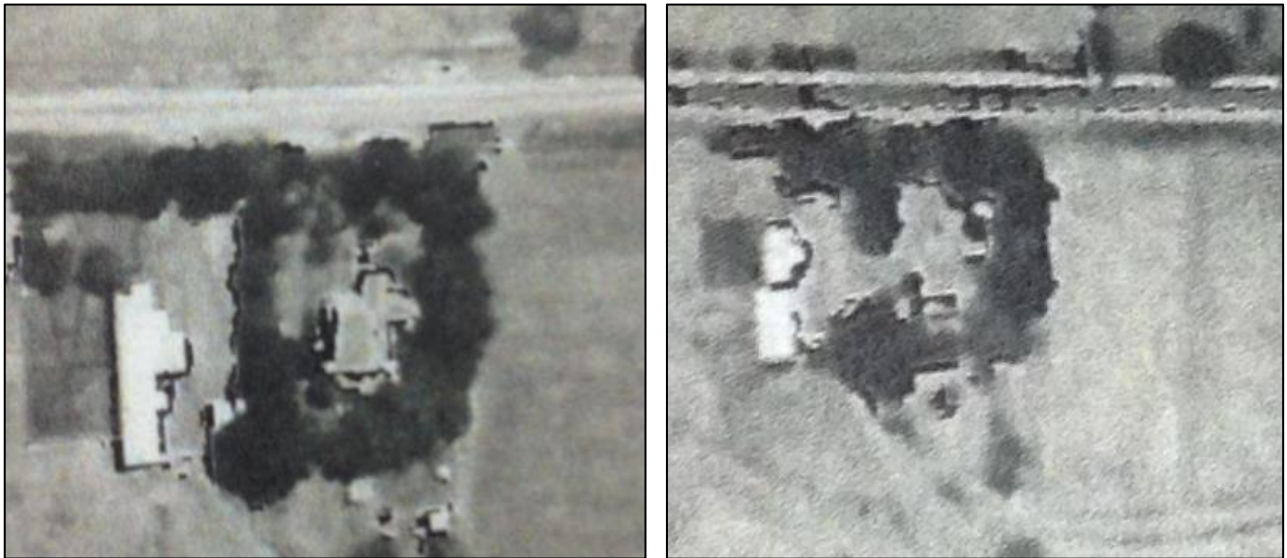
The property was surveyed and a number of historical features were identified.

#### **House and Outbuilding Precinct**

A former house site with a range of outbuildings and sheds were present in the north western corner of the property, directly off Donnybrook Road. The following features were noted:

- The remains of a domestic site (Plates 11-18). A building is shown at this location on topographic maps, but seems not to be visible in aerial photographs taken in 1986. A house then reappears in aerial photographs until at least 2002. The remnant features include: an iron and diamond wire gate, a Canary Island palm tree, clustered agapanthus, embedded slate paving, concrete blocks with embedded iron fasteners, a garden tap, concrete path, a collapsed water tank stand with concrete brick rubble at its base.
- A bluestone cattle ramp (Plate 19). A large bluestone lintel was used at the top of the ramp (possibly associated with a former homestead in the area); the ramp itself, however, is possibly of recent construction with the words “Mason 11-7-1960” inscribed in the cement underneath the lintel. It is possible that the ramp was constructed earlier and repaired by the Mason family in the 1960s;
- Corrugated iron sheds (Plate 20).

Aerial photography shows that a house was present in 1964; this appears to have been demolished by 1986 and another constructed in its place (Figure 10 below).



**Figure 10:** Aerial photographs of 960 Donnybrook Road showing a house present in 1964 and demolished by 1986 (Source: Land Victoria aerial photography)

The house in the image on the left appears to have a light coloured roof, which may represent grey slate or corrugated iron. The house in later images (Google Earth for example) has a brown tiled roof and appears to be much smaller.

Further investigation is required of this potential archaeological site.



**Plate 11:** Looking north to iron and wire gate in bluestone fence, 960 Donnybrook Road



**Plate 12:** Looking east, Canary Islands palm tree in remnant garden, 960 Donnybrook Road





**Plate 13:** Facing east, planting of agapanthus in garden



**Plate 14:** Facing north, view of collapsed water tank stand with concrete brick rubble



**Plate 15:** Looking west, embedded slate stepping stones or pavers



**Plate 16:** Close-up photo of embedded slate stepping stones



**Plate 17:** Looking east, garden tap



**Plate 18:** Looking north, remains of concrete footpath





**Plate 19:** Looking west bluestone cattle ramp, 960 Donnybrook Road



**Plate 20:** Looking south, corrugated iron sheds, 960 Donnybrook Road

### Dry Stone Walls

The 1916 topographic map shows extensive walls along the northern boundary (Donnybrook Road), the western boundary (shared with 870 and 910 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook), the southern boundary (shared with 430 and 570 Summerhill Road, Wollert) and along the south eastern boundary (shared with 1100 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook).

An inspection of the walls was conducted (where access was available) and the following features noted:

- *Northern boundary wall* (part DSW10-6, 10-7 and part 10-8). This wall is similar to other sections of wall along Donnybrook Road. DSW10-6 is 820 m long (but only a small section is in this property), DSW10-7 is 107 m long and DSW10-8 is 443 m long. All sections are of a low composite construction type with a base between 800 mm to 1 m wide and of variable height between 500 to 800 mm high.
- *Western boundary wall* (DSW11). This wall is a low composite wall with occasional timber posts from a post and wire fence atop the wall, but complemented by additional star pickets. The wall is 1,816 m long, 1,000 mm wide at its base and 400 mm high, with no definite cope. The wall is poorly graded with no definite courses, but consists of randomly stacked stones. The wall is technically unrefined and was probably built by farmer/labourers rather than qualified stone wallers. There is evidence of a fire going through the property – the timber posts are burnt and highly decayed. Some posts have up to six wire holes (Plates 21 and 22).
- *Southern boundary wall* (DSW12). This wall is a low composite wall with a post and wire fence atop the wall, but the posts are predominantly star pickets. The wall is 818 m long, 1,000 mm wide at its base and 500 mm high, with no definite cope, and runs from west to east. The wall is poorly graded with no definite courses, but consists of randomly stacked stones. The wall is technically unrefined and was probably built by farmer/labourers rather than qualified stone wallers (Plates 23 and 24). The eastern end of the wall ends approximately half way along the southern boundary.

The wall was listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as D7822-0368 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2), and was originally recorded in 2002 during a survey for a proposed Emergency Response Simulation Centre (Patterson et al. 2003). The location of the wall on both the site card and on the

HV mapping (Map 5) is incorrect, suggesting the wall is located approximately midway in the property – the wall occurs further to the south than indicated. Only the eastern end of the wall was inspected, but the site card indicates that there are three extant timber posts further west and that the western end (where it meets the western boundary and DSW11) is taller (up to 1.08 m) with smooth faces with plugging and hearting present.

- *Eastern boundary wall* (DSW13) – see discussion for 1100 Donnybrook Road.
- *Dam Retaining Wall*. This wall was not inspected during the survey due to access difficulties. The wall was listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as D7822-0369 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3), and was originally recorded in 2002 during a survey for a proposed Emergency Response Simulation Centre (Patterson et al. 2003). The wall is on the southern side of a dam and forms the main dam wall. The top of the wall is flush with the level of grass south of the dam. The wall is 52 m long, six courses wide and is 1,150 mm high at the western end (Figure 11). Some of the upper stones have drill marks indicating they were quarried rather than in situ field stone (Patterson et al. 2003).



**Figure 11:** Image of D7822-0369 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3). (Source: VHI Site Card)





**Plate 21:** DSW11, looking south west towards Woody Hill (quarry), and showing burnt fence post



**Plate 22:** DSW11, elevation looking west



**Plate 23:** DSW12 (D7822-0368), looking west towards Woody Hill (quarry).



**Plate 24:** DSW12 (D7822-0368), elevation looking south

#### **4.5.2.4 1030 Donnybrook Road**

The property at 1030 Donnybrook Road is named 'Shenstone Park' – this name has been used since at least 1916 as shown on the topographic maps of 1916 (Figure 8 above) and 1938.

##### **House and Outbuilding Precinct**

A house with a range of outbuildings and sheds were present in the north western corner of the property, directly off Donnybrook Road. The following features were noted at the property:

- A house and landscaped gardens of recent construction.
- Farm sheds: a large corrugated iron milking shed with bluestone flagged floors and a double-pitched roof. A small storage room was located in the southwest corner of the shed. A garage with a red-brick floor is built onto to east side of the shed.
- A semi-circular brick feature sealed with concrete; this is most likely a well. The feature continues beneath the wall of the garage; however, in the interior of the garage the brick feature cannot be seen and instead a flat raised area sitting above the bluestone flagging was evident.



- To the north of the milking shed a series of smaller rooms (most locked) was noted. The entrance to these rooms is paved with red bricks; however, no makers' marks were observed to allow dating. These possibly represent living quarters for farm hands, but may also just be work or storage areas.
- A hay shed with a dirt floor; a smaller closed in storage shed is attached to the east side of the shed.
- Windmill sails leaning against a small lean-to shed against a dry stone wall.
- A stock ramp constructed of basalt boulders, dressed bluestone and concrete with a timber lintel leading up to a stone wall (see discussion below).
- The rubble of a collapsed red brick structure which included parts of a chimney and cream bricks marked fire bricks.
- A concrete slab with iron fixtures embedded in it, possibly the remains of a chook house or other animal pen.



**Plate 25:** Looking north, dairy/milking shed with two pitched rooves



**Plate 26:** Looking north, bluestone flagged floors in milking shed



**Plate 27:** Looking north, inside western half of milking shed



**Plate 28:** Looking west, timber and corrugated iron garage. Note brick feature at base of wall





**Plate 29:** Looking west, brick cistern or well under garage wall



**Plate 30:** Looking north inside garage, directly behind external brick feature. Note raised floor in the area that coincides with the external feature.



**Plate 31:** Looking west, small shed to north of dairy/milking shed



**Plate 32:** Red brick path between dairy/milking shed and other rooms to its north



**Plate 33:** Looking northwest, red brick room to the north of the dairy shed



**Plate 34:** Looking west, inside timber building to the north of the dairy shed





**Plate 35:** Looking north, timber shed to north of dairy shed



**Plate 36:** Looking southwest to rear of farm outbuildings and showing cattle yard



**Plate 37:** Looking south, hay storage shed with dirt floor



**Plate 38:** Looking southwest, red brick rubble including chimney pieces



**Plate 39:** Detail of brick from collapsed chimney



**Plate 40:** Looking east, concrete slab with iron fixtures in it





**Plate 41:** Looking north, stock ramp constructed of basalt, bluestone, brick and concrete



**Plate 42:** Looking south west, stock ramp constructed of basalt, bluestone, brick and concrete

### Dry Stone Walls

Four dry stone walls were identified on the property in variable condition and stages of integrity. An inspection of the walls was conducted and the following features noted:

- *Northern boundary wall* (DSW10-6). This wall is similar to other sections of wall along Donnybrook Road. DSW10-6 is 820 m long in its entirety, and crosses the entire frontage of the property, extending a small way past the western boundary to 960 Donnybrook Road. The wall is of a low composite construction type with a base up to 1 m wide and of variable height between 600 to 800 mm high. The wall is in poor to fair condition.
- *Eastern paddock wall* (DSW15). This wall is a low composite wall in fair to poor condition. It is located immediately south east of the house and forms a partial internal paddock boundary fence (eastern paddock)(Plate 43). The wall is 17.5 m long, is around 800 mm wide at the base and is 4-500 mm high. It is bordered on its western side by a row of tea tree.
- *Stock ramp wall* (DSW16). This wall is oriented east to west, located just south of Shed 1. It comprises two sections separated by a gap for a gate, with both sections totalling a length of 33 m:
  - The eastern section is a low composite wall with occasional timber posts from a post and wire fence atop the wall. This section is a relatively short remnant that probably originally extended further eastwards. It is in poor condition with a technically unrefined construction style.
  - The western section is a very fine example of an all-stone wall, 1.1-1.2 m high, 800 mm wide at its base and 400 mm wide at the copestones (Plate 44). The wall has up to five stone courses that are very well graded with very large angular stones in the base course/s and small angular stones in the upper courses. Cope stones are intact and consist of rounded field stone of rough equal size throughout. The wall is technically refined, with stones specifically selected to fit with minimal gaps and minimal requirement for plugging, and was almost certainly built by qualified stone wallers (Plate 45). This wall section incorporates a basalt stock ramp at its eastern end (see discussion above).

- *South western wall* (DSW17). This wall is oriented north to south and located west and south west of Shed 1. The wall is an all-stone construction, 43.5 m long, 1.1-1.2 m high, about 700 mm wide at its base and 400 mm wide at the copestones. The wall is evenly graded with up to six courses consisting of both angular and rounded field stone. Unlike DSW16, this wall is less well refined, but is still technically competent and was also probably built by qualified stone wallers (Plate 46).
- *Driveway Wall* (DSW18). This wall is oriented north to south and runs from Donnybrook Road (DSW10-6) south to the stock ramp next to Shed 3. The wall is an all-stone construction, 50 m long, 1.0-1.1 m high, about 900 mm wide at its base and 400 mm wide at the copestones (Plate 47). The wall is evenly graded with up to six courses, although the courses are less well defined than DSWs 6 and 17). Both angular and rounded field stone were used and the courses are poorly graded. Like DSW17, this wall is less well refined than DSW16, but is still technically competent and was also probably built by qualified stone wallers (Plate 48).





