Dry Stone Wall

APP TECHNICAL GUIDE

City of Whittlesea

The development of this Guide was supported by the Victorian Government's Streamlining for Growth Program.

Victorian Planning Authority

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

We acknowledge all Traditional Owners of Country on which these Guidelines apply. We pay our respect to the Elders and community past and present. We acknowledge that Aboriginal people represent the oldest continuing culture in the world today.

Acknowledgement for images

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Contents

Introduction

The aim of the Dry Stone Wall Mapping App (the App) is to provide a tool to record standardised or codified descriptions of dry stone walls. The Technical Guide for the App outlines an approach to recording, provides a workflow and definitions for the data items, values and examples for the cells in the App.

Using the App

Aim

The primary aim of the App is to record data during field survey of a dry stone wall. Recording information using the App produces a standardised description of the walls at the time of the survey.

For the field observer, there are several challenges to describing and recording dry stone walls

- Many variations in the appearance of walls, even on the same property
- Identifying original features of structures that have had an unknown history within an often-degraded structure.
- Unknown circumstances of its builder and purpose for which the wall was built.
- The ravages of time can affect the wall's original construction, with degree of deterioration ranging from minor to significant. Degradations such as copestones displaced, face stones falling from the wall, leaning of the wall and, bellying out to an extent that partial or entire structural collapse can occur.
- Human intervention through maintenance, repair and reinstatement is also a factor. This is also impacted by the skill level of the person responsible for the construction. This includes building new openings for pedestrian and vehicle access, the robbing of stone for other uses, modification of the style of wall, and machinery and vehicle damage.
- Animal damage can occur from stock activities and animal strikes.

Survey Workflow

Observations can be made and data items recorded in the App in any order and, unless indicated otherwise, fields can be left blank if not applicable or if they cannot be filled in. However, a consistent workflow supports efficiency in data collection and recording.

There is an opportunity to record additional information in the Other Comments section to ensure that noteworthy features of the wall or peculiarities of a site are captured.

The field order and values set out in the following sections reflect the suggested workflow.

The order of fields listed and grouped in the App is shown in the table below.

Survey Information	Complete Surveyor ID, Date, and Survey Location.
Initiate Survey (Information on how to set up Survey123 can be found below)	Open the Survey form (from the link Survey123) Open field maps, log on (only applies in the City of Whittlesea) Move the map to the survey location and select the dry stone wall to be surveyed (only applies in the City of Whittlesea)
Wall Description	**Wall Context and Location** Side of Road, Original Purpose, Structural Components **Stone Component Description** Construction style, Stone Type, Size and Shape, Appearance **Wall Features** Coping, Throughstones **Condition** Condition, Repair Quality
Wall Dimensions	Length, Overall Height, Width at Base and Top, Coping Height and Width, Coping Overhang, Throughstone Height and Interval.
Surroundings	Topography, Adjacent Vegetation, Landscape and Natural Features, Land Use, Visibility.
Additional Observations	Lichen or Moss, Other features Additional Information. Field to capture wall features and notable observations not elsewhere recorded.
Wall Images	Standard and additional pictures of wall.

Survey123

- Launch the App
- Select continue without signing in
- Search for XXXX.
- Select the Survey Form.

- Look for the ArcGIS Survey123 App on the App Store/ Play Store for your IOS or Android device
- Download and install the App for free. Find the ArcGIS Survey123 icon on your smart device

Dry Stone Walls in Victoria

The following notes are taken from a monograph written by historian David Moloney,

Stage Two Dry Stone Wall Study: Thematic History and Precincts.

City of Whittlesea, Victoria, Australia, 2020. Pages 42–48.

