

THE LOWER PLENTY RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A Survey for Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological
Sites, forming the Heritage Component of the Lower Plenty
River Concept Plan.

A REPORT TO

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

BY
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MARCH 1991

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the following people for their support and assistance during the Lower Plenty River Archaeological Survey:

Leah McKenzie as Assistant Archaeologist.

Brett Cheatley and Brian Ward of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Mr Cyril Cummins, Mrs Trewarne and members of the Heidelberg Historical Society.

Mr Keith Eacott (Manager) and members of the Heidelberg Golf Club.

Mr McGrath (Manager) and members of the Rosanna Golf Club.

Mr John Allison (Town Planning) of the Heidelberg Civic Centre.

David Clark, Stewart Simmons, Isabel Ellender, Megan Goulding and Kim Lomax of the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Peter Harvey and Keiran Hosty for their assistance as volunteers.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Board of Works is preparing a Concept Plan for the Lower Plenty River. This Archaeological Survey report forms the Heritage component of the Concept Plan and covers both Aboriginal and Historic Archaeological sites. The study area included all public land and open space from the Maroondah Aqueduct at Greensborough, to the confluence of the Yarra and Plenty Rivers (Figure 1).

The study area is located in the Shires of Diamond Valley and Eltham, and the City of Heidelberg. The Plenty River forms the centre of the study area, running north-south to where it joins with the Yarra River.

The project commenced on November 1, 1990, and fieldwork was conducted over seven days spread between November 8 and 20, 1990.

Ms Leah McKenzie was contracted as Assistant Archaeologist during the fieldwork and research period.

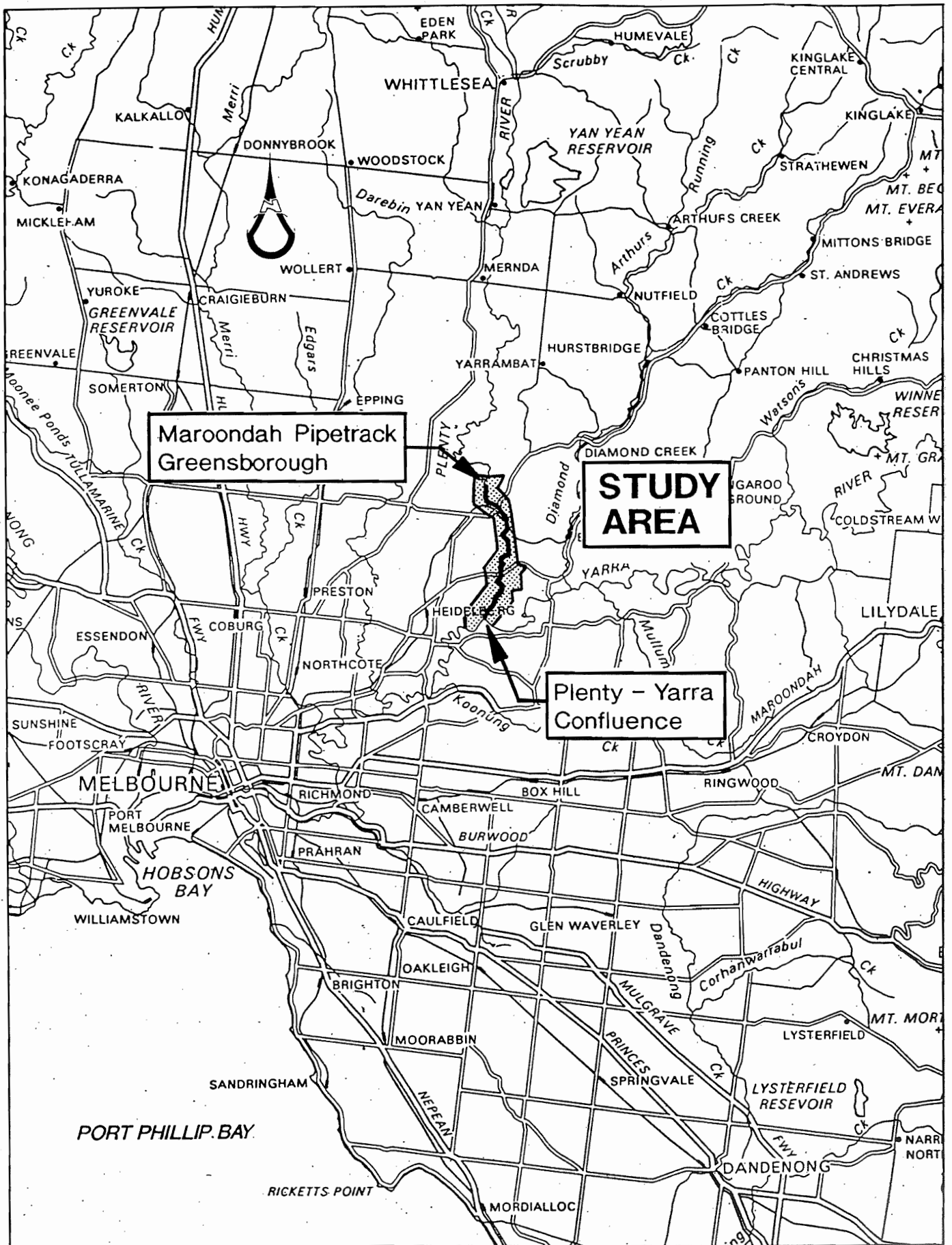
1.2. Project Description

The archaeological project was divided into three stages. Stage 1 was the background research, and involved the collation of background information on the study area such as previous archaeological work, ethno-historical research (historical records and local histories), geology, geography, flora and fauna, aerial photography and topographic maps.

During this stage contact was made with private and official bodies including the *Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc.*, the Heidelberg Historical Society, Libraries in Eltham and Heidelberg, Victoria Archaeological Survey (VAS), and some Board of Works Officers.

Stage 2 was the Archaeological survey. From the results of stage 1, information was gained on the changes which have occurred along the Plenty River since European settlement and the likely visibility which both Historical and Aboriginal Archaeological sites might have on the current landscape. Predictions were made according to these conditions, of the types of sites which might be located, and areas were identified as potential site locations. Stage 2 then was the field application of this information.

Stage 3 is the report, and details the results of the background research and field survey. The report also discusses the significance of the recorded sites and makes recommendations for their management and interpretation.



LOCATION PLAN
Figure 1

Scale 1:250,000

1.3. Aims

The aims of the archaeological survey were as follows:

1. To locate, document and interpret the Aboriginal and Historical archaeology of the study area.
2. To assess the significance of the archaeological sites.
3. To identify areas of high archaeological potential within the study area.
4. To assess the implications that the archaeology of the study area may have for development in that area and to make management and interpretative recommendations for the sites recorded during the survey.
5. To consult with Aboriginal people with interest in the study area in order to obtain their views regarding the cultural heritage of the area.
6. To make recommendations for the mitigation of impact on archaeological sites and, where this is not possible, procedures to be followed to obtain necessary permits.
7. To collate and restate previous research within a unified framework.

1.4. Consultation

At the commencement of the project, a letter was sent by the author to Margaret Gardiner, *Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc.*, notifying her of the project, and of the projects' aims. A map was also sent to her indicating the study area boundaries. An update on the progress and results of the project was made by telephone at the end of the survey. A copy of the report will be sent to the *Wurundjeri* for their reference and comments. If required, the author will visit the community and discuss the results of the project with regards to the Concept Plan.

The Victoria Archaeological Survey (VAS) was notified of the project and field survey by the author at the commencement of the project, and a Form D officially notifying them that an archaeological survey was to be undertaken, was lodged. Their library was utilised, and access to the Site Registry was requested and permitted. This information consisted of the previous archaeological work and previously recorded sites in the study area and adjacent areas. Site recording forms were also obtained from the Site Registry and discussions were had with members of the Historical Archaeology Unit and Aboriginal Archaeology Unit.

Board of Works officers with interest in the study area and/or Concept Plan were contacted where possible by the author.

The Heidelberg Historical Society was contacted regarding access to their records at the Heidelberg Historical Society Museum.

2. THE STUDY AREA

2.1. Environmental Context

Physical Environment

The Plenty River is the main geographical feature of the study area, and runs north-south through the Plenty River Valley. The river has its origins in the Kinglake Plateau. Bruces Creek, Scrubby Creek, ~~Darebin Creek~~ and Barbers Creek flow into the Plenty River along its course. Below the highlands, stream flow decreases, and the valleys are wider. A wide floodplain, in a valley of low hills, is encountered below Whittlesea. The Plenty River is slow and shallow (MMBW 1976:5).

Around Mernda, the upper limit of the newer basalt lava flow crosses the river. At this point the flow rate is low and swampy areas line the course. Flooding occurs frequently.

South of Mernda, at South Morang, the floodplain disappears as the river crosses a tongue of basalt. The basalt has resisted the degrading of the river, and a narrow channel of river exists. The flow is fast and alluvium is deposited prior to this point or further downstream. The river then passes through a steep sided gorge formed by the degradation of the softer Silurian rock (MMBW 1976). This area is the Plenty Gorge. Sediments and hill wash have accumulated on the inside of river bends, and high level river terraces have been preserved (Weaver 1989:4).

Just above Greensborough, the valley begins to broaden, and sediment has been deposited on the inside of river bends. Below Greensborough to the Yarra River, the floodplain alluvium has been estimated to be about 10 metres deep (MMBW 1976:5,8,9).

It is this latter section of the Plenty River Valley that forms the present study area.

North of Greensborough the Plenty River Catchment is lightly timbered on the eastern side of the river, and open grassland occurs on the western side with agricultural, recreational and quarrying projects being undertaken. Extensive development has occurred south of Greensborough to the Yarra River, resulting in almost complete urbanisation (MMBW 1976:4).

Around the Janefield area, the landscape is undulating towards an incised valley at the Plenty River. From here to just south of Montmorency Park usually one side or the other of the river bank is cliffed and is several metres high. A few levels of former terraces are obvious along this stretch of the river indicating prior floodplains. The highest terraces have housing, and the lower terraces

are now major recreational areas such as Partingtons Flat, Whatmough Park, Greensborough Park, and Yallambie Park.

From Lower Plenty Road, the landscape consists of an incised stream in undulating country with open grassland to open woodland. At the Rosanna Golf Course and Viewbank property, the landscape is undulating and changing to a current broad floodplain with billabongs (McBriar 1985:22-31).

Geology

The study area consists primarily of river alluvium deposits, which appear to exist mainly on the western side of the current Plenty River course, and along old tributaries. These deposits date from the Quaternary Era, and the Recent Period (about 10,000 years ago) (MMBW 1976:Figure 9) (Figure 2).

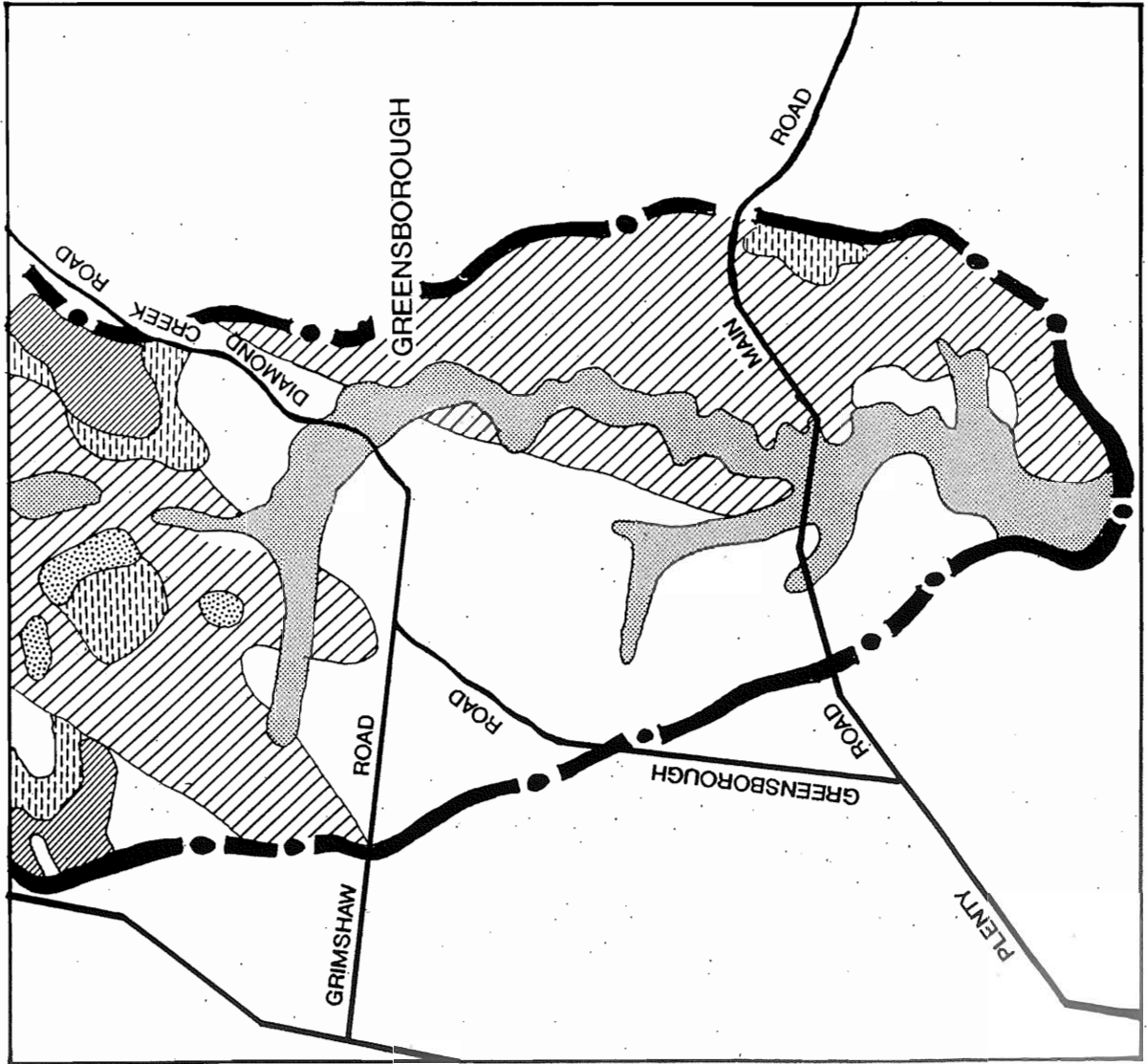
Beyond the Recent alluvium deposits, Paleozoic Sedimentary deposits are found. These date from the Silurian Period (about 430 million years ago).

Primarily on the eastern side of the Plenty River and in the north-western edge of the study area are massive mudstone deposits interbedded with shale and sandstone. The western side of the river and the north-eastern edge of the study area, are laminated and current-bedded sandstone deposits with minor mudstone and shale.

Pliocene sedimentary deposits (about 12 million years old) occur just outside the study area at the north-eastern edge and the lower eastern side below Main Road Eltham. These deposits consist of sandy clay, silt gravel, locally altered to quartzite "grey billy" and partcellinite. Marine sand, shelly silty sand and feruginous sandstone are also present. A small area of these deposits can be found at the north-western edge of the study area at Janefield. The Maroondah Aqueduct line crosses these deposits.

Also, just within the study area, and just outside it on the north-western edge, are deposits of the Werribee Plains Phase. These are Quaternary Igneous deposits dating from the Pleistocene (about one million years ago). They consist of basalt with alkaline derivatives, limburaite, scoria, minor tuff and sand. This phase is predominant north and west of South Morang. It was this phase of the Newer Basalt lavas which infilled the lower part of the ancient Plenty River Valley. As a result, the lower section of the Plenty River was diverted to the east and captured by a tributary of the Yarra River (MMBW 1976:7).

Overlying the Pliocene sandy clay deposits to the north-east and west of the study area, are deposits of the



Laminated and current-bedded sandstone
minor mudstone and shale.

River alluvium: sand, silt clay,
minor gravel.

Massive mudstone, interbedded with
thin sandstone, shale and sandstone.

Sandy clay, silt gravel; locally altered
to quartzite ("grey billy") and
partcellinite. Marine sand, shelly
silty sand, ferruginous sandstone.

Werribee Plains Phase; diverse basalt
with alkaline derivatives; limburite,
scoria, minor tuff and sand.

Greensborough Phase; olivine basalt,
titanaugate; dense glassy.

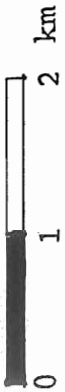


FIGURE 2: GEOLOGY (SOURCE: MMBW 1976)

Greensborough Phase. These deposits are of the same origin and date as the Werribee Plains Phase, and also contain basalt (MMBW 1976:Figure 9).

From the Quaternary period up to the present, the Plenty River has continued to erode the land-surface within the catchment. Quaternary sediments in the Lower Plenty River catchment are sparse and restricted to deposits of recent stream banks. Some older perched terraces, can be found in the Plenty Gorge (MMBW 1976:7).

Vegetation

Broadly, the Plenty River and its sections of floodplain, cliffs and undulating grasslands are dominated by Manna Gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) and River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) as the river approaches the Yarra River. Red Box (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*) and Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) are present on the higher slopes, and Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*) occurs with the River Red Gum in the lower reaches of the river. Because of the narrow character of the Plenty River Valley, many of the woodland understorey species extend to the river's edge (McBriar 1985:137).

The understorey species are mixed and vary considerably from Janefield to the Yarra River. The understorey is dense with native shrub and ground cover species as well as weeds such as blackberries, ivy and fennel. The grasslands at present consist of improved and un-improved pasture grasses which are maintained by grazing. Native grasses are present on the edge of pastures near forest areas. The public recreation areas such as the playing fields at Whatmough Park, Partingtons Flat and Montmorency Park have exotic grasses mown for turf. Remnant indigenous woodland species exist between these Parks and the river (MMBW 1976, 1986).

3. ETHNOHISTORY

3.1. THE WURUNDJERI

The Plenty River Valley is part of the territory of the *Wurundjeri-Willam*, a clan of the *Woiwurung* language group (Barwick 1984:104). It is likely that the term 'Yarra tribe' has been used by Thomas and others in reference to this clan (Presland 1983:28,29). Today, the Aboriginal community retains the name of *Wurundjeri*.

The territory of the *Wurundjeri*, as described by Barwick (1984:124,126) extends from the Great Dividing Range south to the Yarra River and Dandenongs, west to the Maribyrnong River and east to Mount Baw Baw (Figure 3). Today the western boundary with the *Wathaurung* is established at the Werribee River. According to Howitt (1904:70), the *Wurundjeri* tribal territory was generally agreed to be all the area drained by the Yarra River and its tributaries (Presland 1983:25).

There are many later references to the economic activities and settlement patterns of the Aboriginal people who inhabited the area around Melbourne, and along the Yarra River, but few actual references to the Aboriginal people of the Plenty River. The activities which have been recorded are those which attracted the most attention from early settlers such as hunting and fishing. Subsequently, history was given a biased account of the traditions and economy of the earliest inhabitants of this 'new land'.

Economy

The swamps and water courses of the Yarra and Plenty River Valleys would have provided an abundance of bird life, aquatic resources and plant resources. Eels were caught in the Autumn, between February and May, at several swamps along these valleys and down the Bay (Presland 1983:32/33). The eels were caught by using a spear made from the peduncle of the grasstree (Presland 1983:33).

At swamps and lagoons, water fowl, snipe, plovers, emus, swans and quail could be obtained. Emus could also be obtained on the open plains. Bush turkeys were caught with a line and noose device, and waterfowl were caught in an entanglement near the waters edge (Presland 1983:34).

Fish were caught in the rivers and streams by the construction of a weir or trap at rock falls or places with restricted water flow. Nets of stringybark fibre were also used to catch fish (Presland 1983:33).