**Plate 43:** DSW15, looking north east



**Plate 44:** DSW16, looking north east; the stone stock ramp (Plate 42) is immediately to the right of the image



**Plate 45:** DSW16, southern elevation, looking north, showing well graded stone courses and fine stone placement



**Plate 46:** DSW17, looking northwards, with the junction with DSW16 behind the tree



**Plate 47:** DSW18, looking along the cope northwards to Donnybrook Road



**Plate 48:** DSW18, eastern elevation looking west from driveway

The outbuildings at Shenstone Park, together with the cattle ramp and associated dry stone walls will be recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme. The brick cistern/tank has a potential archaeological deposit and will be registered on the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

#### **4.5.2.5 1100 Donnybrook Road**

##### **Domestic Structures**

No features of note were recorded on the 1916 or 1938 topographic maps of the area. A brief survey was made of this property; it confirmed that the buildings are of recent construction and do not meet the threshold for listing on any heritage registers or overlays.

##### **Dry Stone Walls**

The 1916 topographic map shows extensive walls along the northern boundary (Donnybrook Road), the south western boundary (shared with 970 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook) and the southern boundary (shared with 274 Summerhill Road, Wollert).

An inspection of the walls was conducted and the following features noted:

- *Northern boundary wall* (DSW10-4 and 10-5). This wall is similar to other sections of wall along Donnybrook Road. DSW10-4 is 262 m long and DSW10-5 is 83 m long (Plates 49 and 50). The sections both comprise low composite walls of variable width (800 mm to 1 m wide) and height (400-700 mm).
- *Western boundary wall* (DSW13). This wall is a low composite wall with a post and wire fence atop the wall. There are no timber posts extant – all posts are star pickets. The wall is 396 m long, 1,000 mm wide at its base and 700 mm high along most of its length. The wall is poorly graded with no definite courses, but consists of randomly stacked stones. The wall is technically unrefined and was probably built by farmer/labourers rather than qualified stone wallers (Plates 53 and 54).

The wall was listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as D7822-0367 (Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1), and was originally recorded in 2002 during a survey for a proposed Emergency Response Simulation Centre (Patterson et al. 2003).

- *Southern boundary wall* (DSW14). This wall is a low composite wall with a post and wire fence atop the wall. There are no timber posts extant – all posts are star pickets. The wall is 932 m long, 1,000 mm wide at its base and 500 mm high along most of its length (Plate 53) although one small section is up to 1,000 mm high (Plate 54). The last 20 m of the wall is on the adjacent property at 1150 Donnybrook Road.

The wall is poorly graded with no definite courses, but consists of randomly stacked stones. The wall is technically unrefined and was probably built by farmer/labourers rather than qualified stone wallers. The eastern end passes along the southern side of a stony rise but, unlike other areas, the style of construction is not very different from those on the flatter areas (see discussion in Section 4.6).





**Plate 49:** DSW10-4 on Donnybrook Road, looking west



**Plate 50:** DSW10-5 on Donnybrook Road, looking west



**Plate 51:** DSW14, eastern end looking west



**Plate 52:** DSW14, western end looking south east



**Plate 53:** Southern end of DSW13 (D7822-0367), looking north west



**Plate 54:** A more intact section of DSW13 (D7822-0367), looking south west

### 4.5.3 1140 Donnybrook Road

#### Domestic Structures

No features of note were recorded on the 1916 or 1938 topographic maps of the area. A brief survey was made of this property; it confirmed that the buildings are of recent construction and do not meet the threshold for listing on any heritage registers or overlays.

#### Dry Stone Walls

One dry stone wall was noted on this property along the Donnybrook Road frontage (DSW10-3). The wall is a short section between the loop of a driveway. It comprises the remnants of a composite wall, although no timber posts were extant except at the ends. The wall is 10 m long, 900 mm wide at its base and up to 500 mm high. It is of unrefined construction, with little evidence of coursing, plugging or hearting (Plate 55).



**Plate 55:** DSW10-3 at 1140 Donnybrook Road

### 4.5.4 1150 Donnybrook Road

#### Domestic Structures

No features of note were recorded on the 1916 or 1938 topographic maps of the area. A brief survey was made of these properties; it confirmed that the buildings are of recent construction and do not meet the threshold for listing on any heritage registers or overlays. The only feature of interest was a stand of mature cypress trees and a dry stone wall in poor condition on the Donnybrook Road frontage at 1150 Donnybrook Road.

None of these features are considered to have any historical heritage significance.





**Plate 56:** Looking southwest, the house at 1150 Donnybrook Road



**Plate 57:** Looking northwest, mature conifers and a stone wall in poor condition at 1150 Donnybrook Road

### Dry Stone Walls

Two dry stone walls were identified on this property. An inspection of the walls was conducted and the following features noted:

- *Northern boundary wall* (DSW10-2 and part of DSW10-1). These walls are similar to other sections of wall along Donnybrook Road (Plate 58), being low composite walls. DSW10-2 is 107 m long, and is around 800 mm wide at the base and up to 700 mm high. The wall is in poor to fair condition. See 1190 Donnybrook Road for a discussion of DSW10-1.
- *Southern boundary wall* (DSW14). This wall is the eastern end of DSW14, discussed above. Approximately 20 m of DSW14 extends along the south western boundary of this property.



**Plate 58:** DSW10-2, a section of the Donnybrook Road wall, viewed from its western end looking east

#### 4.5.4.1 1190 Donnybrook Road

Several features on interest are recorded on topographic maps and are visible in aerial photographs of this property. The topographic maps record a structure (most likely a house), and dry stone walls. An unmade road (a driveway) leads into the property; these features are shown in Figure 12 below.



**Figure 12:** Detail of 1930 Yan Yean topographic map showing building and stone walls at 1190 Donnybrook Road

A survey of the property was conducted and a number of historical features identified.

#### House, Dairy and Outbuildings

The following features were noted:

- A weatherboard house with a recent extension, which the landowner, Mr Walsh, transported in two pieces from Lalor to its present location in the 1960s;
- Corrugated iron sheds used for various purposes including the storing farm equipment and raising chickens (this shed has a wire front to the east);
- A red brick milking shed;
- A bluestone cottage that the owner stated dated to the 1840s;
- Two mature peppercorn trees;
- Stables with a red brick floor;
- Stock fencing and a concreted yard;
- A shearing shed;
- A brick cistern/well that had been sealed with concrete;
- A large concrete lined well/tank that was filled with debris including bricks, asbestos sheeting and some artefacts such as beer bottles;
- Three blocks of dressed bluestone in a linear arrangement;
- A small orchard of fruit trees; and
- Modern water tanks on stands.





**Plate 59:** Looking south, 19<sup>th</sup> century bluestone cottage.



**Plate 60:** Looking east, corrugated iron sheds, including a chook house (behind cart)



**Plate 61:** Looking south, red and cream brick-lined well sealed with concrete



**Plate 62:** Looking north, corrugated iron shed used for storing farm machinery



**Plate 63:** Facing west, peppercorn trees



**Plate 64:** Facing southeast, alignment of three dressed bluestone blocks





**Plate 65:** Looking south, red brick dairy.



**Plate 66:** Looking southeast, concrete-lined well



**Plate 67:** Looking south, fruit tree orchard



**Plate 68:** Looking west, range pole marks location of a concrete slab.

The cottage has two rooms, each with a fireplace in the southern wall with an associated bluestone chimney with red brick smoke stack. Room 1 (the western room) has a dirt floor while Room 2 has timber boards laid directly on the dirt floor beneath; Room 2 is the larger of the two.

Mr Walsh (pers. comm 01 December 2016) stated that part of the north wall of the cottage had collapsed and that a tradesman from the United Kingdom had been employed c.2010 to rebuild this portion. The bluestone material and the mortar technique in the rebuilt section are noticeably different from the original section of the cottage; it has also been reinforced with concrete breeze blocks. A bluestone lintel, sourced by Mr Walsh but not original to the cottage, has been used on the sill of the northern window in Room 1 (plate 69). On the western façade of the cottage, lime plaster has been spread over the bluestone, which is visible only in the northern corner of this wall. A red brick window with a rowlock arch of two courses was observed. On the eastern wall of the cottage, the bluestone and mortar have been partially washed with lime plaster (Plate 73); this was also evident on both of the chimneys (Plate 72).





**Plate 69:** Window in repaired section of north wall. Note breeze block reinforcement



**Plate 70:** Looking east, west-facing wall of cottage with brick rowlock arch window and lime plaster



**Plate 71:** Looking north, timber window in south wall of cottage with red brick lintel



**Plate 72:** Looking north, view of bluestone and brick chimneys in south wall of cottage



**Plate 73:** Detail of east wall showing lime wash over bluestone



**Plate 74:** Looking west, sash window in eastern wall of cottage

*Room 1:* Room 1 is the smaller of the two rooms. It has a dirt floor, a window in the west-facing and south-facing walls (Plates 69 and 70 above) and a fireplace in the southern wall. The fireplace is made of bluestone but has had a decorative timber façade added at a later date. The roof has been repaired with aluminium insulation and new corrugated iron in this portion of the cottage. Inside, the ceiling lining has come away in



some parts of the room, revealing timber shingles under the exterior corrugated iron; the shingles are possibly part of the original roof.

*Room 2:* Room 2 is the larger of the two rooms. The ceiling in this room is fully lined. It has timber floorboards overlying a dirt floor (plate 77), windows in the east and north-facing walls, a fireplace in the south wall and a lined ceiling. The walls are plastered and wallpapered; the wall paper is adorned with sketches and graffiti, which Mr Walsh attributes as being the work of the Mason children (plate 78). On the south wall there is a timber door to the exterior. The fireplace has a red brick hearth and the walls are lined with thick lime plaster.



**Plate 75:** Fireplace in Room 1



**Plate 76:** View of ceiling interior in Room 1



**Plate 77:** Floor boards in Room 2



**Plate 78:** Drawings on western internal wall in Room 2 showing wall paper and lime plaster

## Discussion

The features observed at this site meet the criteria for listing the bluestone cottage on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme. In addition, the brick-lined cistern and the timber floorboards with earthen floor below meet the threshold for listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory as both potentially contain archaeological deposits. The concrete slab, orchard, and dressed bluestone blocks on the rise near the dry stone wall enclosure suggest that there may be further archaeological deposits in this area (see Plates 64 and 68) and care should be taken if works take place here.



## Dry Stone Walls

A total of 10 dry stone walls were identified and recorded on this property. The walls include property boundary walls, internal paddock boundary walls, stock protection walls and enclosures, and home paddock walls. The 1916 ordnance map shows one wall oriented NW to SE running south from Donnybrook Road.

An inspection of the walls was conducted (where access was available) and the following features noted:

- *Northern paddock wall* (DSW1). This wall is a low composite wall oriented NW to SE, extending from the Donnybrook Road boundary southwards towards the house complex. The wall is 1 m wide at the base and 400 mm high. There is no regular coursing evident, but the building stones appear to be randomly stacked. There is post and wire fence atop the wall, but most of the original posts are no longer extant and have been replaced by rusty star pickets (Plate 79). It is breached by one gate and a circular brick stock trough built so that stock can access water from both sides of the wall (Plate 80). The wall runs across a flat plain landform.
- *Northern paddock wall* (DSW2). This wall is an extension of DSW 1 (it is actually the same wall), but was recorded separately due to its construction style. The wall extends from the southern end of DSW 1 to the house garden. The wall is constructed of all-stone (with no additional post and wire/rail fencing). The wall is 16 m long, 1.1 m high, 800 mm wide (base) and 400 mm wide at the cope. The wall is well graded with (relatively) regular courses. The wall is technically refined with plugging and hearting evident, and large coping stones along most of the wall (Plate 81). Unlike other, technically unrefined walls in the local area, the wall may have been built by qualified stone wallers rather than farmer/labourers. The wall is located on a low stony rise (Plate 82).
- *House paddock northern wall* (DSW3). This wall is the remains of a low composite wall with a post and wire fence made from heavy hardwood square-sawn posts. The wall consists of only a single row of stones (Plate 83). The wall is 60 m long extending westwards from the southern end of DSW2 to the northern end of DSW4.
- *House paddock eastern/southern wall* (DSW4). This wall is a low composite wall that forms an 'L' shape and is oriented north to south and turning east at the southern end (Plate 84). The wall is 90 m long, 900 mm high, 900 mm wide at the base and <300 mm wide at the top. Building stones are well graded in some areas, but poorly graded elsewhere (Plate 85). Other refinements such as plugging, hearting, cope stones and foundations stones are only evident in places. There is post and wire fence atop the wall with many of the hardwood posts still present, although additional rusty star pickets have been installed.
- *Southern enclosure* (DSW5). This wall is a low composite wall that forms a 'U' shape and is located just south of the former dairy buildings. The wall is 78 m long in total, up to 1.1 m high (in the SE corner) but averages between 600-800 mm high throughout, 800 mm wide at the base and <300 mm wide at the top. The south eastern corner is the best-preserved section of the wall (Plate 86). Although the building stones are well graded in some areas, coursing is random and there is little evidence of refinements such as plugging. There is post and wire fence atop the wall but most of the hardwood posts are no longer extant, and rusty star pickets have been installed (Plate 87).

- *Dam wall* (DSW6). This wall is a low composite wall that forms an 'L' shape and commences at the SE corner of DSW5, heading south then turning east to end adjacent to a dam. The wall is 27 m long in total, 375 mm high and 800 mm wide at the base. The wall is in poor condition and has partially collapsed in places. The coursing is uneven and there are few technical refinements evident. There is post and wire fence atop the wall but most of the hardwood posts are no longer extant, and rusty star pickets have been installed (Plate 88).
- *Stock protection wall* (DSWs 7 and 8). These walls form a 'cross' configuration that provides four quadrants for stock protection regardless of the direction of the weather. DSW7 is oriented roughly E-W and also forms the southern boundary of the property's NE paddock. DSW8 is located perpendicular to DSW7 and crosses it at the apex of a low stony rise. The outer arms of both walls are low composite walls (Plates 89 and 90) but both walls on the stony rise are all-stone construction (Plates 91 and 92). Measurements include:
  - *DSW7 – All stone*: 1.2 m high, 800 mm wide (base) and 500 mm wide at cope; *Composite*: 300-500 mm high and up to 1 m wide (base). The entire wall is 140 m long.
  - *DSW8 – All stone*: 1.1 m high, 1 m wide (base) and 500 mm wide at cope (although no cope stones are present; *Composite*: 300-500 mm high and up to <500 mm wide (base). The entire wall is 80 m long.

