

Report

Township Development, Clarkefield, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Number 16263

Sponsor

APD Projects on Behalf of Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd.

25 March 2021



Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd

Heritage Advisors

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Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung

Cultural Heritage
Aboriginal Corporation

25 March 2021

File No. WT 1011 CHMP No. 16263

Travis Hingston
APD Projects
Level 3, 468 St Kilda Road
St Kilda
Victoria 3004

Dear Travis,

Cultural Heritage Management Plan: 16263 – Township Development, Clarkefield, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Management Plan

I refer to your application to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation dated 28th of January 2021 seeking approval of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan 16263 entitled *Township Development, Clarkefield, Victoria: Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (25 March 2021).

With reference to s.53(1) and s.61(a)-(e), and in accordance with s.63(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act), the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation have considered and have approved this plan.

If you require any additional information about this advice, please contact me on the number below.

Yours sincerely,



Alex Parmington
CEO, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Cc. Ilona Bartsch, Ecology & Heritage Partners

Township Development, Clarkefield, Victoria:

Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Number: 16263

ACTIVITY SIZE:	Large
ASSESSMENT:	Desktop and Complex
REGISTERED ABORIGINAL HERITAGE:	Present
SPONSOR:	Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd
HERITAGE ADVISORS:	Ilona Bartsch
AUTHORS:	Ilona Bartsch, Felicity Buckingham, Jessica Pearson and Siobhan Privitera
DATE:	25 March 2021

Cover Photo: Activity area facing south
(Photo by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd)

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- APD Projects for project and site information;
- Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd for project and site information;
- Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation for assistance in the field, cultural heritage information and evaluation of the report; and
- Aboriginal Victoria.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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RAP	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
Bioregion	Victorian Volcanic Plain
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Final v2	Final Approved CHMP	Ilona Bartsch	26.03.2021

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Some of the information contained within this Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is culturally sensitive. Before releasing the contents of this CHMP to the public, permission should be sought from the relevant authorities and communities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

See Glossary (Appendix 9) for explanation of some of these terms.

Acronym	Description
Act, the	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i>
AHHA	Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment
AV	Aboriginal Victoria, formerly the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
DELWP	Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (Victoria)
DoEE/DAWE	Department of the Environment and Energy/Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth)
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet (Victoria)
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
HA	Heritage Advisor
HV	Heritage Victoria
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
Regulations, the	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018</i>
RTP	Radial Test Pit
SGD	Significant Ground Disturbance
SLV	State Library of Victoria
STP	Shovel Test Pit
T/O	Traditional Owner/s
TP	Test Pit
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal
Wurundjeri	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Compliance requirements are set out in Part 1 of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Introduction

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by APD Projects Pty Ltd on behalf of the sponsor, Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd, to prepare a Complex Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for the proposed township development at Clarkefield, Victoria (Macedon Ranges Shire Council) (Map 1).

The Activity Area

The activity area is approximately 26.34 ha in size and is bounded by Melbourne-Lancefield Road to the east, private farmland to the south and north, and the current township of Clarkefield and Websters Road to the west. It is intersected by Station Street (Map 2).

The Activity

APD Projects Pty Ltd is proposing development of approximately 26.34 ha of land to the north and south of the current town of Clarkefield, zoned for farming under the Macedon Ranges Shire Council Planning Scheme. APD Projects proposes to develop this land for use as residential housing including the associated amenities such as streets, services and parkland.

Assessment & Results

The assessments undertaken as part of this CHMP were a background review (desktop assessment), and a subsurface excavation (complex assessment). The assessments resulted in the identification of three Aboriginal archaeological Places. Aboriginal Places identified in the activity area are summarised below in Table ES1.

Table ES1: Aboriginal Places in the Activity area (GDA 94, Zone 55)

Place Name	Place Type	Location		Place Identified During:
VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)	Low Density Artefact Distribution	E: 301062.96	N: 5849053.537	Desktop Assessment
VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	Artefact Scatter	E: 301575.793	N: 5848490.165	Desktop Assessment and Complex Assessment
VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)	Low Density Artefact Distribution	E 301201.1,	N 5849260.9	Complex Assessment

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	V
1 SPECIFIC CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS	2
1.1 Conditions in Relation to the Management of Aboriginal Places.....	2
1.1.1 VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3).....	2
1.1.2 VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4).....	3
1.2 Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	4
1.3 Other Conditions.....	5
2 CONTINGENCY PLANS.....	8
2.1 Contingency Regarding Section 61 Matters.....	8
2.1.1 Contingency 1: Matters referred to in section 61 of the Act	8
2.1.2 Contingency 2: Dispute resolution process.....	9
2.1.3 Contingency 3: Reviewing compliance and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance with the CHMP	9
2.1.4 Contingency 4: Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity	13
2.1.5 Contingency 5: Removal, custody, curation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity	17
2.1.6 Contingency 6: Notification of discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage.....	18
2.1.7 Contingency 7: Subdivision	18
3 INTRODUCTION.....	20
3.1 Background and Scope of Works	20
3.2 Reasons for Preparing the CHMP	20
3.3 Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan	21
3.4 Location of Activity Area	22
3.5 Name of Sponsor	22
3.6 Name of Heritage Advisors	22
3.7 Name of Owners and Occupiers of the Activity Area.....	25
3.8 Registered Aboriginal Parties	26
3.9 Activity Advisory Group.....	26
4 ACTIVITY.....	27

4.1	Activity Description	27
4.1.1	The Activity	27
4.1.2	Potential Impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.....	27
5	EXTENT OF ACTIVITY AREA	28
6	DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATION	29
6.1	Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment	30
6.2	Consultation in Relation to the Conditions	32
6.2.1	Oral History	33
6.3	Summary of Outcomes of Consultation	33
7	DESKTOP ASSESSMENT	34
7.1	Environmental Context	34
7.1.1	Geographic Region	34
7.1.2	Geology, Geomorphology and Soils	34
7.1.3	Landforms and Hydrology	36
7.1.4	Paleoenvironment and Climate.....	36
7.1.5	Aboriginal Land Use and Anthropogenic Change	37
7.1.6	Late Holocene Vegetation.....	37
7.1.7	Traditional Resources.....	38
7.1.8	Post-Contact Land Use History.....	39
7.1.9	Aerial and Satellite Imagery Interpretation	40
7.2	Aboriginal Context	42
7.2.1	Archaeological Research	42
7.2.2	History and Ethnohistory	42
7.3	Database Searches	46
7.3.1	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register	46
7.3.2	Local Council	47
7.4	Previous Archaeological Investigations	48
7.5	Aboriginal Archaeological Place Prediction Statement	56
7.6	Desktop Assessment – Summary of the Results and Conclusions.....	58
8	COMPLEX ASSESSMENT	59
8.1	Aims of the Complex Assessment	59

8.2	Methodology of the Complex Assessment	59
8.2.1	Stratigraphy.....	60
8.2.2	Subsurface Testing.....	60
8.2.3	Limitations of the Complex Assessment	61
8.3	Results of the Complex Assessment.....	61
8.3.1	Stratigraphy.....	61
8.3.2	Subsurface Testing.....	61
8.3.3	Surface Artefacts.....	62
8.4	Complex Assessment – Summary of Results and Conclusions	65
9	DETAILS OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ACTIVITY AREA	66
9.1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area	66
9.2	Assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	66
9.2.1	Place Formation Processes	67
9.2.2	Artefact Analysis	67
9.2.3	Statistical Analysis	69
9.3	Significance Assessment	69
9.4	Summary of Significance	74
9.4.1	VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3).....	75
9.4.2	VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4);.....	79
9.4.3	VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD).....	81
10	CONSIDERATION OF SECTION 61 MATTERS – IMPACT ASSESSMENT	83
10.1	Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	83
10.1.1	Avoidance of Harm.....	83
10.1.2	Minimisation of Harm	83
10.1.3	Management Measures	83
10.1.4	Cumulative Impacts	83
10.2	Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)	85
10.2.1	Avoidance of Harm.....	85
10.2.2	Minimisation of Harm	85
10.2.3	Management Measures	85
10.2.4	Cumulative Impacts	85

10.3	Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)	86
10.3.1	Avoidance of Harm.....	86
10.3.2	Minimisation of Harm	86
10.3.3	Management Measures	86
10.3.4	Cumulative Impacts	86
10.4	Contingency Plans Required In Relation To Disputes, Delays And Other Obstacles That May Affect The Conduct Of The Activity, And Custody And Management Of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.....	87
11	MAPS	88
12	REFERENCES	156
13	APPENDICES	160

Appendices

Appendix 1 Notice of Intent for Cultural Heritage Management Plan	161
Appendix 2: Heritage Legislation	170
Appendix 3: Previously Identified Aboriginal Places within the Geographic Region	175
Appendix 4: Archaeological Survey Attributes	179
Appendix 5: Coordinates, Station, Back Sight, Test Pits and Shovel Test Pits	180
Appendix 6: Gazetteer	185
Appendix 7: Artefact Attributes of Artefacts Identified in this CHMP	186
Appendix 8: Council Zoning Requirements	187
Appendix 9: Glossary.....	204
Appendix 10: Wurundjeri Repatriation Policy	208

Tables

Table 1: Cadastral Details of the Activity Area	22
Table 2: Cadastral Details of the Activity Area	28
Table 3: Consultation in Relation to the Assessment.....	30
Table 4: Consultation in Relation to the Conditions.....	32
Table 5: Summary of Previously Identified Aboriginal Place Component Types within the geographic region	46
Table 6: Additional VAHR Places within 5 km of the activity area.....	47
Table 7: Additional Archaeological Reports within the Geographic Region	52
Table 8: Stratigraphic Test Pit Excavated outside the Activity Area, in the same Landform	63
Table 9: Mechanical Trenches Excavated within the Activity area that were positive for artefacts (Map 10). 64	
Table 10: Depth (mm) of Artefacts Recovered from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD).....	68
Table 11: Artefact Types Recovered from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD).....	68
Table 12: Summary of Significance for Aboriginal Places in the activity area	74
Table 13: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	76
Table 14: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)	79
Table 15: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)).....	81

Figures

Figure 1: Detail of Kerrie parish map, 1882. Activity area outlined in red (Source: Public Records Office of Victoria).....	40
Figure 2: View of Activity area (indicated in red outline) in 1971 (LandData 2019).....	41
Figure 3: Stratigraphic Profile of TP48	63
Figure 4: Extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	77

Plates

Plate 1: Study area facing south, plain, heavily disturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)	49
Plate 2: Study area facing north, plain, heavily disturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)	49
Plate 3: Study area facing west, basalt outcrop, undisturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)	50
Plate 4: Study area facing east, basalt outcrop, light disturbance (Bartsch & Green 2018).....	50
Plate 5: Stratigraphy of TP48 north section (photograph by Albert Francis)	63
Plate 6: Scaled Section Drawing of MT104.	64
Plate 7: Scaled Section Drawing of MT109.	64
Plate 8: Scaled Section Drawing of MT114.	64
Plate 9: Scaled Section drawing of MT117.....	65
Plate 10: View of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) facing South (Bartsch and Green 2018)	78
Plate 11: Surface artefacts from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) (Bartsch and Green 2018)	78
Plate 12: Artefacts from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3). TP 11 (CHMP17503, <i>in prep</i>).	78
Plate 13: View of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) facing West (Bartsch and Green, 2018)	80
Plate 14: An artefact from VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) (Bartsch and Green, 2018)	80
Plate 15: View of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) facing north.....	82
Plate 16: Artefacts from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD).....	82

Maps

Map 1: Location of Activity Area	89
Map 2: Extent of Activity Area and Area of Sensitivity.....	90
Map 3: Proposed Development Plan	91
Map 4: Relevant Geographic Region.....	92
Map 5: Geology.....	94

Map 6: Geomorphology	96
Map 7: Pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes.....	98
Map 8: Previously Recorded Aboriginal Archaeological Places In and Around the Activity Area	100
Map 9: Aboriginal And Historical Assessment Survey Area and Areas of Archaeological Likelihood	150
Map 10: Complex Assessment Testing Locations	151
Map 11: Aboriginal Places Found During the Standard and Complex Assessments	154
Map 12: Location of Specific Management Requirements	155

PART 1

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

These conditions become compliance requirements once the Cultural Heritage Management Plan is approved. Failure to comply with a condition is an offence under section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

The Cultural Heritage Management Plan must be readily accessible to the sponsor and their employees and contractors when carrying out the activity.

1 SPECIFIC CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1.1 Conditions in Relation to the Management of Aboriginal Places

Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the activity area; therefore, specific management conditions regarding Aboriginal Places are presented below.

1.1.1 VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

Condition 1: Requirement for Salvage of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

Prior to the commencement of the activity within the activity area, the following salvage program must be completed (Map 12).

The extent of the artefact scatter to be salvaged, as shown in Map 12, must be fenced prior to the commencement of salvage works within the activity area, in order to delineate the place extent to be salvaged. See Condition 2 for specific details.

The following methodology must be used for the surface artefact salvage:

- The salvage must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist, with representatives of the RAP present;
- The location of surface artefacts must be re-visited using a dGPS, and, if the artefacts can be re-identified, they must be collected;
- If no cultural material is present at the location of the artefacts' GPS coordinates, then a survey of the immediate surrounding area within 20 m of each artefact coordinate must be undertaken to assess whether displacement of the artefacts has occurred;
- The area will then be ploughed, and another round of surface salvage undertaken. This cycle of ploughing and artefact collection must occur twice, in the following manner:
Artefact collection → plough → artefact collection → plough → artefact collection.
- The surface artefacts from the place must be collected, bagged and appropriately labelled according to provenance (including dGPS point) and stage of collection (i.e. plough and collection cycle);
- Any further cultural heritage, such as surface artefacts not identified in this CHMP, located during the surface salvage will have its position recorded using a dGPS and then be analysed and collected as part of the salvage methodology;
- Analysis of the artefacts must take place by a suitably qualified archaeologists and the results included in a salvage report (see Condition 6); and
- Appropriate Place Record Updates, Object Collection forms and spatial data must be submitted to the VAHR by the Heritage Advisor.

After completion of the salvage program the Heritage Advisor must undertake analysis of the salvaged Aboriginal cultural heritage material and provide a report of the results of the salvage program and analysis which must be lodged at AV and with the RAP within 12 months of the salvage works being completed (see Condition 6 for specific requirements).

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

Condition 2: Fencing of the Edge of the Activity Area

Further cultural heritage is known to exist in the areas to the south and west of the current activity area, including the large extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3). In order to protect this area, the following must occur.

Prior to the commencement of the activity, the entire southern boundary of the activity area, as shown in Map 12, must be fenced. Fencing must consist of above ground temporary fencing with concrete feet or similar. Signs indicating the fenced areas as a 'No Go Zone' must be installed and visible at all times. This fencing and signage must be in place for the duration of the activity and can be removed once the activity, as defined in this CHMP, has been completed in full, or with written agreement from the HA, sponsor and RAP.

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

1.1.2 VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

Condition 3: Requirement for Salvage of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

Prior to the commencement of the activity within the activity area, the salvage program must be completed (Map 12).

The following methodology must be used:

- The salvage must be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist, with representatives of the RAP present;
- The location of surface artefacts must be re-visited using a DGPS (coordinates listed in Appendix 5, location shown on Map 12), and, if the artefacts can be re-located, they must be collected;
- If no cultural material is present at the location of the artefacts GPS coordinates, then a survey of the immediate surrounding area within 20 m of each artefact coordinate must be undertaken to assess whether displacement of the artefacts has occurred¹;
- If located, the artefacts from the place must be collected, bagged and appropriately labelled;
- Any further cultural heritage, such as surface artefacts not identified in this CHMP, located during the surface salvage will have its position recorded using a dGPS and then be analysed and collected as part of the salvage methodology;

¹ In the event that no cultural material is found after a 20 m radial search, no further work is required.

- Appropriate Place Record Updates, Object Collection forms and spatial data must be submitted to the VAHR by the Heritage Advisor.

After completion of the salvage program the Heritage Advisor must undertake analysis of the salvaged Aboriginal cultural heritage material and provide a report of the results of the program and analysis which must be lodged at AV and with the RAP within 12 months of the salvage works being completed (see Condition 6 for specific requirements).