Land mammals were also caught for use as food and raw materials. Kangaroos, possums, bandicoots, porcupines,

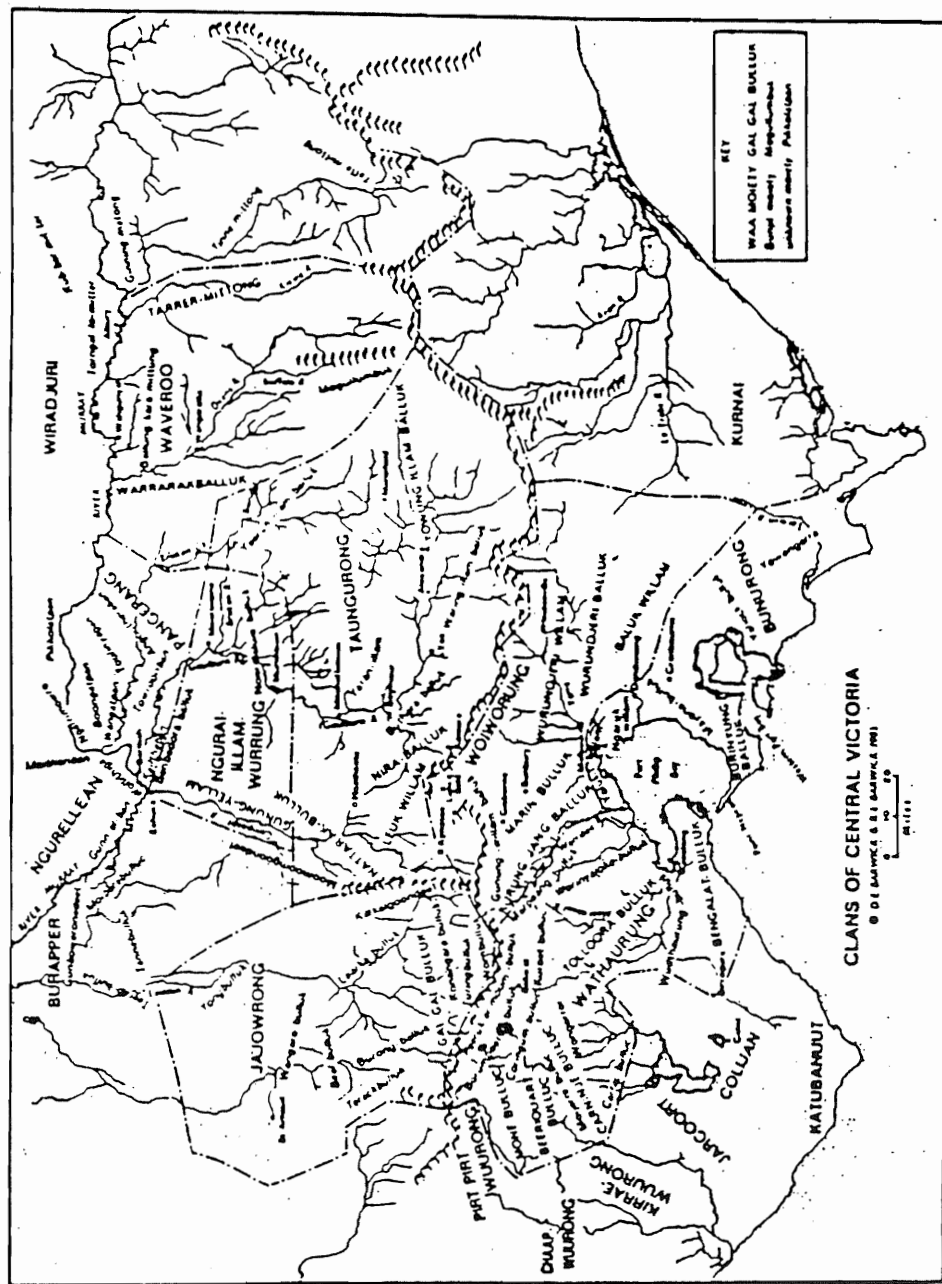


FIGURE 3. TRIBAL AREAS (SOURCE: BARWICK 1984)

wombats, native cats and Koalas were used for food as well as for their skin, fur, teeth and bones for clothing and ornaments (Presland 1983:34).

Plant resources were the stable food source for Aboriginal people. Plants were essential to the Aboriginal material culture. Extractive tools such as boomerangs, spears, digging sticks and spear throwers, and fighting implements such as shields, throwing sticks and clubs were all derived from plant resources. Roots, bulbs, leaves, stalks, fruit, gums and resins were all used as food, for tool production and as medicines, and in some cases as aids in catching fish as poisons or paralyzing agents (Presland 1983).

In the Plenty Valley and Yarra River area, the presence of Aboriginal people was usually noted in an economic pursuit, near water. There are references to eel fishing at Whittlesea, fishing at Greensborough, and catching ducks at a swamp on Diamond Creek (Edwards 1979:97). Garryowen (1888:561), writing of the 1840s and 1850s in the Plenty Valley, noted the spearing of eels at Ryders Swamp, later Yan Yean Reservoir.

Harrison (1927:20, in Ellender 1990) wrote of the *Wurundjeri* of the Plenty River, at Ryders Swamp in the mid 19th Century. Captain John Harrison was an early settler in this district. Their diet was observed as chiefly consisting of speared fish, goanna, possum, kangaroo, grubs from the roots of the wattle trees, and the bulb-like roots of the yams. Their clothing he noted in winter, consisted of possum skins joined together by sinews of kangaroos or some other animals. Men carried spears and boomerangs, and the women had yam sticks.

Artefacts consisted of stone and brush fish weirs, fishing spears with bone points and shafts of kangaroo grass stalks, nets and carrying bags of stringybark fibre, water containers of bark, and canoes. All of these artefacts were constructed using wood, fibre and/or stone. Stone artefacts were used to shape or maintain materials (Presland 1983:36).

Settlement patterns and housing

Very little is described of the housing of the Aboriginal people in this area. Harrison (1927:20, in Ellender 1990) described their housing as 'noumas', strips of bark or long branches of trees, supported at an angle against a fallen log or trunk of a tree, away from the weather side.

Batman's journal describes the meeting with Aboriginal people on the Plenty River, near Greensborough, to sign a 'treaty'. It was the site of a 'most important camp', which he describes as existing about one mile back from

the river, and where huts, women and children were found (Edwards 1979:7).

Aboriginal camps were known, through oral history, to have existed on the banks of the Plenty River. A fairly permanent camp is said to have existed on the high terrace on the neck of the Plenty River just north of Yallambie Estate 'the Plenty Station' (Heidelberg Historical Society Files A). The same camp might be referred to as existing on the Plenty River at Yallambie Homestead where a long deep pool was situated. The pool always had water and fish in the worst droughts (Heidelberg Heritage Committee 1987).

At Greensborough, eels, blackfish and possums were a common resource for the early settlers of the area. The 'mia-mias' of the Aboriginal people were noted as frequently seen on the hillsides. When their stores of food became scarce, possibly during winter, the Aboriginal people left, returning sometime later to their camps and renovating the 'mia-mias'. Corroborees also appear to have been witnessed by early settlers in this area (Heidelberg Historical Society Files B).

The junction of the Plenty and Yarra Rivers is thought of through oral history as an area where ceremonies were occasionally held (Presland 1983:32). A natural mound has been recorded at the junction of the rivers which had stone artefacts on the surface. This may be a step towards the corroboration of an oral history.

Other oral histories compiled by Scott-Virtue (1983) speak of Pound Bend at Warrandyte on the Yarra River as a Corroboree and gathering place. Scott-Virtue felt that Pound Bend might be on a seasonal route between the Bolin Swamps at Heidelberg and Healesville, during the winter seasonal movement (1983, in Ellender 1990:12). Pound Bend was gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve in 1841 (Scott-Virtue 1983). Scott-Virtue has located artefacts at Pound Bend.

Smyth (1878:1:140) wrote that during the winter months, the Aboriginal people moved to the high country away from the flooded river flats. However, they would return with the availability of their resources. Examples of this movement can be found associated with the exploitation of the yam daisy and eels. The yam daisy was ready to be exploited during the spring and early summer. 'Murnyong' heaps associated with the yam daisy exploitation were supposedly recorded on the banks of the Plenty River, Darebin Creek and the Merri Creek (Smyth 1878:1:239). In the autumn, the eels were ready for exploitation, initiating a movement to lagoons and swamps (Presland 1983:36).

The Aboriginal economy, resource exploitation and settlement patterns, were dominated by the seasons, and

this management of the seasons, the landscape and its resources was undertaken with minimal visible effect.

3.2. European Settlement

The attitude, or perhaps naivety, of the early European inhabitants of Victoria towards the culture of the Aboriginal people around them can be seen firstly in the event of Batmans 'treaty' of 1835, and secondly in an account by Howitt (1845) of the 1840s:

.."..England reproduces herself in new lands; and how feeble seem the native races against the sinewy, plucky, pushing, predominating Englishman. The hunter races of the earth, the forerunners of the house-building, ship-building, ploughing, busy, encroaching white man, - they who occupied the wilderness, and sat under the forest tree, without commerce or ships, living easily on the animals of the chase, - they who lived with the mammoth and the mastodon, the kangaroo and the emu, -have perished with them, and are daily perishing before the civilised and artistic tribes, indomitable in the spirit of the conqueror and the possessor."

(Howitt 1845:57).

With the coming of squatters and settlers, land was cleared, introduced animals grazed the landscape, eating murnyong or yam daisies, competing with the native fauna and Aboriginal people for resources. The landscape changed, the soft ground prior to European settlement became toughened from the hooves of cattle.

There was friction between the early settlers and Aboriginal people over the land and resources, such as sheep and cattle. The Aboriginal people hunted the introduced animals as they had hunted the native fauna before they were driven away (Garryowen 1888:561; Ellender 1989:19). These actions resulted in retaliation by the settlers.

Most early observations of Aboriginal people were in areas like the main Melbourne settlement or at stations. In these situations, the Aboriginal people would have been reacting to the presence of Europeans. Aboriginal people most probably came to settlements because these were situated on or near to places of traditional gatherings, the purpose of which in the more populated areas would have been interferred with. Another reason would be curiosity and the knowledge that new forms of food and material culture were available to them (Presland 1983:22/33).

Between 1837 and 1843 at Yan Yean (Ryders Swamp), Harrison (1927) recorded that Aboriginal people were camped between the station and the Plenty River. The

Harrison children would often visit the Aboriginal camp. The Aboriginal people would visit the station and, assuming the men were not there, the women could be found digging potatoes out of the station garden with yam sticks.

In Greensborough, there does not seem to have been any trouble between the white settlers and Aboriginal people. However, begging for food was frequent. Some even worked occasionally for the settlers digging and wood chopping (Heidelberg Historical Society N.D. (A)).

By the 1850s, disruption to the traditional patterns of seasonal resource exploitation and decline of the culture had occurred (Presland 1983:36). The numbers of *Wurundjeri* and *Bunerong*, continued to decline throughout the 1850s and 1860s. This can be attributed to alcohol, disease and decline in the birth rate. The decline in population was probably due to a drastic reduction in the birth rate, while deaths remained high. It is also possible that infanticide was practiced (Presland 1983:29,30).

It is likely that the effects of European settlement upon the Plenty River Aboriginal people were less severe, as the settlement of that area was slower and less wide spread. Therefore, the more rural character of the Plenty River Valley might have enabled the traditional patterns to be retained for much longer. The rapid cultivation of the Plenty River floodplain would surely have disrupted the traditional economic activities, forcing the Aboriginal people to adopt some sort of European existence or movement from the area. In Warrandyte, there are oral traditions of Aboriginal people using clay ovens around Pound Bend and elsewhere cooking magpies, a type of fungus 'bread', snakes and lizards during the 1920s and 1930s (Bill McCulloch, pers. comm. Scott-Virtue 1983:2,3).

European settlement also had a significant effect on the archaeological landscape. Many early settlers collected artefacts from their land and either kept them or gave them away. To the author's knowledge, there are virtually no public collections from this area available to researchers.

4. EUROPEAN HISTORY

4.1. Historical Framework

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT 1836 - 1851

This was initially a settlement of pastoral squatters who took up large tracts of land for their sheep and cattle. Along with the squatters came the sawyers and splitters. Neither group owned the land, but licences permitted them to exploit it. One such squatter was Willis who had his run on the eastern side of the Plenty and Yarra River confluence (McBriar 1985). Squatters knew their time was short due to insecurity of tenure, and therefore did not make permanent structures. They were there to make their fortunes and go home (McBriar 1985:65).

During 1837, land was surveyed and Portions marked out for sale. The first sale occurred in 1838. A few owners kept their land, whilst others sold portions for vast profit (McBriar 1987:69).

This first permanent settlement was of large estates such as Westbank, Woodside, the Plenty Station, Cleveland and Viewbank. These estates established the Anglicised landscape of the area. These landscapes were recreations of English gardens, orchards, vineyards, crops, homesteads and townships.

The depression of 1841-3 severely affected a large proportion of the land owners, especially those with less capital behind them, causing some cultivated land to be deserted and returned to grazing (McBriar 1985:70).

Archaeological sites from this period are likely to be varied. The majority of early structures would have been temporary, and not able to withstand the forces of fire, and flood. With the possibly growing prosperity of settlers, the styles of structures probably became more permanent, and the earliest structures left to disappear.

Therefore the types of archaeological sites which might be present in the study area are : early industry sites such as associated with wheat growing, orchards, processing sites, homesteads of various construction, historic Anglicised landscapes, fords, and fences such as brush or three rail post and rail.

It is anticipated that early squatter habitation sites such as those which occurred on the floodplains, will not be visible on the current landscape.

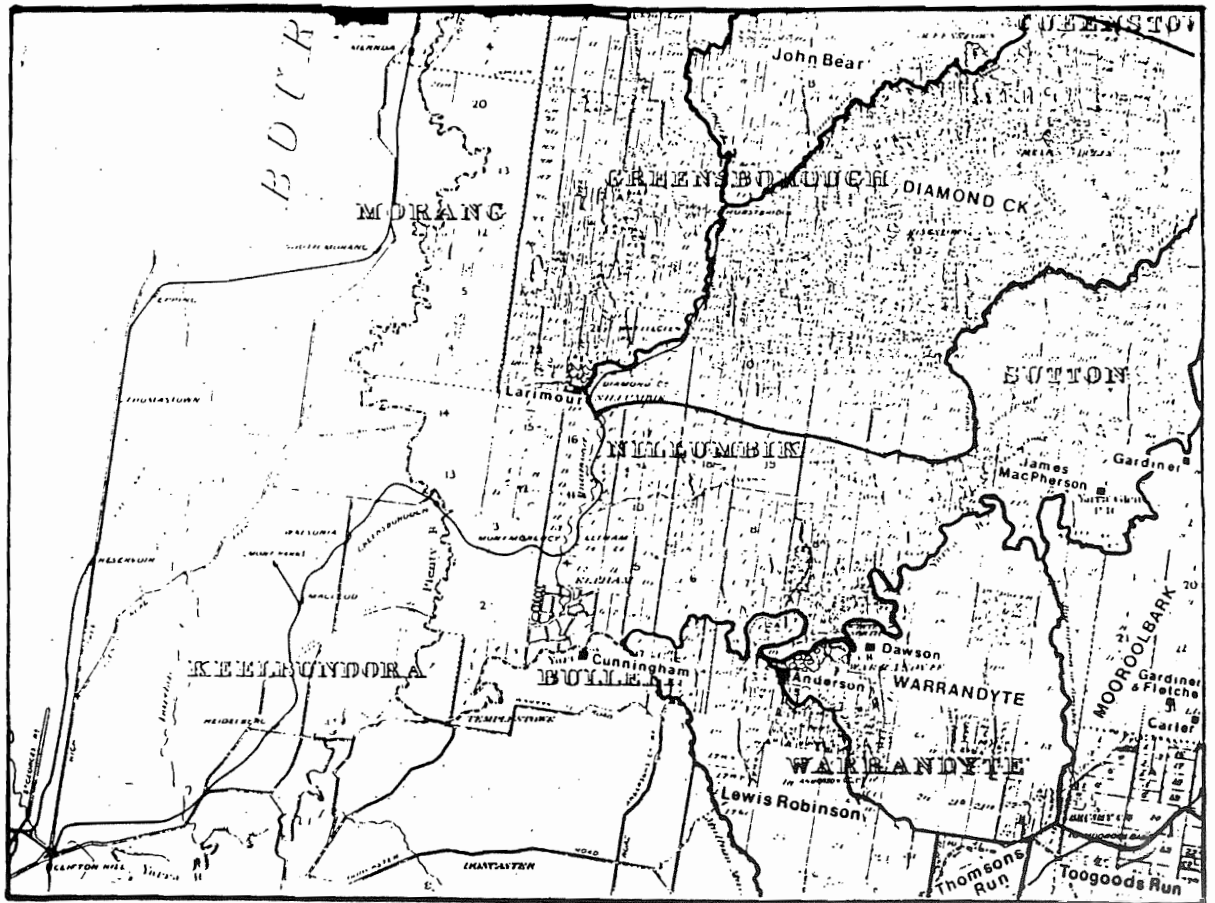
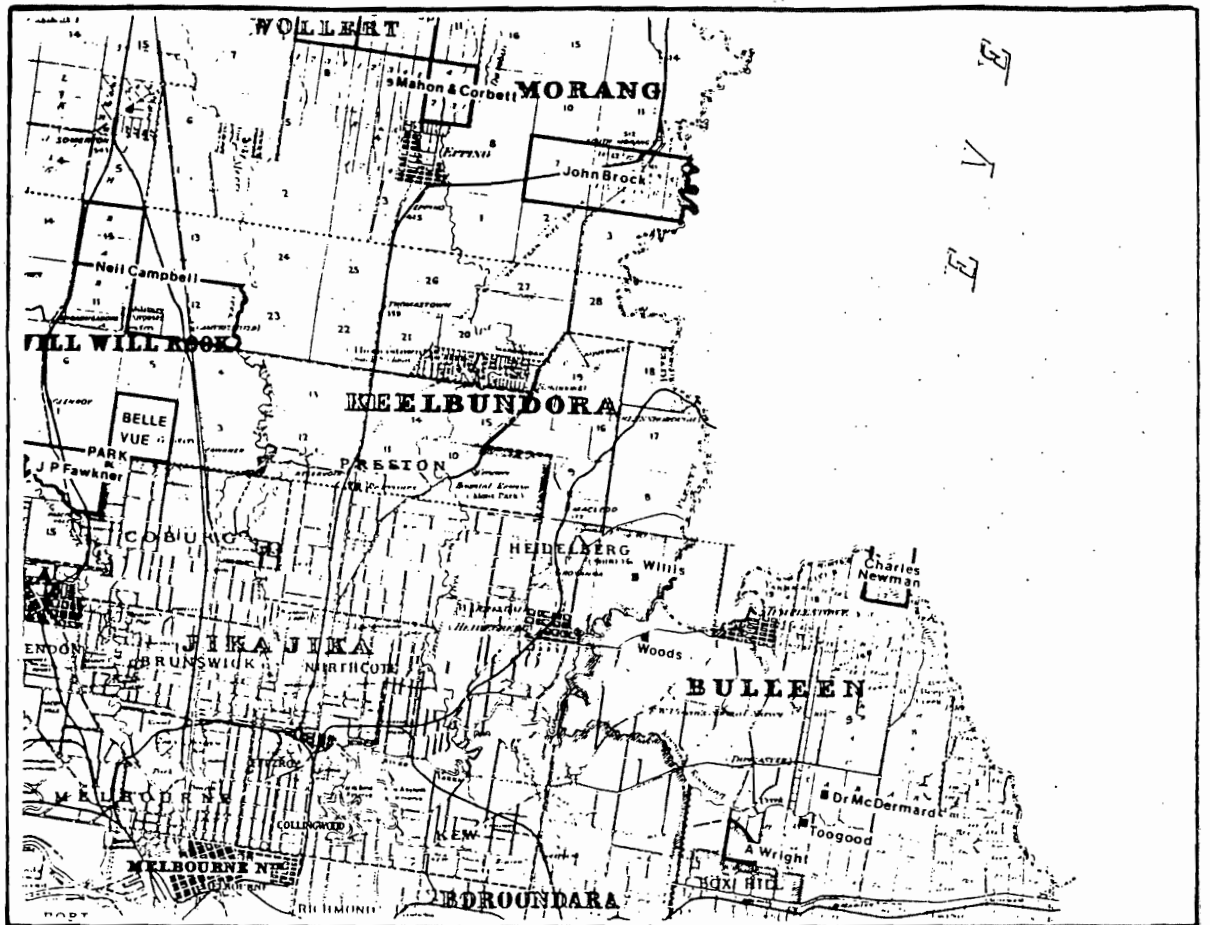


FIGURE 4. PORTION DIVISIONS (SOURCE: SPREADBOROUGH AND ANDERSON 1983)

1851 - the mid 1860s

This period spans the gold rush, a time of great prosperity for the majority of people not only in the Plenty Valley but also Victoria, to the great flood of 1863.