This wall is in good condition, particularly the all-stone wall on the stony rise. However, although the walls are on the same property (1190 Donnybrook Road), they are located outside of the study area.

- *Eastern enclosure* (DSW9). This wall is a low composite wall that forms a 'O' shaped enclosure, measuring around 11 x 8 m, and is located just east of the former dairy buildings. The wall is 43 m long in total, 600-800 mm high, 800 mm wide at the base and <300 mm wide at the top. The construction is unrefined with poor stone grading, random stacking (no coursing), and little evidence of plugging, hearting, etc. There is post and rail fence atop the wall and most of the posts are intact but none of the rails are extant (Plate 93).
- *Northern boundary wall* (DSW10-1). This wall is similar to other sections of wall along Donnybrook Road. It comprises a low composite wall along most its length (Plate 94); however the wall crosses a low stony ridge near its western end and the wall is an all-stone construction (Plate 95). It commences on the western side of the driveway to the property and runs to the western boundary fence. The entire wall is 144 m long. The all stone section is up to 1.2 m high, 800 mm wide (base) and 500 mm wide at cope; the composite section is 900 mm high, 900 mm wide (base) and around 500 mm wide at the top.





**Plate 79:** DSW1, looking south towards the house



**Plate 80:** DSW1, showing the brick trough, looking south towards the stony rise and DSW2



**Plate 81:** DSW2 (all stone section) elevation, looking west



**Plate 82:** Stony rise where house and outbuildings and DSW2 are located



**Plate 83:** DSW3, looking west



**Plate 84:** DSW4, looking north east across the SW corner and both arms of the wall





**Plate 85:** DSW4 (southern arm) elevation, looking north



**Plate 86:** DSW5, SW corner, looking south



**Plate 87:** DSW5 (southern arm), looking north west



**Plate 88:** DSW6, SW corner, looking east



**Plate 89:** DSW7 (southern arm composite section), looking north



**Plate 90:** DSW8 (western arm composite section), looking east





**Plate 91:** DSW7 and 8 (all-stone sections), looking north



**Plate 92:** DSW7 and 8 (all-stone sections), looking west



**Plate 93:** DSW9 (eastern arm), looking north showing one of the timber posts with rail rebates



**Plate 94:** DSW10-1 (composite section) near the intersection with DSW1 (left of image), looking west



**Plate 95:** DSW10-1 (all-stone section across low stony ridge), looking west

#### 4.5.5 Survey – Summary of Results and Conclusions

The survey confirmed the results of the background assessment identifying a number of features such as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century bluestone cottage and early 20<sup>th</sup> century house sites and farm buildings.

A summary of the survey results is provided in Table 4. More detailed descriptions of these sites and features are presented in Section 6.

**Table 4:** Summary of Survey Results within the Study Area

| Lot/Plan                 | Address                    | Property Surveyed | Property Inspected | Comment                                                                                                       | Heritage Values Present                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7\LP118142<br>1\TP246362 | 40 Langley Park Drive      | No                | Yes                | Small parcel, easily assessed from road; no evidence of previous structures; land under pasture               | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 1\LP118142               | 75 Langley Park Drive      | No                | Yes                | House and farm outbuildings of recent construction                                                            | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 6\LP118142               | 90 Langley Park Drive      | No                | Yes                | Some sheds and farm buildings of recent construction                                                          | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 2\LP118142               | 95 Langley Park Drive      | Yes               | Yes                | Shed with rock and corrugated iron wall, pine trees and remnant fencing                                       | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 5\LP118142               | 110 Langley Park Drive     | No                | Yes                | No built features evident                                                                                     | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 3\LP118142               | 105-125 Langley Park Drive | No                | Yes                | Recently built home with tree-lined driveway                                                                  | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 4\LP118142               | 130 Langley Park Drive     | Yes               | Yes                | Modern house and landscaping; one dam, fencing, cattle yard and sheds of recent construction                  | None identified                                                                                                           |
| 1\LP117710               | 840 Donnybrook Road        | No                | Yes                | Weatherboard house with bullnose verandah, tree-lined entrance driveway, picket fence and wrought iron gates. | Occupied homestead site. Recommended for inclusion on Heritage Overlay of Whittlesea Planning Scheme.                     |
| 1\LP132357<br>2\LP132357 | 870 Donnybrook Road        | No                | Yes                | Operational quarry                                                                                            | Potential archaeological site near Donnybrook Road, dry stone wall boundary shared with 960 Donnybrook Road (D7822-0368). |
| 1\LP123641               | 910 Donnybrook Road        | No                | Yes                | House and farm outbuildings                                                                                   | None identified                                                                                                           |



| Lot/Plan                 | Address                         | Property Surveyed | Property Inspected | Comment                                                                                                                           | Heritage Values Present                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1\TP371225<br>1\TP374144 | 960 Donnybrook Road             | Yes               | Yes                | Former 20 <sup>th</sup> century house site, possibly also the site of an earliest house, farm outbuildings, bluestone cattle ramp | Potential remains of an early 19 <sup>th</sup> century home and garden. D7822-0367, D7822-0368 and D7822-0369 (dry stone walls removed from the Victorian Heritage Inventory). |
| 1\TP380512               | 1030 Donnybrook Road            | Yes               | Yes                | House of recent construction, farm buildings, dry stone walls, stone cattle ramp, brick cistern/tank                              | Brick cistern/tank to be registered on VHI<br>Farm outbuildings to be added to Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme                                              |
| 1\LP38239                | 1100 Donnybrook Road            | Yes               | Yes                | Location of high pressure gas pipeline, house and outbuildings of recent construction                                             | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1\LP380512               | 1140 Donnybrook Road            | No                | Yes                | Small parcel of land, highly developed with house and outbuildings of recent construction                                         | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2\LP98632                | 1150 Donnybrook Road            | Yes               | Yes                | Brick home of modern construction and associated outbuildings                                                                     | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5\LP143205               | 1190 Donnybrook Road            | Yes               | Yes                | Weatherboard house brought to site mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century, farm outbuildings, bluestone cottage, two cisterns/tanks         | Bluestone cottage recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme and on VHI.<br>Concrete sealed brick cistern to be listed on VHI         |
| 1\LP135874               | 1200 Donnybrook Road            | No                | Yes                | House of recent construction, farm buildings                                                                                      | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1\LP99114 (part)         | 274 Summerhill Road, Wollert    | No                | Yes                | Vacant land in this portion, no built features                                                                                    | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 10A\PP2819 (part)        | 430 Summerhill Road, Wollert    | No                | Yes                | Vacant land in this portion, no built features                                                                                    | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1\LP116834 (part)        | 570 Summerhill Road, Wollert    | No                | Yes                | Vacant land in this portion, no built features                                                                                    | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2\LP116834               | 620 Summerhill Road, Wollert    | No                | Yes                | Vacant land in this portion, no built features                                                                                    | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| Road reserve             | Donnybrook Road (south side)    | Yes               | Yes                | Drains                                                                                                                            | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |
| Road reserve             | Langley Park Drive (both sides) |                   |                    | Drains                                                                                                                            | None identified                                                                                                                                                                |

## 4.6 Discussion

The thematic history emphasised the pastoral nature and the rural setting of the study area. The history showed that the perceived favourable agricultural land attracted early settlers to the area. Large pastoral runs were taken up, which were eventually subdivided into smaller allotments that in turn attracted more settlers to the area and a community was built.

The desktop assessment found that farming and grazing, domestic sites, tree plantings and dry stone walls were the most likely site types to occur. This was confirmed by the field assessment and surveys, which found a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century bluestone cottage, former 20<sup>th</sup> century house sites (and that potentially date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century) and brick cisterns or tanks sealed over with concrete that could contain archaeological deposits.

### Dry Stone Walls

A number of dry stone walls cross the study area, marking boundaries between properties and keeping stock within the confines of their runs. The numbering system used to define the walls was arbitrary, based on the order in which they were recorded. The sub-numbering used for DSW10 (the wall along the southern side of Donnybrook Road) delineated sections of contiguous wall separated by breaks such as removed sections, gates. The sub-numbering does not relate to individual properties, so several sections cross multiple properties. In one case, a wall was divided into two separate wall numbers (DSW1 and 2), although they are ostensibly the 'same wall' however a distinct change in construction style was noted. In subsequent walls, although similar changes were noted in a particular wall, the same wall number was kept.

The majority of walls in the study area, as typical for the Whittlesea council area, are composite walls comprised of a low stone wall supplemented by a post and wire or, more rarely, a post and rail fence. Only one example of a post and rail fence was noted, being part of an enclosure (DSW9) at 1100 Donnybrook Road. Examples of all-stone wall construction were less typical in the study area and were either short sections of internal paddock boundary walls (e.g. DSWs16 to 18 at 1030 Donnybrook Road) or where sections of longer wall, which are composite walls, cross stony ridges or rises (e.g. DSW10-2, or DSWs7 and 8 outside the study area). In the rises it is likely that the natural field stone is too close to the surface to dig deepish post holes for fence posts and so the walls were raised into all-stone structures to maintain a useful fence height. This kind of *transitional wall construction* within a wall that crosses stony rises have been noted elsewhere in Whittlesea LGA, and are relatively common in the Wollert area (see Bullers 2016a, b). This form of construction may be a distinct regional style confined to the walls north of Melbourne (primarily Whittlesea LGA).

It should be noted that although some of the walls are boundary or outer paddock boundaries, some walls (such as DSWs 16 to 18 at 1030 Donnybrook Road and DSWs 1 to 9 at 1190 Donnybrook Road) are closely associated with homestead complexes and, where broader heritage listing is warranted for those complexes, should be treated as part of those heritage listings.

## 5 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

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### 5.1 Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance

#### 5.1.1 Assessment of Significance

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment criteria used to assess the scientific significance of historical sites in Victoria are presented in Appendix 5. The same three main categories apply to historical sites: *site contents* (cultural material, organic remains and site structure), *site condition* (degree of disturbance of a site), and *'representativeness'* (the regional distribution of a particular site type).

Each site is given a score or rating on the basis of these criteria – the overall scientific significance is determined by the cumulative score. The results of each site are in Tables 5, 7, 9 and 11.

#### 5.1.2 Historical Cultural Significance

Heritage Victoria administers the *Heritage Act 1995*, and has provided formal criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance. Applying these criteria will determine if a heritage place should be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register or other statutory lists.

On the basis of these criteria, heritage places are generally given a significance ranking of State, Local or none. Historical archaeological sites, as with other heritage places, can be considered for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register if they have State significance.

However, all historical archaeological sites are included on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and are given statutory protection, irrespective of their level of significance. Sites that are considered to be of local historical interest, but are not considered to be of specific archaeological significance are allocated 'D'-list numbers (e.g. D7822-0099). 'D'-listed sites are not protected by legislation.

The historical sites identified within the study area have been assessed using the Heritage Victoria criteria (outlined in Appendix 5). The significance assessments are summarised in Tables 6, 8, 10 and 12.

#### 5.1.3 Statements of Significance

A Statement of Significance describes what is important about a site and is an evaluation of its cultural heritage significance. The Statement of Significance was prepared in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Heritage Council of Victoria's Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance as required by the HV Technical Guides *Guidelines for Conducting Historical Archaeological Surveys* and *Guidelines for Investigating Historical Archaeological Sites*.

The cultural heritage significance was assessed against the following six categories:

- Aesthetic significance;

- Archaeological significance;
- Architectural significance
- Historical significance;
- Scientific significance; and
- Social or spiritual significance.

A full description on the methodology used for the significance assessment is provided in Appendix 5.

## 5.2 Cultural Heritage Significance of H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern). The cottage has collapsed and been rebuilt in its northeast corner and a new roof has been added. One room of the cottage has a floor of floorboards overlying a dirt floor and has the potential to retain archaeological deposits.

### 5.2.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 9).

**Table 5:** Assessment of the Scientific Significance of H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern)

| Site Contents                                   | Site Condition  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Site contents                                   | 2               |
| Site condition                                  | 2               |
| Representativeness                              | 1               |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (score)</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (rating)</b> | <b>Moderate</b> |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.2.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 10).

**Table 6:** Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Cottage and Cistern)

| HV Criterion | Assessment | Significance (State/local) |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| C            | Moderate   | Local                      |
| E            | Low        | Local                      |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.



### 5.2.3 Statement of Significance

#### What is Significant?

The bluestone cottage and brick cistern are significant.

#### How is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological and social significance to the City of Whittlesea.

#### Why is it Significant?

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea for the following reasons:

- H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern) is of archaeological significance because one room of the cottage has timber floorboards overlying a dirt floor and potentially has an archaeological deposit beneath the timber floor. The cistern is made of brick and is sealed with concrete and potentially contains an archaeological deposit.
- H7922-0502 (1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern) is of social significance because it is associated with the pastoral settlement period of the City of Whittlesea and is now in the context of a 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead. The cottage and cistern have the potential to provide information about the domestic and agricultural setting in which they are found.

## 5.3 Cultural Heritage Significance of 1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay site

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of 1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay site.