The main period of construction of dry-stone walls in Victoria took place from 1850 to 1880, after which improvements in fencing technology and provisions of the *Fences Act 1874* made wire fences considerably more economical than stone-only walling. Moloney notes that

> *… extensive survey, subdivision and sale of Crown land in the early 1850s provided security of tenure and incentive for pastoralists to invest in major improvements, including permanent fences … as a result of Australia's rapidly expanding pastoral and agricultural industries, trespass and theft of stock, and the spread of devastating diseases such as sheep catarrh and cattle pleuro-pneumonia, fencing began to be prescribed in legislation.*
>
> *Victoria's Fences Statute 1865 gave landowners the right to claim equal contribution towards the construction or repair of boundary fences from the owners of adjoining lands. Victoria's Fences Act 1874 made fencing subject to much more comprehensive legislation governing the obligations of adjoining landowners with respect to dividing fences.*
> (Moloney 2020:42).

The first statute to specify the types and dimensions of fences deemed to be 'sufficient' was the 1874 Act.

> *A dry stone wall (or 'wall,' as referred to in the Fences Act) was the best solution where 'stone was abundant, timber scarce, transport of fencing material expensive, skilled labour available, and where cheaper alternatives were unavailable.*
>
> *With the invention of barbed wire in the 1870s and its widespread use in Victoria during the 1880s, cattle as well as sheep could be kept safely behind the wire, and fewer strands used. This innovation had a major impact on the construction of new dry stone walls, and the repair of existing ones.*
>
> *Another conventional fence listed in the Fences Act 1874 was the 'combination' or 'composite' fence amalgamations of standard types. They are also called 'half-walls'. These include fences constructed partly of stone walls and partly of post and wire, or post and rail, or post and rail and wire. They were sometimes planted with hedges. Composite dry stone walls are the most widespread type of wall in Victoria, and are particularly prominent on Melbourne's western and northern fringes.*
> (Moloney 2020:45).

Documenting Dry Stone Walls

Initiate Survey

Arrive at the Survey Site. Open Field Maps, Log on, Select Wall ID if already known for the area.

Survey Location

Definition: Information that identifies the geographic and/or road location of the survey.

Guide for use:

Note: The latitude and longitude coordinates, based on the location of the smart device (phone, laptop, tablet), are recorded by the App when the survey record is saved.

Locations can be difficult to describe. Combinations of information are used in the following circumstances.

1. Known address – the full address is recorded in the Address field.
2. Only road name is known – the road name is recorded in the Address field and the facing direction is recorded in the Direction field.
3. Unnamed road/lane – record the facing direction in Direction field. The latitude–longitude coordinates will be recorded when the survey record is saved. Surveys from lanes, public easements and on private property may fit this recording.

Address (Road Name)

Definition: The postal address of the survey location if known.

Guide for use: The components are those used in a postal address; number, street name, locality, postcode, e.g., 25 Stone Rd, Rockview, 3###.

Example of Known Wall ID Number – City of Whittlesea

Definition: A code (number) that uniquely identifies a wall within the City of Whittlesea Local Government Area. City of Melton also has numbers assigned to walls which indicate their inclusion on the Heritage Overlay in the Melton Planning Scheme.

Guide for use in Whittlesea: Each of the walls in the City of Whittlesea is labelled in the App with a Dry Stone Wall Identification Number. The location marker should be near a wall line. When the nearby wall is selected, the (Wall ID) is written into the Wall ID field in the Survey Form by the App when the record is saved.

Figure 1 Screen capture from the App showing labelled dry stone wall locations.

Survey Information

Survey information – complete details for Surveyor ID, Date, Location and Direction.

Surveyor Identification (Surveyor ID)

Definition: The name of the person carrying out the wall survey.

Guide for use: This is a free text field. Full names or initials or combinations including organisations are valid entries. The text entered should uniquely identify the surveyor.

Survey Date

Definition: The date on which a wall survey is commenced in the field.