The major effect that the gold rush had on the Plenty Valley and the study area in particular, was its proximity to the Diamond Valley diggings, and the wealth which could be gained from the produce of the Valley. The established estates reaped the immediate benefit of this boom. Wheat and oats were primarily grown in the 1850s, with increasing emphasis on the oats (McBriar 1985:85). Large scale cultivation proved to be economically viable as prices trebled (McBriar 1985:86). Dairying progressed and pastoralism held its own during the boom years.

This period also saw a building growth for tenant farmers and owner farmers, often on the sides of the valley or on the floodplains. Short leases resulted in poor buildings such as huts of bark or mud, without floors or ceilings (McBriar 1985:89).

1851 also saw the great bush fires, and as a result, although it was mainly the northern part of the study area which was effected, there may have been a need for more suitable housing.

1857 saw the end of the golden era, as the economy commenced its decline. Increased food production and improved transport resulted in a fall in food prices.

1858-9 saw the commencement of a drought period. And between 1861 and 1864, a series of bad summers followed by floods, wiped crops out. By 1865, a general movement of the wheat-belt north was recognised throughout the Plenty Valley and Victoria (Weaver 1989:12). This was the turning point in the Plenty Valleys economic development.

Types of archaeological sites which might be present in the study area and present landscape include : bridges, roads, houses and/or agricultural complexes, historic Anglicised vegetation landscapes, and gold rush evidence.

The gold rush evidence might consist of sites associated with mining, utility services or transport services such as Cobb and Co staging posts or coach houses.

It is anticipated that habitation sites such as those of tenant farmers on the floodplains or valley sides, might not be visible on the current landscape.

1865 - 1901

This period commences at the turning point of the Plenty Valley's economic development and closes with Federation and the opening of the direct rail link to Melbourne.

Farmers had doubts about the paying ability of wheat production as a general decline in the quality of pasture land had been acknowledged. The assured demand for dairy products created an alternative income for farmers, along with other pursuits such as pigs, poultry, bee-keeping, wood-cutting and paling splitting (Peel 1974:117).

In 1857, the Yan Yean Reservoir was completed further up the Plenty River. The construction of this reservoir involved the damming of the Plenty River for a period of time, resulting in restricted flow of the river downstream. Some sources (Payne 1975) see this in combination with the movement of the wheatbelt, as a factor in the decline of industries, such as flour mills, which depended upon the water course for power.

During the 1860s and 1870s, deliberate planting of Radiata pine as windbreaks in the east of the study area occurred (McBriar 1985:98).

During the 1890s, the depression saw the closure and abandonment of farms throughout the Plenty Valley. However, the fruit industry had its greatest period of prosperity through the 1890s to the commencement of World War One (Weaver 1989:14).

In 1891, the bridge over the Plenty River at Greensborough which carried the Maroondah Aqueduct pipe with water from Watts River Weir to Melbourne, was completed.

It was also during this period that artists came to the study area, immortalising the landscape which has only partially been retained today. These artists later became known as the Heidelberg School.

Archaeological sites which might survive on the current landscape from this period are : evidence of the dairy industry, for example dairies, cool-rooms, butter factories, milking sheds; property out-buildings which show the change in interest from agriculture to pastoral, pigs, poultry, bee-keeping etc; an increase in building activity in areas where the dairy industry had become established; structures associated with the fruit industry; railway stations and associated buildings, a township design which depicts the growth of the townships situated near the railway line and stations.

Post 1901

This is a very general period for the study area. Growth appears to have been sporadic or lethargic. Suburban development commenced in various parts of the study area, whilst others, away from the railway line appear to have retained their rural character and economy. World War One and the depression of the 1930s occur in this period, and it is from these particular periods for which archaeological sites might have visibility on the landscape.

The need for scarce materials during World War One could have seen the demolition of buildings for their materials. The depression saw the creation of public works around the country by subsistence labour. Also during this period, much of the Plenty Valley remained agricultural and pastoral, and the continuing of these activities or evolution of the industries to the early Twentieth Century could be part of the current landscape.

Urban development along the Plenty River increased rapidly during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Until this time, minor residential and commercial development had occurred around Greensborough, and the remaining river-lands had remained rural.

4.2. European Influence on the Land

From the moment the Plenty River was named by Gellibrand in 1836, squatters were arriving in the Plenty Valley from Whittlesea in the north, to Janefield at the top of the study area and to the confluence of the Plenty and Yarra Rivers (Edwards 1979:10; Richards 1984:1). These squatters grazed sheep on the floodplains and terraces.

In many ways, the squatters did not greatly influence the landscape, nor did they clear much timber on the river flats or hills. Small areas of land were probably cultivated, but the squatting period was too short for much crop growing. The greatest impact on the landscape came from the stock which grazed the land more harshly than the native fauna (McBriar 1985:66).

Pastoralism predominated till the early 1840s (Hicks 1988:41). As the decade progressed, and land was converted to private ownership in Government land sales. By the mid 1840s, all land suitable for agriculture west of the Plenty River was in private ownership. On the east of the river where the land was poorer, the pastoral period lasted longer (Hicks 1988:10,14; Weaver 1989:10). Pastoralists either left the area or adapted to new pursuits such as viticulture (Hicks 1988:41; Weaver 1989:10).

Of the large estates, most of the houses were on hillsides up above the river flats (McBriar 1985:73). Gardens and orchards were started quickly, usually on the floodplains. The estates had an elegant and civilised appearance, compared to their surroundings, which had to be maintained, but also had to earn money. Despite regular flooding on the flats, the most fertile soils such as the river flats were cleared first and ruthlessly. Natives and Eucalypts were left by the river edge where the plough could not reach. On the higher terraces grazing continued, although cultivation did occur (McBriar 1985:74,75).

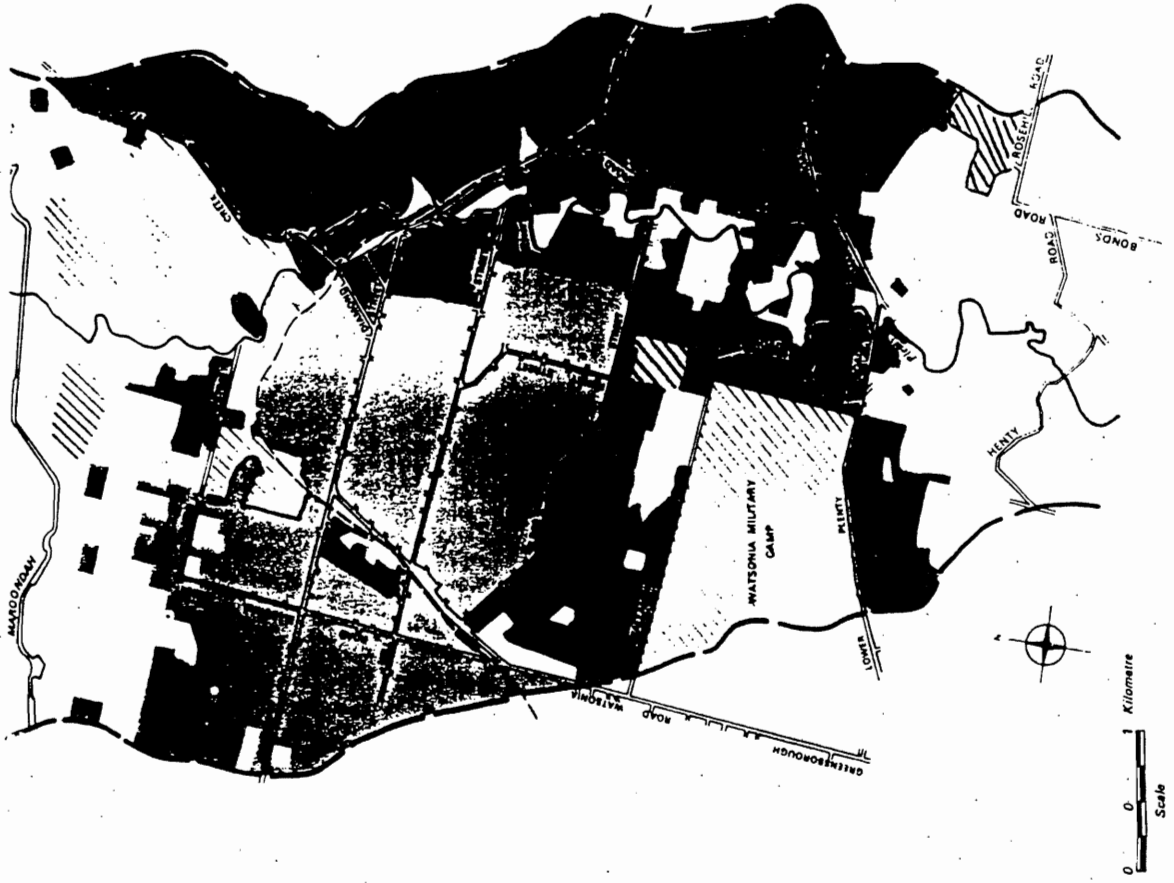
It was not only the prestige estates which changed their surroundings. As the majority of settlers on both sides of the river were English, England was transported with them in various degrees. European crops, plants, fruit trees, styles of houses, gardens and even villages were re-created amidst the 'bush'. For many this time in Australia was not meant to be forever, and these alterations to their landscape were primarily to remind them of home. For many, the time spent in Australia, became a long time, depending on the rate of the fortune building. It is these 'homely' alterations to a wild country that are some of the most visual reflections of the past.

The land boom of the 1850s saw the division of many large properties into smaller farms of approximately 100 acres, resulting in concentrated cultivation. In respect to landscape change, nothing major happened until 1901 when the direct rail link was completed (McBriar 1985:100), and the way was made clear for subdivision and suburbia (McBriar 1985:109).

The riverlands were little affected by the transformations happening around them. Houses seemed to follow the railway line. Much of the riverlands remained grazing land to the end of World War One, especially the Viewbank and Janefield areas within the study area (McBriar 1985:113).

Development on the Eltham side of the Plenty River was slow and even up to 1970s, the area was still rural. Figure 5 represents the amount of development in the study area between 1930s and 1970s.

Changes to the river landscape have been undertaken by the Councils and MMBW since the turn of the century, predominantly during the 1930s and post 1960. Drains, re-alignments of the river course, river bank landscaping, and in-filling of floodplain areas to form recreation facilities, have all occurred to alter the original Plenty River banks and tributaries within the study area.



Partially Developed

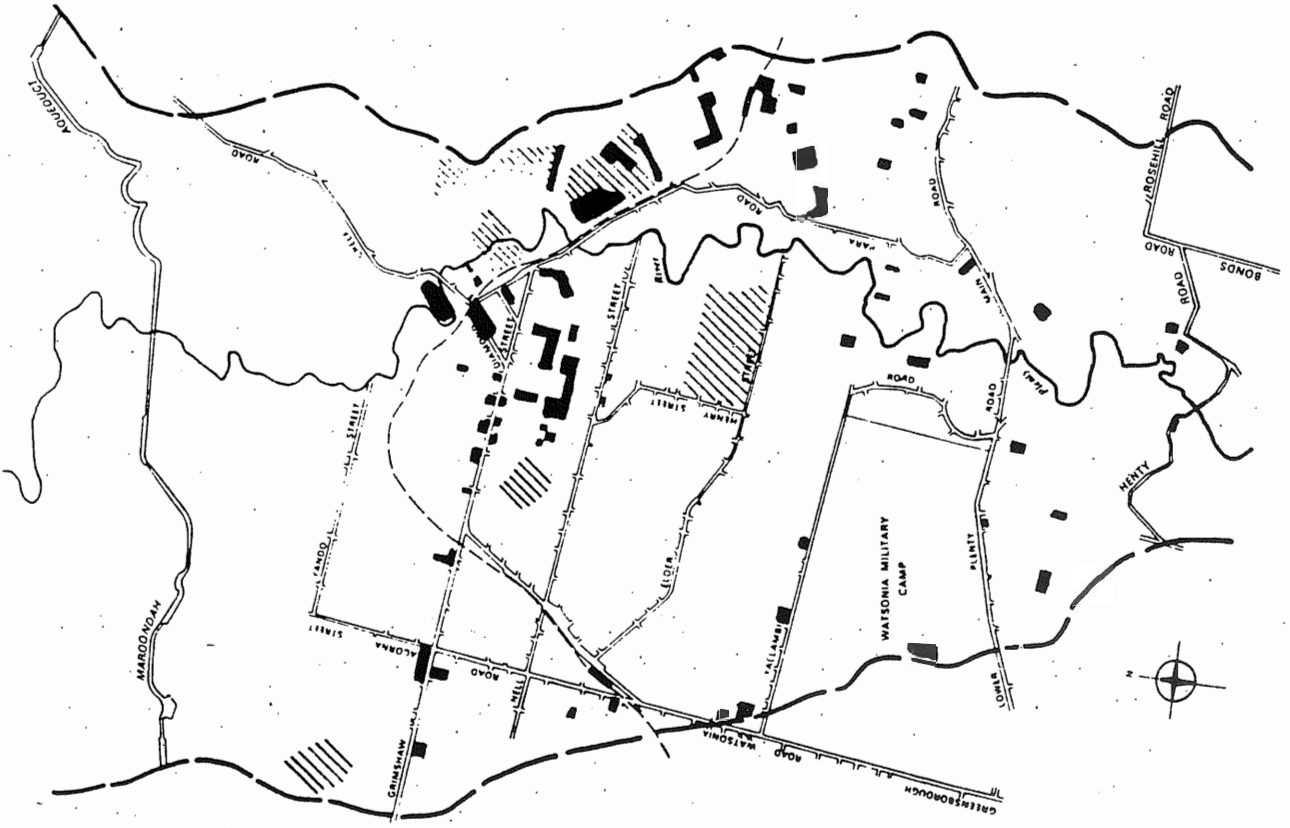


FIGURE 5 DEVELOPMENT OF CAMPUS AREA

5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

5.1. Aboriginal Archaeological Sites and Site Types

Prior to the present project, some archaeological survey work had been conducted within the study area. Witter and Upcher (1977) covered the south-western corner of the study area during their survey of the proposed Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park. Four lithic sites, 20 scarred trees, and one ground stone axe location were recorded during their survey (Witter and Upcher 1977). One site was recorded within the present study area (7922-053), a scarred tree on the Viewbank property. At the confluence of the Plenty and Yarra Rivers on the north-western portion, a stone artefact scatter was recorded in the late 1970s, and again in 1990 (Ellender 1990). This site will be discussed later in this section.

Within 10 kilometres of the study area, seven previous Aboriginal archaeological studies have been undertaken. These studies involved the Yarra River (Presland 1983; Du Cros 1988; Ellender 1990 A & B), the Merri Creek (Hall 1988), the Plenty River (Ellender 1989; Weaver 1989 A, 1990) and one study involved both the Plenty and Yarra Rivers (Witter and Upcher 1977).

Beyond these studies are several which cover the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, Western Port Bay, Port Phillip Bay, The Mornington Peninsula, the Bellarine Peninsula, and various watercourses (for example Presland 1983; Gaughwin 1983; Ellender and Weaver in prep.; Sullivan 1981; Rhoads 1986; Du Cros 1988, 1989).

Scarred Trees

A total of 75 scarred trees have been recorded since 1977, within 10 kilometres of the present study area. These trees were located on floodplains, terraces, basalt plains, valley sides, undulating slopes, hills and saddles, but usually close to a permanent water-course or the original extent of a swamp. The uses of these scars appear to have been containers, shields, roofing slabs (Witter and Upcher 1977), and canoes. The latter use was an infrequently recorded scar type. The species of trees consisted predominantly of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), with Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*), Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) and Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) also recorded (Ellender 1989, 1990).

Ellender (1990:33), noted many trees which contained scars as a result of horses and cattle pulling and chewing the bark for fodder. These scars were usually irregular and 'tatty', some trees bearing several such scars or were ringbarked.

Ellender (1990:33) and Hall (1988:46) both remarked on the possibility of locating early surveyors scars, and

having these misinterpreted as Aboriginal. However, the difference between these and Aboriginal scars is usually fairly easy to distinguish, but not guaranteed. Similarly, the removal of bark from trees by early European settlers for shelter purposes, is equally difficult to identify. (See Appendix 7 for a definition of a scarred tree, and Plates 2 - 6).

Artefact Scatters

A total of 64 stone artefact scatter sites have been recorded within 10 kilometres of the present study area. Further to this, Presland (1983:61) recorded 27 artefact scatter sites in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The majority of these sites were recorded on river terraces, ridges, hills and saddles. A few exceptions were recorded on basalt plains (Ellender 1989) and on a floodplain (Du Cros 1988).

Du Cros (1988) and Ellender (1989,1990) have pointed out the major problem of the visibility on the floodplain landscape, of stone artefact sites. The amount of alluvium which has accumulated even since European settlement, has resulted in the coverage if not obliteration of sites in these areas. The degree of agricultural activity on the floodplains has also contributed to the obliteration of sites, although in some cases these activities have uncovered sites.

Amongst the types of artefacts recorded during these surveys, the majority of artefacts appear to be debitage with around 20% of the recordings being tools (Witter and Upcher 1977; Hall 1988). Presland (1983:66) notes a bias in the recording of some sites. In his survey, the majority of artefacts recorded were tools. He points out that early European settler collection strategies were biased towards the most recognisable artefacts - large artefacts such as grind-stones, pounders, axes, cores, tools. Therefore, these artefacts have now disappeared from the landscape. This bias has been compounded even in recent times by archaeologists collecting from these sites. In the majority of these instances, detailed records are made of the sites prior to collection, and later in analysis. The bias is widely recognised in the archaeological community, and wherever possible, attempts are made to fill in the gaps by studying museum and private collections.

The raw materials recorded within the 10 kilometre radius of the study area are primarily silcrete (fine and coarse grained) and chert. Quartz is often recorded in considerable quantities, followed by quartzite, fossiliferous chert, volcanic rock/basalt and hornfels.

Isolated Artefacts

Approximately 43 isolated stone artefact sites have been recorded within a radius of 10 kilometres of the study area. These artefacts were mainly located in close proximity to watercourses, or where there was ease of access rather than near proximity to a watercourse. Sites were located on ridges, spurs, relatively undisturbed bush, and ploughed land (Presland 1983; Ellender 1989, 1990; Weaver 1989, 1990). The ridges and spurs appear to have been transit routes, kept free of vegetation by firing (Ellender 1989:51). In the Plenty Valley, several isolated artefacts were recorded on the basalt plains - a foraging area for resources (Ellender 1989:51). The majority of isolated artefacts appear to have been fine grain silcrete and quartz (Weaver 1989; Du Cros 1990; Ellender 1990:35-38).

Mound Sites

Three previously recorded mound sites were relocated by Du Cros (1988), on the Yarra flood plains.

One mound has been recorded on the north-western side of the Plenty and Yarra River confluence. It was most recently recorded by Ellender during her Middle Yarra survey (1990). This site (VAS 7922-211) is within the present study area, and was also covered by Witter and Upcher's (1977) study area. This site was first documented in response to notification by Mr Eric Willisee. David Clark (Aboriginal Archaeology Unit of the Victoria Archaeological Survey) found artefacts on the mound in the late 1970s. The site was later assessed by Gary Presland who also found artefacts in an eroding bank. Ellender (1990) responded to a request by the MMBW to look at the area. No artefacts were seen on the mound due to dense vegetation. Two scrape trenches to a depth of one metre were undertaken to the south-west of the mound on the river flat. Nothing was located. David Clark (pers.comm.) has identified the mound as natural.

5.1.1. Implications for the Present Survey

The previous Aboriginal archaeological survey work, indicates a wealth of archaeological sites along the riverine terraces and floodplains. As these are major landscape units for the Lower Plenty River, then it is likely that at least the three main site types could be present.