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

1.2 Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Condition 4: Removal, Curation, Custody and Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Artefacts) from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3), VAHR 7823-0336 (Clarkefield 4), VAHR 7823-0241 (Clarkefield 2 IA), and VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

The custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage from Places VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3), VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4), VAHR 7823-0241 (Clarkefield 2 IA), and VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD), including all material which has already been collected and material to be collected or excavated as part of the salvage works must comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and be assigned to the RAP responsible for the activity area, namely the Wurundjeri. A Heritage Advisor must retain custody of the cultural heritage until a salvage report and record edits are submitted to AV, up to 12 months following the completion of salvage operations (as per conditions 1 and 3), for the purposes of analysis, and must retain custody of the salvaged cultural heritage materials for the duration of the activity until repatriation or reburial.

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd currently has custody of material excavated during the course of preparing this CHMP. The Heritage Advisor selected by the Sponsor to undertake the salvage works will have initial custody of all material excavated or collected as part of salvage works for the duration of the activity and until repatriation or reburial of the cultural heritage in the activity area.

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, during the period that the Heritage Advisor has custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Heritage Advisor must:

- Label and package collected artefactual material with reference to provenance;
- Arrange storage of the material in a secure location together with copies of the catalogue, assessment documentation, management plan and results of the analysis; and,

The Aboriginal cultural heritage must be reburied within six months of activity completion, in accordance with RAP Policy (See Appendix 10)".

- Upon completion of the activity the Sponsor must notify the RAP within two weeks of the completion of the activity to initiate reburial of cultural heritage materials.
- The Place registration must be updated by the Heritage Advisor, including an object collection component form;

- The reburial location must be known, relocatable and in an area which is protected from future development or disturbance;
- Where possible, the Aboriginal cultural heritage should be reburied within the boundaries of the Aboriginal archaeological Place from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage was originally excavated;
- In this instance, it has been agreed between the Sponsor and the RAP that the Aboriginal cultural heritage from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3), VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4), VAHR 7823-0241 (Clarkefield 2 IA), and VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) shall be reburied at a location within the activity area to be determined by future consultation;
- Reburial of all cultural heritage material from the activity area must take place within six months of the completion of the activity;
- Artefacts must be reburied in a durable container which may or may not be open bottomed to allow contact between the artefacts and the soil whilst allowing the reburied material to be readily identified as such; and
- A Heritage Advisor must attend the reburial to record the location and then the Place registration must be updated by the Heritage Advisor, including an object collection component form, within 30 days of the reburial;
- An additional enclosed durable container must be buried next to the artefacts which contains copies of all documentation relating to the artefacts, including a copy of the relevant Place registration, artefact database, this CHMP and any salvage report.

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

1.3 Other Conditions

Condition 5: Cultural Awareness Training

The Wurundjeri Corporation have determined that a cultural heritage awareness training session must be conducted with all site workers/contractors who are undertaking ground disturbing works within the Activity Area as part of this activity. These workers must be trained prior to commencing work on ground disturbing activities. Due to the nature of the activity, multiple inductions may need to be carried out in order to ensure that all workers involved in ground disturbing works are appropriately trained.

The induction will be provided by a representative of the Wurundjeri Corporation prior to the commencement of the activity and any ground disturbing works. A heritage advisor must also attend this training session and provide an induction booklet outlining part 1 of this CHMP. The session must include a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the activity area and broader region; a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted within the activity area; specific details of any Aboriginal Places and Heritage located during the CHMP assessment; a summary of the conditions and contingencies contained within the CHMP; and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The Wurundjeri representative will fill out a Cultural Heritage Induction Checklist which will be provided as a record of inducted individuals.

The main aim of the cultural heritage awareness induction is to explain the procedures outlined in the CHMP; show the site contractors examples of the most likely Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be located within the activity area; and explain the procedure outlined in the Contingency Plan Section of the CHMP in the event that this material is uncovered by them during the course of construction works. Two weeks' notice must be provided to the Wurundjeri Corporation prior to the Induction.

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

Condition 6: Salvage Report

After completion of the salvage program the Heritage Advisor must undertake analysis of the salvaged Aboriginal cultural heritage material and provide a report of the results of the excavations and analysis in a Salvage Report. The Heritage Advisor must lodge the Salvage Report with AV and with the RAP within 12 months of the salvage works being completed. The salvage report must address the following research questions:

- What types of raw materials were used to manufacture flaked stone artefacts within the activity area and what does this tell us about the movement of resources within the landscape?
- How were flaked stone artefacts identified within the activity area manufactured?
- What kinds of recurring formally recognised tool types are present in the flaked stone artefact assemblages recovered from the activity area?
- Do the areas investigated exhibit intra-site spatial patterning and, if so, can this patterning be related to specific activities?
- What can the flaked stone artefacts recovered from the activity area suggest about the possible age of the identified places?
- Can we assess the age of the place and periods of landscape use by radiometric dating of the archaeological material?

The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

Condition 7: CHMP Implementation RAP inspections

The Wurundjeri Corporation have determined that RAP inspections will be undertaken by Wurundjeri representatives during the construction works in order to audit the works and ensure that they comply with the conditions and contingency plan contained within the CHMP. A Heritage Advisor/archaeologist may also attend this inspection if necessary. At least one inspection must take place per ground stripping stage for the duration of the activity. The inspection must take place immediately following initial topsoil stripping for each development stage and include inspections of stripped topsoils and topsoil stockpiles. All stripped topsoil is to be kept on site until the inspection has taken place.

A final additional inspection may be arranged by the sponsor if required.

The Wurundjeri Corporation must be notified, and a booking form must be completed two weeks in advance before appropriate times are reached during the construction works. A Worker Request Form must be filled

out and sent to the Wurundjeri Corporation to book a Wurundjeri representative in for the inspection at least 2 weeks in advance of the inspection date.

A Wurundjeri representative will conduct the inspection. If Aboriginal cultural heritage material is found as a result of the inspection, the contingency for the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage material must be implemented (Contingency 4, Section 2.1.4).

If the inspection reveals suspected non-compliance of the CHMP, then the procedure outlined in Section 2.1.3 will be initiated. If the inspection reveals a suspected breach of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* then these actions must be reported to Aboriginal Victoria immediately and Aboriginal Heritage officers (AHO) may be called out and/or a Stop Order may be issued by Aboriginal Victoria.

AHO's are appointed by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs to investigate and monitor compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and to enforce protection measures when necessary. In emergency situations AOs and AHOs can issue 24 hour Stop Orders. They are authorised to gather relevant information to assist in the investigation of offences and prosecutions. In some circumstance this gives AHO's:

- general powers to enter land or private premises;
- search powers upon entry; and,
- the power to seize objects or human remains.
- The Sponsor is responsible for organising and paying for the procedures outlined in this condition in accordance with RAP policies.

Condition 8: Copy of CHMP to be kept on site

A hard copy of the approved CHMP must be kept on site for the duration of the salvage program and the activity and made available for inspection on request.

2 CONTINGENCY PLANS

2.1 Contingency Regarding Section 61 Matters

In accordance with Schedule 2 Clause 13(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*, a CHMP must include contingency plans for the following:

- a) the matters referred to in section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*;
- b) the resolution of any disputes between the sponsor and relevant registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity;
- c) reviewing compliance with the cultural heritage management plan and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance;
- d) the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity;
- e) the notification, in accordance with the Act, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity.

2.1.1 Contingency 1: Matters referred to in section 61 of the Act

The following matters must be considered in assessing whether a CHMP relating to an activity is to be approved:

- a) whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- b) if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- c) any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, both during and after the activity;
- d) any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity;
- e) requirements relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity.

If Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered unexpectedly during the activity, Contingency 4 (which takes into account matters referred to in section 61 of the Act with regard to harm avoidance and minimisation, and the development of specific measures to manage Aboriginal cultural heritage) must be implemented by the sponsor.

Contingency 2 (which sets out the contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity) must be adhered to by the sponsor.

Contingency 5 (which outlines the requirements relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the activity) must be implemented by the sponsor.

The contingency plans presented in this section are specific to the activity and the activity area described within this CHMP. If, following the approval of this CHMP, any changes to the activity or the activity area requiring statutory authorisation occur, the sponsor must either apply to amend the approved CHMP or prepare a new CHMP that incorporates any changes.

2.1.2 Contingency 2: Dispute resolution process

Procedures for dispute resolution aim to ensure that all parties are fully aware of their rights and obligations, that full and open communication between parties occurs, and that those parties conduct themselves in good faith.

If a dispute arises in relation to the implementation of the CHMP or the conduct of the activity, the following dispute resolution procedure is required:

All disputes will be jointly investigated and documented by both the RAP and the sponsor.

The RAP and the sponsor must meet within one week of the initial notification of the dispute to seek agreement as to a suitable resolution.

The sponsor and the RAP must arrange for authorised representatives to be present at the meeting.

At the meeting, the authorised representatives of both the RAP and the sponsor must state their understanding of the issue(s) in relation to the dispute and ensure each party is aware of their position. If requested by either the RAP or the sponsor, third party mediation may be held during the meeting.

If the authorised representatives of the parties reach agreement, the agreed resolution to the dispute must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (i.e. Agreed Method Statement). If the authorised representatives of the parties do not reach agreement, the parties will participate in third party mediation of the dispute by an agreed mediator within two weeks of the first meeting to discuss the dispute. Any agreed outcome of the mediation must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement).

Any costs relating to the third-party mediation procedure outlined above must be met equally by the sponsor and RAP.

Regardless of the category of dispute, the dispute resolution process does not preclude:

The parties seeking advice from Aboriginal Victoria to assist in resolution of the dispute; and

Any legal recourse open to the parties being taken; however, the parties agree that the above resolution mechanism will be implemented before such recourse is made.

2.1.3 Contingency 3: Reviewing compliance and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance with the CHMP

The sponsor is responsible for reviewing compliance with this CHMP. If the answer to any of the questions in Table 1 below is “No”, all works must cease immediately and the sponsor must contact the RAP immediately to discuss the suspected non-compliance and measures for remedying non-compliance. The Sponsor must attend an on-site or in-office meeting (if requested by the RAP) to determine the most appropriate remedy for the non-compliance. The sponsor must provide all information about any suspected non-compliance to the RAP, and any act of non-compliance may result in an investigation by an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal

Heritage Officer as per section 81(1)(a) of the Act. Any measures for remedying non-compliance must be at the direction of the RAP. **Failure of parties to reach an agreed course of action in this manner will be classed as a dispute.**

A record of CHMP compliance must also be maintained by the sponsor at all times, and must be available for inspection by an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Officer as authorised under section 165A and section 181(1)(b) of the Act, or any other representative of the RAP or Aboriginal Victoria.

The sponsor is responsible for ensuring that the compliance checklist outlined in Table 1 is adhered to at all times during the activity.

Contingency	Yes/No	If no...
Prior to activity		
Have all staff/contractors involved in ground disturbing works undertaken a cultural heritage induction in accordance with Condition 5?		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 1 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the temporary fencing been completed in accordance with Condition 2 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 3 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
During activity		
Have all staff/contractors involved in ground disturbing works undertaken a cultural heritage induction in accordance with Condition 5?		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Is a hard copy of the CHMP available on site and accessible to all site workers and contractors as per Condition 8?		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Have any RAP Inspections taken place in accordance with Condition 7? At least one inspection must take place per ground stripping stage for the duration of the activity immediately following initial topsoil stripping for each development stage and include inspections of stripped topsoils and topsoil stockpiles.		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.

If suspected human remains have been identified, have all works immediately ceased and the Coroner and Victoria Police been contacted as per the 5-step contingency plan in Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease and the relevant authorities must be contacted immediately.
If suspected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage other than human remains has been discovered, has the correct procedure been followed as per Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease within 10 metres (in all directions) of the suspected heritage and the sponsor, Heritage Advisor and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 1 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the temporary fencing been completed in accordance with Condition 2 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 3 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
After activity		
Have any RAP Inspections taken place in accordance with Condition 8?		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 1 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the temporary fencing been completed in accordance with Condition 2 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the salvage been completed in accordance with Condition 3 (please specify separately for each relevant condition)		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.
Has the sponsor notified the RAP of the activity completion within two weeks of works concluding?		All works must immediately cease and the RAP must be contacted immediately.

Has the salvage report been completed in accordance with Condition 6?		Refer to Contingency 5.
Has the procedure been followed for custody and management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage identified during the activity?		Refer to Contingency 5.
Has all relevant cultural heritage been reburied in the activity area within six months of activity completion according to condition 4?		Refer to Contingency 5.

All actions associated with the procedures specified in this contingency must be organised and paid for by the sponsor.

2.1.4 Contingency 4: Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity

2.1.4.1 Discovery of human remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, you must contact the Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following five-step contingency plan. Any such discovery at the activity area must follow these steps:

Discovery:

- If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must stop; and,
- The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.

Notification:

- If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office and Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
- If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544; and
- All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
- If it is confirmed by these authorities the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with section 17 of the Act.

Impact mitigation or salvage:

- The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by section 18(2)(b) of the Act; and
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the sponsor.

Curation and further analysis:

- The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral Remains must be in accordance with the direction of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council.

Reburial:

- Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to Aboriginal Victoria; and,

- Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure that the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

2.1.4.2 Discovery of other Aboriginal cultural heritage

If suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, other than human remains, is identified during the works, the following procedure must be implemented:

Discovery:

- All works within 10 metres (in all directions) of the location of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be immediately halted. This exclusion zone around the suspected Aboriginal Place must be protected from further disturbance and harm with an appropriate barrier (e.g. above-ground, temporary fencing) marked with "no go zone" signage. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must not be removed, and all personnel undertaking the activity must be notified of the suspected discovery;

Notification and assessment:

- The person in charge of the works at the time of the discovery must notify the sponsor, the RAP and a Heritage Advisor (HA) of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one business day of its discovery, as per section 24(3) of the Act.
- The HA, a RAP representative, and the sponsor must undertake an inspection of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage as soon as practicable, and within a maximum of three business days of the notification of the discovery. If a representative of the RAP is unable to participate in the inspection within the specified time period, the HA can undertake the inspection with the sponsor, provided that the HA provides photographic documentation and a written report on the inspection to the RAP within one business day of the completion of the inspection.
- The HA and RAP must determine if the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is Aboriginal cultural heritage. If the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is determined not to be Aboriginal cultural heritage, the protective barrier may be removed, and works may recommence within the exclusion zone.
- If the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is determined to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the HA and RAP, the HA must fully document this Aboriginal cultural heritage. If required, the exclusion zone must be modified to ensure that all the Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected from disturbance.
- The person in charge of the works must report the discovery of the Aboriginal cultural heritage to the Secretary as per Contingency 6.

Management:

- Following the inspection, the sponsor and RAP must discuss and agree to a course of action for the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The sponsor must consider avoiding harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage as a first priority (section 61(a) of the Act). If it is not possible to avoid harm, the sponsor must make every attempt to minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage (section 61(b)), for example by reducing impact on the cultural heritage so that all or a part is not disturbed by the activity.

- A written agreement documenting the measures for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage (section 61(c)), and how to continue with works, must be made within five working days of the on-site inspection by the RAP, HA and sponsor. This written agreement must be prepared by the HA and circulated to the sponsor and RAP, and it must be approved in writing by the sponsor and RAP.
- If harm cannot be avoided, then this written agreement may include salvage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage. Any salvage must be completed by an appropriately qualified archaeologist/HA, and in accordance with proper archaeological practice. An archaeological report detailing the methods, analysis and results of the excavation must be completed. The methods and scope of the salvage, and any research questions to be addressed by the salvage, must be endorsed by the RAP. RAP representatives must participate in any salvage, and a copy of the salvage report must be provided to the RAP and Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry within 12 months of the completion of the salvage program.
- If any organic material (e.g. shell, charcoal, hearth) or deposits suitable for dating (e.g. radiometric, Optically Stimulated Luminescence) are identified during any salvage program, these must be collected and dated in accordance with proper scientific practice.
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry forms and Record Edits for the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be completed within three months of the completion of any harm avoidance, minimisation or management measures.

Failure of parties to reach an agreed course of action in this manner will be classed as a dispute.