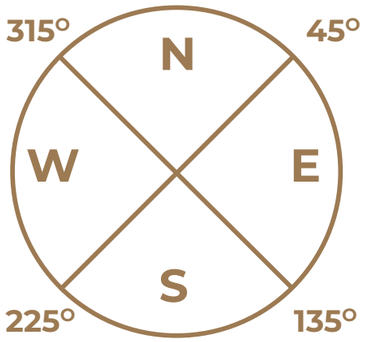
Guide for use: The date is set using a calendar pop-up on the App. The date format is in DDMMYYYY format. Surveys should be completed on the same day to ensure that observations can be attributed to a specific point in time.

Survey Direction

Facing direction (side of road)

Definition: The direction facing the wall, expressed as the cardinal points of the compass.

Value	Meaning
North	0 deg True, + - 45 deg
East	90 deg True, + - 45 deg
South	180 deg True, + - 45 deg
West	270 deg True, + - 45 deg



DSW Survey Location

(Latitude/Longitude)

Definition: A latitude and longitude reference which is associated with a wall selected for survey.

Value	Meaning
Latitude	The geographic latitude of the survey location, measured in decimal degrees north or south of the equator.
Longitude	The geographic longitude of the survey location, measured in decimal degrees east or west of the Greenwich meridian.

Guide for use: The latitude-longitude value are recorded automatically in the survey form when the survey record is saved.

Wall Description

Wall Context

Side of road wall (Y/N)

Definition: A value indicating if the wall under survey is on a public road boundary or not.

Value	Meaning
Yes	The wall under survey marks a public road boundary.
No	The wall under survey does not mark a public road boundary.

Figure 2 Side of Road – No.

Figure 3 Side of Road – Yes.

Original Purpose

Definition: The purpose for which the structure was built, assumed from its current appearance and situation.

Value	Meaning
Public-private property boundary	A wall that is aligned to a public-private land boundary.
Private boundary	A wall that is aligned to the common boundary between two properties (or owners).
Field division	A wall that divides pastures into smaller areas within a property.
Homestead wall	A wall closely associated with the homestead or farmhouse.
Enclosure – Stock Yard	Wall(s) forming small enclosures associated with the closer management of livestock – e.g. holding, penning.
Enclosure – Garden/Orchard	Walls built to exclude livestock and protect plantings such as orchards or gardens.
Enclosure – Cultivation	Walls built to exclude livestock and protect plantings of crops.
Other	Please provide details of other purposes, e.g. causeway, culvert, retaining wall, in the Other Comments section.

Structural Components (Fence)

Side of road wall (Y/N)

Definition: A description of the structural components used in fence construction.

Value	Meaning
Stone (only)	Fence entirely of stone.
Stone and Timber Post-and-Wire	Combination fence of stone, timber, and metal post and wire fencing.
Stone and Metal Post-and-Wire	Combination fence of stone and metal post and wire fencing.
Stone and Timber Post-and-Rail	Combination fence of stone and timber post and wire fencing.

Guide for use:

The structural components are categorised by the combination of the main structural components used in construction.

Other notable materials fixed to or associated with the dry stone wall which are non-structural but functional, for example anti-rabbit wire netting. Can be recorded in the Other Comments section.

See Figures 4 to 6.

Figure 4 Structural Components – Stone, Timber Post and Wire.

Figure 5 Structural Components – Stone, Metal Post and Wire.

Figure 6 Structural Components – Stone and Timber Post and Rail. The wooden rails are badly weathered. Note the lower mortice in the post on the far right, suggesting possibly, an earlier post and rail fence.

Stone Component Description

Construction Style

Definition: A category that indicates a recognisable construction style of the stone component of the wall.

Value	Meaning
Rubble	Stone coarsely piled on top of each other.
Single	A freestanding structure a single stone thickness.
Double	A freestanding structure composed of two wall faces, generally leaning in on one another.
Galloway	A freestanding structure comprising a lower double wall, topped with a single wall.
Other	Record description in Comments.

Guide for use:

See Figures 7 to 10.

Figure 7 Construction Style – Rubble wall.

Figure 8 Construction Style – Single wall.