The terraces and floodplains of the Plenty River Valley have historically been covered in a light woodland of eucalypts. Today remnant stands of eucalypts cover a considerable portion of the study area, primarily in the southern third. The presence of scarred trees has been established from the surveys of Witter and Upcher (1977)

and Ellender (1989,1990), both in the majority of the Plenty Valley, and to the south of the Yarra River. The visibility of scarred trees is not hampered by factors such as those experienced by ground level sites on floodplains or to a large extent by vegetation cover. Therefore, wherever old stands of eucalypts are present in the study area or adjacent areas, scars attesting to bark removal for some function related to Aboriginal economy are likely, especially in areas which have had limited development such as Janefield, Viewbank, and the Golf Clubs.

The presence of additional stone artefact scatters and isolated artefacts are considered a definite possibility, particularly on the terraces and spurs adjacent to the Plenty River. The visibility of these sites could be difficult due to heavy vegetation cover, high degree of landscaping and agriculture on the terrace and floodplain, and high degree of residential and light industrial development from the terraces to the river banks. However, eroded and poorly vegetated areas such as tracks, beneath trees and around dams or water troughs, often reveal archaeological material.

Despite the presence of the mound site at the Plenty/Yarra River confluence (7922-211), the presence and/or visibility of mound sites elsewhere in the study area is considered low. The floodplains landscape unit appears to be the likely location for mound sites. The largest area of floodplains in the study area is the southern third. This area to the east of the river has largely been landscaped in the construction of the Golf Courses. On the west of the river the floodplain is primarily occupied by Banyule Flats Reserve and Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park. Historically this land has contained crops and orchards (McBriar 1985). The river terrace runs in a north-south direction from the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park. Here the floodplain narrows. When high ground was not present, mounds were created over time, and became places where Aboriginal people camped during periods of flood (Coutts, Henderson and Fullagar 1979). In other parts of Victoria, mound sites have been ploughed to possibly a fraction of their former size or height. As areas of high ground are present in the study area, the likely presence of mound sites is remote.

5.2. Historic Archaeological Sites and Site Types.

The only previous Historic archaeological work which has been conducted near the study area is that of the Plenty Valley Corridor (Weaver 1989). The study area for this survey extended from Whittlesea south to the Maroondah Aqueduct over the Plenty River at Janefield. Weavers 1989 survey therefore is the northern border of the present survey. The history of the majority of the Plenty Valley is mirrored in the present study area, and

major themes are also recurring such as: the early settlement of pastoral squatters, small scale agriculturalists and village settlements; the economic development of the area including pastoral, horticultural, agricultural and industrial pursuits such as quarrying; gold; and the Depression (Weaver 1989:6).

Historic archaeological sites were recorded for each of the main periods which have been outline in chapter 4, and for most of the major themes in the development of the area. The Plenty Valley Corridor contained the following site types: flour mills, early roads, sites of early religious services, homesteads and their complexes, housing throughout the periods, quarrying sites both large scale and for domestic use, use of bluestone as walls, gold mining activity sites, utility services for new townships such as butchers, blacksmiths, and post offices, Cobb and Company activity sites, railway stations and embankments.

5.2.1. Implications for the Present Survey.

The main implications for the present survey are that the majority of these site types probably did exist in the study area. When one looks at the history of the Lower Plenty Valley, there are some differences between the Upper and Lower Valley which become clear. These differences are in the initial and lasting influence of the large estates. Their influence lasted much longer in the present study area than in the north. The range of activity sites which the Plenty Road for example generated will not have existed in the study area to such a large extent.

Also, the rate of development was far greater in certain areas of the present study area, than it was for the upper Plenty Valley. The site types which once existed in these developed areas are now no longer as visible on the current landscape.

Therefore, it is anticipated that the range of site types which could be encountered during the archaeological survey of the Lower Plenty River will be narrow, and limited to agricultural, horticultural or pastoral sites from the early settlement until the early Twentieth Century, and habitation sites (huts, houses, homesteads and outbuildings, roads, Anglicised landscapes such as vegetation plantings, fences, fords, bridges).

6. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The archaeological survey was conducted over seven days from November 8 to 20, 1990. The survey was conducted primarily on foot, although certain sections of the study area were covered by vehicle and bicycle.

During the fieldwork period, two half days were spent at the Heidelberg Historical Society Museum looking at their records and maps and speaking to some members regarding the project. Liaison was also conducted with the Managers of Heidelberg and Rosanna Golf Clubs, members of the Golf Clubs, and the general public.

The archaeological survey consisted of walking the majority of the study area. Any areas which provided good visibility of the ground surface such as bicycle tracks, bare areas beneath trees in parkland or properties, cattle tracks, disturbed or eroded ground, were investigated. Also, all fairly old large trees, primarily Eucalypts, dead or alive, were examined for evidence of bark removal by Aboriginal people.

For Historic archaeological sites, the survey team were alert to the presence of brick rubble, old fence lines, gates, deliberate European plantings, depressions in the ground surface, non-natural mounding of the ground surface and early European structures such as bridges. These are part of the range of indications of possible Historic archaeological sites.

Throughout the survey, reference was made to colour aerial photographs, a 1:5000 series of contour maps, and the Melways Street Directory Maps No. 10, 20, 21 and 32 (Metropolitan Transit 1986). The latter proved extremely useful for the majority of fieldwork, and for instant placement of the majority of recorded sites. The colour aerial photographs together with specific maps of the Golf Clubs and contour maps, were used when surveying the Golf Clubs, Viewbank and Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park.

When sites were located, their positions were recorded on the Melways Maps and aerial photographs, and later corroborated with the contour maps.

Photographs were taken of the terrain covered by the survey, the visibility, the archaeological sites, and the survey and recording methods.

Any sites located were given a temporary site name, for example Kalparrin Gardens 1. VAS site numbers were assigned to the sites at the completion of the survey.

7. RESULTS

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

7.1. Introduction

A total of 23 Aboriginal archaeological sites were recorded during the survey (Figure 6, Table 1, Appendix 2). The sites were predominantly scarred trees, with slightly less recordings of isolated artefact sites. The scarred trees were located on the gentle to undulating slopes and floodplain, whereas the isolated artefact sites were located on terrace slopes and river spurs. One stone artefact scatter site was recorded on a river spur. Table 1 is a breakup of the sites recorded during the survey.

<u>SCARRED TREES</u>		<u>ISOLATED ARTEFACTS</u>	
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
Rosanna G. Club 1	7922-206	Whatmough Pk 1	7922-218
Rosanna G. Club 2	7922-207	Whatmough Pk 2	7922-219
Rosanna G. Club 3	7922-208	Kalparrin Gdns 1	7922-220
Rosanna G. Club 4	7922-209	Kalparrin Gdns 2	7922-221
Rosanna G. Club 5	7922-210	Kalparrin Gdns 3	7922-222
Seymour Road 1	7922-228	Kalparrin Gdns 4	7922-223
Seymour Road 2	7922-229	H'Berg G. Club 1	7922-224
Seymour Road 3	7922-230	H'Berg G. Club 2	7922-225
Seymour Road 4	7922-231	Nepean Street 1	7922-226
Viewbank 1	7922-232		
Viewbank 2	7922-053		
Viewbank 3	7922-233		
Viewbank 4	7922-234		

<u>ARTEFACT SCATTER</u>	
Yando Street 1	7922-227

Table 1. Recorded Sites According to Site Types.

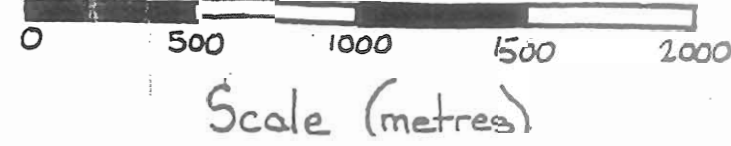
7.2. Scarred Trees

Thirteen scarred trees were recorded during the survey. All sites were recorded within the study area, and one site (7922-053) had been recorded previously (Witter and Upcher 1977). Viewbank 2 (7922-053) was previously recorded as Banyule Road 1. A more detailed recording was undertaken during this survey.

Scarred trees were located in three main areas, the Rosanna Golf Club, both sides of Seymour Road, and the Viewbank property. All sites at the Rosanna Golf Club were recorded on the floodplain, and all the remaining scarred trees were recorded on gentle to undulating slopes. All the trees are Eucalypts. Eight out of the



FIGURE 6. SITE LOCATION MAP



13 trees were recorded as River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) during the survey. The remainder were not confidently speciated by the survey team during the fieldwork. However, River Red Gums have been recorded as the main Eucalypt species occurring along the Plenty River and on the slopes on both sides of the river where the scarred trees were recorded (MMBW 1986).

On the floodplain, the trees were predominantly located within 10 metres of the Plenty River. One tree (792-207) may not be an Aboriginal scar, and in fact the tree might have been planted since the Rosanna Golf Club became established. The range of scar types includes slab, shield, canoe and container scars. The scar on 7922-210, was unidentifiable.

On the gentle to undulating slopes, the distance to the Plenty River ranged from 100 to 300 metres for the Seymour Road sites, and from 300 to 500 metres for the Viewbank sites. The majority of the scars on these trees have been identified as slab removal scars (for example Plates 2, 4 and 6). 7922-229 and two of the scars on 7922-231 have been identified as bark container scars. And one scar on the latter tree might be from a shield removal (Plate 3).

Two trees out of the 13 were recorded with more than one scar. Rosanna Golf Club 3 (7922-208) contained four scars - canoe, shield and containers (Plate 5). Seymour Road 4 (7922-231) contained five scars, but only four of these have been definitely described as Aboriginal (Plate 3).

7.3. Isolated Artefacts

Isolated artefact sites can be a single artefact or up to four artefacts located together or within a known area (for example, 10 metres square) (Appendix 7). Nine isolated artefact sites were recorded during this survey, comprising 14 artefacts. These artefacts (Appendix 3) consist of a core fragment, flakes, a flake scraper, blades, waste flakes, utilised waste flake (Appendix 7). The raw materials consist of silcrete, chert and some quartz. The majority of the artefacts are identifiable as formal tools.

Thirteen out of 14 artefacts had evidence of use wear or retouch. Eleven artefacts had evidence of use wear on at least one edge or length, and a few on more than one edge. Four artefacts had evidence of retouch, and one had evidence of core working. One artefact, a waste flake showed no use.

Only four out of 14 artefacts still retained cortex of between 40% and 80% of the artefact. Therefore the majority of artefacts were beyond the initial flaking stages from cores. Cortex was recorded on two silcrete

and one chert artefact. This tends to suggest that the source of these raw materials were pebbles. Although the study area has an abundance of natural quartz in pebble form, cortex was not recorded on the quartz artefacts.

7.4. Artefact Scatter

An artefact scatter is defined as five or more artefacts within a known area (for example, per 10 metres square) (Appendix 7). One artefact scatter was located during this survey, Yando Street 1 (7922-227) (Appendix 4; Plate 1). The site covers a visible area of about 100 x 50 metres, and is situated on a river spur at the intersection of Yando Street and Kalparrin Ave, Greensborough. The site was located on bare ground between Yando Street and the Plenty River. The initial recording of 28 artefacts was conducted in an area of about 27 x 1.5 metres. Many of the artefacts were partly buried. This became increasingly common as the remainder of the site was located, and several other isolated artefact sites were recorded in the Kalparrin Gardens vicinity. The artefact scatter site continued across the road and up a rise towards the railway line. The area appears disturbed from the road and a pre-school construction.

Amongst recorded artefacts, the following tool types were found: flakes, flaked pieces, waste flakes, flake scrapers, scrapers, fragments, utilised fragments, blades, blade fragments, and core fragments (Appendix 7).

The main raw material was silcrete, with one unidentified raw material, and several where the distinction between silcrete and chert was difficult to determine under field conditions.

Half of the recorded artefacts showed evidence of use wear or retouch and of these, nine artefacts showed evidence of retouch and 13 showed evidence of use wear. The artefacts that were used or retouched include flakes, flaked pieces, fragments, core fragments, a scraper, a flake scraper and a blade fragment. The majority of recorded artefacts are small, less than 20mm long and 15mm wide. Approximately seven artefacts are larger than these dimensions.

7.5. Visibility

Visibility of the ground surface throughout the study area was extremely limited. Visibility was restricted to bicycle tracks, stock tracks, eroded areas beneath trees and some hill slopes, the occasional newly graded land for housing development and fairway landscaping at the Golf Course. It is on these areas that stone artefacts were recorded.

In many areas visibility of the ground surface was zero. The grass was often over 50 centimetres high in paddocks, or thickly cultivated in parklands to form playing surfaces or recreation areas. The visibility of the Plenty River itself was often difficult due to dense vegetation growth to the rivers edge, and the accumulation of flood debris and rubbish.

Scarred trees are usually presumed to be exempt from these problems of visibility. However, at Rosanna Golf Club, the density and height of river verge vegetation made recording, let alone identification of sites, very difficult.

Another problem with the visibility of scarred trees, especially at the Viewbank property, was the amount of stock damage to trees. Many trees were seen with scars which had had severe scarring close to the point of ringbarking. Some scars had elements of Aboriginal bark removal, but were so damaged and altered that determination of the original scar shape was impossible. Therefore only the most identifiable scars were recorded.

7.6. Discussion

Twenty-three Aboriginal archaeological sites consisting of one artefact scatter, nine isolated artefact sites, and 13 scarred trees were recorded during the survey. All of these sites were recorded within the study area.

As the major landscape feature of the study area is the Plenty River, it is not surprising that the majority of sites were recorded in close proximity to the river. Six sites (all site types) were recorded less than 15 metres from the river. Thirteen sites were recorded less than 100 metres from the river, and the remainder are between 150 and 500 metres away. The majority of the latter are scarred trees on the gentle to undulating slopes.

Scarred trees were the main site type recorded in the study area. These trees were located on gentle to undulating slopes and floodplains. Their occurrence in the study area was predicted from the results of surveys in surrounding areas. Scarred trees are usually the most visible Aboriginal archaeological site type on the landscape.

The trees recorded on the floodplain at Rosanna Golf Club were located close to the Plenty River. Early European cultivation practices left tree at the waters edge or in swampy areas. On the gentle to undulating slopes of Viewbank and Seymour Road, where grazing continued much longer than on the floodplains, the presence of these sites is reflected in the land use.

It is probable that all of the scarred trees are River Red Gums. The majority of scars appear to be slab

removal scars, with shield, container and possibly canoe scars represented. Two trees (7922-208,-231) contain four and five scars each. The remaining trees contained one recorded Aboriginal scar each.

Stone artefact sites consist of nine isolated artefact sites and one stone artefact scatter site. Six isolated artefact sites and the artefact scatter site (7922-227) were recorded in the same general area, between Whatmough Park and Kalparrin Gardens. This area appears to be archaeologically sensitive, even though it has seen considerable landscaping of the recreation areas and drain construction within the Gardens during the 1970s (Brian Ward pers.comm.). The recording of these sites is likely to be a reflection of the increased ground surface visibility in this area, and less vegetation cover. The same can be said for the remaining three isolated artefact sites. Nepean Road 1 (7922-226) was recorded on bare ground which was being prepared for housing construction, and Heidelberg Golf Club sites (7922-224,-225) were recorded on graded ground, and bare ground beneath trees.

The main raw material recorded from the stone artefact sites was silcrete. Some of the artefacts contained pebble cortex, however the majority were well beyond the initial flaking stage. Several recorded artefacts were fragments of silcrete.

In the Plenty Valley Corridor, Ellender (1989:49) noted that silcrete was a more frequent raw material further north and west of the Plenty River. Silcrete can be formed by pressure and heat of basalt on siliceous rocks. The Plenty Gorge and its west bank are an obvious location to find this phenomenon. However, no silcrete quarries or outcrops were located during that study. Quarry Hill has been suggested by Ellender as a possible source. Silcrete outcrops have been recorded to the west of Melbourne where similar geological conditions occur. Chert on the other hand, was located in the southern Plenty Gorge and Yarrambat. Chert is associated with sedimentary strata, and occurs as nodules or river pebbles (Ellender 1989:49).

Four isolated artefacts contained cortex, three silcrete and one chert artefact, that is, less than one third of recorded isolated artefacts. The same proportion of artefacts recorded from Yando Street 1 (7922-227) contained cortex. These artefacts were silcrete. A few artefacts were very fine grain and may have been chert, but the majority were medium to coarse grain.

The majority of artefacts were in poor condition. The finest artefacts - flakes and blades, were often broken, therefore bulb of percussion and platforms were missing. Very few formal tools were recognised. A high percentage of debitage, retouch and use wear were recorded.

It is likely that the sites recorded during this survey are an indication of the previous wealth of archaeological sites along this river course and adjacent undulating slopes. The locations of these sites are important to record now, but might not indicate particular camp or purpose sites. The most regularly used sites probably existed on the floodplain, and through the natural processes of flooding and sediment deposition, and European cultivation, these sites are no longer visible.

The likelihood of archaeological sites being present elsewhere in the study area and currently obscured by thick ground cover or understorey vegetation, is high. Low visibility does not imply that there are no archaeological sites in these areas. Sites might become visible through excavation for new developments, landscaping measures, cultivation practices or erosion.

8. RESULTS

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

8.1. Introduction

This section gives the results of Historic archaeological sites recorded during the survey, according to the historical framework described previously. The locations of sites are presented in Figure 6, according to the VAS Historic site numbers. Appendices 5 and 6 Site Gazetteer and Site Description and Recommendations.

8.2. The Early Settlement 1836 - 1851

During the survey, only three sites were recorded which could be placed in this period. These sites are two homesteads and one ford. Although the range of site categories is quite large for this period, the amount of change which has occurred in the Lower Plenty Valley and the temporary nature of the majority of structures has resulted in little remaining to the present day.

Yallambie (H 7922-088)

In 1838 Thomas Wills bought at auction Portion 8 (970 acres) on the Plenty River. During 1839, Portion 8 was subdivided into 12 blocks. William Thomas Elliot, a Westernport Pastoralist, was the principal purchaser. Between 1840 and 1842, John and Robert Bakewell slowly purchased a large proportion of Portion 8. The Bakewells had constructed a prefabricated timber homestead (Howitt 1842; Garden 1972:12/13). The floodplain beneath the Bakewells homestead, is the site recorded as H 7922-088, and lies within the study area.

The flat of four to five acres contained a garden, orchard and vineyard (Garden 1972:55). European plantings were all over the slopes during the Bakewells ownership, and later with Thomas Wragge.

During the archaeological survey, remnants of the orchard were noted at the base of the terrace slope; a deliberately planted oak and pine lined road leading from Tarcoola Drive at the top of the terrace to the flat; an old fence line roughly aligned with the drive; and an old dam to the east of the flat (Plates 8 and 9).

One source stated that a timber mill operated by a water-wheel was built on the river across the wide flat below the homestead. This mill apparently operated prior to the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir (1853-1857). In the 1960s, the foundations of the mill were apparently still visible when the river was low (Heidelberg Heritage Committee 1987). No remains of this mill were noted during the archaeological survey, and the specific

location of the mill site was not stated in the above document.

Of the orchard, one row of fig trees, some walnut trees and a few other species remain. The Heidelberg City Council bulldozed the remainder in the 1980s. A water tower exists at the 'Yallambie' homestead on the terrace. The water it contained was pumped from the river. The pumphouse by the river was burnt by vandals around 1984, and soon afterwards, the gardeners cottage at the foot of the terrace was also burnt (Heidelberg Heritage Committee 1987). These latter structures are not definitely placed in this period.

Viewbank 5 (H 7922-098)

In 1838, R.H. Browne purchased Portion 6 at Heidelberg. In 1839 he sold the eastern allotment to James Williamson, who called it 'Viewbank'. With the depression of the early 1840s, Williamson sold the property to Dr Robert Martin in 1842 (Garden 1972:37; Butler 1985:178). Some sources state that the homestead was already present when Dr Martin purchased the property (Garden 1972:37). However, other sources, some oral, state that Dr Martin built a large single storied brick colonial building with a slate roof. It was surrounded by a garden which was terraced (Heidelberg Historical Society 1977). The house was located on the top of the hill with views of the Plenty and Yarra Rivers. A long avenue of trees extended from the house to the gate at Banyule Road. The grass terraces at the front of the house suggest that the garden was more formal than that of Yallambie 'Plenty Station'. The terraces show the geometric shaping of the Victorian terrace as well as the natural contour of the hill. It has been suggested by McBriar (1985:170) that the garden was possibly enclosed in a picket fence and hedge. The property also contained stables and coach house, and an orange grove by the lagoon, at the Yarra River (Garden 1972:37).