The HA (with the written approval of the RAP) must advise the sponsor when suspended construction works can proceed. In general, works may recommence when the required harm avoidance, minimisation or management measures have been completed in their entirety.

All actions associated with the procedures specified in this section must be organised and paid for by the sponsor.

2.1.5 Contingency 5: Removal, custody, curation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity

The Heritage Advisor must ensure that all Aboriginal cultural heritage (other than Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) recovered from the activity area during the activity is managed in the following way:

- The Heritage Advisor may initially retain custody of the recovered Aboriginal cultural heritage for scientific analysis for a period of up to 12 months from the completion of the activity. In the event that the Heritage Advisor is no longer able to retain custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Heritage Advisor must return the Aboriginal cultural heritage to the RAP immediately.
- The Heritage Advisor must fully document, package, and securely store all recovered Aboriginal cultural heritage until it is repatriated to the RAP. All Aboriginal cultural heritage must be clearly labelled with respect to its provenance.
- The Heritage Advisor must submit all relevant documentation for this Aboriginal cultural heritage to the VAHR.
- Within 12 months of the completion of the activity, the Heritage Advisor must contact the RAP to arrange the repatriation or reburial of all Aboriginal cultural heritage recovered within the activity area according to the RAP's direction.

The repatriation process must occur as follows:

- All Aboriginal cultural heritage must be appropriately packaged in a durable container (at the direction of the RAP), sorted by the archaeological context from which it was recovered.
- The packaged Aboriginal cultural heritage must be accompanied by all relevant provenance documents and artefact catalogues.
- All relevant recording and documentation, including submission of an Object Collection Form to the VAHR, must be completed by the Heritage Advisor within two weeks of repatriation.
- Following the repatriation of the recovered Aboriginal cultural heritage to the RAP, the RAP may elect to rebury the recovered Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The reburial process must occur as follows:

- The burial location must be negotiated and agreed upon in writing between the sponsor and the RAP.
- The burial location must be protected from future development or disturbance.
- All Aboriginal cultural heritage must be appropriately packaged in a durable container, as directed by the RAP
- The packaged Aboriginal cultural heritage must be accompanied all relevant provenance documents and artefact catalogues.
- The reburial of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be conducted by a RAP representative/s.
- A Heritage Advisor must attend the reburial and record the burial location with a dGPS.

- All relevant recording and documentation, including submission of an Object Collection Form to the VAHR, must be completed by the Heritage Advisor within two weeks of reburial.

The specific arrangements for repatriation and reburial of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be completed as per the Wurundjeri Artefact Repatriation Policy (Appendix 10).

If for any reason the RAP cannot take possession of the Aboriginal cultural heritage, the custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must comply with the Act and be assigned in the following order of priority:

- Any relevant registered native title holder for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
- Any relevant native title party (as defined in the Act) for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
- Any relevant Aboriginal person or persons with traditional or familial links with the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
- Any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests in Aboriginal heritage relating to the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
- The owner of the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
- The Museum of Victoria.

All actions associated with the procedures specified in this section must be organised and paid for by the sponsor.

2.1.6 Contingency 6: Notification of discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage

The Secretary must be notified of the discovery of any Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity as soon as practicable and within a period not exceeding 30 days of discovery, as per section 24(2) of the Act.

2.1.7 Contingency 7: Subdivision

As per Schedule 2 Clause 13(2) of the Regulations, if the activity is a subdivision referred to in regulation 49 of the Regulations, the contingency plans must address:

- how each lot is intended to be used or developed by the sponsor; or
- if a lot is not intended to be used or developed by the sponsor, the use or development of the lot permitted by the relevant planning scheme.

The activity description in this CHMP outlines how each lot is intended to be used or developed by the sponsor. Where the activity description does not set out the intended use or development proposed for each lot, the use or development of each lot must adhere to the permitted uses under the relevant planning scheme (see Appendix 8).

PART 2

CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Background and Scope of Works

Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd was commissioned by APD Projects on behalf of Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment (AHHA) for land holdings within Clarkefield, Victoria (Macedon Ranges Shire Council) (Bartsch and Green 2018). Upon completion of the AHHA, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) was commissioned by APD Projects on behalf of Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd for the same area assessed during the AHHA (Map 9).

Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd is proposing development of several parcels of land, equalling approximately 26.34 ha in size.

The project brief agreed upon by Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd and APD Projects on behalf of Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd is as follows:

- Review the relevant heritage databases (e.g. Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) at Aboriginal Victoria (AV), Local Government Heritage Overlays, Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) and Register (VHR) at Heritage Victoria (HV), National Trust) and other relevant available literature;
- Provide a brief review of land use for the activity area;
- Conduct a place assessment by a qualified Heritage Advisor to identify any Aboriginal place² within the activity area;
- Identify and provide a series of maps as required for a CHMP showing any Aboriginal places or areas likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage, such as areas of archaeological potential;
- Provide information in relation to any implications of Commonwealth and State environmental legislation and Government policy associated with the proposed development;
- Discuss any opportunities and constraints associated with the activity area;
- Liaise with the key stakeholders; and
- Produce a CHMP suitable for evaluation by the appropriate evaluation party.

3.2 Reasons for Preparing the CHMP

This CHMP has been prepared in accordance with Part 4 of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and is required by the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (s.47). The specific Regulations which trigger the requirement for this plan are (Map 2):

² Note: the terms used in this report, Aboriginal place, Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological site, are used interchangeably and essentially are referring to an Aboriginal place that is an archaeological site.

- Under r.25, the activity area is located within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity as it is located within 50 m of three registered cultural heritage Places which are listed on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR):
 - VAHR 7823-0241 (Clarkefield 2 IA);
 - VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3); and
 - VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4).
- Under r.49, the proposed activity is a high impact activity as it involves the subdivision of land (r.49(1)(a)(b)).

This CHMP does not contain detailed information regarding non-Aboriginal historical heritage issues relating to the activity area.

3.3 Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Under s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Sponsor of a CHMP must give notice of their intention to prepare a CHMP.

A Notice of Intention to Carry out a survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage (NOI) was submitted to Aboriginal Victoria on 13 February 2018 as a part of the work conducted for an Aboriginal Historical Heritage Assessment (AHHA) of the activity area (Bartsch and Green 2018). The AV Survey number for the AHHA report was 24.A copy of this NOI to conduct a survey is attached in Appendix 1. Aboriginal Victoria (AV) sent a written response to this NOI on 6 February 2018. A copy of this response is attached in Appendix 1.

In accordance with s.54(1)(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Sponsor submitted a Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (NOI) to the RAP for the activity area, the Wurundjeri Woiwurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) (formally Wurundjeri Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation) on 13 December 2018. A copy of this NOI is attached in Appendix 1. The RAP responded to this NOI on 19 December 2018 and indicated that they would evaluate this CHMP. A copy of this response is attached in Appendix 1.

In accordance with s.54(1)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Sponsor submitted a NOI to the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) on 11 December 2018. A response to this NOI was submitted to the Sponsor on 11 December 2018. Copies of the NOI are attached in Appendix 1. The AV Management Plan Identifier number for this CHMP is 16263.

In addition, in accordance with s.54(1)(c) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Sponsor notified the owner and occupiers of the activity area of the Sponsor's intention to prepare this CHMP in June 2019.

In accordance with s.54(1)(d) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Sponsor submitted a NOI to the relevant municipal council for the activity area, the Macedon Ranges Shire Council, on 13 December 2019.

On 12 June 2020 the sponsor notified the Heritage Advisor of their intent to split CHMP 16263 into two smaller areas. The southern area that is to be developed as township land continued as CHMP 16263, the present document. Aboriginal Victoria and the RAP were notified of the change to the activity area on 29 June 2020

On 8 October 2020 the sponsor notified the Heritage Advisor of their intent to split CHMP 16263 again into two smaller areas. The northern area that is to be developed as township land continued as CHMP 16263, the present document. Aboriginal Victoria and the RAP were notified of the change to the activity area on 8 October 2020.

3.4 Location of Activity Area

The activity area is located at multiple street addresses in the town of Clarkefield, Victoria, approximately 40 km northwest of the Melbourne CBD. The activity area is located within the parish of Kerrie and is governed by the Macedon Ranges Shire Council (Map 2). The cadastral details of the activity area are contained within Table 1, below.

Table 1: Cadastral Details of the Activity Area

Lot	Title Plan	Address	LGA
2	LP219482	Station Street, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1	TP330358	1556-1564 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield 116-120 Heaths Lane, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1/2	PS442971	1227 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1	TP914006	1227 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges

A more detailed description of the activity area is contained within Section 5.

3.5 Name of Sponsor

The Sponsor of this CHMP is Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd (ABN: 42 622 392 625).

3.6 Name of Heritage Advisors

The Heritage Advisor of this CHMP is Ilona Bartsch. The authors of this CHMP are Ilona Bartsch, Felicity Buckingham, Siobhan Privitera and Jessica Pearson. The quality assurance review was undertaken by Claire St George and Kristal Flemming (Senior Heritage Advisors/ Archaeologists), Catherine Morton (Heritage Advisor/ Archaeologist) and Annie Ayres (Cultural Heritage Team Leader/ Associate Heritage Advisor (Archaeologist)).

The field work was undertaken by Ilona Bartsch, Talia Green, Albert Francis, Tim Russell, Tyler Whitmarsh, Siobhan Privitera, Samantha Fidge, and Meg Haas (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors). Fieldwork was supervised by Ilona Bartsch and Albert Francis. Mapping was provided by Monique Elsley (GIS Coordinator), Louisa Roy and Petra Sorensen (GIS Officers).

Ilona Bartsch

Ilona completed a Graduate Diploma of Archaeology at Flinders University in Adelaide in 2013. A varied work history has contributed to her core skills in archaeological and heritage management, project management, writing for professional and lay audiences and the communication of archaeological projects and findings.

Ilona has undertaken specialist training in stone artefacts, archaeological illustration, and archaeological geophysics. Her experience includes working with rock art, historic archaeological collections and archaeological conservation. Ilona has carried out excavations on a number of heritage places and has experience in recording, processing, and analysing places and artefacts. Ilona has undertaken work in the resource industry producing comprehensive desktop investigations and working on Country with senior Traditional Owners. She has also worked with UNESCO and the World Heritage Organisation preparing recommendations for the World Heritage Committee regarding the status of stable and at-risk World Heritage Sites. Ilona has experience working at both Historic and Indigenous places, planning and executing excavation and analysis, and working with artefacts post-excavation to ensure proper recording and storage. Ilona also has extensive experience preparing written and presentation material for varied audiences across multiple registers.

Ilona has experience in a variety of tasks, including project management, background research, archaeological survey, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal place identification, recording and photography, flaked stone artefact and historical artefact recording and interpretation, communication and consultation with clients stakeholders and the public, and preparation of conservation management plans.

- Bachelor of Arts (hons), English and Creative Arts, Murdoch University (2006);
- Bachelor of Archaeology, Flinders University (2012)
- Graduate Diploma of Archaeology, Flinders University (2006).

Albert Francis

Albert is a Heritage Advisor and Archaeologist at Ecology and Heritage Partners with five years' experience. He received his Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and Ancient Cultures from Monash University in 2015 and completed his Master of Professional Archaeology from La Trobe University in 2018. Albert has worked on and managed a range of projects in both historic and indigenous archaeology including CHMPs, AHHA's and Cultural Heritage Letters of Advice for pipelines, subdivisions and large residential developments. Albert is trained in the identification and analysis of lithics and is a fully trained and qualified historical archaeologist, having also worked on a number of large scale historic archaeological project, most recently, the Melbourne Metro Tunnel project. Having worked with multiple stakeholders and Traditional Owner Groups, Albert has developed strong professional relationships across the industry in Victoria.

- Master of Professional Archaeology, La Trobe University, 2018
- Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology and Ancient Cultures), Monash University, 2015

Felicity Buckingham

Felicity was a technical officer at Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd with over two years' experience in Australian historical archaeology. Felicity completed her archaeology degree at La Trobe University. Her honours thesis focussed on the historical glass from the former Coach and Horses Hotel in Ringwood, Victoria. Felicity was trained in Aboriginal and historic artefact analysis during her undergraduate studies at La Trobe

University, and was twice awarded the Executive Dean's 'Award for Academic Excellence', as well as the 'Historical Archaeology in Australia Achievement Award' during the course of her degree.

Felicity has been involved in historical and Aboriginal excavations since 2010, and has specialised in historical artefact analysis since graduating in 2015. Her formal qualifications include:

- Bachelor of Archaeology (Hons), La Trobe University (2015).

Siobhan Privitera

Siobhan Privitera completed a Bachelor of Arts with Honours from Monash University in 2008, majoring in Archaeology and Ancient History. She is currently a Consultant Archaeologist with Ecology and Heritage Partners, having had a total of two and a half years' experience in Australian cultural heritage.

She has assisted in both historical and cultural heritage-based fieldwork, report writing, post-excavation and review in Victoria, including desktop, standard and complex CHMPs.

As a student she has attended archaeological field schools for the Porolissum Forum Project in Moigrad, Romania, and has worked with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage on projects in Valetta, Malta. During this experience, she has assisted with excavation, artefact analysis and recording and administrative support for late Roman and Neolithic archaeological materials.

Siobhan has experience in a range of tasks, including desktop research and writing, post-excavation data management and analysis, CHMP review, project administrative support and fine detail copy-editing and proof-reading. Her qualifications include:

- Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and Ancient History, Monash University (2007);
- Honour's Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and Ancient History, Monash University (2008).

Jessica Pearson

Jessica is a student in Master of Arts in Archaeology and Heritage Management at Flinders University and has worked professionally with EHP as a technical officer and team assistant since early 2018.

She has assisted in both historical and cultural heritage-based fieldwork.

As a student she has attended archaeological field schools in Europe through the University of Liverpool and University of Valladolid. Jessica has worked on an Iron Age necropolis, extracting and studying funerary objects belonging to the pre-Roman culture in the Northern region of Spain. She assisted in the recording and storage of the finds, including the reconstruction of pre-roman and Roman pottery. And has recorded historic graveyards in Ireland and assisted in the excavation of a bronze aged roundhouse on the Isle of Man.

Jessica's main experience is working on indigenous sites, recording and photography, shell analysis post excavation, digitalising stratigraphy graphs, and assisting with the preparation of finalising reports.

Her qualifications include:

- Bachelor of Arts in History and Sociology, La Trobe University (2015);
- Graduate Certificate (Archaeology and Heritage Management), Flinders University (2016),
- Graduate Diploma (Archaeology and Heritage Management) (2017); and

- Masters (Archaeology and Heritage Management), Flinders University (2018 - ongoing).

Monique Elsley

Monique has extensive experience with ArcGIS desktop software to produce mapping products and data analysis. Her first stint in the spatial industry was as a Cartographer at Lonely Planet Publications, in 2006 - 2007. Responsibilities included creating maps for and assisting with the finalisation of regional and city maps for soon to be released guidebooks and updating the existing database with information obtained from aerial imagery and provided by authors. Following this, Monique gained employment as a Geomatics Research Scientist at the Department of Primary Industries from 2007 – 2009, and again in 2010 - both in a full-time and part-time capacity. Her work involved producing GIS data layers and maps for various projects, analysing results, undertaking a literature review, and contributing to technical reports and journals. Projects she was involved in focussed on climate change adaptation, Victorian land use and developing agricultural ecological zones. Most recently, whilst completing her PhD, Monique undertook casual lecturing and tutoring roles at RMIT. This included developing materials for a new practical exercise with the aim of teaching students how to produce quality maps using ESRI's ArcGIS software. Her formal qualifications include:

- Doctor of Philosophy, RMIT (2013);
- Bachelor of Applied Science (Geospatial Science) (Honours), RMIT (2008); and
- Bachelor of Applied Science (Multimedia Cartography), RMIT (2007).

Annie Ayres

Annie is the Cultural Heritage Team Leader and is an Associate Heritage Advisor/ Archaeologist with Ecology and Heritage Partners and has over 15 years' experience in project management, cultural heritage consulting, archaeological and historical research and excavation in Victoria. She has extensive experience in the preparation of Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) for evaluation and approval by Aboriginal Victoria (AV) and Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), as well as the provision of cultural heritage advice under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 and the Heritage Act 2017 in the form of Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs); Heritage Assessments; Salvage Excavations; Audits; and Due Diligence Assessments. Annie has provided advice for Environment Effect Statements, corporate environmental policies and conducted a pilot site reassessment project for Heritage Victoria. Annie has managed Aboriginal and historical heritage assessments for a range of projects, including but not limited to, roads, railways, pipelines and large-area heritage assessments for residential and business subdivisions.