Figure 9 Construction Style – Double wall. The wall end at right, shows the wall's cross-section detail.

Figure 10 Construction Style – Galloway wall. This example built with highly vesiculated basalt stone. Vesiculated basalt – having visible surface holes or cavities in the rock.

Stone Type

Definition: A category that describes the main generic stone type found in the structure.

Value	Meaning
Basalt	A dark-coloured, fine-grained, igneous rock. It most commonly forms as an extrusive rock such as a lava flow.
Sandstone	Sedimentary rock composed of consolidated sand or grit bound together, with a high silica or calcite content. It can be soft and easily damaged by rain, etc., or it can be very hard.
Limestone	A hard sedimentary rock, composed mainly of calcium carbonate or dolomite; usually white to light grey.

Guide for use:

See Figures 11 to 13.

Figure 11 Stone Type – Basalt. Stone shows a small amount of vesiculation and lichen growth on the natural stone surfaces.

Figure 12 Stone Type – Sandstone.

Figure 13 Stone Type – Limestone. The copestones are vesiculated basalt.

Stone Size

Definition: A category that describes the main generic stone type found in the structure.

Value	Meaning
Common	Under 500mm
Oversize	Approx 700mm
Cyclopean	Over 700mm

Guide for use:

The size of stone should be measured/estimated using its longest face dimension.

The category “common” indicates a size range of stone relatively easily manipulated by the builder of the wall. Oversize stone would require a much greater human and/or mechanical effort to gather and place. Cyclopean stones of great size often appear to be used in place.

See Figures 14 to 16.

Figure 14 Stone Size – Common. Stone is of a size which is easily lifted and placed in the wall.

Figure 15 Stone Size – Cyclopean common-sized stones complete the upper portion of the wall.

Figure 16 Stone Size – Oversized. Figure shows a wall end and section of face.

Stone Shape

Definition: The general shape of stones as seen in the wall of the structure.

Value	Meaning
Rounded	Stones having an outline which is rounded or ovoid.
Rectangular	Stones tending toward parallel opposite sides.
Angular	Stones having one or more sharp angles.
Irregular	Stones with no regular shape, or a variety of shapes.

Guide for use:
See Figures 17 to 20.

Figure 17 Stone Shape – Rounded.

Figure 18 Stone Shape – Rectangular.

Figure 19 Stone Shape – Angular.

Figure 20 Stone Shape – Irregular.

Stone Surface

Definition: A category to indicate the general stone surface texture of stones in the wall.

Value	Meaning
Smooth	Having an even and regular surface; free from perceptible projections, lumps, or indentations.
Rough	Having an uneven or irregular surface; not smooth or level; abrasive.
Vesicular	Having a surface pitted with many cavities (known as vesicles) at its surface and most likely inside.

Guide for use:
See Figures 21 to 23.

Figure 21 Stone Surface – Smooth.

Figure 22 Stone Surface – Rough.

Figure 23 Stone Surface – Vesicular, with naturally occuring holes.

Wall Features

Coping Pattern

Definition: A value to describe the pattern or arrangement of coping stones forming the top level, if present. May be across the top of the whole wall or may remain in just a few sections

Value	Meaning
N/A	Coping is not present.
Flat	Coping stones are laid flat.
Upright	Coping stones are laid vertically.
Inclined	Coping stones are laid at an angle.
Cock and Hen	Coping stones alternate between flat and upright.

Guide for use:

Walls may or may not have coping stones.

The Cope is a row of stones placed on top of the wall such that, they rest on the generally smaller stones at the top of the wall with their weight holding the smaller stones in place.

See Figures 24 to 28.

Figure 24 Coping Pattern – None. Figure shows wall levelled to height with small stones but not described as cope stones.

Figure 25 Coping Pattern – Flat.

Figure 26 Coping Pattern – Upright.

Figure 27 Coping Pattern – Inclined.