When Dr Martin died in 1874, the house was closed and the garden became overgrown. The house was occupied by a pensioner - caretaker.

During World War One, with the scarcity of wood and building materials in Melbourne, the homestead was sold for removal. Timber beams and lead from the roof were utilised. The walls of the homestead were levelled, and the foundations were left (Heidelberg Historical Society 1977).

Today, the property is under the ownership of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the land is still grasslands, with grazing stock, as it has been since about the 1920s.

The homestead complex covers an area roughly 300 x 150 metres which includes the homestead main building and several outbuildings' foundations, the terraced gardens, the drive at the house and around it signified by a line of oak trees. Substantial sub-surface remains are present, and considerable erosion is occurring to the foundations and terraces from the activity of stock (Plate 16).

Kalparrin Ave 1 - ford (H 7922-099)

Some of the earliest watercourse crossings were stone dykes or fords, made of locally available stone (Jeans 1983:27, in Hall 1988:70). This site is still used as a ford of the Plenty River (Plate 18). It is currently constructed of bluestone and cement, with two drain holes for the river to flow through. The date of this ford is unknown to the author, but may date from the early period of settlement.

8.3. 1851 - 1865.

One site, a road, was recorded for this period. The date for this road has been established from old maps which show the existence of Banyule Road, from which this road leads (McBriar 1985).

Viewbank 4 (H 7922-097)

This site is an early entrance road/drive to the 'Viewbank' homestead (H 7922-098) (Plate 14). The road leads from Banyule Road up to the homestead. The original gateway no longer exists, but the road is visible in the grass and is lined periodically on both sides with Cypress and Eucalypts. The road is visible with a crown in the centre sloping away at the sides to fairly shallow culverts, not unlike the Telford design in appearance. The road does not appear to have been constructed with stone. The road appears to have been constructed after the main house, and after 1851, because it is about this time that Banyule Road was created (McBriar 1985, Historic Maps).

8.4. 1865 - 1901.

Three sites have been placed in this period, two bridges and one road. The two bridges, Old Lower Plenty Road Bridge (H 7922-089) and Janefield 5 (H 7922-091) or the Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge, are confidently placed at 1867 and 1891 respectively. The construction of the road, Old Lower Plenty Road 2 (H 7922-090), has not been specifically dated, but through association this site can be placed in this period.

Some of the earliest bridges were constructed of timber, on stone piers or timber piles. The use of timber in bridges continued until the 1960s. However, from the

1850s, stone or brick arches were used to span watercourses. Later composite materials such as wrought iron were also used as tension members (Jeans 1983:27).

The earliest roads were made out of material locally available such as clay and loam (Jeans 1983:123). Later, when there was a demand for better roads, the Telford method was used. Carefully placed large stones (pitchers) as a base course, covered with a layer of crushed gravel. These roads were formed with a crown and their sides sloping away to culverts at the side (Hall 1988:70; Australian Encyclopaedia Vol. 7:2503; Weaver 1989:22). In Victoria, many of the formed roads were originally of the Macadam type of construction: broken stone with interstices filled with mud derived from the pulverisation of road metal (Australian Encyclopaedia Vol.7:2503). When dry this form of construction was very dusty (Weaver 1989:21). By the 1870s and 1880s, most urban roads has stone kerbs and channelling (Hall 1988:70).

Old Lower Plenty Road 1 (H 7922-089)

This bridge dates from 1867, and forms an early crossing point of the Plenty River. This bridge was constructed of iron trusses, bluestone abutments, and timber beneath bitumen (Plate 10). Tar and bitumen were not widely used until the 1920s (Hall 1988:70), therefore the bridge has had some modifications during its lifetime (1867-1967). The bridge is now disused.

Janefield 5 (Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge) (H 7922-091)

This bridge dates from 1891, and is part of the old Maroondah Aqueduct System which carried water to Melbourne (Preston Reservoir) from the Watts River Reservoir, near Healesville. The bridge is a four span iron lattice girder construction. Up until two years ago the bridge still carried the remnants of the wrought iron aqueduct pipe, which was 53 inches in diameter and 210 feet long (MMBW 1908). The bridge is now disused (Plate 12).

Old Lower Plenty Road 2 (H 7922-090)

This road probably is dated post 1867, or even post 1880. The date for this road is likely to be associated with the homestead 'Bryn Teg' (1880) which forms the core of the current Heidelberg Golf Club Clubhouse (Heidelberg Historical Society File 1984). The remnant of the road is about 25 metres long, width 4.20 metres, and at the apron on Lower Plenty Road 7.70 metres wide. The road has bluestone pitchers on both sides lining the road, with bluestone rubble as the road surface (Plate 11).

8.5. Post 1901.

Five sites are easily placed in this period, a dairying site, a road, a dam, a swimming pool, and a quarry.

Viewbank 2 (H 7922-095)

The silos complex which forms the site is situated on Banyule Road, on the 'Viewbank' property (Plate 13). During the 1920s, Harold Bartram purchased the property and commenced to improve it as a model dairy farm, building a large milking shed and three reinforced concrete silos from about 1930-33. The silos contained fodder, including chaff for 200 cows milked there. The silos were a do-it-yourself concrete construction as popularised in the homecrafts series Concrete and Cement Work (Butler 1985:178). Although the farm sheds have been demolished, the locations of these are still visible as levelled areas of ground with associated brick rubble. This site was part of an early Twentieth Century Dairy Farm.

Viewbank 3 (H 7922-096)

This road dates from the early 1930s (McBriar 1985). It was constructed at the same time as the silos complex, and runs from Banyule Road at the north-western edge of the property, to the east and south of the silos. Width of road is about 5.6 metres. Extent of road greater than 300 metres. The road is visible on early 1930s aerial photographs. The road is cut into the ground surface, although there is no visible road surface. At present, the road is grass covered.

Viewbank 1 (H 7922-094)

This dam is situated on the 'Viewbank' property, on the south side of Martins Lane. The dam is approximately 10 x 4 metres, with a buildup of soil to the north and downslope forming the north retaining wall. On 1956 aerial photographs, this dam is in existence. The integrity of the dam is retained as it still functions as a dam for stock (Plate 17).

Greensborough 1 (H 7922-100)

The swimming pool was constructed in 1937, within the Plenty River, at Greensborough. It was constructed of bluestone and cement, as part of the unemployment relief scheme. The pool was designed so that only minor alterations to the cross section of the watercourse, were

required. The pool is no longer in use, and the structure is essentially in ruins.

Janefield 4 (H 7922-092)

The majority of quarry sites previously recorded in adjacent areas (Hall 1988; Weaver 1989) have been basalt quarries for building and road construction. This quarry at Janefield is a gravel quarry approximately 60 x 60 metres and has a greatest depth of about four metres at the western face. On 1956 aerial photographs, this quarry is in existence. At present it is a pond well covered in water vegetation and bird life (Plate 15).

Two other sites could not confidently be placed in any of the periods, as their associations are not clear. These sites are gate posts (Montmorency Park 1 H 7922-087) (Plate 7), and fence posts (Rosanna Golf Club 1 H 7922-093).

8.6. Visibility

In some ways Historic archaeological sites are also hampered by the same problems of visibility that the Aboriginal archaeological sites have. Dense vegetation by the river prevented observation of the river banks for bridge or ford construction remains. Dense vegetation especially in the southern third of the study area prevented close examination of areas of European tree plantings in some paddocks.

The visibility of many Historic archaeological sites in the study area was initially hampered by their predicted unlikely visibility on the current landscape due to the high degree of residential development along the river terraces. Fence lines, tree lines and European plantings were visible however, the age of some plantings and fence lines were difficult to determine as the watercourse has been a place of vegetation dumping, that is, of garden refuse, for many years.

The majority of sites which were recorded during the survey were recorded due to their obvious visibility on the landscape and loss of their original context. Despite the abundance of European plantings in the study area, and visibility on the landscape, very few have been recorded during this survey. These plantings have been well covered by McBriar (1985) at least for the City of Heidelberg. Those that were recorded fell within the bounds of Historic archaeological sites due to their association with archaeological features.

To concentrate on European plantings as Historic sites within the entire study area, would be a project itself and according to the author, outside the bounds of this project.

8.7. Discussion

A total of fourteen Historic archaeological sites were recorded during the survey. These sites covered the range of periods as described in the Historic Framework. The lack of more sites relating to these periods is most likely a problem of visibility in regards to vegetation cover, development and decay of sites. Aerial photographs of the early 1930s show numerous farm or dwelling sites along the length of the study area. When noted after the survey period, despite the lack of development in some areas, these structures were not obvious on the landscape. These structures might however have left subsurface cultural material which could be exposed at a later date.

9. SIGNIFICANCE

9.1. Introduction

Each of the archaeological sites recorded during this survey has been given a rating of high, medium or low significance (Appendices). Cultural significance means 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations' (The Burra Charter 1981). It is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. Those places which can help give an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which could be of value to future generations are culturally significant (Kerr 1985:25).

The purpose of site significance assessment is to choose which sites should be preserved as a representative sample of the particular site type. However, as development of the Melbourne area becomes even more concentrated, all archaeological sites located in this region become highly significant as the remaining sites visible on the landscape.

All archaeological sites are non-renewable resources, and the information contained in them is irretrievably lost when a site is destroyed through natural or human agency. The preservation of all archaeological sites is a desirable goal for archaeologists, however this is neither economical nor practical.

Historic archaeological sites do not always have a back up resource such as historic documents to tell current and future generations of the sites' existence, purpose, location and associations. Many historic archaeological sites fade from the urban landscape as silently as Aboriginal archaeological sites. Aboriginal archaeological sites are highly significant to the Aboriginal community and the Australian European community at large. For the Aboriginal community these sites are the physical manifestations of their past, their ancestors, their history. For the Australian European community, these sites are an education medium about the people who were here prior to European settlement, and who could exploit the landscape without degrading it.

9.2. Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

9.2.1. Definition of Significance.

High Significance

Where a substantial amount of the site remains intact, where more than one layer of cultural deposit is visible in profile, where the site is a unique example or is a

representative sample of the particular site type, and where the possibility of further research is high.

Medium to High Significance

Where an unknown amount of the site is present but some *in situ* cultural material is visible in profile, where the contents of the site or its location promises gains through further research, and where the site is unique and is part of the only representative sample currently recorded.

Medium

Where the site is typical of a general site type, has some *in situ* cultural material in the form of one layer of deposit, and the site may be badly eroded, or have a diffuse scatter over a large area.

Low

Where the site may be a surface scatter or midden material, where no *in situ* material is visible, and the disturbance to the site indicates that the chance of *in situ* material is also low. Isolated artefacts and very small, disturbed or eroding sites are also considered to be of low significance.

9.2.2. Representativeness

The sites located during this survey are representative of archaeological sites elsewhere in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Plenty River Valley and the Yarra River Valley.

Scarred trees were the main site type which had been previously recorded in the Lower Plenty River area and adjacent Yarra River. No stone artefact sites had previously been recorded in this area however, immediately to the north of the study area in Janefield and the Plenty Gorge, several had been recorded by Ellender (1989).

9.2.3. Research Potential

Site Integrity/ Degree of Preservation

This has been estimated similarly to Historic archaeological sites as good, fair or poor, depending upon the degree of disturbance, damage and alteration of integrity the site has undergone. A site is more significant if it has not been disturbed or partially destroyed (Eslick 1983:13; Weaver 1989:40).

All isolated stone artefact sites and the stone artefact scatter site are located in disturbed/landscaped areas, and therefore the integrity of the sites has been

altered. However, the general location of the sites is probably fairly close to their original locations. The scarred trees on the other hand vary in their preservation and thus integrity. Two scarred trees have fair preservation due to health of the tree and infestation with ants. Four scarred trees have fair-good preservation due to the uncommon or irregular shape and regrowth of the scars. The remaining scarred trees have good preservation due to locality, health of tree and scar shape.

Site Structure

Site structure refers to whether or not a site is stratified (has buried layers of occupation). All stone artefact sites were located as surface occurrences of artefacts. Yando Street 1 (7922-227), might have depth of cultural deposit as a result of the disturbance to the site and the surface occurrences of artefacts being partly buried. No profiles were visible during the survey.

Site Contents

This aspect of significance deals with the archaeological material found at the site. In terms of density of artefacts at a site, Yando Street 1 (7922-227) is the most significant of the stone artefact sites, as it is the only artefact site. Kalparrin Gardens 3 (7922-222) is significant amongst the isolated artefact sites for its location, numbers of artefacts and having silcrete and chert as the raw materials. Kalparrin Gardens 1 (7922-220) also contained silcrete and chert artefacts. Kalparrin Gardens 4 (7922-223) was the only site to contain chert and quartz artefacts.

In terms of the scarred trees, Rosanna Golf Club 3 (7922-208) is the most significant site as it contains four definite scars, one of which appears to be a canoe scar. Seymour Road 4 (7922-231) has five scars, one of which is unidentified and has questionable origin, and is also very significant. The remaining trees have one recorded scar each, consisting of slab, shield and container scars.

9.2.4. Social Significance

Social significance can be gauged according to associational links (Kerr 1985:10), educational importance and local community interest, or importance to a particular sub-group.

An associational link is the connection between a site and a person or event. There may not be any surviving physical evidence of the association, although the link is recorded in either historical sources or passed on through oral tradition. None of the sites recorded

during this survey have a sourced association with an event or person. The simple association of these sites with the Aboriginal people who inhabited this area, and their importance as tangible links with these people, make them highly significant.

Educational importance involves the possibility of using a site as an educational tool or forum. The scientific significance, the degree of access to the site, the proximity to other sites and to populations, are all factors which assess the educational importance (Kerr 1985). The majority of Aboriginal archaeological sites could be used for public education, however few sites benefit from this exposure. The preservation of most Aboriginal archaeological sites commences with their anonymity. The most significant scarred trees (7922-208,-231) are in a private Golf Club, and private property respectively, and do not lend themselves to large scale public interpretation.

9.2.5. Group Significance

Many sites recorded during the survey were of medium or low significance as individual sites. However, as part of a group of sites, the collective became highly significant. This occurred when the majority of isolated stone artefact sites were joined geographically with Yando Street 1 (7922-227), the area of Kalparrin Gardens and Whatmough Park became highly significant.

Also, in terms of scarred trees, these cannot be grouped any other way than geographically, in the lower third of the study area. Their distribution across the landscape is a result of the European changes to the landscape. It is possible that scarred trees covered the whole valley prior to settlement in an open woodland/grassland landscape, and these are the survivors.

9.2.6. Summary

All archaeological sites are significant, but it depends upon the representativeness of the sites and the amount of research potential that a site has, which determines the degree of significance. According to the definition of significance in section 9.2.1., the following rates of significance have been determined:

HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

Yando Street 1	7922-227	Rosanna G.Club 3	7922-208
Seymour Road 4	7922-231		

MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE

Rosanna G.Club 4	7922-209	Rosanna G.Club 5	7922-210
Seymour Road 1	7922-228	Seymour Road 2	7922-229
Seymour Road 3	7922-230	Viewbank 1	7922-232
Viewbank 2	7922-053	Viewbank 3	7922-233
Viewbank 4	7922-234		

MEDIUM TO LOW SIGNIFICANCE

Rosanna G.Club 1 7922-206

LOW SIGNIFICANCE

Whatmough Pk. 1	7922-218	Whatmough Pk. 2	7922-219
Kalparrin Gdn.1	7922-220	Kalparrin Gdn.2	7922-221
Kalparrin Gdn.3	7922-222	Kalparrin Gdn.4	7922-223
Heidelberg G.C.1	7922-224	Heidelberg G.C.2	7922-225
Nepean Street 1	7922-226	Rosanna G.Club 2	7922-207

9.3. Historic Archaeological Sites

9.3.1. Definition of Significance

High Significance

A site which is rare or under-represented, has associations with an important person, early industry, technology or religious practices, the extraction of raw material, has research potential, the integrity is intact and/or is well preserved, is considered to be of high significance.

Medium

A site where the above criteria for high significance are suggested or visible, and are undated or unrecorded, where the site is a common type, research potential is unknown and the integrity has been diminished, is considered to be of medium significance.

Low

A site which is poorly preserved, integrity has been altered irrevocably, and the site presents little or no research potential is considered to be of low significance.

9.3.2. Representativeness

The sites located during this survey are representative of Historic archaeological sites recorded in the Plenty Valley Corridor, and probably located elsewhere in Victoria. Sites were recorded for each of the main periods of the historical background, however the range was minimal. Domestic, agricultural, pastoral, transport, quarry, recreation and water resource sites were located in the study area, and the Plenty Valley Corridor, therefore these sites are representative of the site types which are present and were predicted for this area.

9.3.3. Research Potential

Site Integrity/ Degree of Preservation

Eslick (1983:14) has stated three degrees of preservation rating for historic sites in the Portland area: good, moderate/fair or poor.

Good - the structure still exists or its remains are undisturbed.

Mod/fair - some remains are visible or can be expected.

Poor - there is no evidence of any remains and the nature of later activity on the site suggests none can reasonably be expected.

In many cases, site integrity and the degree of preservation estimates did not co-incide for sites, resulting in the condition estimated as fair or good, and the integrity as disturbed. Also, in many cases the recorded site was only a fraction of the original site, and it is this fraction which was estimated for preservation. It is then the context of the site which is estimated for site integrity. Seven sites were estimated as having fair or good integrity and preservation.

9.3.4. Site Structure

Site structure as described in the previous section (9.2.) refers to whether or not a site is stratified (has buried layers of occupation). The most significant site in terms of site structure is Viewbank 5 (H 7922-098), the foundations of the 'Viewbank' homestead and complex. Several other sites have the potential for site stratification (H 7922-087,-088,-095,-096,-097), based on their locations, surface appearance and associations.

9.3.5. Site Contents

This aspect of significance deals with the archaeological material found at the site. Two sites were recorded during the survey which had sites contents: Viewbank 5 and 2 (H 7922-098,-095). Viewbank 5 (H 7922-098) had surface occurrences of bricks, sandstone, lead, slate, cement, glass, ceramics etc. Viewbank 2 (H 7922-095) had surface occurrences of brick. The remaining sites are extant and no surface occurrences of associated sites or structures were visible.

In terms of raw materials, two sites (H 7922-087,-093) contained timber and metal-iron. These sites are gate and fence posts. Three sites are composed of organic material (H 7922-088,-096,-097). These sites are homestead features and roads lined with trees. Two sites

were mainly constructed through excavation (H 7922-092,-094), and comprise soil and stone. The bridges (H 7922-089,-091) were constructed of bluestone and iron. One road (H 7922-090) was constructed of bluestone, and the ford (H 7922-099) and swimming pool (H 7922-100), were constructed of bluestone and cement.

9.3.6. Social Significance

Several sites located during this survey have historical associations through historical sources or through oral tradition. The 'Yallambie' homestead features (H 7922-088) are associated with the 'Yallambie' homestead which lies just outside the study area. Historical and oral sources can describe this site. Old Lower Plenty Road bridge (H 7922-089) is historically sourced and dated to 1867, the first crossing of the Plenty River in this area. The Maroondah aqueduct bridge crossing (H 7922-091) dated 1891, formed part of the water resources for Melbourne. Roads (H 7922-096,-097) have associational links with the silos complex (H 7922-095) and the 'Viewbank' homestead (H 7922-098) respectively. And the Greensborough Swimming Pool (Greensborough 1, H 7922-100), is significant to the Greensborough area as an historic recreation site, and visible reminder of the unemployment schemes of the 1930s.

Educational importance involves the possibility of using a site as an educational tool or forum. Three isolated sites would work well as educational sources in the form of information boards. These sites (H 7922-088,-089,-091) are, or will be on the bike track along the Plenty River. Public interpretation boards would greatly assist this link with the past, transferring it to the present and future. Also, the upgrading, and bringing back to use, of the two bridge sites (H 7922-089,-091) would be of benefit to the education of the general public, the majority of whom probably did not know the history of these disused sites.