### 5.3.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 97).

**Table 7:** Assessment of the Scientific Significance of 1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay site

| Site Contents                                   | Site Condition  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Site contents                                   | 2               |
| Site condition                                  | 2               |
| Representativeness                              | 1               |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (score)</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (rating)</b> | <b>Moderate</b> |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.3.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 10).

**Table 8:** Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of 1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay site

| HV Criterion | Assessment | Significance (State/local) |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| C            | Low        | Local                      |
| E            | Low        | Local                      |
| H            | Low        | Local                      |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.3.3 Statement of Significance

#### What is Significant?

The farm complex at 1190 Donnybrook Road is significant, namely: 19<sup>th</sup> century bluestone cottage, concrete-sealed brick cistern, peppercorn trees, outbuildings including dairy, stables, shearing shed, barn/storage shed, complex of dry stone walls and enclosures, remnant fruit tree orchard and hen house.

#### How is it Significant?

The site is of archaeological and social significance to the City of Whittlesea.

#### Why is it Significant?

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea for the following reasons:

1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay site is significant because it is representative example of a mid-late late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead that continued to be used for agricultural purposes into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The place has the potential to provide information about the domestic and agricultural setting in which it is found.

## 5.4 Cultural Heritage Significance of H7822-2355 (Shenstone Park Cistern)

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of H7822-2355 (Shenstone Park Cistern). Due to the cistern being sealed with concrete and being partially covered by the floor of a garage, it is not possible to determine the condition of the site contents nor to fully establish whether the cistern remains intact in its unseen portions. The cistern is being listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory on the basis of its potentially containing archaeological deposits dating to the early twentieth century or earlier.

### 5.4.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 9).

**Table 9:** Assessment of the Scientific Significance of H7822-2355 (Shenstone Park Cistern)

| Site Contents                                   | Site Condition |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Site contents                                   | NA             |
| Site condition                                  | N/A            |
| Representativeness                              | 1              |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (score)</b>  | <b>1</b>       |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (rating)</b> | <b>Low</b>     |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.4.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 10).

**Table 10:** Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of H7822-2355(Shenstone Park Cistern)

| HV Criterion | Assessment | Significance (State/local) |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| C            | Low        | Local                      |
| E            | Low        | Local                      |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.4.3 Statement of Significance

#### What is Significant?

The H7822-2355 Shenstone Park Cistern is significant.

#### How is it Significant?

The site is of local significance to the City of Whittlesea.

#### Why is it Significant?

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea for the following reasons:

H7822-2355 (Shenstone Park Cistern) is of archaeological significance because it is located in the context of a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead and has the potential to provide information about the domestic and agricultural setting in which it is found.

## 5.5 Cultural Heritage Significance of Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay site

The following is an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay site.



### 5.5.1 Assessment of Significance

The scientific significance of the site is shown below (Table 9).

**Table 11:** Assessment of the Scientific Significance of Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay site

| Site Contents                                   | Site Condition  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Site contents                                   | 2               |
| Site condition                                  | 2               |
| Representativeness                              | 1               |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (score)</b>  | <b>5</b>        |
| <b>Overall scientific significance (rating)</b> | <b>Moderate</b> |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.5.2 Historical Cultural Significance

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea, and an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the site is provided below (Table 10).

**Table 12:** Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Significance of H7822- (1190 Donnybrook Road Cistern)

| HV Criterion | Assessment | Significance (State/local) |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| C            | Low        | Local                      |
| E            | Low        | Local                      |
| H            | Low        | Local                      |

Note: a description of each criterion is provided in Appendix 5.

### 5.5.3 Statement of Significance

#### What is Significant?

The Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay site is significant, namely: the bluestone-paved milking shed, the rooms and sheds attached to the milking shed, the brick-lined cistern, the hayshed, the complex of dry stone walls and bluestone and basalt cattle ramp attached to them.

#### How is it Significant?

The site is of local significance to the City of Whittlesea.

#### Why is it Significant?

The site is significant to the City of Whittlesea for the following reasons:

The Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay site is of archaeological significance because it is located in the context of a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead and has the potential to provide information about the

domestic and agricultural setting in which it is found. The site is a representative example of a farmstead dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.6 Significance of Dry Stone Walls

### 5.6.1 Assessment of Significance of Dry Stone Walls

Assessing the significance of dry stone walls in Victoria has not been consistent and is often addressed on a project, Council-area or assessor-preference basis. At the request of the VPA, the significance of dry stone walls in the study area has been addressed to be consistent with, and using the criteria developed by Context (2013) for the assessment of PSP96 (Woodstock Precinct Structure plan), located immediately north of the current study area.

The dry stone walls in the study area do not meet the threshold for local significance required for inclusion on the Council Heritage Overlay, nor does it qualify for inclusion on the VHI. However, the Planning Schemes of the City of Whittlesea includes Clause 52.37 relating to dry stone walls. This establishes the need for a permit to demolish, remove or alter a dry stone wall constructed before 1940, and it imposes a requirement that Council consider the significance of the walls when deciding whether to award a permit.

All dry stone walls in the study area are believed to date to before 1940, and it is therefore subject to this planning policy. The walls are in variable stages of condition and integrity, and in order to inform Council decision making the sections have been assigned relative levels of significance on this basis.

These levels of significance are based on the criteria set out in Table 13. These are only applicable to the study area and do not claim to provide a framework for assessing walls in the wider area.

**Table 13:** Criteria for assessing the significance of dry stone walls in the study area

| Criteria                                                                                         | Significance (Relative) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wall is well structured and in good condition                                                    | Very high               |
| Wall is poorly structured and in good condition or well structured and in poor to fair condition | High                    |
| Wall is poorly structured and in fair condition                                                  | Moderate                |
| Wall is poorly structured and in poor condition                                                  | Low                     |

### 5.6.2 Historical Cultural Significance of Dry Stone Walls

The levels of significance assigned to each wall and/or wall section are provided in Table 14 and illustrated in Map 7.

**Table 14:** Levels of significance assigned to dry stone walls in the study area\*

| DSW No | Description                      | Address              | Significance (Relative) | Recommended for inclusion on HO? |
|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DSW1   | Composite wall                   | 1190 Donnybrook Road | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW2   | All stone wall in good condition | 1190 Donnybrook Road | Very High               | Yes                              |

| DSW No  | Description                                             | Address                       | Significance (Relative) | Recommended for inclusion on HO? |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DSW3    | Remnant only                                            | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | Yes                              |
| DSW4    | Western arm                                             | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | Yes                              |
|         | Southern arm                                            |                               | High                    | Yes                              |
| DSW5    | Western arm                                             | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                | Yes                              |
|         | Southern arm                                            |                               | High                    | Yes                              |
|         | Eastern arm                                             |                               | Moderate                | Yes                              |
| DSW6    | Both arms                                               | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | Yes                              |
| DSW9    | Enclosure                                               | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | High                    | Yes                              |
| DSW10-1 | Donnybrook Road wall – Composite section                | 1150 and 1190 Donnybrook Road | Moderate                | No                               |
|         | Donnybrook Road wall – All stone section on stony ridge | 1150 Donnybrook Road          | High                    | No                               |
| DSW10-2 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1150 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW10-3 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1140 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | No                               |
| DSW10-4 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW10-5 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW10-6 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 960 and 1030 Donnybrook Road  | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW10-7 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 960 Donnybrook Road           | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW10-8 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 910 and 960 Donnybrook Road   | Low                     | No                               |
| DSW11   | Western boundary wall                                   | 870 Donnybrook Road           | Low                     | No                               |
| DSW12   | Southern boundary wall                                  | 870 Donnybrook Road           | Low                     | No                               |
| DSW13   | Western boundary wall                                   | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | No                               |
| DSW14   | Southern boundary wall                                  | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                | No                               |
| DSW15   | Internal paddock boundary remnant                       | 1030 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     | Yes                              |
| DSW16-1 | Western section including stock ramp                    | 1030 Donnybrook Road          | Very high               | Yes                              |
|         | Eastern end of wall                                     |                               | Low                     | Yes                              |
| DSW17   | Internal paddock boundary                               | 1030 Donnybrook Road          | Very high               | Yes                              |
| DSW18   | Internal paddock boundary                               | 1030 Donnybrook Road          | Very high               | Yes                              |

\* Note: this list **does not** include DSWs7 and 8. Although they are located on 1190 Donnybrook Road they are not within the current study area.



## 6 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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This section provides a summary of the recommendations made in relation to the post-contact heritage values of the study area.

### **Recommendation 1: Addition of portions of ‘Shenstone Park’, 1030 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook, to the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme**

The outbuildings including the bluestone-paved milking shed and adjoining red brick and timber rooms/sheds to its north, the red brick paving between the dairy and these rooms, the hay shed to the south of the milking shed, dry stone walls DSW16 and DSW17 (including a bluestone and basalt cattle ramp) to the south of the milking shed, DSW18 which lines the driveway of the property and DSW10-6 that marks the northern boundary of the property are recommended for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme.

The recommended curtilage polygon includes the land encompassed by the western boundary of the property, the driveway and DSW15 to the east, the northern property boundary (including the relevant portion of DSW 10-6) and land for a distance of 20 metres to the south of DSW17 (Map 8).

### **Recommendation 2: Future amendment of the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme to include portions of 1190 Donnybrook Road**

This site is outside of the present PSP area but is located within the present study area. In the future, an amendment to include portions of this property (including the bluestone cottage, the brick cistern or well, the red brick milking shed and cattle yard, two mature peppercorn trees, stables, shearing shed, large corrugated iron shed, remnant fruit trees and DSW4, DSW5, DSW9 and a portion of DSW3) should be considered for inclusion on the Heritage Overlay of the Whittlesea Planning scheme.

### **Recommendation 3: Consents from Heritage Victoria**

Two archaeological places are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory and are located at 1030 and 1190 Donnybrook. If future development will result in impact to these sites, then a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria will be required. Heritage Victoria may stipulate as a condition of the Consent/s that archaeological excavation of part or all of the sites is carried out prior to any impact – this would also require a consent to excavate.

If impacts to the sites are intended, then it is recommended that discussion with Heritage Victoria takes place as early as possible in the planning process.

### **Recommendation 4: Due Care to be Taken at Potential Archaeological Sites**

Two locations were identified as having potential historical archaeological values, but did not warrant listing on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These sites are:

- The possible location of a structure mapped on 1916 and 1938 topographic maps at 870 Donnybrook Road ; and
- The potential site of the former homestead at 960 Donnybrook Road.

Care should be exercised in the vicinity of these locations (Map 7). If subsurface archaeological deposits are uncovered during the course of future development, works should cease within 20 m of the site and a qualified Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

#### **Recommendation 5: Dry Stone Walls in the PSP area**

Three dry stone walls were listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory prior to this assessment but, as per recent Heritage Victoria policy are no longer considered archaeological sites and have been ‘delisted’. As a consequence the walls no longer have protection under the *Heritage Act 1995* and, if impacts to the walls are intended, a Consent to Damage from Heritage Victoria is not required. However, if impacts are intended then it is recommended that a courtesy letter be sent to Heritage Victoria describing the impacts for their records.

Under cl.52.37, the Whittlesea Planning Scheme currently requires that a planning permit be issued where impacts to any dry stone walls, constructed prior to 1940, are proposed. This requirement does not apply to:

- Dry stone structures other than walls and fences. Consequently the dam retaining wall (D7822-0369 – Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3) does not require a permit to damage under the planning scheme;
- The demolition or removal of a section of a dry stone wall to install a gate; or
- The reconstruction of damaged or collapsing walls which are undertaken to the same specifications and using the same materials as the existing walls.

Consequently the dam retaining wall (D7822-0369 – Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3), which despite the name is not a wall or fence, does not require a permit to damage under the planning scheme. Therefore under the current heritage planning requirements there are no statutory protections for this feature. Consideration should be given to a planning scheme amendment to rectify this (see Recommendation 6 below).

Where possible, the dry stone walling in the study area should be retained and incorporated into development plans, in line with Council policy. If this is not possible:

- Priority should be given to retention of walls with higher significance (marked ‘high’ or ‘very high’ in Map 7), as they are considered to demonstrate examples of better structural integrity, are in better condition, and/or are examples of all-stone walls that are relatively poorly represented in the study area.
- Notwithstanding the above, any proposed impacts to walls within a Heritage Overlay will require a permit from Whittlesea City Council regardless of their assessed significance level.
- For walls that require removal, a permit from Whittlesea City Council will be required in accordance with cl.52.37. It is recommended that detailed recording of walls intended for removal is conducted by an appropriately qualified heritage advisor/archaeologist.

For dry stone walling that is to be retained, it is important that the visual relationship between related sections try to be maintained to recall the historic paddock or property boundary that it defines.

Any repairs to dry stone walling should be consistent with their original construction style – i.e. high quality walls should not be replaced with piled stones, nor should walls which were constructed with unrefined technique be ‘improved’. For preference, any repairs or reconstructions of dry stone walls should be completed by a professional dry stone waller. Where the posts of composite walls need to be repaired or replaced, these should be constructed in a manner sympathetic to the original wall, usually split hardwood timber to a height of around 1.1 m.

#### **Recommendation 6: Planning Scheme Amendment**

As discussed above, the current provisions cl.52.37 of the planning scheme may potentially overlook the significance of dry wall structures other than walls and fences. Such features could include dams, retaining walls and ha-ha walls, enclosures, wells and cellars (where these are not part of an existing registered archaeological site).

There is potential that the planning scheme could be amended to include all historical dry stone features across the Whittlesea LGA, not just walls and fences. A categorical statement as to whether such an amendment is warranted is outside the scope of this report, which relates only to a specific PSP area. However there are two options that could be considered:

*Option 1:* Implement blanket protection to all dry stone structures constructed before 1940. If such an amendment is implemented it will potentially capture potentially significant historical structures which can then be assessed on a case by case basis for their significance and requirement for retention in any future development plan. However, blanket protection may also have unwarranted economic impacts upon future development in the area.