Annie has provided professional advice on over 300 heritage assessments, including Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) in Victoria. Her formal qualifications include a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours), Latrobe University (2007).

3.7 Name of Owners and Occupiers of the Activity Area

The activity area is owned by Rupert Clarke and is occupied by Rupert Clarke and Angus Crawford. The landowners and occupiers have been informed of the intention by the sponsor to carry out this CHMP.

3.8 Registered Aboriginal Parties

The Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the activity area is the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC) (formally Wurundjeri Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation). The RAP has elected to evaluate this CHMP.

Details of all consultation undertaken with the RAP for the purposes of preparing this CHMP are contained in Section 6.

3.9 Activity Advisory Group

The Secretary of the DPC did not appoint an Activity Advisory Group in relation to this CHMP.

4 ACTIVITY

4.1 Activity Description

4.1.1 The Activity

Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd is proposing development of several parcels of land, equalling approximately 26.34 ha in size. The land situated around the existing railway station of Clarkefield is earmarked for development as township land in the near future (Map 3). The land is currently zoned as Township Zone and Rural Living Zone under the Macedon Ranges Shire Council Planning Scheme. The land zoned for rural living will be rezoned and utilised as township land. The Sponsor proposes development of township zoned land for residential, educational (primary school) and functional (drainage reserves and green spaces etc) purposes.

In accordance with Clause 6(2) and 10, Schedule 2 of the Regulations, the proposed activity will be conducted in line with permissible activities under the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme Township Zone (32.05) and Rural Living Zone (35.03) (Appendix 8). This activity involves, but is not limited to:

- The subdivision of land into residential and communal open areas;
- Rezoning to allow construction of mixed use and commercial allotments
- Earth moving works such as grading and levelling for the construction of foundations for residential dwellings;
- The grading and installation of new roads, road reserves and footpaths;
- The installation of utilities (i.e. stormwater drainage, gas, optical fibre and electricity assets);
- Construction of housing;
- Landscaping; and
- Drainage reserves.

The maximum depth of site works will be associated with underground asset installation (i.e. sewer reticulation construction) and will reach up to 10 m in depth.

A concept master plan for the proposed activity is shown in (Map 3).

4.1.2 Potential Impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The proposed activity will impact upon land within the activity area at a surface and subsurface level. Land clearance activities, as well as the installation of underground assets and drainage will cause extensive ground disturbance. The proposed works therefore have the potential to harm any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present on the surface and below ground.

5 EXTENT OF ACTIVITY AREA

The activity area is located at Clarkefield, Victoria and is approximately 26.34 ha in size in the Macedon Ranges Shire Council Area. It is bounded by Websters Road, the existing township of Clarkefield and the Clarkefield recreation reserve to the west, by farmland to the north and south, and by the Melbourne-Lancefield Road to the east (Map 2). The activity area is dissected by Station Street, which runs on an east-west axis between the current township of Clarkefield and Melbourne-Lancefield Road. The cadastral details of the activity area are contained within Table 2, below.

Table 2: Cadastral Details of the Activity Area

Lot	Title Plan	Address	LGA
2	LP219482	Station Street, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1	TP330358	1556-1564 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield 116-120 Heaths Lane, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1/2	PS442971	1227 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges
1	TP914006	1227 Melbourne-Lancefield Rd, Clarkefield	Macedon Ranges

The activity area contains residential and agricultural structures as well as outbuildings, paddocks, roads and fencing.

6 DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATION

The following representatives of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (Wurundjeri) participated in consultation in relation to the assessment:

- Robert Mullins (Elder);
- Ron Jones (Elder);
- Allan Wandin (Elder);
- Naomi Zukanovic (Field Representative);
- John Xiberras (Field Representative);
- Justin Entwhistle (Field Representative);
- Gary Hansen (Field Representative);
- Ashley Wilkinson (Field Representative);
- Anne Marie Chandler (Field Representative);
- Jayden Garvey (Field Representative);
- Bede Canavan (Field Representative);
- Tony Garvey (Field Representative);
- Sean Wandin (Field Representative);
- Thane Ganaway (Field Representative);
- Brendan Wandin (Field Representative);
- Travis Smith (Field Representative);
- Jordan Spencer (Field Representative);
- Thane Ganaway (Field Representative);
- Shane Nicholson (Field Representative); and
- Kerrie Xiberras (Field Representative);
- Caroline Spry (Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist);
- Helen Officer (RAP Administration Officer); and
- Matt Chamberlain (Heritage Project Manager).

The details of all consultation undertaken in relation to the assessment are presented in Table 3.

6.1 Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment

Table 3 lists the representatives of the Wurundjeri that participated in the fieldwork conducted as part of the CHMP assessment and the subsurface testing program, conducted from 15 January 2020 to 29 May 2020.

Table 3: Consultation in Relation to the Assessment

Date	Participants			Details and Outcomes of Consultation
	HA	RAP	Sponsor	
13.12.2018	Ilona Bartsch	Helen Officer	Tim Montagna (APD Projects)	Notice of Intent (NOI) A NOI was submitted to the RAP for CHMP 16263. The RAP responded on 19.12.2019 to advise that they would evaluate the CHMP.
19.02.2019	Racheal Minos	Robert Mullins Ron Jones Allan Wandin Matt Chamberlain	Tim Montagna (APD Projects)	Meeting Project inception meeting held. The survey undertaken in February 2018 was discussed and it was agreed that further standard assessment was not required as the survey had identified that cultural heritage was present in the activity area and that a complex assessment was required. Complex assessment methodology was discussed and agreed to with a combination of Test pits, shovel test pits and Mechanical Trenches required. This was to be mapped up by the HA and sent to Wurundjeri for approval prior to the commencement of complex assessment
20.03.2019	Ilona Bartsch	Matt Chamberlain	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email Copy of proposed complex assessment mapping sent to Wurundjeri. Wurundjeri sent an email approving the methodology on 21.03.2019
30.04.2019	Ilona Bartsch	Matt Chamberlain	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email Request for representatives to attend subsurface testing. This fieldwork was postponed in July 2019 and re-booked for January 2020.
26.11.2019	Ilona Bartsch	Matt Chamberlain	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email Fieldwork was postponed until January 2020 to allow for the regular cropping cycle of the farm that occupies the majority of the activity area. And email was sent to Wurundjeri to confirm the scope of fieldwork.
10.01.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Robert Mullins Ron Jones Allan Wandin Matt Chamberlain	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email an updated Dial before you dig Search revealed the presence of an NBN cable in the activity area. This meant that the location of several proposed test holes was moved. The updated

				proposed testing maps were sent to the Elders Council and were endorsed
15.01.2020 – 29.06.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Naomi Zukanovic; John Xiberras; Justin Entwistle; Gary Hansen; Ashley Wilkinson; Anne Marie Chandler; Jayden Garvey; Bede Canavan; Tony Garvey; Sean Wandin; Thane Ganaway; Brendan Wandin; Travis Smith; Jordan Spencer; Thane Ganaway; Shane Nicholson; and Kerrie Xiberras	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Subsurface Testing Subsurface testing as endorsed was undertaken
29.06.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Helen Officer	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email The activity area of the CHMP was updated as a result of the sponsor's decision to split the original CHMP into two, with the present document continuing as CHMP 16263 with a significantly smaller activity area.
24.11.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Helen Officer	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email The activity area of the CHMP was updated as a result of the sponsor's decision to split CHMP 16263 into two, with the present document continuing as CHMP 16263 with a smaller activity area.
13.08.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Robert Mullins Ron Jones Allan Wandin Caroline Spry	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Meeting Meeting held to discuss the results of the complex assessment. The number of artefacts identified and the level of testing was discussed. Complex assessment was completed as per the endorsed methodology from February 2019. Expanded site extent for VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) encompassing the southern end of the AA and limited by negative Test holes was agreed to. Wurundjeri noted that extent testing requirement for mechanical trenches has

				changed since the approval of the methodology and declined to discuss management conditions until extent testing was undertaken
19.08.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Caroline Spry	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email The Heritage Advisor sent an email to the RAP requesting that the extent testing requirement be waived in this instance. This request was based on the disturbed nature of the place, the low density of the place, and the fact that there had been RAP policy changes around extent testing that were not communicated prior to the final endorsement and implementation of complex assessment methodology.
25.08.2020	Ilona Bartsch	Caroline Spry	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Email Wurundjeri responded that extent testing would not be required in this instance, due to the particular conditions at this place. They agreed that draft conditions and place maps could be endorsed via email.

6.2 Consultation in Relation to the Conditions

The following representatives of the Wurundjeri participated in consultation in relation to the Conditions:

- Robert Mullins (Elder);
- Ron Jones (Elder);
- Allan Wandin (Elder); and,
- Caroline Spry (Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist);
- Matt Chamberlin (Heritage Project Manager).

Table 4: Consultation in Relation to the Conditions

Date	Participants			Details and Outcomes of Consultation
	HA	RAP	Sponsor	
09.10.2020	Ilona Bartsch Annie Ayres	Robert Mullins Ron Jones Allan Wandin Matthew Chamberlain	Travis Hingston (APD Projects)	Meeting A meeting was held to discuss the updated activity area and conditions required for the management of specific Aboriginal Places. Wurundjeri reaffirmed that no specific conditions were required for the newly recorded LDAD, that surface artefact collection should take place for VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) and agreed to a revised salvage methodology for VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) involving successive surface artefact collections interspersed with ploughing of the place extent.

6.2.1 Oral History

Information regarding oral history/traditional knowledge concerning the activity area was requested from the Wurundjeri during email correspondence on 05 March 2021 (see also Section 7.2.2). No traditional knowledge was provided at this time.

6.3 Summary of Outcomes of Consultation

There was ongoing consultation between the Heritage Advisor, the Sponsor, and Wurundjeri at the commencement of the project and throughout the field assessment. A request for Oral Histories to be included in the CHMP was made at the meeting in regard to management conditions on 13 August 2020, none were provided. Wurundjeri representatives were closely involved in the fieldwork and in the methodologies used and were consulted regarding the proposed management conditions for cultural heritage recorded within the activity area. Conditions were agreed upon by all parties.

7 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The desktop assessment includes research into information relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage in or associated with the activity area.

7.1 Environmental Context

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

7.1.1 Geographic Region

The geographic region for this CHMP is defined by its surrounding waterways and can be described as following Deep Creek northwards from Tullamarine to Five Mile Creek, and then following Five Mile Creek to the edge of the Victorian Southern Fall, which is traced south towards Jacksons Creek. Then, following Jacksons Creek south until re-joining with Deep Creek (Map 4).

The geographic region includes alluvial plains, creeks and floodplains. The geographic region (and the activity area itself) forms part of the Victorian Volcanic Plain (VVP) bioregion (Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (DELWP) 2018a). This geographic region shows broadly similar environmental characteristics that may influence Aboriginal occupation. Therefore, it is relevant to any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present within the activity area.

This geographic region reflects the specific vegetation history and resource availability in the Victorian Volcanic Plain and exhibits environmental characteristics that likely influenced Aboriginal occupation. The geographic region addresses the specific environmental context of Holocene resources available from the activity area. It is also bounded by those significant markers on the landscape that would have influenced the movement of groups across the landscape. Thus, the geographic region relates specifically to the tangible and intangible values of the landscape and is highly relevant to any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present within the activity area. More generally, the activity area falls under the jurisdiction of the Port Phillip and Westernport Catchment Authority.

7.1.2 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

The activity area is situated in the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion (VVP), a wide-scale geological unit that stretches over much of western Victoria, from western Melbourne to the South Australian border (DEDJTR 2018) (Map 5). The VVP is dominated by Cainozoic volcanic deposits which form extensive flat and undulating basaltic plains containing stony rises, old lava flows, volcanic cones and old eruption points. It is also dotted with numerous lakes and river systems, both fresh and saline. The Volcanic Plains are described as “plains mainly on basalt lavas with many volcanic landforms and lakes; partly on weak sedimentary rock” (Duncan 1982:3). They are made up of subdued topography which have been filled and covered by a relatively thin ‘blanket’ of lava flow (Birch 2003:367). The activity area is entirely comprised of the 2.1.6 Eruption points and

volcanic plains unit. The basalts of this Newer Volcanics landscape fill many of the large ancient valleys to form elongate planar to undulating basalt plains which are usually fringed by streams of the displaced drainage (i.e. Bolinda Creek and Jacksons Creek). This has led to the development of steep-sided gorges where streams have cut into the basalt flows. The eruption points form prominent lava cones, composite cones and low shield volcanoes, none of which are in or adjacent to the activity area.

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

More specifically, the geology of the region is dominated by the extensive basalt lava flows (Qno1) originating from elevated eruption points including Mount Fraser, Mount Ridley, Hayes Hill and Bald Hill. The latter two are located within 3–4 km to the west of the activity area (Map 5). These eruption points formed on existing hills crests of Palaeozoic (Silurian) sedimentary bedrock (siltstone and thin bedded sandstone), known as the Dargile Formation (Sxg), which was deposited some 4 ± 1.5 million years BP (Merri Creek Management Committee 2014). The basalt flows of the Wollert region form the eastern extent of the Western District Newer Volcanic Province. The age of basalt flows originating from these easternmost eruption points have been dated by Price et al. (2003), amongst others, to approximately the last 900,000 years BP.

The soils of the Newer Volcanics exhibit friable, clayey dark brown and red gradational soils on the younger rocks, to coarsely structured texture contrast soils on the older rocks. These plains of Quaternary and Neogene volcanics (Newer Volcanics) have scattered stony rises and basalt ‘floaters’ in pedologically young soils. The basalt plains are known for their heavy clay soils that often result in surface ponding with many of these soils likely to have been Hydrosols prior to surface drainage. Cracking clays soils (Vertosols) with dark brown clay loam to heavy clay topsoils (slightly acidic) overlie massive bleached subsurface horizons with ferruginised nodules. A clear boundary exists to brown to yellow brown heavy clay subsoils that are neutral to alkaline. In addition to cracking clays, sodic brown, yellow and grey texture contrast soils (Sodosols) are dominant with dark brownish greyish brown clay loams overlying a conspicuously bleached horizon before an abrupt change to mottled heavy clay subsoils. Throughout, ferromanganiferous concretions occur. Soils may have experienced varying amounts of aeolian sand deposition into topsoils from arid palaeoenvironments (Birch, 2003).

Raw materials commonly available in areas of volcanic activity include basalt, andesite, tachylite, phonolite, quartzite and hornfels. Basalt, andesite, tachylite and phonolite are igneous rocks which are formed when hot silicate melts and crystallises. Their crystalline structure is usually interlocking, however “super-cooling of a silicate melt may result in the non-crystalline form known as glass” (of which tachylite is a form). Basalt is the most common igneous rock. Quartzite (quartz-rich sandstone) and hornfels (shale metamorphosed by high temperature) are metamorphic rocks which are formed by “various geological processes involving changes in temperature, pressure or chemistry” (Holdaway and Stern 2004:19–26). These raw materials are known to have been utilised in the manufacture of stone tools by Aboriginal people in the past, and it is possible that

any of these raw materials are available in the activity area and the broader region. Surface stone within the activity area, however, is limited to basalt (in the form of floaters) and quartz.

7.1.3 Landforms and Hydrology

Clarkefield sits approximately 300 m above sea level and is located within the Western Uplands landscape, where lava flows from the Newer Volcanic events have filled prehistoric valley landforms to form elongated planar to undulating basalt plains. These lava flows have also formed scattered low rises and swampy plains. Due to the relatively flat nature of the wider landscape, drainage is poorly formed and is supported in areas by artificial drainage systems.

The region is predominantly open, undulating plain and includes several smaller freshwater tributaries to Jackson Creek which almost uniformly drain from the north.

Three main rivers flow across the Clarkefield area, namely Jacksons Creek, Riddells Creek and Bolinda Creek. These catchments and their tributaries would have been a particularly valuable resource to Aboriginal people prior to European Contact, as these channels support a wide variety of native plants and wildlife central to Indigenous occupation (DELWP 2018b) (Map 5).