Figure 28 Coping Pattern – Cock and Hen. Multiple uprights and flats are repeated to form the pattern.

Throughstone Placement

Definition: A category that describes the placement of the throughstones relative to the wall face.

Value	Meaning
Flush	Throughstones are placed such that their ends sitting flush with the surrounding face.
Projecting	Throughstones are placed such that their ends sit proud, i.e. project out, from the surrounding face.
Both	Examples of flush and projecting throughstones present.

Guide for use:

Flush Throughstones can be difficult to identify without careful observation of the alignment of stone ends on each side of the wall.

See Figure 29.

Figure 29 Throughstone Placement – Projecting. Yellow pegs have been placed to highlight each projecting throughstone.

Subjective Observations About Condition

Definition: A category that describes the state of the current structure in relation to its original form.

Value	Meaning
Excellent	Structures that overwhelmingly appear in original condition. • All original construction features are discernible, style, height, line and batter are consistent over long lengths: • A few isolated coping stones are missing. • A few minor gaps involve a loss of less than 20% wall height. • Repairs are difficult to distinguish from original wall. • Stone post-and-wire fences have been reconstructed in more modern materials, but without significant disturbance of the original stonework. • This category is not applicable to rubble walls (all stone and combination).
Very Good	Structures that appear in original condition except for a few localised degradations where walls are not in original condition. • All original construction features are discernible. • Coping stones are missing in singles or short runs. • Isolated minor gaps recur, but involve a relatively minor loss (up to about 20%) of wall height. • Repairs are consistent with the style of the original wall. • Stone post-and-wire fences have been reconstructed in more modern materials, but without significant disturbance of the original stonework. • This category is not applicable to rubble walls (all stone and combination).
Good	Structures where the original style is discernible in the majority of the survey section, but degradations affect a smaller proportion. • The original construction style is discernible in large parts of the wall. • Lengths of wall show significant reductions (up to 40%) in wall height. • Leaning, bulging, and slumping of the wall are evident. • Repairs are consistent with the style of the original wall. • This category can apply to rubble walls which show consistent width, height and cross-section.
Fair	Structures where the original style is discernible in a minority of survey section, but significant degradations occur over a large proportion of the survied section. • The original construction style is discernible in the minority of wall length. • A majority of wall length involving significant (up to around 60%) loss of wall height. • Wall collapse associated with structural issues (leaning, bulging). • Coarse repairs in style or crude restacking present. • Post-and-wire/rails may be derelict or missing in places. • Rubble walls show variable width, height and cross-section along their length.
Poor	This value applies to structures where style is difficult or impossible to discern, and long sections of wall are degraded to a significant degree. • There are no examples of original style for comparison. • Structure is low and stone is spread beyond original alignment. • Rubble walls are relatively low and wide due to spread of stone.

Figure 30 Subjective Condition – Excellent. A length of wall in original condition for line, height, style with no missing stone. Note the line of projecting throughstones.

Figure 31 Subjective Condition – Very Good. Two wall sections in substantially original condition downgraded due to the isolated gaps and missing copestone.

Figure 32 Subjective Condition – Good. The wall has many minor gaps but full-height wall remains.

Figure 33 Subjective Condition – Fair. This wall has surviving characteristics to identify it as a double wall with coping but height is variable due to collapse and slumping. Fallen stone has been crudely returned to the gaps.

Repair Quality

Subjective Observations About Repair Quality

Definition: A value that describes how well a repair to the wall integrates with the original or standing structure.

Value	Meaning
Excellent	A repair that is visible and just perceptible; copies the style, dimensions, line and other characteristics of the original structure.
Good	A repair that is clearly visible from the original structure, but copies the style, dimensions, and line well. Well integrated into original structure at the repair margins.
Fair	A repair that is clearly visible; copies the style but with obvious variations in dimensions and or line. Clear transition between original and new at the repair margins.
Poor	A repair that is clearly visible; may or may not copy the original style, may show variations in dimensions, line and materials.