*Option 2:* Conduct further investigation into the prevalence and potential significance of dry stone structures across the Whittlesea LGA to assess whether a planning scheme amendment is warranted.

#### **Recommendation 7: Future heritage controls in the Shenstone Park HO site**

It is recommended that further detailed investigation in the form of a Conservation Management Plan be undertaken for the buildings within the suggested HO curtilage at Shenstone Park. Well-preserved dry stone walls and other features such as a dry stone stock ramp are present within the recommended HO curtilage. Consideration should be given as to how these structures could be protected in future developments. This could include incorporation into open spaces, the development of interpretive signage outlining the property’s place in the history of the Donnybrook region and information boards relating to buildings that have been retained, restored, rebuilt or removed.

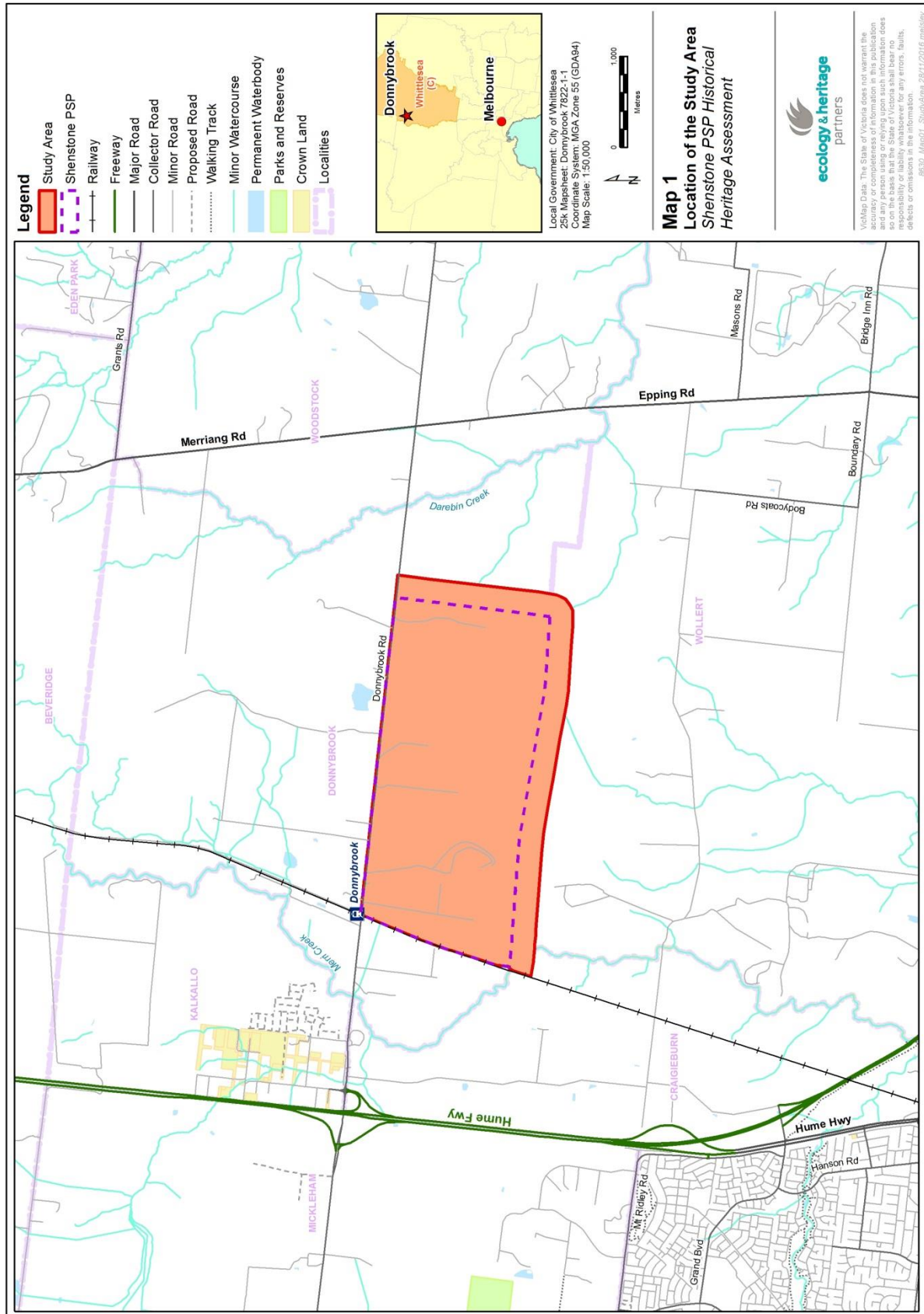
#### **Recommendation 8: Contingency**

There are no other known historical heritage issues in regard to the proposed development. If any historical heritage issues are encountered during the course of construction then works should cease within 20 m of the area of concern and a qualified Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) should be contacted to investigate.

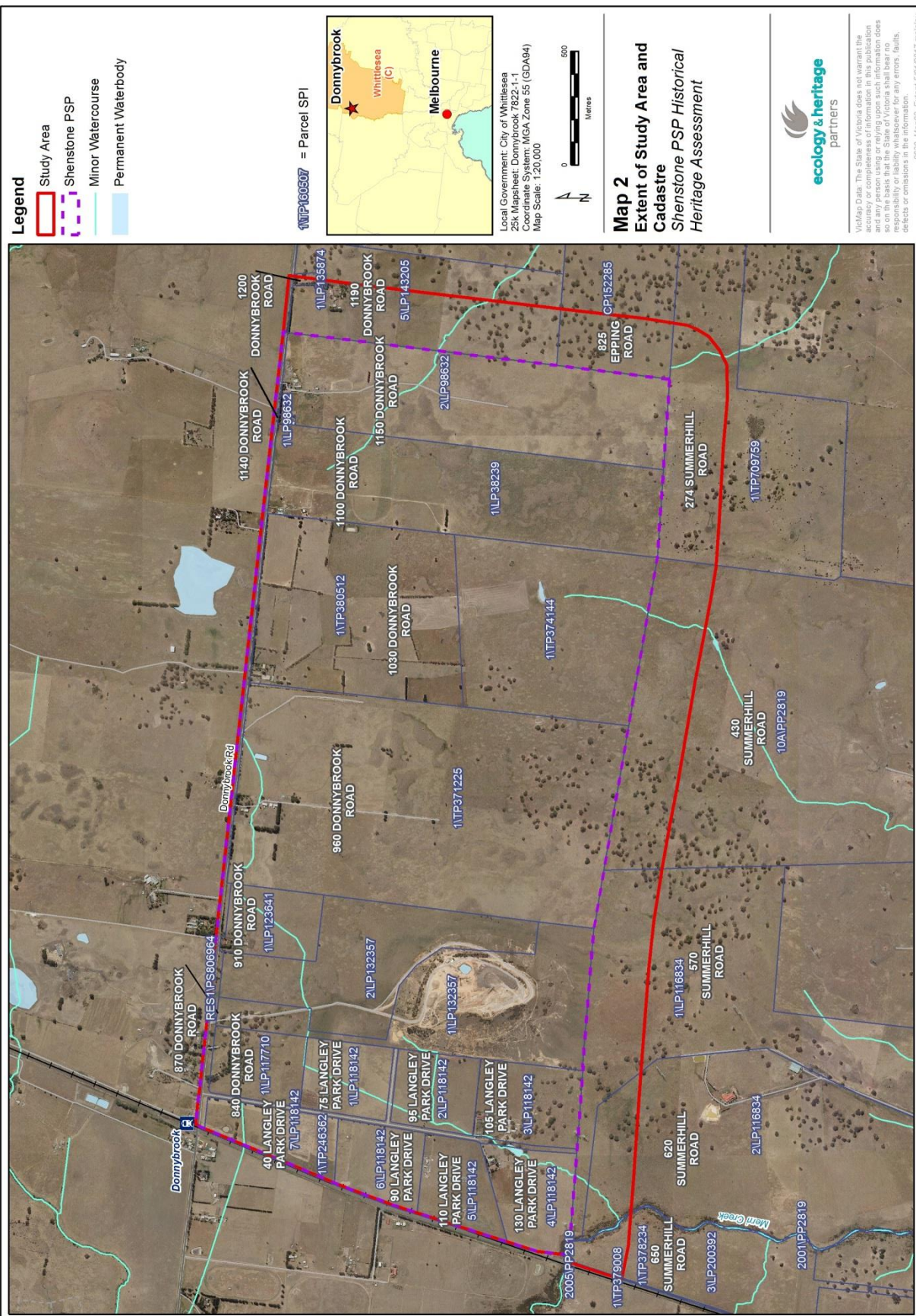


## MAPS

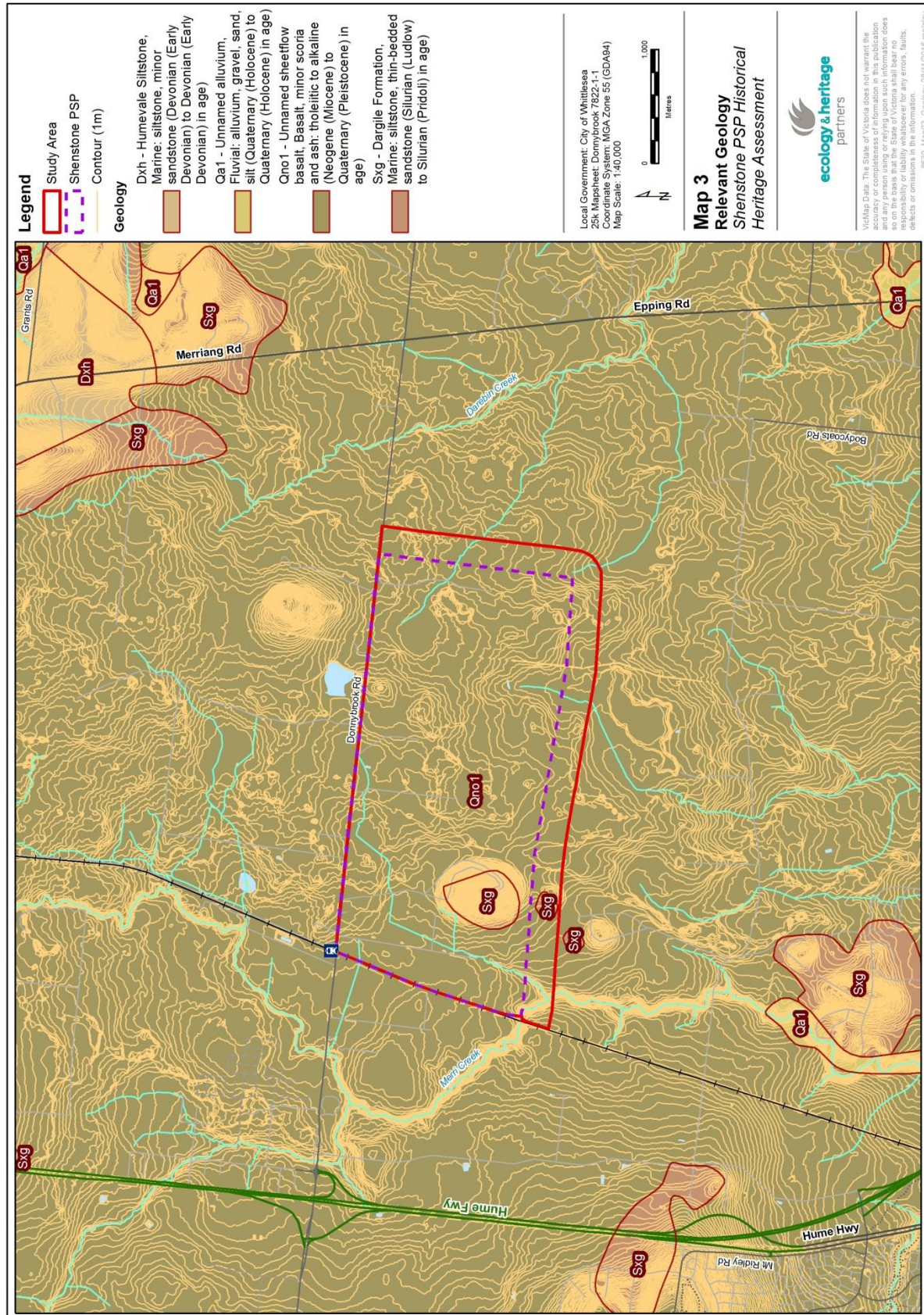
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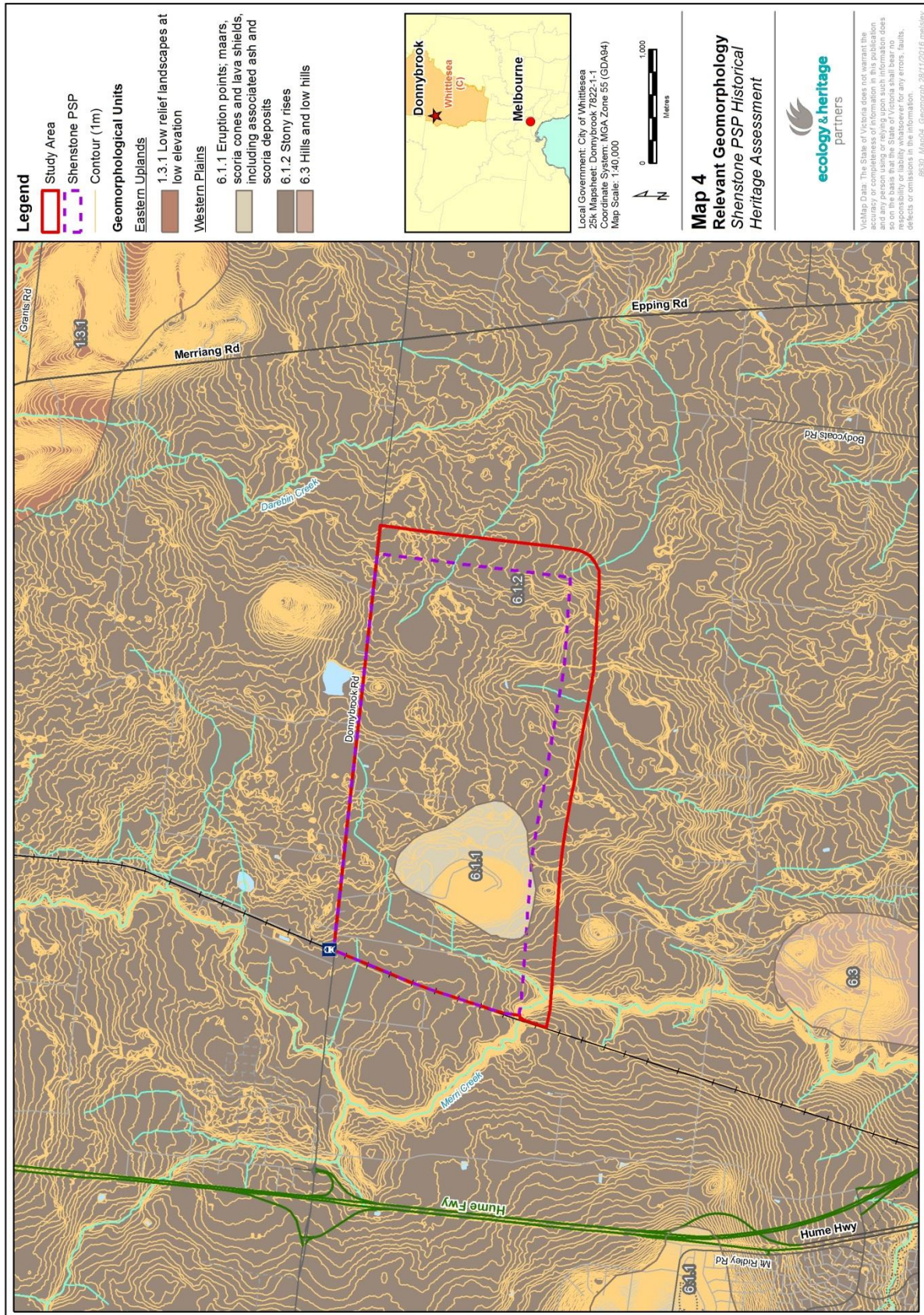