Landforms in the activity area have developed on the underlying basaltic geology, and comprise flat areas with significant gilgai micro-relief (Map 6). Gilgai micro relief is a phenomenon developed in soils with substantial component of shrink-swell clays and consists of mounds and depressions showing varying degrees of order, sometimes separated by a subplanar or slightly undulating surface (DELWP 2018c). Gilgai are repeated mounds and depressions formed on shrink-swell and cracking clay soils (or vertosols); water can accumulate seasonally in the depressions to form gilgai wetlands. Gilgai microrelief occurs when the clay soil layers shrink and swell during alternate drying and wetting cycles. This gradually forces 'blocks' of subsoil material upwards to form mounds. Gilgai commonly form on black and grey vertosols.

7.1.4 Paleoenvironment and Climate

During the Late and Terminal Pleistocene from 60,000 to 12,000 years ago, climactic conditions in south eastern Australia were considerably drier and cooler. Although there is uncertainty as to how much cooler the conditions actually were at the Last Glacial Maximum approximately 18,000 years, a significant variation of 8°C below current temperatures is considered likely for southern Australia (Markgraf et al. 1992; Mills et al. 2013:5, Pickett et al. 2004: 1431). River channels in the Murray-Goulbourn system were much larger during the terminal Pleistocene; this is attributed to much greater seasonality of flows related to snow melt during periods of overall drier landscape (Mills et al. 2013:5-6). Sedimentary and microfossil data from lakes in Victoria suggest the period of maximum aridity was after the LGM, from 15,000 to 10,000 bp (Mills et al. 2013: 6).

Due to the significant lowering of sea level at this time, a land bridge extended from southern Victoria across Bass Strait to Tasmania (Lambeck and Chappell 2001). Several studies indicate that increased aridity also resulted in significant reduction in Australia's forests and expansion of arid steppe or savannah vegetation. Reconstructions of LGM forest loss in temperate Australia suggest that a thin and broken band of temperate forest or woodland persisted along the eastern and south-eastern coast of Australia as some coastal pollen sites indicate forest and others do not (Dodson et al. 1988). Other studies (Thom et al. 1994) suggest woody

vegetation was confined to localised favourable microsites such as river valleys. In Tasmania pollen evidence shows that areas now mainly covered by temperate evergreen forest were a semi-arid steppe, rich in chenopods, during the LGM (Markgraf et al. 1992, Pickett et al. 2004: 1430). This sparse xerophytic vegetation would have extended across the land bridge to southern Victoria. By the beginning of the Holocene around 6,000 years ago, pollen cores indicate vegetation was like that which existed just before European settlement though a moister climate, and hence moisture-demanding vegetation, prevailed (Pickett et al. 2004).

The climate of Clarkefield is characterised by warm summers and wet winters; temperatures range between an average maximum of 26.6°C and minimum of 14.2°C in February to an average maximum 13.1°C and minimum 5.4°C in July. Rainfall varies between a maximum of 35.9 mm in July and 61.2 mm in November, with annual average rainfalls of 534.5 mm (BOM 2020).

7.1.5 Aboriginal Land Use and Anthropogenic Change

As numerous studies have sought to demonstrate; the pre-European Australian landscape was a product of Aboriginal land management, not a passive field for Aboriginal habitation.

Gammage (2012: 46) notes that early European settlers were amazed at the ‘park-like’ character of the landscape west of Melbourne, a character established through regular fire management. In regard to the current geographic area he suggests the stretch of land depicted between the You Yangs and Mt Macedon depicted in Hoddle’s *View from Batman’s Hill* (1840) represents a vast stretch of land with “no stumps and barely a tree, and those distant few are in lines.” Gammage argues this was an anthropogenic vista of open grasslands and “the greenness of the country proceeds from its having been recently burnt and some heavy rains falling since”. He further surmises “this land may have been sheet-burnt regularly to expose Yam Daisy, which grew in millions here. Perhaps the yellow streaks in Hoddles’s painting depict them” (Gammage 2012: 46).

Likewise, Presland (2008: 119-120) has noted the extensive burning regimes practiced in the grasslands west of Melbourne: “in grassland areas, firing led to new growth, which attracted game and, carried out at the right time of year, promoted higher yields in some tuber-bearing plants. Aboriginal targeting of specific plants for food, for example Murnong *Microseris lanceolata*, would most likely have had an impact on such species” (Presland 2008: 119).

Regular burning by Aborigines almost certainly kept large parts of the Melbourne area, particularly to the west of the Maribynong River and in the north, clothed with a structure of grassland.... Similar results almost certainly defined smaller-scale changes such as the assisted growth of particular plants. The range of plants such as Murnong may have been extended to some degree but it still only occurred within the areas that provided its preferred habitat. It remained a plant of the plains and dry foothills; the actions of Aboriginal people did not lead to it growing in damp river valleys or swampy locations.

7.1.6 Late Holocene Vegetation

Williams et al (2006) have synthesised much of the vegetation history of eastern Australia. These records indicate a shift from open woodland-herbland to a grassland-dominated environment around 40,000. The subpluvial period that followed corresponds with a period of sustained aridity and enhanced snowmelt hydrology during which numerous cold-climate taxa prevailed, and there was a total absence of rainforest taxa

between 30,000 and 20,000 years ago (Williams et al. 2006:746–747). They suggest both climatic and increased distance to the coastline contributed to the change in vegetation.

During the Pleistocene-Holocene transition lakes generally display lower water levels and a decrease in moist environment and aquatic taxa (Williams et al. 2006:747). The early Holocene was also witness to a shift in the arboreal pollen, notably a decrease in Casuarinaceae corresponding with the rise in the volume of Eucalyptus and Melaleuca, a shift that has “been attributed to various causes including increases in burning, soil salinization and improvement in water balances” (Williams et al. 2006:747).

By the mid-Holocene evidence of wetter conditions in southeast Australia are evident in an increase in pollen diversity and the development of woodland and forest communities including wet sclerophyll forest and the re-emergence of rainforest elements. According to the Department of Environment and Primary Industries’ (DELWP) mapping of vegetation prior to European colonisation (1750 EVCs), the activity area would have contained vegetation classified as Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC55) (Map 7).

Plains Grassy Woodland is characterised by open eucalypt woodland up to 15 metres tall, with a sparse shrubbery understorey and a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer. This vegetation class occurs on a range of geological formations and soils, and mainly occupies gently undulations or plains with fertile soils at low elevations.

Many of these the vegetation types captured in this EVC have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the area for food and the creation of weapons and vessels and would have supported a range of game that could be hunted for food.

Other plants and fungi were also valuable food and medicine; however, the ethnobotanical records of their use are limited. Eucalypt and tea tree leaves were crushed and soaked in water to prepare medicinal ointments. Bowls and dishes were made from the bark and gnarled growths, for food and water transportation. Canoes were also made from the bark of gum trees. The removal of bark characteristically results in visible modification of the trees that make them identifiable as scarred or culturally modified trees. Other items such as spears, boomerangs and spears were made from the timber of Eucalypts (Nash 2004).

7.1.7 Traditional Resources

Before European arrival, the Clarkefield was being occupied by Aboriginal people; written accounts have indicated that the *Gunung willam balug* territory occupied the eastern drainage area of the Dividing range around Mt Macedon, extending south to the Werribee river and the *Wada wurrung* boundary and northwest adjoining the territories of the *Daung wurrung* and *Djadja wurrung* (Clark 1990:382; Barwick 1984). Jacksons Creek formed the border with the *Marin balug* whose territory extended from Jackson Creek to Kororoit Creek and the Maribyrnong River (Clark 1990:384). Hunting and gathering would have been common activities occurring throughout this area, and the region would have provided people with food resources especially around the Kororoit Creek areas and nearby swamps and lakes; fresh water supplies would have been accessible also.

The creek environs are home to significant animal species such as the Growling Grass Frog and the Striped Legless Lizard, as well as migratory birds. Native vegetation along the creek including Red River Gum and White Mangroves would have provided important timber resources and eel habitat. Native reptiles, including the

Tiger snake, Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard, Common snakesnake turtle and Eastern brown snake have been recorded along the creek. Numerous native birds have been recorded in the catchment. Those of economic value to Aboriginal hunter-gatherers would have included Pacific Black Duck, Australian Pelican, Australian Ibis, Great Egret and the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

Kangaroos and wallabies would also have been abundant in the level plains of the Geographic area. As noted above the rich riparian habitat and vegetation of the Creek valley would have provided bountiful food and tool resources for Indigenous people. Native vegetation, fresh water, fish, shellfish, water birds and small mammals would have provided a ready resource within this landscape. Consequently, these plants and animals would have made the area an attractive location for Aboriginal communities to camp for extended periods.

7.1.8 Post-Contact Land Use History

The early settlement of the Sunbury district saw the establishment of many pastoralists in the area who grazed stock, particularly sheep, on the land. In 1836 George Evans, William and Samuel Jackson and their combined herds of sheep trekked from Melbourne to Sunbury, where they built two sod huts, the remains of which were visible for many years close to the corner of Vaughan and Macedon Streets in Sunbury (Murphy and Dugay-Grist 2007: 26).

The railway to Sunbury was opened in 1859 and was subsequently extended to Woodend in 1861, Kyneton in April 1862 and Bendigo in October 1862. Large work camps were established at Sunbury and Riddell during the construction of the viaduct over Blind Creek and the bridges over Jacksons Creek and Riddells Creek. It is said that approximately 2,000 men and 600 horses were engaged on the project, with timber being brought from the forests at Riddell (Murphy and Dugay-Grist 2007: 27).

The origins of the Clarkefield township can be traced back to the wealthy pastoralist Sir William Clarke, who was a lessee of the Bullando Vale pastoral run. Established in the late 1830s, Bullando Vale's location would later become part of Clarkefield.

The Clarkefield Hotel was established in 1857, with the Clarkefield station (originally 'Lancefield Road') included on the Bendigo railway in 1861. A school was established by the 1890s, also still in use today. Clarkefield's population has grown slowly and steadily in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, reaching a population of 433 in 2011 (Victorian Places 2018).

The district has mainly been used for rural agricultural and pastoral purposes since the beginning of its settlement in the 1830s.



Figure 1: Detail of Kerrie parish map, 1882. Activity area outlined in red (Source: Public Records Office of Victoria).

Agricultural ground disturbance comprising ploughing and the establishment of dams, farm outbuildings and fencing has occurred within the activity area. Given the history of the area it is likely that the activity area has been used for agricultural purposes since European settlement. There is a sewerage treatment works on the western border of the activity area, and a rail line along the southern boundary. The eastern boundary abuts Melbourne to Lancefield road. There has also been a railway station (Clarkefield Station) at the settlement adjacent to the activity area since 1881. The rail line to Lancefield passed through the activity area (refer to Figure 1) and over Bolinda creek to the north of the activity area until its closure in 1956 (Mitchell et al 2004). This railway has been constructed on a built-up rail corridor that has most likely left intact ground surfaces beneath it.

A search of Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) in November 2019 revealed no utilities in the activity area.

7.1.9 Aerial and Satellite Imagery Interpretation

Examination of satellite imagery, such as those found on LandData, indicate that the land in and around the activity area has been predominantly used for agricultural purposes, with residential occupation occurring in the Clarkefield township since the nineteenth century (Figure 2). The settlement is immediately adjacent to the activity area. Given its specific land use history, it is likely that the activity would have been used primarily for agricultural purposes since the arrival of Europeans to the region.



Figure 2: View of Activity area (indicated in red outline) in 1971 (LandData 2019)

7.2 Aboriginal Context

The following section reviews the Aboriginal context of the activity area and includes an examination of historical and ethnohistorical sources, previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological Place types and locations in the geographic region of the activity area and, archaeological studies undertaken in the area. Together, these sources of information can be used to formulate a predictive Place model concerning what types of Places are most likely to occur in the activity area, and where these are most likely to occur.

7.2.1 Archaeological Research

Archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal peoples had occupied all of Australia's environmental zones by 40,000 years BP. Pleistocene archaeology of the Port Phillip Bay and Hinterland area documents human occupation dating back at least 40,000 years. The oldest dated archaeological place in Victoria occurs at Keilor in Melbourne. Charcoal from a hearth excavated in 1973 has been dated to 31,000 years BP (Flood 1995: 286). More recently research at the Bend Road place in Melbourne's southeast has dates extending back to 30–35,000 BP (Hewitt and Allen 2010).

The archaeological record of the Greater Melbourne area includes a rich record of artefact scatters, scarred trees and stone arrangements that documents Aboriginal life dating from the Pleistocene through to the immediate pre-European past. Most of these places point to important relationships between places and landscapes and resources within the immediate area. Within the region numerous studies for residential subdivisions have identified artefact scatters, scarred trees and earth features, suggesting the area was an important location for Aboriginal habitation and resource exploitation during the late Holocene.

7.2.2 History and Ethnohistory

The *Woi wurrung* shared a cultural and linguistic affinity with the *Bun wurrung*, *Ngurai-illam wurrung*, *Djadja wurrung*, *Wada wurrung* and *Duang wurrung* language groups. Collectively these groups were known as the Kulin Nation occupying the south-central Victorian region (Howitt 2001). This cultural grouping shared similarities in speech, burial practices, initiation, kinship marriage ties and religious beliefs. The language groups within the Kulin Nation adhered to a patrilineal descent system and the *Bunjil/Waa* moiety system. Each clan within the Kulin Nation language groups belonged to either one of two moieties: *Bunjil* (eaglehawk) and *Waa* (crow). Marriage partners were taken from the opposite moiety and membership in the moiety had religious, economic and social implications and obligations that transcended local allegiances and clans (Barwick 1984).

According to Clark the *Woi wurrung*, *Bun wurrung*, *Ngurai-illam wurrung* and *Daung wurrung* languages were all dialects of the one language, as they share more than 75 percent common vocabulary with each other. Clark refers to these groups as dialectal-tribes and together as the East Kulin Nation. The *Woi wurrung* group were specifically responsible for the area around Clarkefield (Clark 1990: 369).

Land tenure

The *Woi wurrung* were divided into six smaller clans and each clan was responsible for a specific section of *Woi wurrung* territory (Canning and Thiele, 2010, 4).

At the time of European contact, the Clarkefield area and the surrounding region lay within the traditional lands of people from the *Woi wurrung* language group. This language group is believed to have occupied the Yarra and Maribyrnong watersheds, bounded on the north by the Dividing Range from Mount Bawbaw westward to Mount William and Mount Macedon and on the west by the Werribee River (Clark 1990: 379). The clan responsible for the Sunbury and greater Clarkefield area was the *Marin balug* whose territory extended between the Maribyrnong River and Kororoit Creek and Jacksons Creek, with ‘headquarters’ around Sunbury (Clark 1990: 383-384). Historical sources suggest that the name *Marin balug* means Marin people, with Marin referring to ‘big water’, that is, the Maribyrnong River (Clark 1990: 384). The *Wurundjeri* people were custodians of sacred places around the area, including locations such as Aitken Hill, which were important to many neighbouring *Woi wurrung*, *Daung wurrung*, *Djadja wurrung* and *Wada wurrung* clans.

Resources

The *Woi wurrung* country was rich in resources as it is located in the temperate south zone of Australia, which covers the south part of the continent. Due to a present rainfall in excess of 300 mm a year, the temperate zone has many watercourses and lakes, which provided a reliable water supply to the Aboriginal population. This allowed a relative growth of the human populations in the region, and in favoured areas, hunter-gatherers invested much labour on maintaining resources such as fish traps and weirs (Presland 2010: 48).

However, the mainstays of the Aboriginal diet were plants and roots. One of the most important foods was called Myrnong (*Microseris lanceolata*), a tuber that resembled a dandelion, also known as Yam Daisy or Native Dandelion. In addition to this plant, there were more than 300 plants of which the roots or tubers were eaten, including the bulrush (*Typha* sp.), marsh club rush, early-nancy, milkmaid, various orchids (*i.e.* greenhood, onion and potato orchids) and many kinds of lilies (including bulbine lily, chocolate lily, flax lily, fringe lily, grass lily, gymea lily and pale vanilla lily) (Clarke 2011: 72). Roots of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) were also collected to manufacture items of personal adornment (Presland 2010: 71).