Viewbank 2 and 5 (H 7922-095,-098), are part of the proposed Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park. Development of this area for public access, for example bike tracks, might pass these sites. As points of interest in the park, public interpretation of these sites would be required.

9.3.7. Group Significance

Many sites recorded during the survey were of medium or low significance as individual sites. However, as part of a group of sites joined either by participation in a particular industry or an event in time, the collective became highly significant. As a group of sites, the Viewbank sites are collectively highly significant. There are sites ranging from the 1840s (H 7922-098), early 1850s (H 7922-097), through to the 1920s and 1930s

(H 7922-095,-096), showing two stages in the development/use of the property over time. Archaeological evidence might be present to attest to other activities around the property.

9.3.8. Summary

The key criteria in rating the significance of a site are the sites' representativeness, uniqueness, amount of research potential, and degree of social significance. All archaeological sites are significant, but not all sites are worthy of preservation. Therefore, according to the definition of significance as stated in section 9.3.1., the following rates of significance have been estimated:

HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

Old Lw.Plenty Rd 1	H 7922-089	Janefield 5	H 7922-091
Viewbank 5	H 7922-098		

MEDIUM TO HIGH SIGNIFICANCE

Yallambie	H 7922-088
Kalparrin Av 1	H 7922-099
Greensborough 1	H 7922-100

MEDIUM SIGNIFICANCE

Montmorency Pk 1	H 7922-087	Viewbank 2	H 7922-095
Old Lw.Plenty Rd 2	H 7922-090	Viewbank 3	H 7922-096
Viewbank 4	H 7922-097		

LOW SIGNIFICANCE

Janefield 4	H 7922-092	Viewbank 1	H 7922-094
Rosanna G.Club 1	H 7922-093		

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of this investigation, the following recommendations are made:

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1. That sites 7922-224,-225,-226, which are isolated artefact sites, are of low scientific interest. Artefacts of this type are found elsewhere in the Plenty River Valley, and Melbourne Metropolitan Area. As these sites have been recorded in already disturbed and landscaped areas, there is no archaeological reason why these sites should not be disturbed if the need should arise.
2. It is recommended that Yando Street 1 (7922-227) is not further disturbed through any landscaping to the area. This might be achieved through careful top-soil placement and revegetation of the area by the Diamond Valley Shire Council.
(Note: That the Victoria Archaeological Survey be notified by the Diamond Valley Shire Council prior to any works at the site).
3. That sites 7922-218,-219,-220,-221,-222,-223, and -227, be retained due to their high group significance.
If this does not prove practical due to the nature of the site type and their exposed locations, then it is recommended that:
(A) the stone artefacts be collected by an Archaeologist employed by either the Board of Works or the Diamond Valley Shire Council.
(B) the Diamond Valley Shire Council revegetate the locations of the sites to prevent further erosion.
4. That all trees, in particular old eucalypts, be retained in all Board of Works land, and land on which changes have been planned.
5. That the Victoria Archaeological Survey be the responsible authority in notifying the Rosanna Golf Club regarding the archaeological sites located on their land, and that all trees be retained wherever possible. It is also recommended that a map showing the locations of the trees be sent to the Manager, for reference.
6. That more detailed recording be undertaken by the Victoria Archaeological Survey on sites 7922-208, and -231 at the Rosanna Golf Club, as access to these sites was difficult during the survey.
7. That any disturbance to Aboriginal archaeological sites be first approved by the Wurundjeri Tribe Land

Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc., and the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

(Note: That all Aboriginal Sites in Victoria are protected by the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act (1972), and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (1984)).

8. That under Section 21 U(4) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act (1984), those who intend to disturb an Aboriginal place are required to obtain the written consent of the relevant local Aboriginal community, in this case the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc. If the Aboriginal community does not respond within 30 days, under Section 21 U(5), an application may be made by the 'Developer', in this case Board of Works or respective Council, to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Conditions of approval might be placed on the sites and the Developer by the Aboriginal community or the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. These conditions might include the collection of artefacts from sites for which approval to disturb has been granted.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

9. That extensive Historical research and archaeological examination and assessment of Viewbank 5 (H 7922-098) is required.
10. That if development of the Viewbank property for public use as part of the Yarra Valley Metropolitan Park is planned, for example with a bicycle track along the Plenty River terrace, then interpretation of the 'Viewbank' historic archaeological features is required. This interpretation could take the form of information boards, or during the summer periods, a small scale excavation and recording program could be established, with some advertising to bring visitors to the Park.
11. Further to Recommendation 8, it is recommended that further research be undertaken on the Silos complex (H 7922-095), culminating in public interpretation at the site.
12. That the Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge (Janefield 5 H 7922-091) and the Old Lower Plenty Road Bridge (H 7922-089) be upgraded by the Board of Works and the City of Heidelberg respectively, and converted for use as public walkways/bicycle bridges for use by the public.
13. That the above sites have information boards located at the sites for public interpretation and

education. These boards should have information on the site and its role in the history of the Lower Plenty River Valley.

14. That further investigation to determine age and associations of the following sites be undertaken : Montmorency Park 1 (H 7922-087), Old Lower Plenty Road 2 (H 7922-090), and Viewbank 4 (H 7922-097).
15. That sites H 7922-092,-094, be left alone, continuing the respective functions that these sites presently hold.
16. That Greensborough 1 (H 7922-100) be re-defined in terms of its architectural features, by the Board of Works, and have public interpretation sign at the site.
17. That further research be undertaken on the use of the Yallambie Flat, in conjunction with a history of the homestead.
18. That non-native trees and landscape designs of the Lower Plenty River which are of cultural significance and landscape value for the heritage of the Lower Plenty River, be mapped and retained through incorporation into development areas. This could be achieved through incorporation in a schedule accompanying heritage controls.
19. That the work of McBriar (1985) in regards European plantings and aerial photograph farm and habitation sites in the Lower Plenty River area be continued, and the areas examined for archaeological remains.
20. That the European history of the Public open space along the Lower Plenty River be undertaken as a resource document for the Board of Works.
21. That any disturbance to Historic archaeological sites must first be approved by the Victoria Archaeological Survey.

(Note: That all archaeological sites are protected by the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act (1972)*).

GENERAL

22. That the information and recommendations supplied in this report be transmitted by the Victoria Archaeological Survey, to the City of Heidelberg Council, Shire of Diamond Valley, Shire of Eltham and Shire of Whittlesea.

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APPENDIX 1.

PROJECT BRIEF LOWER PLENTY RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1. BACKGROUND

The Board of Works is preparing a Concept Plan for the Lower Plenty River

2. STUDY AREA

The study area is the Lower Plenty River open space reserve from Greensborough to the junction with the Yarra (see attached map).

3. OBJECTIVES

- a) To locate, document and interpret the Aboriginal and historical archaeology of the study area.
- b) To assess the significance of the archaeological sites.
- c) To identify areas of high archaeological potential within the study area.
- d) To assess the implications that the archaeology of the study area may have for development in that area and to provide recommendations for the future management and interpretation of identified sites.
- e) To consult with Aboriginal people with interest in the study area in order to obtain their views regarding the cultural heritage of the area.
- f) To make recommendations for the mitigation of impact on archaeological sites and, where this is not possible, procedures to be followed to obtain necessary permits.
- g) To collate and restate previous research within a unified framework.

4. TASKS

- a) Consult with appropriate Aboriginal communities about the project.
- b) Provide the Board Of Works with regular briefings throughout the duration of the project.
- c) Consult with relevant private and public sector organisations and/or individuals involved in land planning and management in the study area.
- d) Collate existing information on the study area.
- e) Devise a survey strategy for the study area.
- f) Carry out the above strategy in order to document the Aboriginal and historical archaeology of the study area to a level sufficient to enable significance assessments.
- g) Identify any development proposals and their potential impact on sites in the area.
- h) Determine legal, planning and management implications for any development proposals and their impact on the cultural heritage of the area.
- i) Prepare a report describing the commission of the above tasks.

5. DOCUMENTATION

The project officer will submit the following documentation to the Victoria Archaeological Survey:

- a) A *form D* prior to commencing the survey.
- b) VAS site record cards for all archaeological sites located.
- c) Copies of other relevant documents including field notes, photograph log books, plans, aerial photographs and maps.
- d) A Final Report (see item 6).

6. FINAL REPORT

The Final Report must conform to the VAS Guidelines for the Production of Survey Reports.

The Final Report shall include, *inter alia*, in an integrated manner the following information for each site

- site description and location
- site significance with an explanation for level of significance
- management, interpretive and planning recommendations for that site.

Note that all figures, tables and references to sites recorded during the project must show VAS Site Register numbers, NOT field designations. VAS Site Register numbers will be allocated by the VAS Site Registrar on receipt of completed VAS site record cards and associated documentation.

7. RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

- a) The Archaeologist must not damage or interfere with archaeological sites beyond the requirements of the survey.
- b) No excavations, augering or other forms of sub-surface sampling are to be carried out during the survey unless all appropriate permits have been obtained
- c) The Archaeologist will supervise any field assistants assigned to the project.

8. TIMING AND REPORTING

- a) All site record cards, photographs and associated documentation must be submitted to the VAS Site Registrar by the end of the project.
- b) A draft Final Report must be submitted to the Project Manager 3 days before the finishing date of the project.
- c) The Final Report and all additional documentation shall be submitted to the Project Manager by the finishing date.

APPENDIX 2 Aboriginal Archaeological Sites Gazetteer

SITE NAME	SITE NO.	CO-ORDINATES	SITE TYPE	LANDSCAPE	DIST. TO WATER	RAW MATERIAL	SITE PRESERVATION	SIGNIFICANCE	COMMENTS
Whatmough Park 1	7922-218	E 3/32/850 N 58/25/600	I.A.	Floodplain	10m	Silcrete	Poor	Low	Located on foot track to Plenty R., on top (descend) edge of floodplain to river bank.
Whatmough Park 2	7922-219	E 3/32/700 N 58/25/550	I.A.	Terrace	60m	Silcrete	Poor	Low	Located in recreation area, small hill, beneath large spreading pine, behind bld. Area disturbed.
Kalparrin Gardens 1	7922-220	E 3/32/480 N 58/25/700	I.A.	Slope	20m	Silcrete Chert	Poor	Low	Located on Plenty R. side Yando Drive c. 10m south of storm water drain. Eroded ground surface.
Kalparrin Gardens 2	7922-221	E 3/32/430 N 58/25/720	I.A.	Floodplain	40m	Silcrete	Poor	Low	Located near entrance to gardens and tennis court. Area likely disturbed.
Kalparrin Gardens 3	7922-222	E 3/32/460 N 58/25/790	I.A.	River spur	20m	Silcrete Chert	Poor	Low	Near crest of river spur. Located on bare ground, may be redeposited/disturbed.
Kalparrin Gardens 4	7922-223	E 3/32/040 N 58/25/760	I.A.	Slope	400m	Chert Quartz	Poor	Low	Located 10m from Pinehills Dr. Bare strip land near carpark. Likely disturbed. Yando St. Drain now in old Plenty R. tributary.
Heidelberg Golf Club 1	7922-224	E 3/33/980 N 58/22/300	I.A.	Undulating Slope	800-900m	Quartz	Poor	Low	Located NE edge Golf Course nth end 12th Fairway, dirt track.
Heidelberg Golf Club 2	7922-225	E 3/33/820 N 58/22/120	I.A.	Undulating Slope	600-800m	Chert	Poor	Low	Located E of new construct. bunker. Land to SE graded, New surface fairway (10?).
Nepean St.1	7922-226	E 3/33/370 N 58/24/070	I.A.	River Slope	50m	Silcrete	Poor	Low	Located disturbed ground. Area for new houses.
Yando St.1	7922-227	E 3/32/550 N 58/25/650	A.S.	River Spur	15m	Silcrete Chert	Poor	High	Close to river, ford and public recreation area. Land disturbed, landscaped. Artefacts partly buried. Located bare ground.
Rosanna Golf Club 1	7922-206	E 3/32/735 N 58/20/775	S.T.	Floodplain River Bank	<5m	River Red Gum	Fair	Med-Low	Located top edge, eroding river bank. Some of scar eroded. Ants at scar base.
Rosanna Golf Club 2	7922-207	E 3/32/500 N 58/20/470	S.T.	Floodplain	50m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Poor	Low	Located in tree line btwn two fairways. Possibly not Aboriginal although perfect scar shape (shield).

Rosanna Golf Club 3	7922-208	E 3/32/450 N 58/20/325	S.T.	Floodplain	<10m	River Red Gum	Fair-Good	High	Situated bend of river, Surrounded dense black- berries. Tree generally good health, although upper tree hollow btwn scars. Access not poss. rec.scars.
Rosanna Golf Club 4	7922-209	E 3/32/530 N 58/20/320	S.T.	Floodplain River Bank	<3m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Good	Med	Located edge river bank behind Tee 12. Thick black- berries on bank, access not possible record scar.
Rosanna Golf Club 5	7922-210	E 3/32/550 N 58/20/280	S.T.	Floodplain River Bank	<10m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Good	Med	Located opp. side river to 7922-209. Beside steep bank bank to river. Artificial lake near tree. Regrowth irregular.
Seymour Road 1	7922-228	E 3/32/835 N 58/21/650	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	300m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Good	Med	Located Viewbank property near Seymour Rd, near crest of hill.
Seymour Road 2.	7922-229	E 3/32/850 N 58/21/700	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	260m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Good	Med	Located Plenty R. side of Seymour Rd. inside property fence, top of eucalypt plain to river.
Seymour Road 3	7922-230	E 3/32/850 N 58/21/700	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	150m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Fair-Good	Med	Located River side Seymour Rd, btwn rd and fence line. Irregular scar and regrowth
Seymour Road 4	7922-231	E 3/32/950 N 58/21/475	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	100m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Good	High	Located private property, river side Seymour Rd. Five scars.
Viewbank 1	7922-232	E 3/32/370 N 58/21/025	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	300m	Unidentif. Eucalypt	Fair-Good	Med	Located nth aspect crest of hill. 1 clear scar, 1 almost closed, 1 poss. stock scar.
Viewbank 2	7922-053	E 3/31/950 N 58/20/570	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	500m	River Red Gum	Fair	Med	Located sth of Banyule Rd, nth of property track, NW property paddock.
Viewbank 3	7922-233	E 3/31/950 N 58/20/560	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	500m	River Red Gum	Fair-Good	Med	Located sth side Banyule Rd in east. clump trees to sth of property track. Scar symmetrical but uncommon.
Viewbank 4	7922-234	E 3/31/800 N 58/20/500	S.T.	Gentle to undulating slope	500m	River Red Gum	Good	Med	Located along NW fence line sth side Banyule Rd. Scar irregular shape & regrowth.

APPENDIX 3 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, RECORDED DATA.

SITE NAME	SITE NO.	NO. AND TYPE OF ARTEFACTS	RAW MATERIAL	RETOUCH	USE WEAR	CORTEX	BULB OF PERCUSSION	PLATFORM	SIZE (MM)	COMMENTS
Whatnough Park 1	7922-218	1 flake	Silcrete	yes	2 edges	50%	yes	yes	25x14x6	Fine grain grey silcrete fine silica grains, base broken.
Whatnough Park 2	7922-219	1 waste flake (utilised)	Silcrete	-	1 edge	-	-	-	30x22x10	Dk grey coarse grain.
Kalparrin Gardens 1	7922-220	1 blade	Silcrete	1 edge	both edges	-	-	-	13x9x5	Grey/yellow fine grain, base broken.
		1 waste flake	Chert	-	-	-	?	yes	20x12x3	Pale grey fine grain.
Kalparrin Gardens 2	7922-221	1 flake	Silcrete	-	1 edge	40%	yes	yes	35x30x11	Rust red/brn & dk grey, fine grain, broken, concave, silica grains.
Kalparrin Gardens 3	7922-222	1 core frag.	Chert	core preparation		80%	yes	-	50x40x22	V. fine grain, grey & dk grey. Localised core preparation-20%.
		1 flake	Silcrete	-	1 edge	-	yes	yes	18x12x4	Yellow/grey/dk grey fine grain. Blade like, half backed edge, broken base
		1 flaked piece (utilised)	Silcrete	1 edge	1 edge	-	-	-	16x12x4	Yellow/grey/dk grey, v. fine grain, base broken.
		1 waste flake	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	-	18x16x7	Yellow/grey/dk grey, v. fine grain.
Kalparrin Gardens 4	7922-223	1 flake	Chert	-	1 edge	-	yes	yes	22x20x8	Pale grey/red streaks, v. fine grain. Irregular shape. Maybe remnant core
		1 flake	Quartz	-	1.5 edges	-	?	?	28x17x11	Indistinguishable bulb & platform.
Heidelberg Golf Club 1	7922-224	1 flake	Quartz	-	1 edge	-	?	-	22x15x9	Appears to be flake, bulb possible, mandarin segment shape, white quartz.
Heidelberg Golf Club 2	7922-225	1 blade	Chert	both sides	both sides	-	?	yes	16x17x5	Pale grey/fine grain, bulb not obvious, base broken.
Nepean St 1	7922-226	1 flake scraper	Silcrete	1 edge	1 edge	45%	?	yes	55x38x10	Med grey/fine grain/one large silica grain. Struck from core pebble or vein. Evidence of grinding to smooth oval edge abutting cortex, subsequent flaking for working edge & 1 blade removal scar from bulb.

SCARRED TREES

SITE NAME	SITE NO.	SPECIES	NO. OF SCARS	TYPE OF SCAR	DIMENSIONS (cm)			ORIENTATION	COMMENTS
					Length	Breadth	Girth		
Rosanna Golf Club 1	7922-206	River Red Gum	1	Slab	216	32	286	north-west	Ants burrowing at base of scar

Rosanna Golf Club 2	7922-207	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Shield	130	10	236	east	Healthy tree, scar in poor condition.
Rosanna Golf Club 3	7922-208	River Red Gum	4: 1	Canoe	-	-	-	north-east	Tree hollow between upp. scars (canoe and shield). Container scars good condition Need clear tree base to record
			1	Shield	-	-	-	south-west	
			2	Containers	-	-	-	west north-east	
Rosanna Golf Club 4	7922-209	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Shield/ Container	c.50	-	-	south-west	Base of tree infested with black-berries. Need clear tree base to record.
Rosanna Golf Club 5	7922-210	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Unidentified	70-95	6 top 13 base	263	north-east	Scar good condition, irregular regrowth.
Seymour Rd 1	7922-228	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Slab	195	43	256	south-west	Scar good condition. Irregular scarring, possible stock erosion. Chicken wire on tree, Scar opp. face definite stock eroded.
Seymour Rd 2	7922-229	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Container	45	15	250	south	Irregular triangle shape scar. Good condition.
Seymour Rd 3	7922-230	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Slab	121	17	230	south	Irregular scar shape.
Seymour Rd 4	7922-231	Unidentified Eucalypt	5: 1	Slab	145	35	c.260	north-east	All scars except 'unidentif.' appear to be Aboriginal. No axe marks.
			1	Unidentified	120	35	"	east	
			1	Container	43	13	"	west	
			1	Shield	140	28	"	north	
			1	Container	27	14	"	west	
Viewbank 1	7922-232	Unidentified Eucalypt	1	Slab	130	14	215	north-east	Scar irregular but elongate. Chicken wire on tree. 1 almost scar on west side, 1 irregular scar sth side: stock eroded.
Viewbank 2	7922-053	River Red Gum	1	Slab	261	40	506	north-east	Re-recorded site from Witter, (1977). Regrowth difficult to measure. Eroding at base, ants
Viewbank 3	7922-233	River Red Gum	1	Slab/Shield	140	50	340	north-west	Unusual scar shape, narrow at top, wide at base. Very top of scar closed. Appears good cond. Scar goes to ground.
Viewbank 4	7922-234	River Red Gum	1	Slab	290	65-70	340	south-east	Irregular regrowth or initial scarring. Scar to ground level.