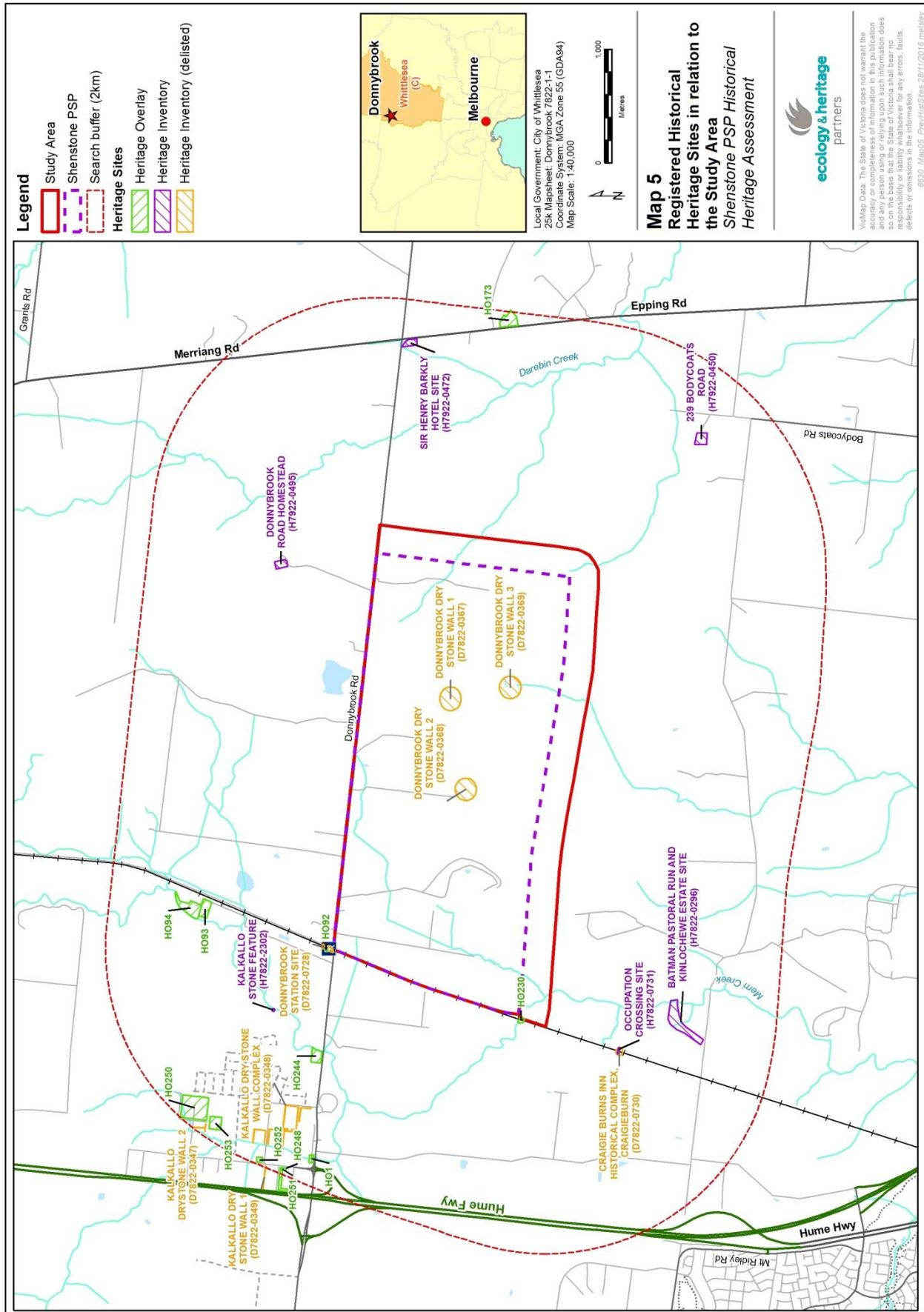




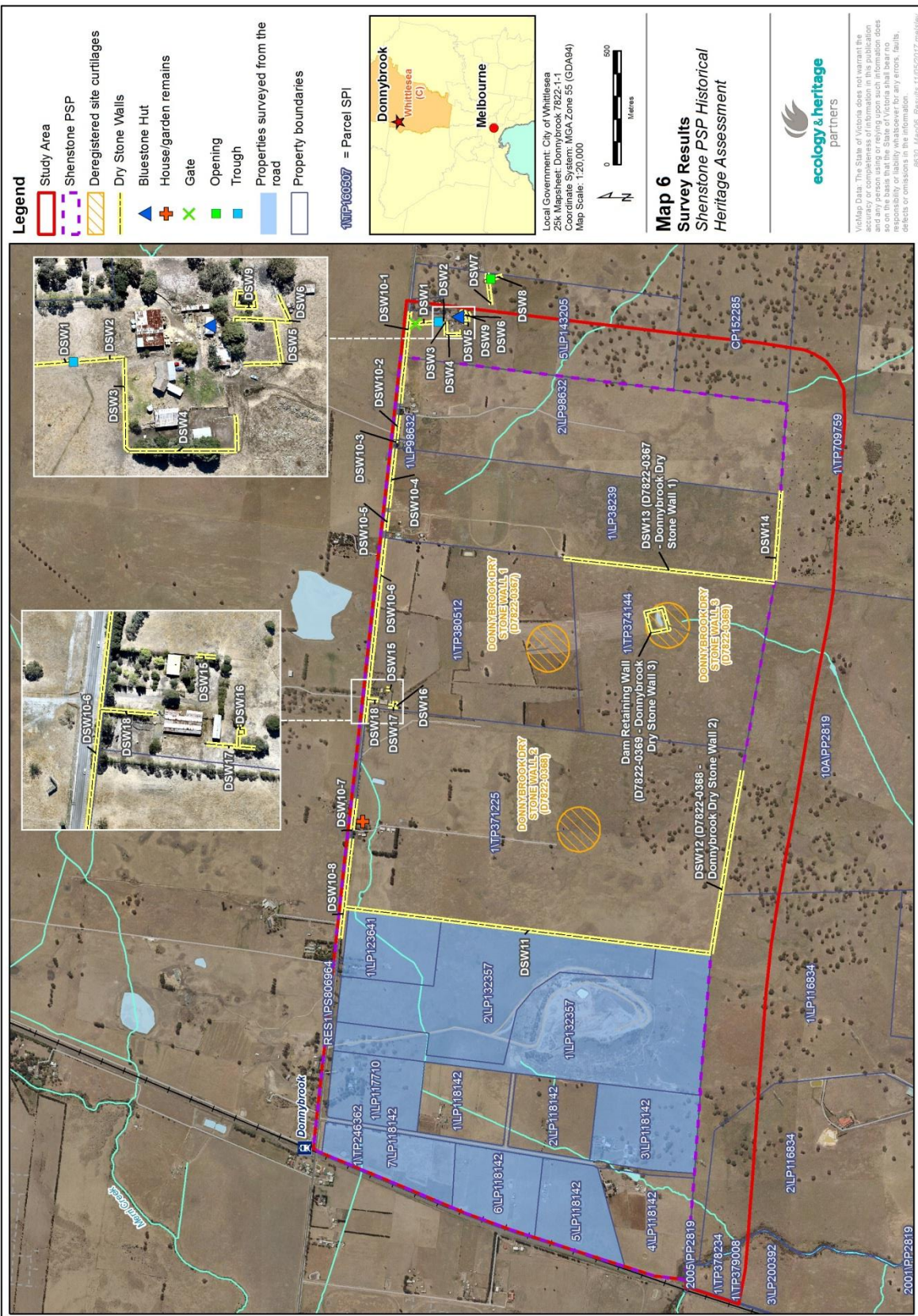




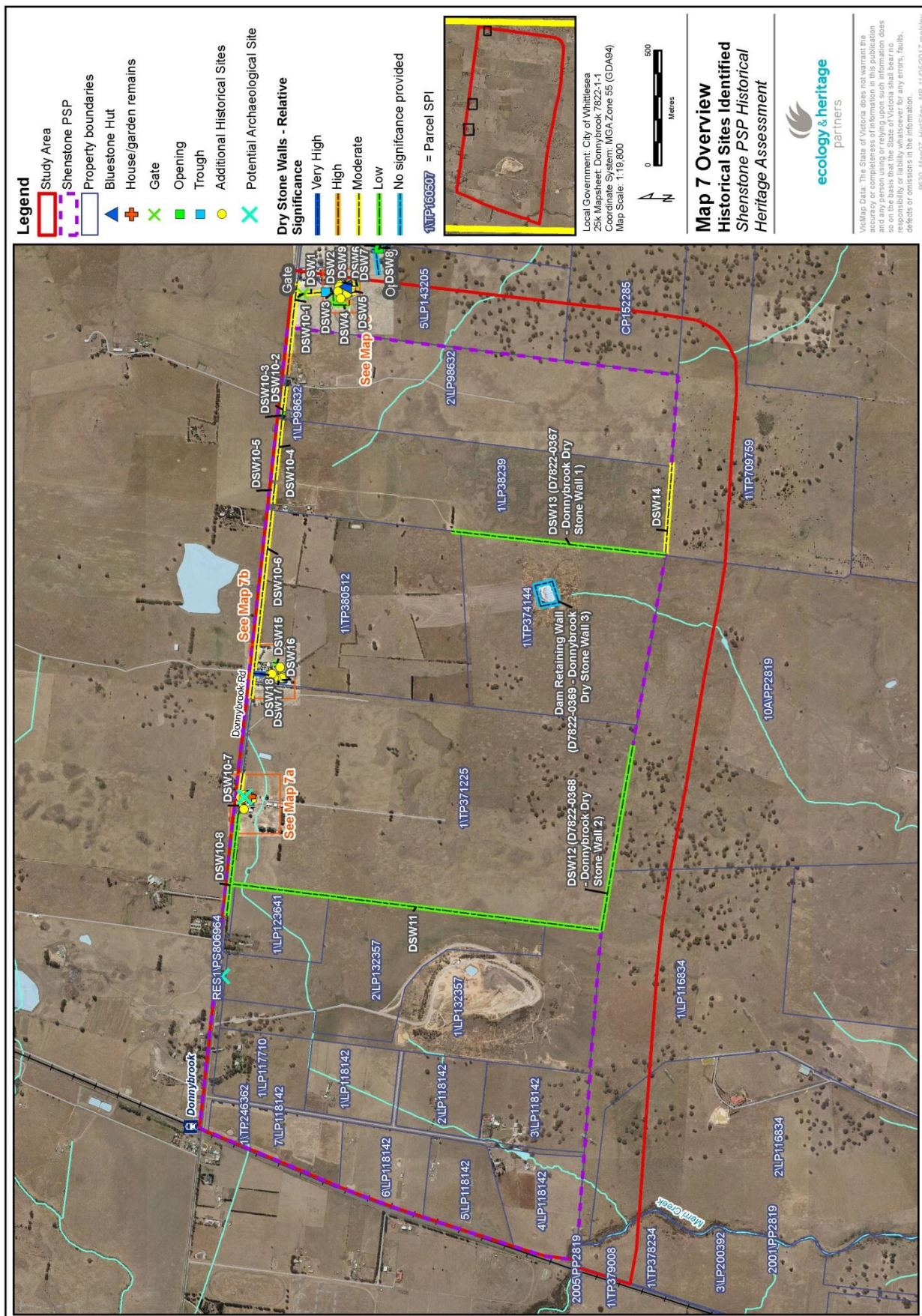












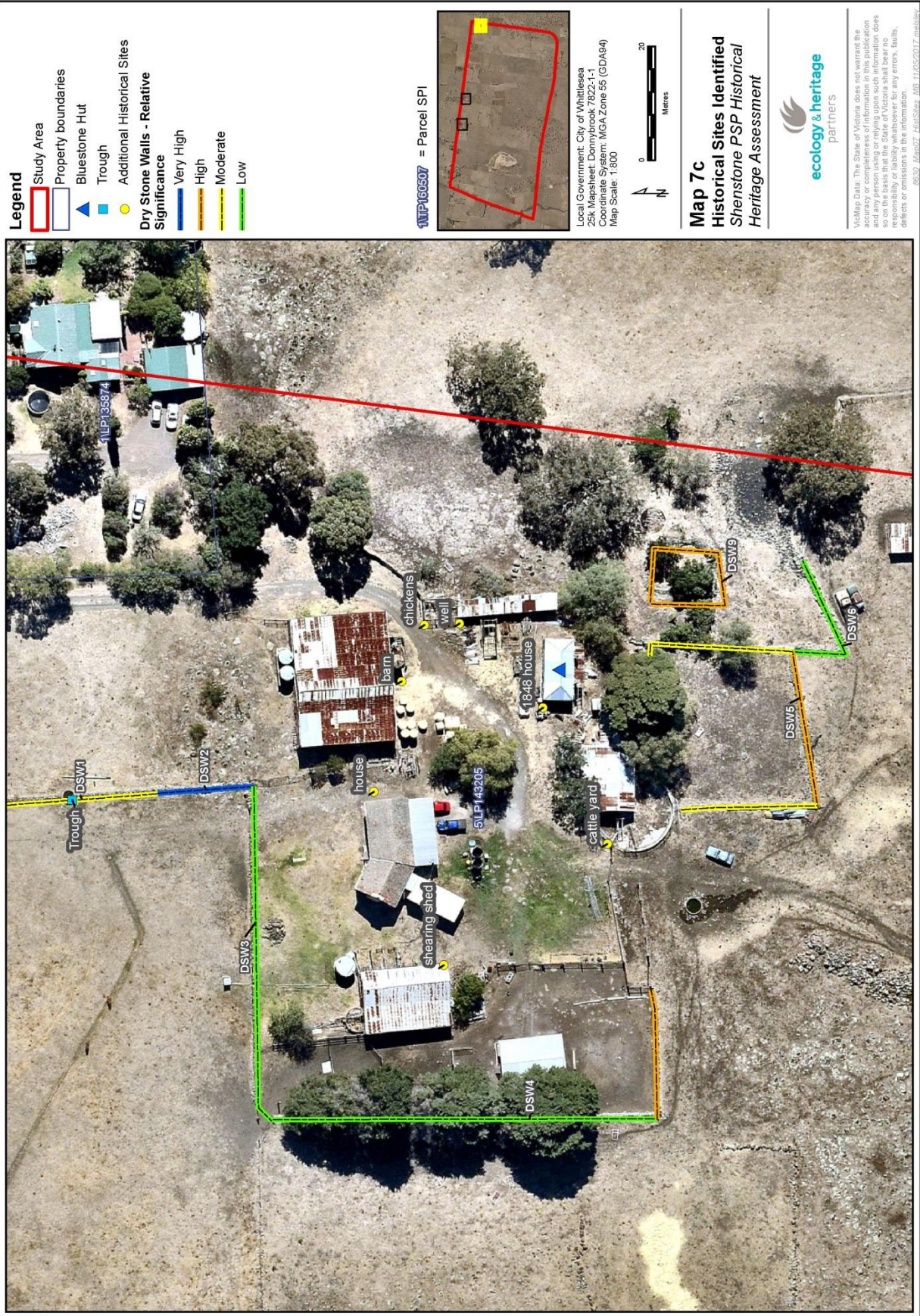




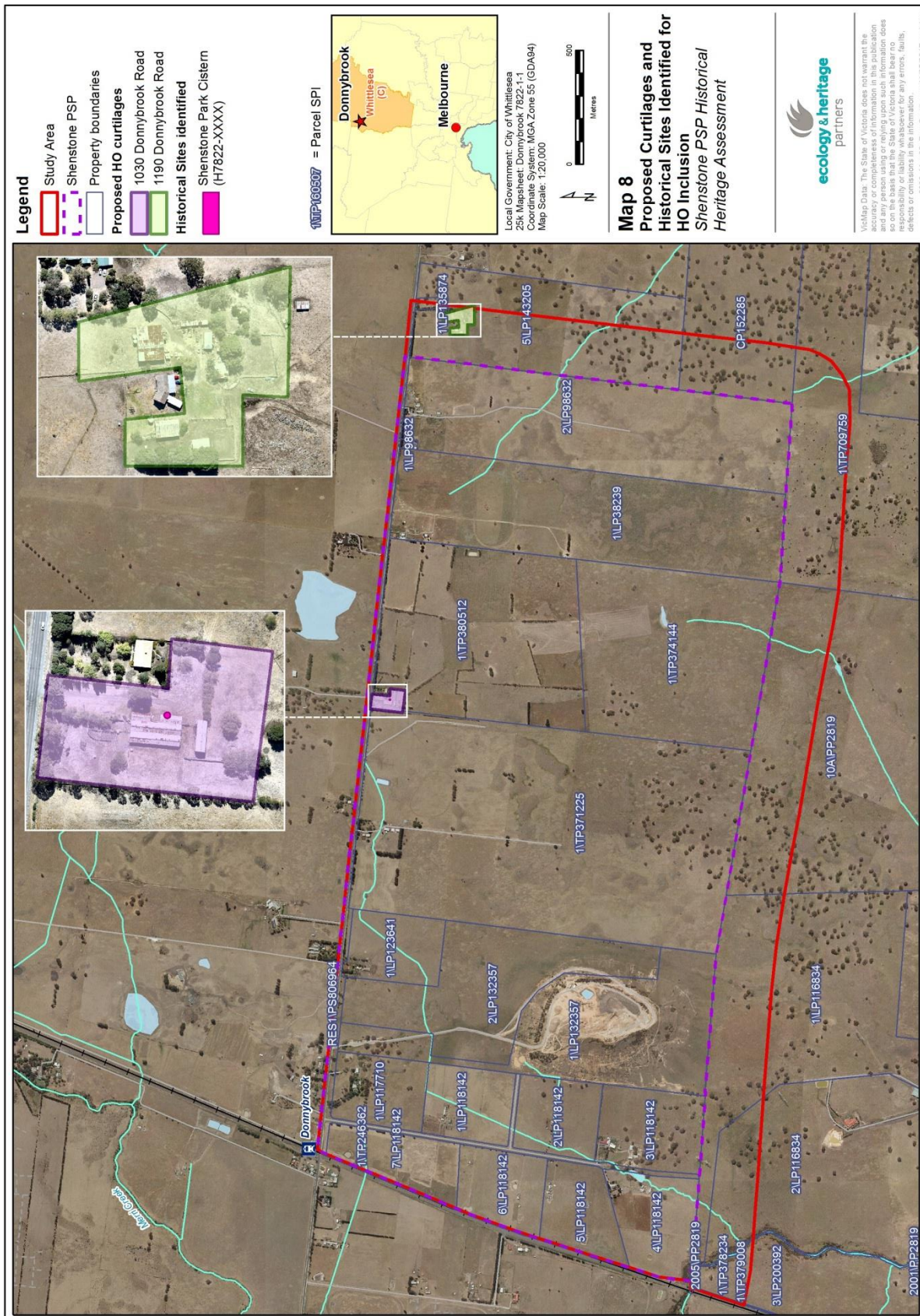












## APPENDICES

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## Appendix 1: Notice of Intention to Conduct an Archaeological Survey



### Archaeological Survey Notification

Pursuant to Section 131(1) of the *Heritage Act* 1995, this form must be completed in full and submitted to Heritage Victoria prior to conducting an archaeological survey. Please note that approval to access the survey area must be arranged by the applicant.

#### 1. Applicant details

Name: .....Meredith Filibia.....  
 Email address: .....mfilibia@ehpartners.com.au.....  
 Company: ....Ecology and Heritage Partners.....  
 Postal address: ...292 Mount Alexander Road, Ascot Vale.....Postcode...3032.....  
 Telephone (business hours): (03) 9377 0100..... Mobile: ..0407 196 039.....  
 Commissioning agent: ...City of Whittlesea.....  
 Reason for survey: ...Planning matters.....

#### 2. Survey location

A map clearly identifying the survey area must be attached to this form. For larger, or linear, surveys more than one map may be required. If surveying the seabed, attach a chart clearly identifying the survey area and location.

Location name: ...Shenstone PSP.....  
 Address: .....Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook.....  
 Mapsheet number (1:100,000): .....7822-1-1.....  
 Mapsheet name (1:100,000): Donnybrook.....

#### 3. Survey dates

It is intended that the survey will be conducted between the following dates:

From: ...16 November 2016..... To: .....16 December 2016.....

Applicant's signature:  ..... Date: ...15.11.2016.....

This form must be lodged with Heritage Victoria's Archaeology Team at:

[Archaeology.admin@dtpl.vic.gov.au](mailto:Archaeology.admin@dtpl.vic.gov.au)

Heritage Victoria

GPO Box 2392

Melbourne Vic 3000

*Any personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be collected, held, managed, used, disclosed or transferred in accordance with the provisions of the Information Privacy Act 2000 (Vic) and applicable laws. Enquiries about access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Privacy Officer, Department of Planning and Community Development, PO Box 2392, Melbourne, VIC 3001.*

*Notwithstanding the above, please note that information provided to enable the administration of the Heritage Act 1995 may be disclosed to persons with an interest in the heritage place or object particularly, and information provided as part of a permit application may be made available on-line where the application has been publicly advertised under section 68 of the Heritage Act 1995.*



## HV Response Email

### Re: Notice of Intention to survey

maddison.miller@delwp.vic.gov.au on behalf of Archaeology.Admin@delwp.vic.gov.au

Extra line breaks in this message were removed.

Sent: Tue 15/11/2016 5:05 PM

To: Meredith Filihia

Message      

Good Afternoon,

Thank you for submitting the below Notification of Intent to Survey.

This project has been given the report number 4807.

Please note that there we do not require a hard copy of survey reports to be submitted to this office. An electronic copy in your preferred method of submission is acceptable.

Kind regards,  
Maddi

Maddison Miller | Archaeologist | Heritage Victoria Planning | Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning Level 7, 8 Nicholson Street EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

T: 03 9938 6879 | E: [maddison.miller@delwp.vic.gov.au](mailto:maddison.miller@delwp.vic.gov.au)

[www.delwp.vic.gov.au](http://www.delwp.vic.gov.au) | [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au)