Like other hunter-gatherer societies, there was a division of labour based on gender. Men would engage in hunting and women gathered plants and roots; although it is not unusual that these subsistence activities overlap, especially with women and young children capturing small animals during their foraging excursions (Marlowe 2007).

Before the European invasion disrupted their way of life, the Eastern Kulin clans were able to move freely around their land on an annual cycle, with some *Woi wurrung* bands spending the warmer months on the banks of the lower Yarra, and during the cooler months they would move to higher land into the Dandenong Ranges (Presland 2010). A significant place along the Yarra River was a wetland complex called *Bolin*, where mature eels were captured by hand or speared (Presland 2010: 67-68). Nets and traps were also used to capture eels and fish during the day and at night; spear fishing from a canoe was also practiced in freshwater bodies, attracting fish with a lighted brand near the water’s surface. Two common freshwater fish that were captured include the Australian Grayling (*Prototroctes maraena*) and Tupong (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*) (Presland 2010: 68).

Possums, especially the brush-tailed possum (*Trichosurus vulpecular*) were hunted for their meat and their skins that would later be used to make cloaks. Other animals included kangaroo, bandicoot, emu and other smaller quadrupeds; these were cooked and distributed among the participants of the hunting party, according to a set of very strict rules (Howitt 2001: 764-765).

Ritual and Magic

The *Woi wurrung* believed that the *Wirrarap* (medicine-man) could kill persons, far or near, by means of *Mung*, or evil magic, through the agency of many substances, among which the *Thundal*, or quartz crystals, stood first. The 'power' of the *Thundal* could be projected either invisibly, or as a small whirlwind. The effect on a man trapped in this power caused a chill, pain and shortness of breath. The medicine-man would then stare at the victim until he saw the substance leaving, run after it, catch it and bag it, breaking a piece off it to prevent it escaping again (Howitt 2001: 365).

In terms of disposal of the dead, many of the *Woi wurrung* clans would practice inhumation as a symbol of respect, such as those groups on the Yarra River (the *Woi wurrung balluk*); however, the *Woi wurrung* from Mount Macedon (the *Gunung willam balluk*) burned their dead. Among the *Woi wurrung* groups that practiced inhumation, men and women were treated in a similar fashion. The *Woi wurrung* would bury a man with his personal property; in the case of men, his spear-thrower was stuck in the ground at the head of the grave, while a woman had her digging stick placed at her head (Howitt 2001: 458).

Conflict

The connections that existed between the different Kulin clans were maintained and strengthened at regular meetings. These gatherings were also opportunities to settle disputes and to conduct business and occurred throughout the landscape. One of the places where these types of gatherings occurred in the *Woi wurrung* territory was along the low reaches of the Yarra River, in an area now occupied by the Melbourne Cricket Ground and Richmond Oval (Presland 2010: 40).

Since the end of the eighteenth century, the *Woi wurrung* were aware of the presence of white men in the south of Victoria, with small groups of sealers becoming established to the east of Wilsons Promontory. From the mid-1830s the territories of the Eastern Kulin Nation were invaded in a wholesale manner as European pastoralists grew in numbers and spread out with their sheep and cattle (Presland 2010: 87). The foundation of the city of Melbourne in the heart of the Eastern Kulin territory also affected the way in which the member clans of the Kulin could move on the landscape. The contacts between the Kulin and the European people were plagued with conflicts, and often these resulted in many deaths. European diseases such as influenza, to which the Kulin had no immunity, played a large part in the decline of the population as well as alcohol drinking, other disease and inter-tribal fighting (Presland 2010: 90).

During the late 1830s and early 1840s, there was a sustained guerrilla campaign conducted by a small group of Kulin; however, this movement could not prevail, and was quickly counter-attacked by a larger offensive of European settlers. One such event was the "Faithfull massacre" in April 1838 in which seven assigned convicts, whilst driving sheep for the Faithfull Brothers, were killed on Broken River, near present-day Benalla. This attack prompted several reprisal raids which resulted in the deaths of dozens of *Woi wurrung* (Presland 2010: 89-90).

European Contact

The *Woi wurrung* played a prominent role in early settlement history. A clan leader, or Ngurungaeta, known as William Barak, witnessed as a boy the signing of the 'treaty' between *Woi wurrung* and *Bun wurrung* elders and John Batman, the founder of Melbourne. However, European arrival in the region had a devastating impact on Aboriginal people, and a steep decline in population was recorded soon after European arrival in of

Australia. It is likely that Aboriginal communities had already suffered severe population decline prior to the official settlement in 1835 as a result of disease and conflict with whalers, sealers and squatters.

In 1839 the Aboriginal protectorate scheme was introduced in Victoria. Four Assistant Protectors were appointed under a Chief Protector, George Augustus Robinson. The role of the protectorates was to provide food, shelter and medical supplies, record cultural and population information and to indoctrinate Aboriginal peoples into the western European cultural and economic systems. Aboriginal reserves and stations were established across Victoria and Aboriginal peoples were encouraged to move to them. *Woi wurrung* clans moved to the reserves and stations set up at Narre Narre Warren, Mordialloc, Warrandyte, and on the Acheron River. A school for Aboriginal children was also set up on Merri Creek (Presland 1994: 100). The Protectorate was largely unsuccessful and was disbanded in 1849.

The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines was founded in 1860 to provide an administrative structure to manage Aboriginal people in Victoria (Broome 2005). Under their direction a series of missions and government stations were set up throughout Victoria where Aboriginal people could live (Presland 1994). In the 1860s the Coranderrk Mission Station was opened near Healesville. Aboriginal people from the *Woi wurrung* clan moved through, lived and worked on the station almost semi-autonomously up until the 1880s (Presland 1994: 100). Most Aboriginal people of *Woi wurrung* descent can trace their ancestry to people who were associated with the Coranderrk Mission Station.

While many Aboriginal people lived on the missions and government stations, a significant number of people worked and lived on farms and pastoral stations. Some Aboriginal people farmed the land on smallholdings or worked in industries such as fishing on the Murray, the goldfields, and in the timber industries. People outside the reserves sometimes gathered in camp sites on the outskirts of towns. They were also involved in sports such as cricket, football and athletics.

By the turn of the century only a small population of Aboriginal people lived on the missions and government stations, with most living and working in the same general area. The last missions and stations were phased out in the 1920s, though some of the land which was once part of the missions is now under the control of Aboriginal communities. Pressure from the government forced most of the remaining Aboriginal peoples to leave the Coranderrk Mission Station and it closed in 1924 (Presland 1994: 100).

Since the 1920s, Aboriginal people have continued to live in most areas of Victoria, often with strong ties to their original clan and tribal areas. This century, Aboriginal history has been marked by peoples' efforts to maintain their collective identity and culture.

Today the descendants of the *Woi wurrung willam* clan of the *Woi wurrung* language group are represented by the Wurundjeri.

Oral History

Information regarding oral history/traditional knowledge concerning the activity area was requested from the Wurundjeri during email correspondence on 05 March 2021. No traditional knowledge was offered at that time.

7.3 Database Searches

The following database searches were conducted:

- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR); and
- The Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme.

7.3.1 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

A search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) was conducted on 13 December 2018 for VAHR Places within the geographic region. An updated search was undertaken on 13 November 2019 for all Aboriginal Places in the geographic region. A subsequent updated search was undertaken on 2 November 2020 for all Aboriginal Places within the geographic region.

The most recent search identified a total of 117 registered Aboriginal Places within the geographic region. These Places consist of a total of 611 Place components comprising five Place component types (see Table 5).

Artefact Scatters and Low Density Artefact Distributions/Isolated Artefact occurrences account for 98.4% of the Place component types in the geographic region (Table 5). It should also be noted that due to changing conventions for the recording of archaeological places over time, some of the Places listed as 'artefact scatters' may in fact represent 'isolated artefacts', as early recording forms made no distinction between the two Place types. Furthermore, isolated artefacts are today recorded as a form of LDADs.

A list of all Places in the geographic region area is shown in Appendix 3.

Table 5: Summary of Previously Identified Aboriginal Place Component Types within the geographic region

Place Type	Quantity of Components	Percentage (%)
Artefact Scatter	80	13.1
Earth Feature	3	0.5
Low Density Artefact Distribution	523	85.6
Quarry	2	0.3
Scarred Tree	3	0.5
Total	611	100

There are two VAHR Places located within the activity area which are summarised below (see also Table 5 and Map 8). Both Places were visited during the preparation of Bartsch and Green (2018) (see section 7.4 for detailed summary).

- **VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)** is an artefact scatter located on the south eastern perimeter of the activity area, in the western road reserve of the Melbourne-Lancefield Road. It originally consisted of eight surface stone artefacts and was recorded as being in poor condition with eroding ground. In 2012 this Place was identified during standard assessment for CHMP 11822 and twenty-three surface artefacts were identified (Watson and Smith 2012). This Place was re-inspected in 2018 during field survey for the AHHA undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners (Bartsch and Green 2018), who

identified a large number of additional stone artefacts (n=59) in close proximity to VAHR 7823-0243. This resulted in a revision to the Place extent and a Place record edit was approved in 2021.³

- **VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)** is a Low Density Artefact Distribution located within the southern section of the activity area below Station Street. The primary grid co-ordinate is 470 m to the south, but the place extent overlaps with the activity area. The Place comprises of two silcrete artefacts located in a surface context and were identified and registered during field survey for the AHHA undertaken by Ecology and Heritage Partners (Bartsch and Green 2018).

Table 6 summarises all additional previously recorded Aboriginal places within 5 km of the activity area that have not been summarised above.

Table 6: Additional VAHR Places within 5 km of the activity area

VAHR Place Number	Component Number	Place Name and component Type	Place Description	Landform and Land Use	Proximity to Activity Area (m)
7823-0241	1	Clarkefield 2 IA	One complete silcrete flake.	Road reserve	8.96
7823-0336	1-3	Clarkefield 5 <i>LDAD</i>	Three silcrete artefacts in total, consisting of one angular fragment, one complete flake, and one unidirectional core.	Farmland	945.8
7823-0104	1	Clarkefield Rail <i>Artefact Scatter</i>	Unspecified number of flaked silcrete artefacts.	Rail reserve	2003.24
7823-0242	1	Bolinda Creek 1 <i>Artefact Scatter</i>	Four silcrete artefacts, consisting of two angular fragments and two complete flakes.	Farmland	1158.65
7822-1704	1	Clarkefield 1 <i>Artefact Scatter</i>	Two complete silcrete flakes located in the rail reserve of the Bendigo line.	Road reserve	1555.91
7822-3725	1-5	405 Lancefield Road Sunbury <i>LDAD</i>	Five stone artefacts in total, consisting of one silcrete angular fragment, two complete silcrete flakes, one silcrete multidirectional core and one quartzite broken flake.	Sandy soils surrounding a farm dam	4391.84
7823-0004	1	Bolinda <i>Earth Feature (Mound)</i>	Earth feature (mound), no further details provided.	Farmland	4859.81

7.3.2 Local Council

The activity area is located within, and is governed by, the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme. Planning schemes set out policies and provisions for the use, development and protection of land. The Heritage Overlay

³ Please note that this Aboriginal Place has been investigated during the course of this CHMP and what is known about the place has changed. Please see section 9.4.1 for further details.

of the Macedon Ranges Planning Scheme was examined (DELWP 2018c) and no Aboriginal heritage places listed on the Heritage Overlay are present within the activity area.

7.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Localised and regional archaeological investigations have established the general character of Aboriginal Places located within the same geographic region as the activity area. This information, together with an environmental context, histories of land use and historical and ethnohistorical sources, can be used to form the basis for a Place prediction statement.

Few archaeological investigations have taken place near the activity area. The activity area is located within <800 m from Jacksons Creek, Bolinda Creek and Emu Creek, but sits upon a plateau beyond the corridors of these waterways. For purposes of this report, the findings from archaeological investigations completed within the geographic region and on plateaus within 500 m of these waterways will be focused upon as they will have greater relevance to the landform and terrain particular to the activity area.

Three localised studies which overlapped or were adjacent to the present activity area are summarised in detail below. A summary of findings from additional archaeological investigations completed on plateaus within 500 m of Jacksons Creek, Bolinda Creek and Emu Creek appears in Table 7 below.

One localised study of direct relevance to the current activity area is an AHHA which was completed by Ecology and Heritage Partners (Bartsch and Green 2018) prior to this CHMP. The study area for Bartsch and Green's AHHA was the same as the original activity area for this CHMP, of which the current activity area forms part.

Reports that are further afield, but still within the geographic region and on similar landforms within 500 m of Jacksons Creek, Bolinda Creek and Emu Creek have been summarised in Table 7.

Bartsch and Green 2018 undertook a review of previous archaeological investigations in and around the activity area for the Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment (AHHA), which indicated that Aboriginal archaeological Places occurred primarily along reliable waterways and their tributaries, and particularly in elevated areas overlooking those resources. Places were recorded within surface and/or subsurface contexts with artefact densities varying across landforms. Higher density places tended to be in elevated positions within proximity to watercourses. It was also noted that while topsoil disturbance affected the archaeological integrity of places, it was not necessarily an indicator that Aboriginal cultural heritage had been removed entirely.

The study area for the AHHA contained previously recorded Aboriginal Places and it was considered likely that further Aboriginal cultural heritage would be found across the study area. Previous CHMPs in the region identified places that were not previously recorded and, combined with the proximity of Bolinda Creek which is an acknowledged important waterway, the likelihood of finding Aboriginal artefacts or places was high.

A ground surface survey was conducted over two days (13 and 14 February 2018) by Ilona Bartsch and Talia Green (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors), with Shane Nicholson and Sean Hunter representing the Wurundjeri. The survey took the form of a pedestrian survey to detect the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage or historic heritage in, or associated with, the study area. It involved a combination of systematic and opportunistic methods, largely influenced by ground surface visibility (GSV), in order to best assess the study

area and detect the presence of cultural material on the surface. The study area was also assessed for the presence of any mature native trees that may retain evidence of cultural scarring.

In areas where high ground surface visibility was demonstrated, intensive pedestrian survey was completed with participants walking transects approximately 10 m apart. Parts of the study which demonstrated poor ground surface visibility were assessed via vehicle transects in order to assess landform type and potential to contain Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage.

In paddocks subject to ploughing, visibility ranged between 80% and 100% per m² (Plates 1 and 2). Other parts of the study area demonstrated ground surface visibility of 0 % to 10 % per m², these areas mostly consisted of the basalt outcrops/stony rises in the study area, but also included some areas where ploughing was not as recent, or where land clearance had not taken place.

The survey identified the presence of two main landforms. The survey area was formed mostly of ploughed field with two large unploughed areas that had been used for cattle grazing. The ploughed fields are on the typical low-lying plains landform of the Victorian Volcanic Plains (Plates 1 and 2). The un-ploughed areas are low stony rises that rise marginally above the fields. In the current activity area, only one landform was identified, the low lying volcanic plain.

Where ground cover existed, it was mostly grass with blackberry bushes growing opportunistically (Plates 3 and 4). The landforms identified across the study area, particularly the stony rises, were assessed for their potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. The assessment of native trees in the activity area revealed that none displayed cultural scarring.



Plate 1: Study area facing south, plain, heavily disturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)



Plate 2: Study area facing north, plain, heavily disturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)



Plate 3: Study area facing west, basalt outcrop, undisturbed (Bartsch & Green 2018)



Plate 4: Study area facing east, basalt outcrop, light disturbance (Bartsch & Green 2018)

The location of Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0241 (Clarkefield 2 IA) was identified and inspected during the field survey. No further cultural heritage material was identified at this place. The closest points within the study area to VAHR 7823-0104 and VAHR 7823-0242 were also located and inspected during the field survey. No evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified at these locations.

Multiple surface artefacts were identified within proximity to VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) during the survey. A Place Record Edit was completed, and the place extent was dramatically increased. Two previously un-identified Aboriginal places were also recorded. Place VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) consists of an LDAD of two silcrete artefacts. These artefacts are in a field that has been subject to extensive long-term agricultural activity and therefore they are assessed as not in-situ. Place VAHR 7823-0336 (Clarkefield 5) consists of an LDAD with three silcrete artefacts. This LDAD was identified on one of the stony rises and thus is considered to have a high potential for sub-surface components.