APPENDIX 4 ARTEFACT SCATTER SITE (7922-227) YANDO STREET 1

RECORDED DATA

NO. AND TYPE OF ARTEFACTS	RAW MATERIAL	RETOUCH	USE WEAR	CORTEX	BULB OF PERCUSSION	PLATFORM	SIZE (mm)	COMMENTS
1 utilised flaked piece	Silcrete	v.small amount	2 lengths	<10%	Yes	Yes	21x15x7	Generally fine grain, pale grey with some yellow streaks. Some large silica grains. Most fine edges utilised.
1 utilised fragment	Silcrete	-	possible	50%	-	-	18x10x3	Pale grey, fine grain, matt texture. Some silica grains. Possible use wear one end.
1 waste flake	Chert	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	8x12x2	Pale grey, some yellow streaks, v.fine grain. Broken base.
1 core frag.	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	-	14x11x4	Pale grey, matt texture, some fine silica grains, triangular shape frag. Evidence of blade detachment one face.
1 fragment	Silcrete	-	-	30%	-	-	11x8x2	Small, flawed, med grain pale grey silcrete matt texture, some silica grains on cortex.
1 utilised fragment	Silcrete	2 sides	1 length	-	-	Yes	20x15x7	Blocky, pale grey, yellow streaks, med grain matt texture.
1 waste flake	Silcrete	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	13x10x3	Pale grey fine grain. Opposite face to bulb has blade detachment evidence.
1 fragment	Silcrete/ Quartzite	-	-	20%	-	-	12x9x5	Pale grey, med grain, matt texture possibly Silcrete. Blocky frag. silica grains.
1 blade fragment	Silcrete/ Chert	1 edge	1 length	-	-	Yes	11x9x3	V.fine grain, pale grey/dk grey/yellow streaks. Blade broken at base & rounded off
1 flake	Silcrete	Yes	Yes	20%	Yes	Yes	17x17x6	Med grey/pale grey/dk red/yellow. Silica grains. Broken on one length and base, re-use wear on remaining edge. Possible notched scraper.
1 utilised core fragment	Silcrete	-	1 edge	20%	-	-	16x10x6	V.fine grain, dk red/brown streaks, silica grains like lge pores. Use wear fine edge opposite cortex spine.
1 utilised core fragment	Silcrete	-	1 length	-	-	Yes	17x10x5	Coarse grain pale grey. Possibly used as core scraper. Edge fairly worn.
1 flake	Silcrete	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	20x14x4	Pale grey/yellow streaks, fine grain, silica grains, has backed spine on one edge. Opp. edge worked, base broken.
1 flaked piece	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	Yes	8x8x3	Fine grain pale grey. Some flaking, blade-like scars on one face.
1 waste core	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	Yes	12x8x5	Cone shaped, pale grey fine grain. Some silica grains.
1 utilised fragment	Silcrete	Yes	1 length	30%	-	Yes	30x15x7	Pale grey, med grain. Numerous fine silica grains.
1 flake scraper	Silcrete	Yes	Possibly	-	Yes	Yes	40x33x20	Med grain grey/brown. One face smooth bulb. Reverse irregular with round edge scraper preparation in form of fine flakes detached

1 utilised flaked piece	Silcrete	Yes	Yes	30%	-	Yes	42x31x10	Fine grain, pale grey. Some silica grains, Very irregular shape.
1 utilised flaked piece	Silcrete/ Quartzite	-	Yes	-	-	-	20x10x2	Coarse grain, cream.
1 flake	Silcrete	1 edge	-	50%	Yes	Yes	50x30x13	V fine grain, dk grey/pale grey streaks. Chunky. Possibly was much larger. Silica grains, retouch clear on finest face edge.
1 fragment	Silcrete	-	-	70%	-	-	22x18x15	Chunky, pale grey/cream cortex. Flawed. Several fine edges, use wear not clear.
1 waste blade	Silcrete	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	10x6x2	Fine grain, cream. Silica grains like pores. Blade possibly broken.
1 flaked piece	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	-	12x10x3	Dk grey, fine grain.
1 fragment	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	-	9x7x3	Pale grey, fine grain, blocky.
1 flaked piece	Unidentif.	-	-	50%	Yes	Yes	18x13x4	Blocky, pale grey, appears base broken.
1 fragment	Silcrete	-	-	30%	-	-	11x6x3	Pale grey, fine grain, matt texture.
1 flaked piece	Silcrete	-	-	-	-	-	6x6x2	Med grey, coarse grain.
1 scraper	Silcrete	-	1 edge	-	-	-	55x38x7	One backed spine. Broken one edge, use wear other. Triangular shape artefact. Possibly a flaked piece or frag. used as scraper.

APPENDIX 5. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES GAZETTEER

SITE NAME	SITE NO.	CO-ORDINATES	SITE TYPE	FABRIC	CONDITION	USE	INTEGRITY	THREATS	SIGNIFICANCE
Montmorency Park 1	H 7922-087	E 3/33/660 N 58/23/680	Gate Posts	Timber Metal	Fair	Pedestrian Gateway	Good	Decay	Med.
Yallambie	H 7922-088	E 3/33/100 N 58/22/800	Homestead Features	Organic	Fair	Public Recreation	Fair	Decay Vandalism	Med-High
Old Lower Plenty Rd 1	H 7922-089	E 3/33/000 N 58/22/140	Bridge	Bluestone Iron, Timber	Ruins	Vacant	Disturbed	Neglect Vandalism	High
Old Lower Plenty Rd 2	H 7922-090	E 3/33/180 N 58/22/270	Road	Bluestone	Fair	Carpark	Disturbed	Maintenance RCA Develop.	Med.
Janefield 5	H 7922-091	E 3/32/540 N 58/27/090	Bridge	Bluestone Iron	Poor	Vacant	Disturbed	Decay Demolition	High
Janefield 4	H 7922-092	E 3/32/123 N 58/26/953	Quarry	Stone Sand	Good	Pond	Good	Trail Bikes Future Devel.	Low
Rosanna Golf Club 1	H 7922-093	E 3/32/725 N 58/20/650	Fence Posts	Timber Metal	Poor	Vacant	Disturbed	Erosion of River Bank	Low
Viewbank 1	H 7922-094	E 3/32/650 N 58/21/680	Dam	Organic	Good	Dam	Good	None	Low
Viewbank 2	H 7922-095	E 3/32/050 N 58/20/680	Silo complex	Cement	Poor	Shelter, feed, grazing stock	Disturbed	Neglect	Med.
Viewbank 3	H 7922-096	E 3/31/840 N 58/20/600	Road	Organic	Fair	Vacant	Fair	Erosion	Med.
Viewbank 4	H 7922-097	E 3/31/820 N 58/20/580	Road	Organic	Fair	Vacant	Fair	Erosion	Med.
Viewbank 5	H 7922-098	E 3/31/900 N 58/20/250	Homestead Complex	Sandstone, Brick, Cement, Organic	Ruins	Grazing	Good but disturbed	Erosion from stock	High
Kalparrin Ave 1	H 7922-099	E 3/32/640 N 58/25/740	Road-Ford	Bluestone Cement	Good	Ford	Disturbed	Erosion	Med-High
Greensborough 1	H 7922-100	E 3/33/050 N 58/25/560	Swimming Pool	Bluestone Cement	Fair	Vacant	Disturbed	Erosion	Med-High

APPENDIX 6 HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE NAME : Montmorency Park 1
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-087
LOCATION : Para Road Montmorency
DATE :
SITE TYPE : Structure - Gate Posts
SITE DESCRIPTION: Two large round timber gate posts *in situ*, as part of timber slab fence with wire and barbed wire. One gate post had gate hinge. Heights of posts: 107cm and 125cm, diameter c.40cm. Distance between posts 5.05 metres. A scatter of bluestone located between and to the east of posts like a driveway. Possible entrance to early property.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE: Gateway has been posted to form a current pedestrian entrance to Montmorency Park. Fence line still follows Park boundary with Para Road.
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS:
RESEARCH POTENTIAL:
PRESENT THREATS : Decay, replacement with new fencing.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Medium
RECOMMENDATIONS : Further investigation to determine age and associations of gate posts to property.

SITE NAME: Yallambie
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-088
LOCATION : Plenty River flat, west bank, north of Yallambie Park, Lower Plenty Rd, Yallambie.
DATE : 1840s +
SITE TYPE: Structure - Homestead features
DESCRIPTION : Road - consciously planted tree lines along both sides of road (pines, oaks) from terrace top to flat.
Orchard - remnant of orchard belonging to property, on floodplain, remnant of large scale agricultural use of floodplain. Dam - on floodplain, sides cut down on N, E, and S edges. 14 metres diameter, 1.2 metres deep (E face). Old fence line.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE: Public Recreation Area
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : All part of Yallambie homestead complex.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Possibly
PRESENT THREATS : Decay, vandalism
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: High
RECOMMENDATIONS : Further investigation as to the degree of botanical recording that has been undertaken, and research into the evolution of the floodplain use.

SITE NAME : Old Lower Plenty Road 1
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-089
LOCATION : Old Lower Plenty Road, at Plenty R, Viewbank.
DATE : 1867-1967
SITE TYPE : Structure - Bridge
DESCRIPTION: Iron trusses and bluestone abutments. Timber
beneath bitumen road surface.
CONDITION : Ruins
PRESENT USE: Vacant
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS: Formed the early crossing point of
Plenty River.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL: Yes
PRESENT THREATS : Neglect
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: High
RECOMMENDATIONS : Restore bridge to former glory, use
as footbridge, or part of bicycle track.

SITE NAME : Old Lower Plenty Road 2
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-090
LOCATION : Intersection of Old Lower Plenty Road and
Lower Plenty Road, east side of River, in front
of Lower Plenty Hotel.
DATE : 1880 +
SITE TYPE : Structure - Road
DESCRIPTION: Bluestone pitcher fringed road remnant, with
bluestone rubble surface. Leads up from Lower
Plenty Road and ceases at bank below Lower
Plenty Hotel. Width: 4.20 metres; at apron,
7.70 metres; Length: 25 metres.
CONDITION : Fair - Good
PRESENT USE: Part of Carpark for Hotel.
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Possibly start of early entrance to
the Cleveland Estate Homestead (Bryn Teg),
currently the Heidelberg Golf Club Clubhouse
core.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Some
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Medium
RECOMMENDATIONS : Further research into roads
connections/associations, and actual
construction date.

SITE NAME : Janefield 5
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-091
LOCATION : Plenty River, Greensborough
DATE : 1890/91, enlarged 1920s.
SITE TYPE : Structure - Bridge
DESCRIPTION : A four span iron lattice grider bridge. Up
until two years ago the bridge still carried
the remnants of the wrought iron aqueduct pipe,
which was 53 inches in diameter and 210 feet
long (MMBW 1908).
CONDITION : Poor
PRESENT USE : Vacant
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Part of the Maroondah Aqueduct
System. The bridge carried the aqueduct
pipeline across the Plenty River.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Little
PRESENT THREATS : Demolition. Probably cost more to
upgrade for public use than to build a new one.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : High
RECOMMENDATIONS : Retain bridge, convert to
foot/bicycle bridge and have public
interpretation board with history of the
bridge.

SITE NAME : Janefield 4
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-092
LOCATION : Plenty River, Janefield.
DATE : Twentieth Century, pre- 1956
SITE TYPE : Structure - Quarry
DESCRIPTION : Gravel quarry, 60 x 60 metres, at deepest
4 metres. Currently has retained water and
generated reed growth, has become a wetland
resource.
CONDITION : Fair - Good
PRESENT USE : Pond
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS :
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Little
PRESENT THREATS : Trail Bikes, future development of
land.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : Low
RECOMMENDATIONS : Encourage wildlife habitat, discourage
trail bike interference around site.

SITE NAME : Rosanna Golf Club
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-093
LOCATION : Plenty River, Rosanna Golf Club
DATE :
SITE TYPE : Structure - Fence Posts
DESCRIPTION : Two timber posts on river bank floodplain.
Height c.1.20 metres, diameter 30 centimetres.
One had a round notch near top, the other had 5
hinge-like attachments. Located in river
tree/vegetation area.
CONDITION : Poor
PRESENT USE : Vacant
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Probably once formed a property
fence across to river terrace, where a fence
line is obvious.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Low
PRESENT THREATS : Eventual erosion of bank, decay.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : Low
RECOMMENDATIONS : No recommendations at the point.

SITE NAME : Viewbank 1
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-094
LOCATION : South side Martins Lane, Viewbank. Close
to commencement of Seymour Road.
DATE : Twentieth Century, pre- 1956.
SITE TYPE : Structure - Dam
DESCRIPTION : Oval dam approx. 10 x 4 metres. Area of
buildup land to north and downslope of dam to
form north wall.
CONDITION : Good
PRESENT USE : Dam
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Unknown
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Low
PRESENT THREATS : Unknown
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Low
RECOMMENDATIONS : No recommendation at this stage.

SITE NAME : Viewbank 2
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-095
LOCATION : Banyule Road, Viewbank.
DATE : 1930s (McBriar 1985; Butler 1985).
SITE TYPE : Agricultural structure - Silos complex.
DESCRIPTION : Currently visible - three silos. Land around silos show indications of previous associated buildings. Flat areas of ground and two possible silo areas.
CONDITION : Poor
PRESENT USE : Grazing area.
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Appears to be several flat areas of ground indicating associated buildings and former silos. Associated also with Viewbank 3. Site also representative of agricultural economy of the area during the early part of this century.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Yes
PRESENT THREATS : Neglect
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Medium
RECOMMENDATIONS : Research into the arrangement of structures which originally occupied the site, the economy, and any relationships with the Viewbank homestead when it was operating.

SITE NAME : Viewbank 3
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-096
LOCATION : Banyule Road, Viewbank.
DATE : 1930s (McBriar 1985)
SITE TYPE : Structure - road
DESCRIPTION : Aligned east-west from Banyule Road up hill to back of silos. Width 5.6 metres. Extent greater than 300 metres. Can be seen on aerial photos (1956). Road cut into ground - depression. No road surface visible.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE : Vacant
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Related to the Silos period.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Low
PRESENT THREATS : Erosion
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : Medium
RECOMMENDATIONS : None at this stage.

SITE NAME : Viewbank 4
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-097
LOCATION : Off Banyule Road, Viewbank.
DATE : about 1851
SITE TYPE : Structure - Road
DESCRIPTION : Road leads from Banyule Road up hill to Viewbank homestead site. Road visible in grass with line of Cypress and Gums on both sides, for length of road. Road visible as crown in centre, sloping to ditches on both sides. No road surface visible.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE : Vacant
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS: Associated with old Viewbank Homestead. Early entrance. Gate at Banyule Road no longer there.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Some
PRESENT THREATS : Erosion
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : Medium
RECOMMENDATIONS : Further research to determine road establishment.

SITE NAME : Viewbank 5
VAS SITE NUMBER: H 7922-098
LOCATION : Overlooking the confluence of Yarra and Plenty Rivers, north-western side in City of Heidelberg.
DATE : early 1840s
SITE TYPE : Building - Homestead complex
DESCRIPTION : Complex contains tree lines drive, foundations of main house, outbuildings and terraces.
CONDITION : Fair but ruins.
PRESENT USE : Grazing area.
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Main homestead for Viewbank property.
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : High
PRESENT THREATS : Erosion from cattle wearing down the terraces and features. Potential bottle hunters.
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : High
RECOMMENDATIONS : Extensive Historical research and Archaeological examination and assessment of site required.

SITE NAME : Kalparrin Ave 1
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-099
LOCATION : Plenty River at northern end Kalparrin
Ave, Greensborough.
DATE : probably pre- 1850.
SITE TYPE : Structure - ford
DESCRIPTION : Currently ford consists of cement above
bluestone.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE : Ford
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Unknown
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Low
PRESENT THREATS : Erosion
SIGNIFICANCE RATING : Med - High
RECOMMENDATIONS : No recommendations at this point.

SITE NAME : Greensborough 1
VAS SITE NUMBER : H 7922-100
LOCATION : Plenty River, northern side of and
beneath Main Street Bridge.
DATE : 1937
SITE TYPE : Structure - swimming pool
DESCRIPTION : Cement and bluestone construction,
currently visible along both banks of Plenty
River.
CONDITION : Fair
PRESENT USE : Unused/ruins
SITE DISTRIBUTIONS : Unknown
RESEARCH POTENTIAL : Low
PRESENT THREATS : Erosion
SIGNIFICANCE RATING: Med - High
RECOMMENDATIONS : Re-define the structure of the
swimming pool, and establish a public
interpretation sign at the site.

APPENDIX 7 GLOSSARY

BULB OF PERCUSSION

Is the concoidal protuberance formed under the point of impact when a flake is struck off a core (Smith 1989:87).

CHERT

Very fine grained, smooth shiny rock similar to mudstone only more indurated and finer grained (Smith 1989:87).

CORE

A piece of stone which has had flakes removed from it. A core is usually identified by the presence of one or more negative flake scars and no positive bulb of percussion (Geering and Hughes 1984:16).

CORTEX

The weathered original surface of a rock. Two types of cortex, reef and pebble cortex, are seen on most raw material artefacts. Pebble cortex is distinguished as the smooth water worn outer surface of the stone, reef cortex is a much rougher cortex, where the raw material outcrops as blocks or seams (Smith 1989:87).

DEBITAGE/WASTE FLAKE

Stone artefacts that exhibit no signs of use wear or retouch. Some use wear may only be seen under a microscope (Smith 1989:87). For the purposes of this study, all artefacts not possessing retouch or obvious use wear were classified as debitage or waste flakes

FLAKE

A piece of stone which has been removed from a larger stone by force. Flakes are usually identified by the presence of the striking platform and bulb of percussion (Geering and Hughes 1984:16).

FLAKED PIECE

A piece of stone which has been modified but which does not fit any of the above categories because of the presence of non-diagnostic features which may have been caused by flaws in the raw material (Geering and Hughes 1984:16).

FLOODPLAIN

A flat area of land bordering a river, consisting mainly of alluvium deposited by the river (Coutts and Witter 1977).

ISOLATED ARTEFACT

Individual chipped stone pieces where they occur unassociated with other pieces, or there are less than five artefacts in an area of less than 10 metres square (Presland 1983:50).

RETOUCH

Flakes or cores which have had other flakes deliberately detached from them in order to prepare them for a particular task (Geering and Hughes 1984:17).

SCARRED TREE

Trees which have had a slab of bark removed from them. A general symmetry about the scar implies that it has been deliberately cut, and some may have axe marks on the wood behind the scar. The bark may have been taken for use as shelter slabs, containers, canoes or shields. These trees may occur in formerly wooded areas and often close to sources of fresh water (Coutts and Witter 1977; Presland 1983:50).

SILCRETE

This material is formed by the silification of sandstones and gravels (McConnell 1981:159). Silcrete ranges in texture from very fine grained, where no quartz or silica grains are visible, to coarse grained where quartz particles may be up to 5mm across (Smith 1989:88).

STONE (LITHIC) SCATTER

Surface scatter of stone artefacts. Chipped stone tools and waste flakes with a certain degree of density for example five or more artefacts per 10 metres square (Presland 1983:50; Sullivan 1981:48).

USE WEAR

Tiny flakes or chips that have been taken off the edges of stone artefacts during use of that artefact (Smith 1989:89).

UTILISED PIECES

Artefacts which have been modified, flakes may have been detached from them during use as tools. Utilisation may also produce polish or striations on the margins of the stone artefact (Geering and Hughes 1984:17).