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(Embedded image moved to file: pic22593.gif) This office is located on the land of the Kulin Nations.



## Appendix 2: Heritage Legislation

### A2.1 *Heritage Act 1995 (State)*

The Victorian *Heritage Act 1995* (the Act) is administered by Heritage Victoria (HV) and is the Victorian Government's key piece of historical heritage legislation.

The Act identifies and protects heritage places and objects that are of significance to the State of Victoria including:

- Historic archaeological sites and artefacts;
- Historic buildings, structures and precincts;
- Gardens, trees and cemeteries;
- Cultural landscapes;
- Shipwrecks and relics; and
- Significant objects.

#### *The Victorian Heritage Register*

The Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) lists the State's most significant heritage places and objects. These can be searched on the Victorian Heritage Database.

The Heritage Council determines what places and objects are included and only those places and objects of outstanding significance are added. The process for adding a place or object is a considered one.

A place or object cannot be added to the Register before the Heritage Council seeks the views of the owner. If a heritage place or object is recommended to the Register, then owners are given a report that includes a statement of cultural heritage significance, a proposed extent of registration, and any proposed activities that may not require a permit.

A heritage object can include furniture, shipwreck relics, archaeological artefacts, equipment, transport vehicles, and articles of everyday use that contribute to an understanding of Victoria's history. Objects can be registered in association with heritage places, or in their own right.

#### *The Victorian Heritage Inventory*

Under Section 121 of the *Heritage Act 1995*, the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) records all places or objects identified as historic archaeological sites, areas or relics, all known areas where archaeological relics are located, all known occurrences of archaeological relics and all persons known to be holding private collections of artefacts.

Under Section 127 of the *Heritage Act 1995* it is an offence to damage or disturb an archaeological site or relic, irrespective of whether it is listed on the Heritage Inventory or Heritage Register.

Under Section 129 of the *Heritage Act 1995* a Consent from Heritage Victoria is required if a person wishes to:

- a) Uncover or expose an archaeological relic;

- b) Excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, uncovering or moving an archaeological relic; or
- c) Deface or damage or otherwise interfere with an archaeological relic or carry out an act likely to endanger an archaeological relic; or
- d) Possess an archaeological relic for the purposes of sale; or
- e) To buy or sell an archaeological relic.

Any application for a consent to the Executive Director must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Various classes of works apply to the application fees. The Heritage Council may waive the fees if it is satisfied that the activities to which the application relates:

- a) Are for the purposes of conservation or protection of the archaeological relic; or
- b) Are to assist in relevant anthropological, archaeological, ethnographic; historical or scientific research; or
- c) Are to educate the public as to the cultural heritage significance of the archaeological relic in its context; or
- d) Are for the safety of the public; or
- e) Are the same, or primarily the same, as those for which a consent has previously been issued to an applicant in relation to that registered place or registered object.