As Aboriginal cultural heritage was present within the study area, and large portions of the study area had the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage in both surface and subsurface contexts, further archaeological assessment involving the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) was recommended prior to any development occurring. The results of this survey are visually represented in Map 9.

Watson and Smith 2012 (CHMP #11822) undertook a complex CHMP for the construction of overtaking lanes on the Melbourne-Lancefield Road adjacent to and slightly overlapping the western edge of the current activity area along the road. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the standard assessment. However, two areas were identified as containing small numbers of possible but indeterminate Aboriginal flaked artefacts of undetermined stone types, possibly including silcrete. These areas included the western side of the road in the southern portion of the current activity area between Websters Road and Station Street, and the eastern side of the road beneath conifer trees towards to the northern end of the current activity area, within 1 km of Bolinda Creek.

During subsurface testing, VAHR 7823-0241 'Clarkefield 2 IA', an isolated complete silcrete flake, was recovered from a test hole located within the road reserve approximately 75 m north of Station Street, Clarkefield, and approximately 20 m west of Melbourne-Lancefield Road (the location of this Aboriginal place

is within the current activity area). The artefacts were removed from this Aboriginal place at the time of the assessment.

In addition to the program of subsurface testing, two areas in which possible but indeterminate Aboriginal flaked artefacts were located were reinspected by undertaking a detailed ground survey. This resulted in the recording of an additional two Aboriginal cultural heritage places; VAHR 7823-0242 (Bolinda Creek 1) and VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3). Place VAHR 7823-0242 (Bolinda Creek 1) is a low-density surface scatter consisting of four flaked silcrete artefacts, located within road reserve on the eastern side of Melbourne-Lancefield Road, approximately 450 m south of Bolinda Creek, Clarkefield. This Place is currently intact and in poor condition. Place VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) is a low-density surface artefact scatter consisting of 23 flaked stone artefacts of silcrete and quartz, located on the western side of Melbourne-Lancefield Road between Websters Road and Station Street, Clarkefield and overlaps with the current activity area. This Place is currently listed as intact and in poor condition. Both of these Places were avoided during CHMP 11822.

Mialanes and Clark 2007 (CHMP #10190) completed a standard assessment for the construction of a new road bridge over Emu Creek, Konagaderra Road, Clarkefield immediately adjacent to the activity area in the west. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified. However, ground surface visibility was extremely low, and the area was considered sensitive for cultural heritage, thus it was determined that a complex assessment was required.

The complex assessment comprised the manual excavation of 12 test holes (measuring 300 x 300 mm) in transects aligned with areas considered to have a higher likelihood of containing Aboriginal cultural heritage. No Aboriginal archaeological material was identified. This assessment found that there was very little likelihood that any Aboriginal cultural heritage was present within the activity area, other than isolated artefacts, since none was discovered during standard or complex assessment.

Brooke et al 2019 (CHMP #15313) completed a complex assessment for road safety works on Melbourne-Lancefield Road (Section 2A) for the Safe System Road Infrastructure Program, immediately adjacent to the east of the activity area. Five Aboriginal Places were previously registered within the activity area, all of which were isolated artefacts or artefact scatters located in surface and subsurface contexts:

- VAHR 7823-0257 (Emu Creek Bolinda AS1);
- VAHR 7823-0258 (Emu Creek Bolinda AS2);
- VAHR 7823-0259 (Emu Creek Monegetta AS2);
- VAHR 7823-0260 (Emu Creek Monegetta AS1); and
- VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3).

Four of these Places had been previously destroyed by road upgrade works under the auspices of CHMP 12024 (see Table 7, below), leaving a small part of VAHR 7823-0243 within the activity area. While much of the activity area had been subject to high levels of ground disturbances from road construction activities, it was surrounded by several sensitive landforms. There was a low-moderate likelihood of Places occurring in proximity to these landforms within the activity area where disturbance levels were not high.

Four areas were identified as having potential to contain subsurface cultural material on the volcanic plain landform within the activity area, as they had been previously undisturbed. One previously recorded Aboriginal Place was also relocated within the activity area, VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3).

Three separate stages of sub-surface testing were undertaken due to changes to the activity area and the activity. One new Aboriginal Place, VAHR 7822-4209, (Raes Road Sunbury LDAD), was recorded as a result. This place comprised a single silcrete flake in a subsurface context and was located within the western road reserve of the Melbourne - Lancefield Road.

There are seven Aboriginal Places (VAHR 7823-0242, 7823-0243, 7823-0257, 7823-0258, 7823-0259, 7823-0260 and 7822-4209) within Brooke et al's (2019) activity area. Management conditions focused on fencing and avoiding Aboriginal Places.

Table 7: Additional Archaeological Reports within the Geographic Region

Author, Date, Report #	Description and Location	Results
Sutherland, P. and Richards, T. 1994 Report #696	A study of the Aboriginal archaeological material in the Shire of Bulla. The study region includes the current activity area.	The study was triggered as a response to the threat of five known Aboriginal earth rings becoming threatened by development. As a result of the study, one of the rings had become a public reserve and efforts to protect the four-remaining continued. An additional 20 Aboriginal Places were identified during the study. Ten of the Places were isolated artefacts with the remainder being comprised of stone artefact scatters.
Murphy, A. and du Cros and Associates. 1995 Report #842 <i>Relates to report #925</i>	A large-scale assessment of the archaeological values within the north western Wurundjeri clan region was undertaken, including a review of past studies and a targeted archaeological survey. This report details the results of Stage 1 of this assessment. The study region includes the current activity area.	The activity area begins from between Bacchus Marsh and Craigieburn, moving northwards covering areas within Four Ways Corner, the Great Dividing Range, Trentham, Leonards, Daylesford, Kyneton, Emu Flat and Glenarous. The area then heads south towards Broadford and Wollert. The areas studied are predominantly volcanic plains with many small depressions which in some cases became small lakes and wetland areas. A total of 94 Aboriginal Places had been previously and Murphy's sample survey identified an additional eight Aboriginal Places. Murphy notes that the places identified within the Wurundjeri clan area appear to be predominantly located in previously undisturbed sections of creek and river alignments, with high potential for further Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present.
Murphy, A. & Du Cros, H. 1996 Report #925 <i>Relates to Report #842</i>	A large-scale assessment of the archaeological values within the north western Wurundjeri clan region was undertaken, including a review of past studies and a targeted archaeological survey. This report details the results of Stage 2 of this assessment. The study region includes the current activity area.	A survey carried out within the following Shire areas: Mitchell, Macedon Ranges, Moorabool, Hume City and Hepburn. The areas studied comprised of volcanic plains and mountain ranges. A total of 35 previously unrecorded Aboriginal Places were identified during the second, larger targeted survey; these Places were predominantly isolated stone artefacts and stone artefact scatters, with 62% located within 100 m of creeks and rivers. Based on the results of both stages of assessment (see report #842), it was determined that places are most likely to occur near waterways and on elevated areas.
du Cros, H. and Rhodes, D. 1998	This report aimed to provide an overview and assessment of waterways and floodplains for the Waterways and	The predictive models provided in this report illustrate that waterways and floodplains in and around Melbourne should still be considered highly likely to yield evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Place types considered common are surface artefact scatters, isolated artefacts

Author, Date, Report #	Description and Location	Results
Report #1320	Drainage Group within Melbourne Water to understand the impact on cultural heritage. The study region includes the current activity area.	and scarred trees. Rarer Place types are freshwater middens, burials and quarries. du Cros and Rhodes suggested several creeks and rivers may have acted as clan estate boundaries, which could have a bearing on the nature of the campsites found along them. A high density of material has been found along the bank and escarpment of the Werribee River, including several large and dense artefact scatters. These have been interpreted as large campsites, perhaps as gathering places for meetings. The smaller Places have been interpreted as transitory, either travelling along or across waterways. du Cros and Rhodes determined waterways and floodplains contained the highest number of Places.
Tulloch, J. 2003 Report #2600	An archaeological survey at Lancefield Road, Sunbury East, Victoria. an archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of land proposed for residential subdivision at Lancefield Rd, Sunbury East. Approximately 8 km south of the current activity area	The study area comprises approximately 273 ha of land that was used for crop cultivation and grazing. Twelve Aboriginal places including five artefact scatters, five isolated artefact places, a stone source and a hearth / midden were recorded during the survey. All except one of these Aboriginal places were within 50 m of Emu Creek, with one place identified in the flat area of the study area. The study concluded that gullies, high ridges in the study area and west of creek reserves were generally sensitive for Aboriginal heritage. Management recommendations included restricting development to outside of the environmental significance overlay that covers the creek area and obtaining permits for works in areas with recorded places.
Long, A., Feldman, R., Howell-Meurs. 2005 Report #3272	Carmody Property, Sunbury Road, Sunbury. Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment. Approximately 12 km south of the current activity area	No previously unrecorded Aboriginal Places were identified in this study, but two existing Places were re-identified, and the extent and contents were significantly enlarged. These Places were: VAHR 7822-0688 (Carmody 2) which was originally recorded as an isolated quartz core but upon re-inspection was shown to be a widespread low density artefact distribution along the top edge of a steep escarpment overlooking Jacksons Creek; and VAHR 7822-0689 (Carmody 3); which is a wide spread low density artefact scatter exposed within 20 m of Jacksons Creek. The study found that there was further potential for artefact scatters, burials and quarries in the study area and that places would be closely associated with Jacksons Creek and its tributaries. The study concluded that the area from the creek banks to the top of the escarpment had a moderate to high sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage, and that the volcanic plains area behind the escarpment had a low sensitivity. The study recommended further study prior to the commencement of development work prior to future development.
Murphy, A., and Dugay-Grist, L. 2007 Report #3892	Macedon And Racecourse Roads, Sunbury. Cultural Heritage Assessment. Approximately 5.5 km south of the current activity area	There are eight previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological Places within the study area: two ceremonial rings, scarred trees and artefact scatters. Thirteen new Aboriginal places were recorded during the survey, comprising three scarred trees and ten low density stone artefact scatters. Additional artefacts were recorded associated with existing registered places and in several instances expanded the registered area covered by these places or changed the place type from an isolated stone artefact to a substantial stone artefact scatter. The entire area along Jacksons Creek, including the floodplains and extending up to 200 m to either side of the creek, is highly sensitive for deposits of cultural material. The cliff tops east of Jacksons Creek and

Author, Date, Report #	Description and Location	Results
		in the south-west corner of the study area are also considered highly sensitive. The area surrounding the earth ring features is also considered to be highly sensitive and is fenced off from the remaining study area. The nature of the assemblage suggests that these places were probably functioning as longer-term base camps where a broad range of activities occurred. All places were outside of the proposed development footprint and were to be fenced and avoided.
Watson B. 2012a Report #12024 <i>Relates to Report #4880</i>	A CHMP for the proposed construction of the overtaking lane on the Melbourne-Lancefield Road between Monegeetta and Bolinda, between Ch. 28.25km and 30.9km Approximately 5 km north of the activity area	Desktop, standard, and complex assessments have been undertaken for this CHMP. The activity area was identified as having high potential to contain archaeological deposits due to its proximity to Emu Creek, Duckhole Creek, and Bolinda Creek. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the standard assessment. All native trees present in the activity area were inspected, but no indications of cultural modification were present. The complex assessment resulted in the registration of three Places; all low density artefact scatters (silcrete artefacts). A small area of recent ground disturbance was also during the complex assessment, resulting in the recording of a scatter of two flaked silcrete artefacts and one flaked quartz artefact. Management conditions comprised surface artefact collection and protective fencing.
Watson, B. 2012b Report #4880 <i>Relates to Report #12024</i>	Details the results of archaeological field work that took place in compliance with recommendations contained in CHMP 12024 (Watson, 2012, a)	The work entailed the salvage of lithic artefacts from one of four places identified during the CHMP investigation (see above, Watsons 2012a). During the field work, the three artefacts were relocated, recorded and collected. The investigation determined that the artefacts had been redeposited from their initial place of discard through mechanical activity. The Place is understood to be situated in a wider prehistoric occupation zone that stretches along the plain adjacent to Emu Creek.
Crocker, S., Foley, L., and Wheeler, J. 2014 Report #11818	Kingfisher Residential Subdivision, Sunbury, Victoria. Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Approximately 8 km south of the current activity area	The desktop assessment identified 10 previously registered Aboriginal places, five artefact scatters, four isolated artefacts and one quarry within the activity area during the desktop assessment. All the previously registered Aboriginal places within the activity area occur within 100 m of Emu Creek or associated drainage lines. Aboriginal stone artefacts associated with 34 locations within the activity area were recorded as a result of the standard assessment. The Aboriginal Places consisted of isolated artefacts and artefact scatters consisting of quartzite and silcrete stone artefacts. As a result of the complex assessment, a total of 446 Aboriginal stone artefacts were recovered from 31 test trenches and correspond to five Aboriginal Places comprising moderate density artefact scatters occupying crests or bluffs within 300 m (and with a view) of Emu Creek or occupying alluvial landforms immediately West of Emu Creek. The artefact analysis indicated that early stage reduction was primarily occurring on the alluvial landforms whereas the bluff landforms were primarily utilised for tool manufacture and maintenance. Management conditions for these Places include avoidance, surface salvage, and protection of Places.
Verduci, J., Shiner, J., Flynn,	Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Sunbury Hills Residential Development,	The standard assessment resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded Aboriginal Place VAHR 7822-4008 (Sunbury Hills LDAD 1). This low-density artefact distribution was discovered on the

Author, Date, Report #	Description and Location	Results
V., and Stradwick, J. 2017 Amended 2019 Report #14077	Sunbury, Victoria. (Amended). Approximately 12 km south of the current activity area	lower plain landform within the activity area. The highest density of stone artefacts occurred in the middle section of the lower plain landform adjacent to the escarpment edge, and generally decreased with greater distance. A low density of artefacts was noted on the upper volcanic plain. Artefacts within these paddocks had been spatially disturbed by ploughing. The presence of artefacts in this area, despite their spatial disturbance was considered indicative of wider patterns of artefact distribution across the activity area. Based on these results, it was concluded that the lower density of artefacts on the upper volcanic plain was reflective of the lower archaeological potential of that landform in comparison to the escarpment edge and lower volcanic plain. The results of the complex assessment supported the findings of the desktop and standard assessments, with one artefact scatter located on the lower plain landform and one low density artefact distribution concentrated near the escarpment edge landform on the lower plain landform. Management conditions focused on sub-surface salvage. This report was amended in 2019 to adjust the activity description and refine the management conditions.
Bartsch, I., and Kennedy, S. 2018. Report #15392	Subdivision and Residential Development, 607 Sunbury Rd, Sunbury, Victoria: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Approximately 13.5 km south of the current activity area	Standard assessment utilised a blanket opportunistic strategy to target areas of ground surface visibility while traversing the entire area in order to best detect the presence of cultural heritage on the surface. A diffuse surface scatter composed of five stone artefacts was recorded during the standard assessment. These stone artefacts were identified on the western side of the activity area in places of relatively high GSV. Two of these stone artefacts were located on the access track and three in the area of disturbance directly behind the residential buildings. A total of one TP measuring 1x1 m and 39 MTPs each measuring 15 x 1 m were excavated in the activity area during complex assessment. Subsurface testing was limited to the area being subject to development – the low-lying volcanic plains landform in the northern part of the activity area. The excavation located one artefact. One Aboriginal archaeological Place was located within the activity area which, along with the artefacts recorded in standard assessment has been recorded as VAHR 7822-4208 (607 Sunbury Road LDAD). As a permanent waterway, Jacksons Creek would have been an important resource for Aboriginal people. Given this, and the overall increased likelihood of Aboriginal places close to permanent waterways, the area within 200 m of Jacksons Creek was considered likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. No complex testing has been undertaken in this area as it is below the top of the escarpment and outside of the development footprint for this CHMP. A management condition for this CHMP is that the top of the escarpment must be fenced to prevent entry into this area and to prevent possible harm to any unidentified Aboriginal places. Management conditions for the Aboriginal Place included artefact collection.