Figure 34 Subjective Repair Quality – Poor. A rubble wall (right) has been reinstated to join a Galloway style wall (left). The Galloway wall is in fair condition. The stone fill in the foreground is recent and placed in the roadside "gutter."

Guide for use:

This variable focusses on places where an effort has been made to rebuild a gap or section of wall that has failed. The expectation is that many excellent repairs will go undetected while repairs of lower quality will be identified and documented.

Wall Dimensions

Wall Length (Survey Length)

Definition: The length of the full wall or sections of the same wall as surveyed.

Guide for use:

The primary consideration is the consistency of wall characteristics within its length.

A wall length may apply to part or all of the wall length. Notes about distinct sections of a wall can be added in the Other Comments section. For example: Section 1 – 18m; Section 2 – 4m; Section 3 – 20m.

Overall Height

Definition: The vertical height of the wall measured from ground level at its base to the highest regular part of the wall.

Guide for use: See diagram.

- Stone walls – where a wall is entirely of stone, overall height is measured to the top of the stonework.
- Composite walls – total height would still be measured to the level of the top of the stonework.
- Copestones absent – overall height measured to the top of the main wall as built.

Width at Base

Definition: The horizontal thickness of the wall measured at ground level.

Guide for use: Figure 35. Measured along the horizontal plane at ground level. Measure above footings if they protrude beyond the alignment of the batter/inward slope.

All dimensions (height, base width, top width, throughstone and coping measures) should be made at the same wall location if possible.

Figure 35 Cross-section of a dry stone wall.

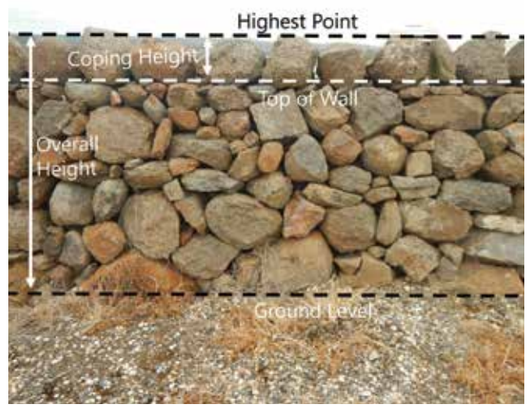


Figure 36 Dry stone wall outlined with different sections.

Width at Top

Definition: The horizontal thickness of the wall at the top of its build.

Guide for use: Figure 35. Measured in the horizontal plane at the top of the build and immediately below the coping if present.

All dimensions (height, base width, top width, throughstone and coping stone) should be made at the same wall location if possible.

Coping Height

Definition: The vertical thickness of the coping above the main body of the wall as built.

Guide for use: Figure 36. Vertical distance between the top of the wall build, and the top of the coping.

Coping Width

Definition: The horizontal width of the coping.

Guide for use: Figure 35. Horizontal distance between each side of the coping.

Coping Overhang

Definition: The distance the coping overhangs each side of the main body of the wall at the top.

Guide for use: This can be calculated using the formula: (coping width – width at top)/2 = coping overhang

Throughstone Height

Definition: The vertical height measured from ground level to the lower surface of the throughstone.

Guide for use: The height of a number of throughstones near the survey site should be measured and the average recorded.

Throughstone Interval

Definition: The horizontal distance between adjacent throughstones.

Guide for use: The horizontal distance is measured between the cross-sectional centres of adjacent throughstones. The distances between a number of throughstones near the survey site should be measured and recorded.

Immediate Surroundings

Topography

Definition: A value that describes the appearance of the terrain in the vicinity of the wall.

Value	Meaning
Flat	Wall is built on flat or nearly flat terrain or runs along the contour.
Undulating	Wall is built over gently sloping terrain, including along topographic contours.
Incised	Wall is built following steep gullies and depressions (often associated with past or present water courses).