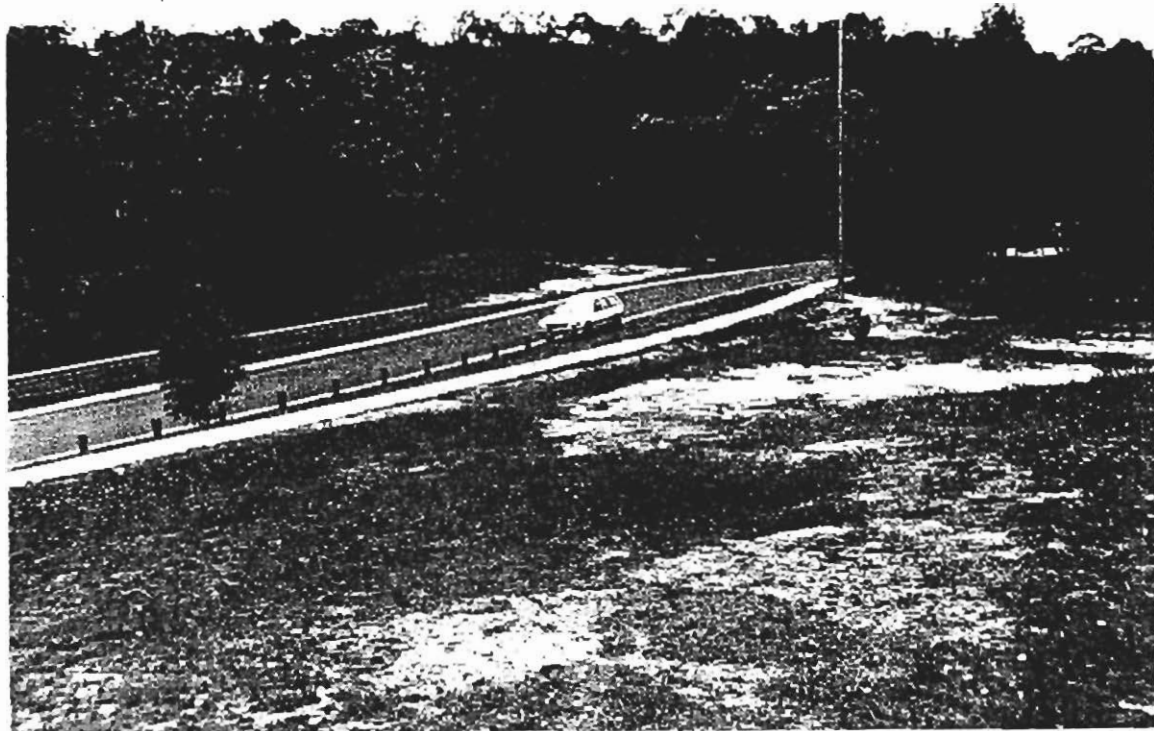


PLATE 1. YANDO STREET 1 (7922-227)



PLATE 2. SEYMOUR ROAD 1 (7922-228)



PLATE 3. SEYMOUR ROAD 4 (7922-231)

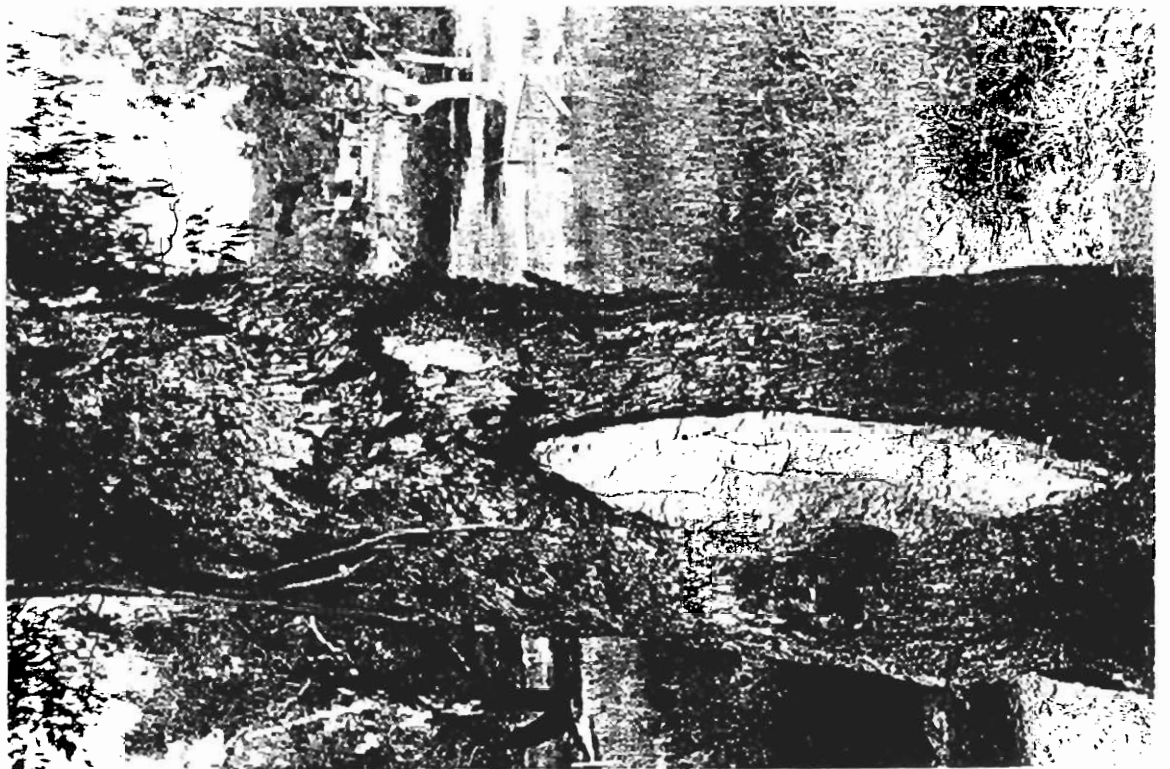




PLATE 4. VIEWBANK 4 (7922-234)



PLATE 5. ROSANNA GOLF CLUB 3 (7922-208)

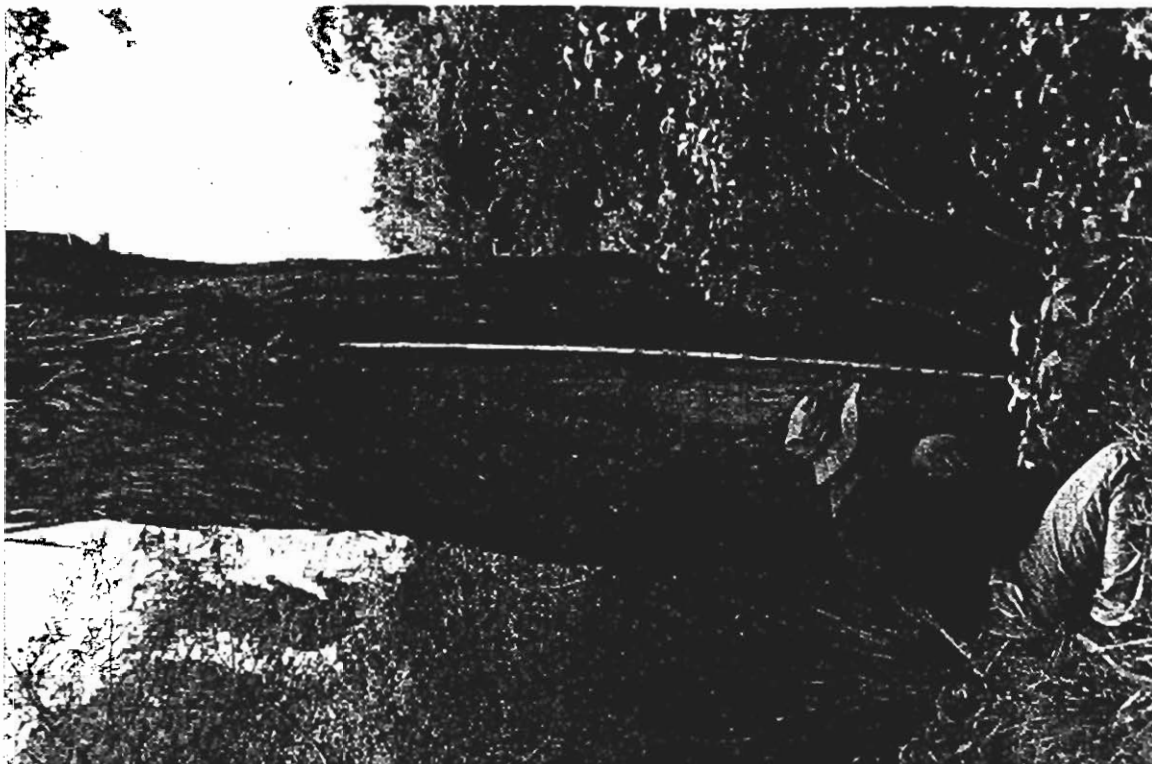


PLATE 6. ROSANNA GOLF CLUB 1 (7922-206)

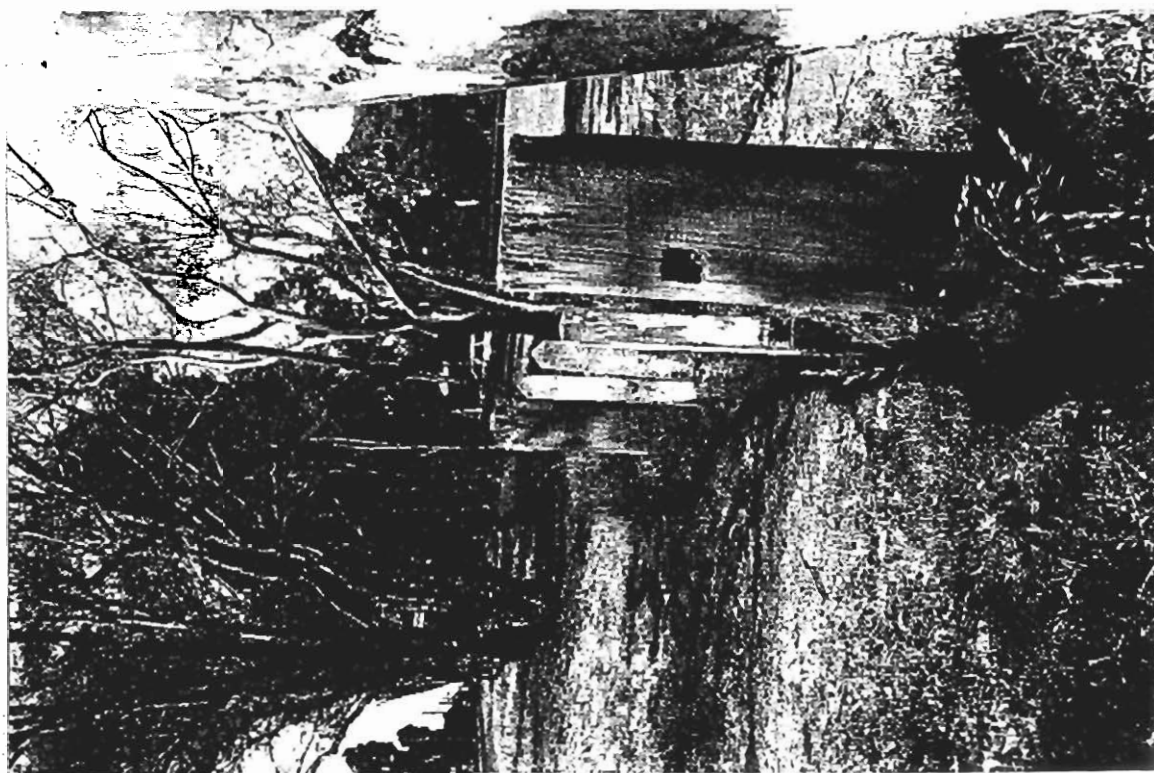


PLATE 7. MONTMORENCY PARK 1 (H 7922-087)



PLATE 8. YALLAMBIE (H 7922-088) HOMESTEAD ON TERRACE.
REMNANT ORCHARD ON FLAT.



PLATE 9. YALLAMBIE DRIVE (H 7922-088)

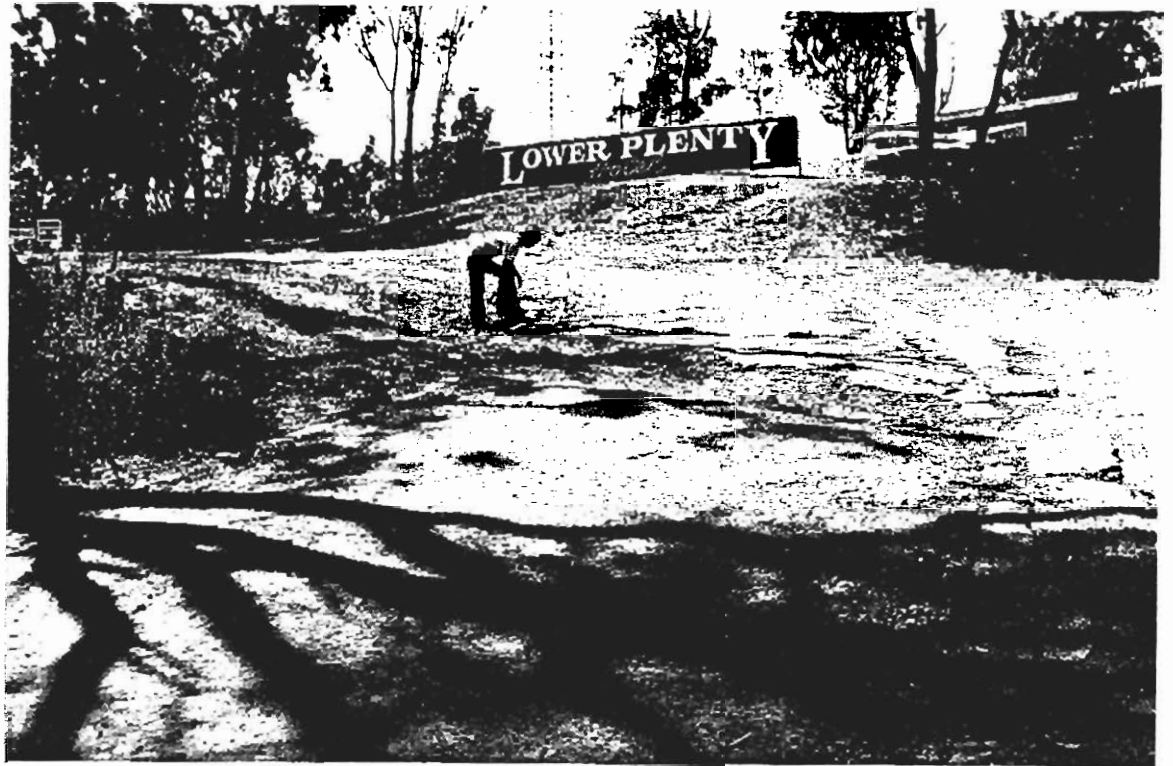


PLATE 10. OLD LOWER PLENTY RD 2 (H 7922-090)

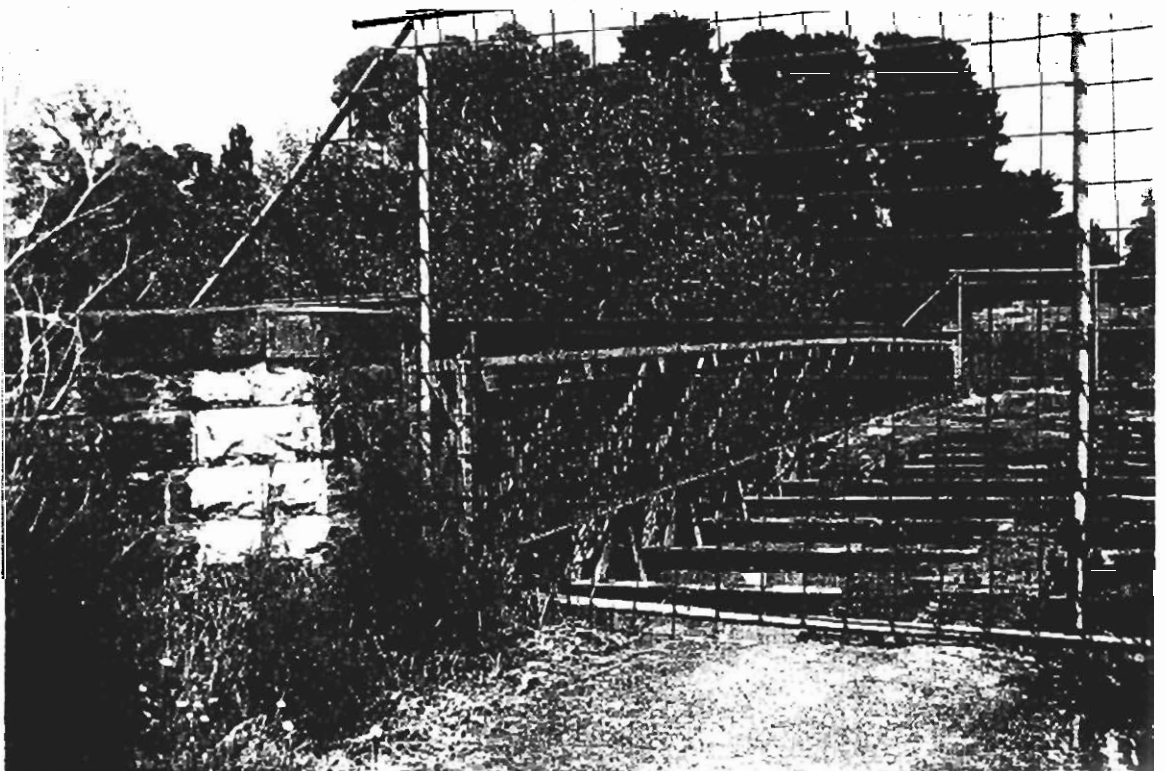


PLATE 11. OLD LOWER PLENTY RD 1 (H 7922-089)

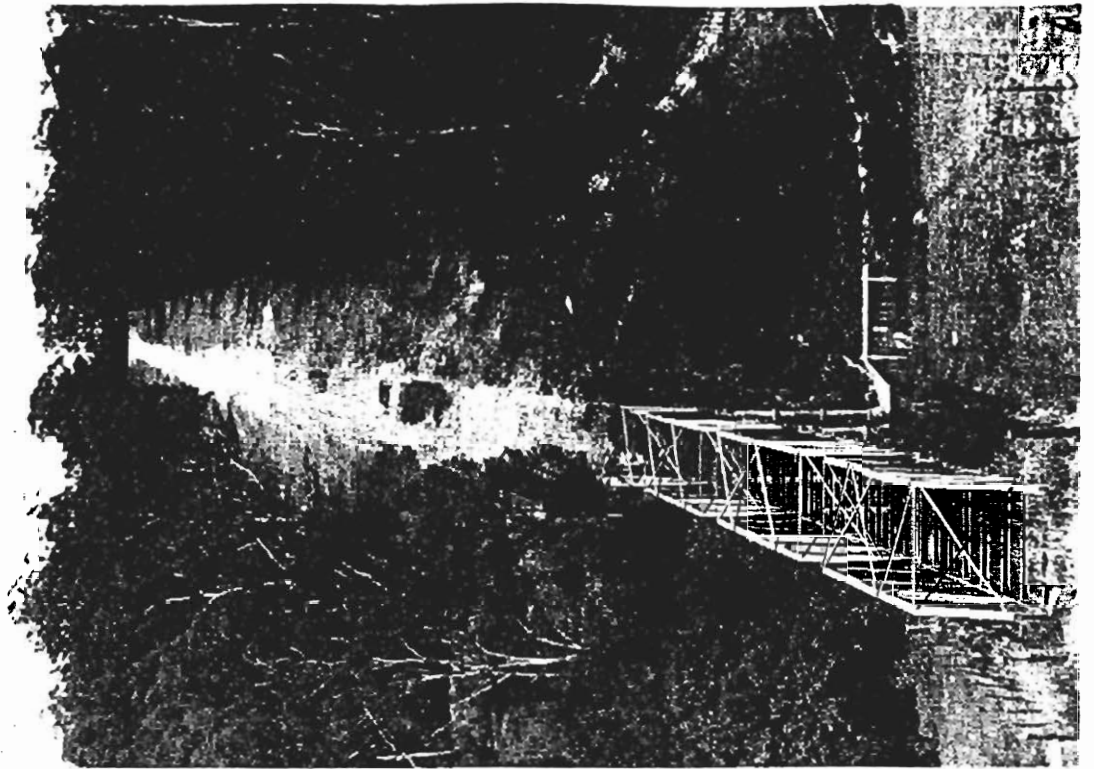


PLATE 12. JANEFIELD 5 (H 7922-091)



PLATE 13. VIEWBANK 2 (H 7922-095)



PLATE 14. VIEWBANK 4 (H 7922-097)



PLATE 15. JANEFIELD 4 (H 7922-090)



PLATE 16. VIEWBANK 5 (H 7922-098)



PLATE 17. KALPARRIN AVE 1 (H 7922-099)