

# MONCKTON GATEPOSTS

Place No. 333

**ADDRESS** 6 Monckton Road  
Templestowe

**Last Update** 5/09/2005

**DESCRIPTION** Two unusually massive timber gateposts, 4,900mm apart, 1,440mm height and 340x330mm in section, with unusually axed shaped heads. The soft timber has a vertical wavy open grain, with traces of white paint and the heads have been rendered. There are axed sockets for rails and wrought iron fittings. The drive passes over a 450mm steel pipe drain. The bottom of the posts are severely rotted. No other old gateposts are known in the City, and they are rare so close to Melbourne.

This site was originally numbered 6-8 Monckton Road but has since been subdivided and developed. There is now a new house at 8 Monckton Rd and one at 6 Monckton Rd, the front drive of the latter house is framed by the gateposts.

The ten pine trees that once stood on the road boundary have disappeared from both 6 and 8 Monckton, though a number survive further down, around 12 Monckton Rd (undeveloped land).

**Condition** Fair **Integrity** Intact

**Threats** Deterioration **Key elements** Fence/gate

**Designer**

**HISTORY** The history of the gateposts at 6 Monckton Road is not known. It is thought that they may have marked the entrance to the driveway to 'Monckton'. 'Monckton' was the second house of Major Charles Newman. In 1840 Major Newman was the first permanent (European) settler who squatted on the land at the junction of Deep Creek, now Mullum Mullum, and the Yarra River. About 1845 Major Newman built a homestead at Pontville (refer to separate citation in this study). His second home was Monckton. He eventually owned 640 acres freehold, and leased 10,000 acres throughout Warrandyte, Templestowe and East Doncaster. In 1852 he built a Third house in Lennox Street Hawthorn.

Both the Major and his wife were buried in the family crypt at Monckton at the end of Homestead Road. After the area was divided into orchard lots, the Newman remains and tombstones were moved to the Templestowe Cemetery in 1910. Monckton was demolished in 1968.

## SOURCES

(1) 'Templestowe Cemetery Memorial Gardens and Chapel. A History of the Templestowe Cemetery Trust'. Viewed online on 19 January 2006 at <http://www.users.bigpond.com/templestowe/History%20of%20TCT.pdf>

**Creation Date**

**Change Dates**

**Associations**

**Local Themes**

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** What is Significant?  
Two massive hand-wrought timber gateposts framing the driveway to 6 Monckton Road, which are thought to have been associated with the 'Monckton' homestead erected by Major Charles Newman in the mid-late nineteenth century.

How is it Significant?

The gateposts at 6 Monckton Road are of historic and aesthetic significance to Manningham City.

Why is it Significant?

Of historic significance as rare surviving evidence of the early settlement of the Templestowe area, and for their possible associations with the 'Monckton' homestead and Major Charles Newman. (RNE criteria A.4, B.2 & H.1)

Of aesthetic significance as rare and fine examples of gateposts probably associated with a large rural property. (RNE criteria B.2 & E.1)

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Heritage Register Listings**

<b>Register</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Status</b>
Manningham Planning Scheme	HO116		Listed

**Extent** Only the gateposts at the front of the property

**Heritage Schedule**

External Paint Controls:	On VHR:	VHR Ref No:
Internal Alteration Controls:	Prohibited Uses:	
Tree Controls:	Aboriginal Heritage Place:	
Outbuildings or Fences:	Incorporated Plan:	Incorporated Plan Details
Description:		

**Conservation Management**

In order to conserve the heritage significance of this place, it is recommended that the following conservation objectives, as appropriate, be given priority in the future maintenance, development or management of the place:

1. Conserve the fabric of the building/s or other built elements, which is identified as contributing to the significance of the place. This includes the original fabric as well as fabric that may demonstrate important successive stages in the historic development of the place and/or provide evidence of changing architectural styles or techniques.
2. Discourage the demolition of significant or contributory buildings unless the demolition is only of part of the building and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that, as appropriate:
  - The fabric to be removed is not significant, or
  - The fabric to be removed is not of primary significance and its removal will not adversely affect the significance of the place, or
  - It will assist in the long term conservation of the place, or
  - It will facilitate the historic use of the place and will not result in the loss of fabric considered to be primary significance.

Note: The poor condition or low integrity of a heritage place should not be used as justification for its demolition, particularly if it appears the condition of the heritage place has deliberately been allowed to deteriorate.

3. Where there is a complex of buildings and other elements the aim should be to conserve or reveal the historic visual relationship between the buildings and other elements in order to demonstrate the historical use and/or layout of the place.
4. Conserve significant plantings on the property, and maintain a visual relationship between the plantings and the significant buildings on the property.
5. Encourage the removal of non-significant or intrusive elements, particularly where this would assist in understanding or interpreting the significance of the place.
6. Ensure that the siting and design of new development does not overwhelm the historic setting of the building and the site as a whole by becoming a dominant element or by interfering with key views to and from the site.
7. Encourage any new development on the property to relate and be complementary in form, scale and materials to the significant buildings and other elements, but be clearly contemporary in design.
8. Retain views of significant building(s) and plantings from the street.
9. In the case of subdivision of the property, encourage the retention of the significant buildings, trees

and related elements on one lot.

**NOTE:**

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this citation is accurate, it is possible that more detailed investigation may reveal further information about the significance of the place. For example, in most cases an internal inspection was not made of buildings at the time of initial assessment. In the time since the place was first assessed it is also possible that the condition of buildings or trees may have changed.

The information contained in this citation should therefore be reviewed at the time that it is proposed to make changes to the property. This would likely require a more detailed assessment of any significant or contributory element that is affected by any proposed buildings or works. Once this more detailed assessment has been made, a review of the significance of the place should be carried out by Council's Heritage Adviser or an appropriately qualified professional.

**Extra Research** Early maps to determine if these were gateposts to 'Monckton' or another early rural property.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** Context Pty Ltd, (2005), *Manningham Heritage Study Review*, City of Manningham, Doncaster