Guide for Use:
See Figures 37 to 39.

Figure 37 Topography – Flat.

Figure 38 Topography – Undulating.

Figure 39 Topography – Incised.

Landscape and Natural Features

Definition: A value that describes selected landscape features in the vicinity of the wall.

Value	Meaning
Eruption Point	Near the site of past volcanic eruption(s) - if known.
Rocky Outcrop	Areas of exposed stone associated with stony rises or erosion banks of water courses.
Fieldstone	Abundant stone scattered about the surface on nearby land.

Guide for Use:

See Figures 40 and 41.

Figure 40 Landscape – Rocky Outcrop (elevated).

Figure 41 Landscape – Fieldstone.

Adjacent Vegetation

Definition: A value that indicates the presence or absence of vegetation adjacent to and currently overhanging the wall. Vegetation means shrubs and trees.

Value	Meaning
Not Present	Vegetation is not adjacent to the wall.
Present	Vegetation is within 2 m of the wall but not overhanging the wall.
Overhanging	Vegetation is overhanging or touching the wall.

Guide for Use:

Comments could include young trees of a species that will ultimately overhang the wall could be recorded in the Other Comments section if relevant.

See Figures 42 and 43.

Figure 42 Adjacent Vegetation – Present.

Figure 43 Adjacent Vegetation – Overhanging.

Land Use

Definition: A value that describes the land use in the immediate vicinity of the wall section.

Value	Meaning
Residential	Land which is currently or could be used for residential purposes.
Rural Residential	Land in a rural setting, used and developed for dwellings that are not primarily associated with agriculture. Some agriculture may take place on the land however it will be secondary to the use for a rural dwelling.
Pastoral	Land used for cultivation of crops and animal husbandry as well as forestry.
Intensive	Land in use for intensive primary production, such as stock feed lot, orchard, horticultural crops and market gardens.
Open Space	Open space can include green space (land that is partly or completely covered with grass, trees, shrubs, or other vegetation). Public seating areas, plazas and playgrounds. Parks with shelters and barbeque and toilet facilities. Open spaces and conservation reserves. Other urban open space such as easements and corridors.
Other	Use the Comments field to describe land use not described above.

Guide for Use:

See Figures 44 to 46.

Figure 44 Land Use – Residential.

Figure 45 Land Use – Rural Residential.

Figure 46 Land Use – Pastoral.

Public Visibility

Definition: A value that describes the degree to which walls form a significant visual component of the landscape from a public access perspective.

Value	Meaning
Low	The wall is not visible or visible but not prominent in the landscape from the nearest public land access/viewpoint.
Medium	The wall is visible at distance and/or not prominent in the landscape from the nearest public land access /viewpoint.
High	The wall is visible and prominent in the foreground of views and/or adjacent to the nearest public land access /viewpoint.

Presence of Lichen or Moss

Definition: A value which indicates the presence of lichen and or moss growing on the face of the wall.

Element	Meaning
Not Present	Lichen and/or moss have not developed to the exposed faces of the wall.
Present	Lichen and/or moss growth are visible and/or well developed on the exposed faces of the wall.

Link to Other Wall(s)

Where an unrecorded wall section is similar to a wall that has already been documented, the surveyor can use the Other Comments section to recordand make reference to any previous Wall ID number or survey.

Wall Images/Photos

Standard images – take photos at right angle to the wall face, at 45 degrees to the wall face, and along the line of the wall from above the wall if possible. Aim to take a standard group of images at each survey site.

Supplementary images – use photos to document other notable characteristics and features. A comment can be recorded against each specific image.

Additional Information

This field is intended to provide an opportunity for the surveyor to record notable observations made during the wall survey. The field can be used to record information throughout the wall survey.

The field is free text which allows the surveyor to insert all comments as needed.

City of Whittlesea

The development of this Guide was supported by the Victorian Government's Streamlining for Growth Program.

Victorian Planning Authority