Up until late 2009, Heritage Victoria had a 'D' classification for places that are considered to have low historical or scientific significance. These sites are listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory but are not subject to statutory protection, therefore there is no requirement to obtain a Consent to Disturb or destroy these sites. Heritage Victoria has requested that a letter be sent to them informing them if 'D' listed sites or places are destroyed to maintain records of these destroyed sites.

## **A2.2 Planning and Environment Act 1987 (State)**

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by State and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Places of significance to a locality can be listed on a local planning scheme and protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate). Places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance are not often included on local government planning schemes.

## **A2.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a national framework for the protection of heritage and the environment and the conservation of biodiversity. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Environment (DoE). The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated place is appropriate for listing on either the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis. The Minister for the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts makes the final decision on listing. DoE also administers the Register of the National Estate.

The objectives of the EPBC Act are:

- To provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance;
- To promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources;
- To promote the conservation of biodiversity;
- To provide for the protection and conservation of heritage;
- To promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples;
- To assist in the cooperative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities;
- To recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- To promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.



## Appendix 3: Cadastral Details of the Study Area

| Lot/Plan             | Address                                |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Land within PSP      |                                        |
| 7\LP118142           | 40 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook      |
| 1\TP246362           | 40 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook      |
| 6\LP118142           | 90 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook      |
| 5\LP118142           | 110 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook     |
| 4\LP118142           | 130 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook     |
| 1\LP118142           | 75 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook      |
| 2\LP118142           | 95 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook      |
| 3\LP118142           | 105-125 Langley Park Drive, Donnybrook |
| 1\LP117710           | 840 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 1\LP132357           | 870 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 2\LP132357           | 870 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 1\LP123641           | 910 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 1\TP371225           | 960 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 1\TP374144           | 960 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook        |
| 1\TP380512           | 1030 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| 1\LP38239            | 1100 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| 1\LP98632            | 1140 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| 2\LP98632            | 1150 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| Land adjacent to PSP |                                        |
| 5\LP143205           | 1190 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| 1\LP135874           | 1200 Donnybrook Road, Donnybrook       |
| 1\TP709759           | 274 Summerhill Road, Wollert           |
| 10A\PP2819           | 430 Summerhill Road, Wollert           |
| 1\LP116834           | 570 Summerhill Road, Wollert           |
| 2\LP116834           | 620 Summerhill Road, Wollert           |
| CP152285             | 825 Epping Road, Woodstock             |
| Road Reserves        |                                        |
| Donnybrook Road      | South Side only                        |
| Langley Park Drive   | East and West sides                    |

## Appendix 4: Site Gazetteer

**Table A4.1:** Historical Site Gazetteer (Registered Places)

| Site Name & Number                                 | Primary Grid Coordinate (GDA 94, Zone 55) | Place Type          | Cultural Heritage Significance     |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| VHI H7822-0367 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 1         | Linear                                    | Dry Stone Wall      | Delisted – no statutory protection |
| VHI H7822-0368 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 2         | Linear                                    | Dry Stone Wall      | Delisted – no statutory protection |
| VHI H7822-0369 Donnybrook Dry Stone Wall 3         | Linear                                    | Dry Stone Wall      | Delisted – no statutory protection |
| VHI 7822- Shenstone Park Cistern                   | E322645.1<br>N5842688                     | Domestic            | Local                              |
| VHI 7822- 1190 Donnybrook Road Cottage and Cistern | E324334.6<br>N5842378                     | Farming and Grazing | Local                              |
| Shenstone Park Heritage Overlay area               | E322645.1<br>N5842688                     | Farming and Grazing | Local                              |
| 1190 Donnybrook Road Heritage Overlay area         | E324334.6<br>N5842378                     | Farming and Grazing | Local                              |

**Table A 4.2** Dry Stone Walls Recorded in Study Area

| DSW No  | Description                                             | Address                       | Significance (Relative) |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| DSW1    | Composite wall                                          | 1190 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                |
| DSW10-1 | Donnybrook Road wall – Composite section                | 1150 and 1190 Donnybrook Road | Moderate                |
|         | Donnybrook Road wall – All stone section on stony ridge | 1150 Donnybrook Road          | High                    |
| DSW10-2 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1150 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                |
| DSW10-3 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1140 Donnybrook Road          | Low                     |
| DSW10-4 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                |
| DSW10-5 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 1100 Donnybrook Road          | Moderate                |
| DSW10-6 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 960 and 1030 Donnybrook Road  | Moderate                |
| DSW10-7 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 960 Donnybrook Road           | Moderate                |
| DSW10-8 | Donnybrook Road wall                                    | 910 and 960 Donnybrook Road   | Low                     |
| DSW11   | Western boundary wall                                   | 870 Donnybrook Road           | Low                     |
| DSW12   | Southern boundary wall                                  | 870 Donnybrook Road           | Low                     |

| DSW No | Description            | Address              | Significance (Relative) |
|--------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| DSW13  | Western boundary wall  | 1100 Donnybrook Road | Low                     |
| DSW14  | Southern boundary wall | 1100 Donnybrook Road | Moderate                |



## Appendix 5: Significance Assessment

### A5.1. The ICOMOS Burra Charter

The standard for determining significance of places is derived from an international formula developed by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). In Australia, the Burra Charter has been developed by ICOMOS which is a Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (Australia ICOMOS 1999: Section 1.2). Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The Burra Charter Cultural Significance Guidelines definitions of the values implicit in assessing cultural significance are as follows (Australia ICOMOS 1999):

*Aesthetic value:* Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with its place and use.

*Historic value:* historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

*Scientific value:* The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

*Social value:* Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

#### *National Historic Themes*

It is noted that when assessing historic values that the use of historic themes is of benefit. Historic themes are used by heritage professionals to assist in understanding the meanings and connections that historic places may have in addition to the physical fabric of a place. Themes can help explain how particular elements of a place are significant because of their ability to illustrate important aspects of its history (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The nine theme groups that are most commonly used nationally are:

|         |                                                     |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Theme 1 | Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment |
| Theme 2 | Peopling Australia                                  |
| Theme 3 | Developing Local, Regional and National economies   |
| Theme 4 | Building settlements, towns and cities              |
| Theme 5 | Working                                             |

|         |                                      |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| Theme 6 | Educating                            |
| Theme 7 | Governing                            |
| Theme 8 | Developing Australia's cultural life |
| Theme 9 | Marking the phases of life           |

These theme groups are further expanded into more focussed sub-themes which will not be expanded on here. The themes are intended to be non-hierarchical and a historic place may have a number of themes, which reflects how we look at the past, allowing for an integrated, diverse and complex human experience (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). Victoria has developed its own set of historical themes which are the ones that have been used in the thematic history in this report.

#### **A5.2. The *Heritage Act 1995* Criteria**

The *Heritage Act 1995* defines eight criteria against which cultural heritage significance can be assessed. These criteria are used to assist in determining whether places of potential State significance should be included in the Heritage Register. They are as follows:

|             |                                                                                                                           |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Criterion A | The historical importance, association with or relationship to Victoria's history;                                        |
| Criterion B | Good design or aesthetic characteristics;                                                                                 |
| Criterion C | Scientific or technical innovations or achievements;                                                                      |
| Criterion D | Social or cultural associations                                                                                           |
| Criterion E | Potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage; |
| Criterion F | Importance in exhibiting a richness, diversity or unusual integration of features;                                        |
| Criterion G | Rarity or uniqueness of a place or object; and                                                                            |
| Criterion H | The representative nature of a place or object as part of a class or type of places or objects.                           |

In addition it is appropriate when assessing the significance of a site in Victoria to consider whether it is of Local, Regional or State (or potentially National) significance.

#### **A5.3. Scientific Significance**

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment uses three criteria; site contents, site condition and representativeness.

##### *Site Contents Rating*

- 1 No cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.

- 3 Site contains:
  - a. A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
  - b. Some intact stratified deposit.
- 4 Site contains:
  - a. A large number and diverse range of cultural materials: and/or
  - b. Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
  - c. Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

#### *Site Condition Rating*

- 0 Site destroyed.
- 1 Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance but with some cultural materials remaining.
- 2 Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.
- 3 Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural material still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid.

#### *Representativeness*

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a site type. It is assessed on whether the site type is common, occasional or rare within a given region. Current knowledge on the number of and distribution of archaeological sites in a region can change according depending on the extent of previous archaeological investigation.

The assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a particular site. An example is that in any region, there may be a limited number of sites of a particular type, which have been subject to minimal disturbance. These sorts of undisturbed sites (containing in situ deposits) would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness.

The **representativeness ratings** used for archaeological sites are:

- 1 Common occurrence
- 2 Occasional occurrence
- 3 Rare occurrence

#### *Overall Scientific Significance Rating*

An overall scientific significance rating is assigned to the site based on a cumulative score from the assessment. This results in one of the following ratings being assigned for scientific significance:

- 1-3 Low
- 4-6 Moderate
- 7-9 High



#### **A5.4 Dry Stone Walls**

The assessment of dry stone walls in the study area uses a separate set of assessment criteria preferred by Whittlesea City Council. The criteria used are discussed in the main text at Section 5.6.

## Appendix 6: Glossary

Items highlighted in ***bold italics*** in the definition are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

| Acronym                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assemblage                     | The name given to encompass the entire collection of artefacts recovered by archaeologists, invariably classified into diagnostic items used to describe the material culture.                                                                                                  |
| AV                             | <b>Aboriginal Victoria</b> , formerly the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria. A division of <b><i>DPC</i></b> responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.                                                                                        |
| CHL                            | <b>Commonwealth Heritage List</b> . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, on Commonwealth land or managed by the Commonwealth.                                                                                                                                     |
| CHMP                           | <b>Cultural Heritage Management Plan</b> . A plan prepared under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .                                                                                                                                                                      |
| DELWP                          | <b>Department of Environment Land Water and Planning</b> . The Victorian State Government department, of which <b><i>HV</i></b> is a part, responsible for management of historical (non-Aboriginal) heritage in Victoria.                                                      |
| DoEE                           | <b>Department of the Environment and Energy</b> . The Commonwealth Government department responsible for management of heritage places on Commonwealth land or listed on the <b><i>WHL</i></b> , <b><i>NHL</i></b> or <b><i>CHL</i></b> .                                       |
| DPC                            | <b>Department of the Premier and Cabinet</b> . The Victorian State Government department, of which <b><i>AV</i></b> is a part, responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.                                                                          |
| EPBC Act                       | <b>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</b> (Commonwealth)                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Fabric (Heritage)              | Any physical element, feature, material or finish that is associated with the heritage values in all or part of a structure, place, object, feature or site. The original heritage fabric is any such physical element that was an integral part of the original heritage site. |
| Feature (Archaeological)       | A collection of one or more contexts representing some human non-portable activity that generally has a vertical characteristic to it in relation to site stratigraphy.                                                                                                         |
| Heritage Place                 | A <i>registered</i> historical site listed on a heritage planning instrument that affords statutory protection to the site.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Heritage Values                | The values of a heritage site that relate to its historical, social, cultural, spiritual, architectural, archaeological or technological significance.                                                                                                                          |
| Historical Heritage Likelihood | An area assessed by a Heritage Advisor as having potential for containing either surface or subsurface historical archaeological deposits or fabric.                                                                                                                            |
| Historical Site                | An historical site, whether or not recorded in the <b><i>VHR</i></b> , <b><i>VHI</i></b> or other historical site database (cf. <b><i>Heritage Place</i></b> ).                                                                                                                 |
| PCHA                           | <b>Post-Contact Heritage Assessment</b> . An assessment of the historical heritage values of a defined study area by a qualified heritage consultant.                                                                                                                           |
| HO                             | <b>Heritage Overlay</b> . A list of Heritage Places of local significance with statutory protection under a local government planning scheme.                                                                                                                                   |
| HV                             | <b>Heritage Victoria</b> . A division of <b><i>DELWP</i></b> responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.                                                                                                                                                     |
| NHL                            | <b>National Heritage List</b> . A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of national significance.                                                                                                                                                 |
| PSP                            | <b>Precinct Structure Plan</b> . A master plan to guide development in a specified section of one of Melbourne's growth areas (cf. <b><i>VPA</i></b> ).                                                                                                                         |
| RNE                            | <b>Register of the National Estate</b> . A commonwealth-managed register of heritage assets; as of 2012 the RNE no longer provides statutory protection to heritage places.                                                                                                     |

| Acronym   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Taphonomy | The study of the processes (both natural and cultural) which affect the deposition and preservation of both the artefacts and the site itself.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| VAHR      | <b>Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.</b> A register of Aboriginal places and Aboriginal historic Places maintained by <b>AV</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| VHI       | <b>Victorian Heritage Inventory.</b> A register of places and objects in Victoria identified as historical archaeological sites, areas or relics, and all private collections of artefacts, maintained by <b>HV</b> . Sites listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance. Listing on the <b>VHR</b> provides statutory protection for that a site, except in the case where a site has been “D-listed”. |
| VHR       | <b>Victorian Heritage Register.</b> A register of the State’s most significant heritage places and objects, maintained by <b>HV</b> . Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a site.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| VPA       | <b>Victorian Planning Authority.</b> Agency responsible for planning and coordinating infrastructure development in Melbourne’s growth areas: Casey, Cardinia, Hume, Melton, Mitchell, Whittlesea and Wyndham.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| WHL       | <b>World Heritage List.</b> A register of heritage places, under the EPBC Act, of heritage places of international significance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



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