7.5 Aboriginal Archaeological Place Prediction Statement

The following Place prediction statement⁴ has been formulated from the review of previous assessments. The statement presented is based on a Place type approach. (For further information on place types see AV 2018).

The review of the previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological Places and previous archaeological investigations indicates that the most likely⁵ Place types in the activity area are stone artefacts scatters and isolated artefacts. Place types considered unlikely to occur in the activity area are shell middens, mounds, quarries, stone arrangements and Aboriginal burials.

Some Places in the activity area are likely to have been disturbed by road and rail building activities and through agricultural processes. The portion of the activity area surrounding Station Street has less potential for Places due to activities associated with the township. Any stony rises in the activity area will have a higher likelihood of places as these are culturally sensitive landforms.

Stone Artefact Scatters are considered likely to occur in the activity area due to their being the most common Place type recorded by previous archaeological investigations in the geographic region. One artefact scatter has already been identified within the activity area, VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3).

Stone tools were made by hitting one piece of stone, called a core, with another called a 'hammerstone', often a pebble. This would remove a sharp fragment of stone called a flake. Both cores and flakes could be used as tools. New flakes were very sharp, but quickly became blunt during use and had to be sharpened again by further flaking, a process called 'retouch'. A tool that was retouched has a row of small flake scars along one or more edges. Retouch was also used to shape a tool.

Not all types of stone could be used for making tools. The best types of stone are rich in silica, hard and brittle. These include quartzite, chert, flint, silcrete and quartz. Aboriginal people quarried such stone from outcrops of bedrock or collected it as pebbles from stream beds and beaches. Many flaked stone artefacts found on Aboriginal Places are made from stone types that do not occur naturally in the area. This means they must have been carried over long distances.

Stone tools are the most common evidence of past Aboriginal activities in Australia. They occur in many places and are often found with other remains from Aboriginal occupation, such as shell middens and cooking hearths. They are most common near rivers and creeks. It is easier to find them where there is limited vegetation or where the ground surface has been disturbed, for example by erosion.

Artefact scatters are the material remains of past Aboriginal people's activities. Scatter places usually contain stone artefacts, but other material such as charcoal, animal bone, shell and ochre may also be present. No two scatters are the same.

⁴ The term 'site prediction statement' is sometimes referred to as 'site prediction model'. Ecology and Heritage Partners Pty Ltd prefers the term 'statement' as it is more accurate; 'statistical modelling' is a rigorous and comprehensive process using empirical data.

⁵ **Likely** is an assessment of site types with a 50% or more likelihood of occurring; **Unlikely** is an assessment of site types with less than 50% likelihood of occurring.

Artefact scatters can be found wherever Aboriginal occupation has occurred in the past. Aboriginal campsites were most frequently located near a reliable source of fresh water, so surface scatters are often found near rivers or streams where erosion or disturbance has exposed an older land surface.

Low Density Artefact Distributions are considered likely to occur in the activity area. Low Density Artefact Distributions are a form of stone artefact scatter and are common in the region. One Low Density Artefact Distribution has already been recorded within the activity area VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4).

Low density artefact distributions are stone artefact places that comprise less than 10 artefacts in a 10 x 10 m area and where artefact clusters are all contained within a single 1:100,000 scale map sheet. LDADs can occur singly and may occur anywhere in the landscape. Surface artefacts may be indicative of further subsurface archaeological deposits. This place type can be found anywhere within the landscape, however, they are more likely to occur within contexts with the same favourable characteristics for stone artefact scatter places.

Scarred Trees are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area as no mature remnant native vegetation appears to be present. Previous survey has not identified any Places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Shell Middens are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. They are absent in previous archaeological studies in the region and the activity area is some distance from large sources of shellfish. Previous survey has not identified any places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Mounds are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. They are present in the region but localised around the town of Sunbury. Previous survey has not identified any places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Quarries are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. There does not appear to be any large concentrations of stone suitable for Aboriginal quarrying in the activity area. Previous survey has not identified any places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Stone Arrangements are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. They are present in the region but previous survey of the activity area has not identified any places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Stony Rises are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. Though stony rises are a common landform in this region, none have been identified within the current activity area. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

Aboriginal Burials are considered unlikely to occur in the activity area. Aboriginal Burials are rare in the region. Previous survey has not identified any places of this type. More information on this place type can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 10).

7.6 Desktop Assessment – Summary of the Results and Conclusions

The desktop assessment defined a geographic region for the activity area that is defined by its surrounding waterways and geology. The activity area is situated in the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion, which is dominated by the extensive basalt lava flows (Qno1) originating from elevated eruption points including Mount Fraser, Mount Ridley, Hayes Hill and Bald Hill. Clarkefield sits approximately 300 m above sea level and is located within the Western Uplands landscape, which features predominantly open, undulating plains and includes several smaller freshwater tributaries to Jackson Creek which almost uniformly drain from the north. Three main rivers flow around the activity area, namely the Jacksons, Riddells and Bolinda Creeks.

Prior to European settlement, the activity area would have contained vegetation classified as Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC55). Dry Forests would have existed along exposed higher elevations. Post-settlement, the activity area has been utilised primarily for agricultural and pastoral purposes, with the exception of a now defunct rail line easement which passes through the activity area. More recently, a telecommunication cable has been laid across the activity area, following the rail easement from north to south.

Two Aboriginal Places (VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3; artefact scatter) and VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4; LDAD) occur within the activity area. A total of 117 registered Aboriginal Places comprising 611 place components occur within the geographic region. Artefact Scatters and LDADs/Isolated Artefact occurrences account for 98.4% of the Place component types in the geographic region. A smaller number of scarred trees, earth features and quarries were also recorded near waterways within the geographic region.

A review of previous archaeological investigations in and around the activity area indicates that Aboriginal archaeological Places occur primarily in relation to reliable waterways, or along their tributaries, particularly in elevated areas overlooking those resources. Places may comprise wholly surface artefacts, subsurface artefacts or a combination of both. Artefact densities vary across landforms, with higher density places located in elevated positions within proximity to watercourses. Topsoil disturbance can affect the archaeological integrity of places but is not necessarily an indicator that Aboriginal cultural heritage has been removed.

The activity area contains previously recorded Aboriginal Places and it is likely that further Aboriginal cultural heritage will be found across the activity area. Previous CHMPs in the region have identified places that were not previously recorded and combined with the proximity of Bolinda Creek, an important waterway, the likelihood of finding Aboriginal artefacts or places is high. The predictive statement concludes that the place types that are likely to be identified in the activity area are artefact scatters and LDADs.

Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the activity area, and large portions of the activity area have the potential to contain as yet unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage in both surface and subsurface contexts. This was determined through both the desktop assessment undertaken for the CHMP and a formal survey undertaken in 2018 (Bartsch & Green 2018), and in consultation with the RAP. Therefore under r.62(2) and r.64(1)(a) and (b), the assessment will progress to a complex assessment, with the aim to determine the nature, extent and significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area.

8 COMPLEX ASSESSMENT

The complex assessment involves excavation (subsurface testing) in the activity area to uncover or discover Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The subsurface testing program was conducted between 15 January 2020 and 29 May 2020 by Albert Francis Ilona Bartsch, Tyler Whitmarsh, Tim Russell, Talia Green, Meg Haas, Siobhan Privitera and Kristal Flemming (Archaeologists/Heritage Advisors), with the following representatives of the Wurundjeri present:

- Naomi Zukanovic;
- John Xiberras;
- Justin Entwhistle;
- Gary Hansen;
- Ashley Wilkinson;
- Anne Marie Chandler;
- Jayden Garvey;
- Bede Canavan;
- Tony Garvey;
- Sean Wandin;
- Thane Ganaway;
- Brendan Wandin;
- Travis Smith;
- Jordan Spencer;
- Thane Ganaway;
- Shane Nicholson; and
- Kerrie Xiberras.

Albert Francis (Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor) supervised the excavations.

A summary of the archaeological survey attributes appears in Appendix 4.

8.1 Aims of the Complex Assessment

The aims of the complex assessment were:

- To determine the nature, extent and significance of the previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological Places present within the activity area, VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) and VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3);
- To detect the possible presence of further Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area not identified in previous survey; and,
- To detect the possible presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage in areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the activity area.

8.2 Methodology of the Complex Assessment

The complex assessment for this CHMP was undertaken prior to modifications of the activity area. Notice of Intent to Prepare separate CHMPs for various stages of the proposed development were submitted to all

relevant stakeholders in June 2020 and October 2020. Therefore, some areas investigated during the complex assessment are now included under CHMP 17306 and CHMP 17503 (both in progress).

The original methodology organised the test pits (TPs), shovel test pits (STPs) and mechanical trenches (MTs) in a grid formation, with locations shifted where necessary to avoid the presence of disturbance due to previous construction. The final layout for the testing was endorsed by the RAP prior to commencement of the excavation. The organisation of the STPs and MTs in the current activity area reflects that of the original activity area, which constitutes a grid formation. Due to the splitting of the original activity area, there are some irregularities in the numbering of the STPs and MTs. Additionally, the stratigraphic test pit that was excavated in order to determine the stratigraphic nature of this activity area is now within the boundaries of CHMP 17306.

8.2.1 Stratigraphy

One test pit (TP), measuring 1 x 1 m, was excavated in each of the landforms identified in the original activity area. Due to the splitting of the activity area, these TPs now occur outside the current activity area, within the boundaries of CHMP 17306. The relevant TP (TP1) has been replicated below (Table 8) for completeness and consistency.

The TP was excavated by hand in 100 mm units ('spits') using hand tools, until the base clays were reached. The base layer was excavated a further 50 mm to confirm culturally sterile soil. All soil removed from the pit was sieved through 5 mm mesh and the spoil stored within 1 m of the pit before replacing once the pit was recorded.

Photographs were taken and dumpy levels were recorded at the ground surface and at the base of each spit. At the conclusion of the excavation, scaled section drawings were recorded for one soil profile in each TP (arbitrarily taken to be the north section), with each soil context (stratum) shown. Samples were taken of each context and analysed for texture, colour and pH. A photograph was also taken of the north section of the TPs.

In addition, a stratigraphic description of each shovel test pit (see below) was also recorded and compared to the stratigraphy recorded in the TPs.

8.2.2 Subsurface Testing

A total of 13 mechanical test pits (MTPs, 5 m x 1.3 m) and 10 shovel test pits (STPs, 500 x 500 mm) were excavated in the activity area (Table 9; Map 10). The testing was positioned based on the larger activity area defined by the original CHMP, which tested each landform and each area of Aboriginal likelihood identified in the AHHA (Bartsch & Green 2018). The purpose of the MTPs and the STPs was to test for the presence or absence of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the areas of likelihood and for subsurface deposits within Aboriginal Places identified in 2018.

Manual Excavation

Shovel Test Pits were excavated by hand in 100 mm units ('spits') using hand tools, until the base clays were reached. The base layer was excavated a further 50 mm (when possible) to confirm culturally sterile soil. All soil removed from the STPs was sieved through 5 mm mesh and the spoil stored within 1 m of the STP before replaced once the STP was recorded. A photograph was also taken of the north section of the STPs.

There were no positive STPs in the current activity area. While the methodology agreed with the RAP required any positive STPs to be extended to 1 x 1 m TPs, the nature of the findings meant that this was not required for the current activity area.

Mechanical Excavation

Mechanical trenches (MTs), each measuring 5 m in length and approximately 1.3 m in width (bucket width of excavator) were excavated in a 250 m grid in the volcanic plains landform (Map 10 series).

Mechanical excavations were undertaken by a 5.5 tonne excavator which excavated each MT in 100 mm spits until the underlying B or C horizon was reached. All soil recovered during the mechanical testing was to be sieved via a mechanical sieve with a 5 mm mesh. All soil removed from the MT was backfilled via the excavator once recording was completed. At the conclusion of the excavation, scaled section drawings were produced and recorded for one metre of one soil profile in each MT (arbitrarily taken to be the north section), with each soil context (stratum) shown. Samples were taken of each soil context and analysed for texture, colour and pH. A photograph was also be taken of the wall of the MTPs.

8.2.3 Limitations of the Complex Assessment

The complex assessment was carried out as agreed with Wurundjeri. There were no limitations for the complex assessment for the current activity area.

8.3 Results of the Complex Assessment

8.3.1 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphic profile of each landforms, as defined by the TPs, is as follows (Table 8). Although survey carried out in 2018 (Bartsch and Green, 2018) identified two landforms in the survey area, the activity area for the current CHMP is only a small portion of the initial survey area and contains only one landform, the Volcanic Plain.

Landform: Volcanic Plain

The stratigraphy in this landform shows a variable character. The Test Pit displayed a shallow layer of fine light brown silt topsoil (Munsell 10YR 5/2, pH 7) immediately on top of a light brownish grey clay with small to medium sized basalt pebble inclusions (Munsell 10YR 5/2, pH 7).

The stratigraphy in the MTPs in this landform varied in displaying a generally shallower topsoil with a greater clay content and darker colour (Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 to 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5) overlying a heavy darker brown clay base (Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 to Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5.) with variations in the depth of the base clay (50 to 300 mm.)

The STPs were generally in line with the MTs, with variations in the depth of the top soils and the base clays.

The coordinates of the test pit excavated within the activity area appears in Table 8 and Appendix 5.

8.3.2 Subsurface Testing

A total of 10 STPs and 13 MTs were excavated (Map 10).

The excavation located six artefacts from four MTs. No artefacts were identified in the STPs. Details of the MTPs are included below, in Table 10. The artefacts are discussed in detail in Section 9 and artefact attributes are presented in Appendix 7. The coordinates of all test pits and trenches are available in Appendix 5. Details of all STPs and negative MTPs are listed in Appendix 5.

The complex assessment confirmed the results of the desktop assessment and the survey undertaken in 2018 (Bartsch and Green, 2018). The desktop assessment identified artefacts scatters and LDADs as the place types most likely to be present in the activity area, and the survey noted the same. The survey noted that large portions of the study area had the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage in both surface and subsurface contexts. Although only a few artefacts were identified, heritage was indeed present.

All cultural heritage identified in this assessment was recovered from within the single context identified across the site, a medium brown, loose dry, fine silty clay, at a depth of less than 100mm,. In the northern part of the site, several mechanical trenches (MT's 104, 103, and 114) yielded inclusions of historic material. This is evidence of previous disturbance of the activity area through historical occupation and land use.

8.3.3 Surface Artefacts

No surface artefacts were identified in the course of the complex assessment.

Table 8: Stratigraphic Test Pit Excavated outside the Activity Area, in the same Landform

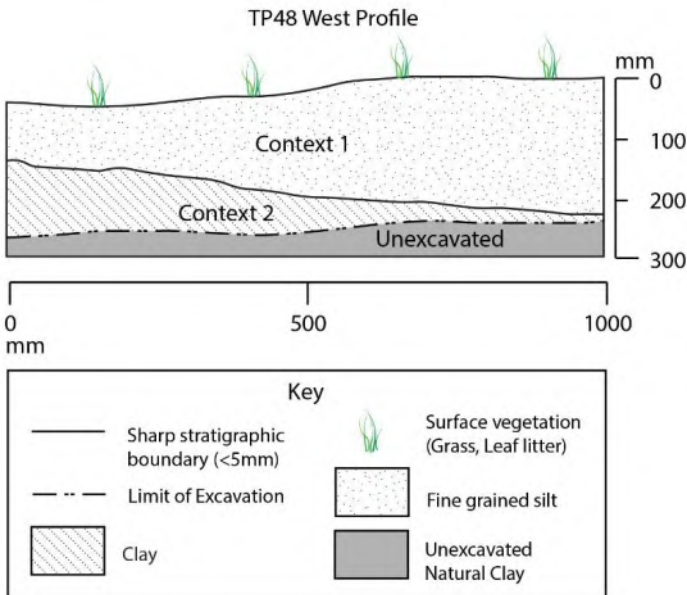
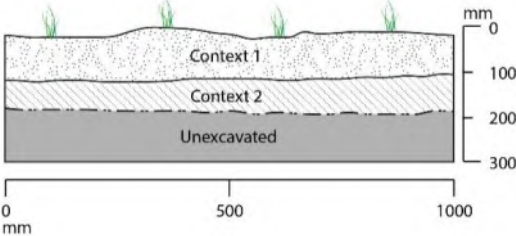
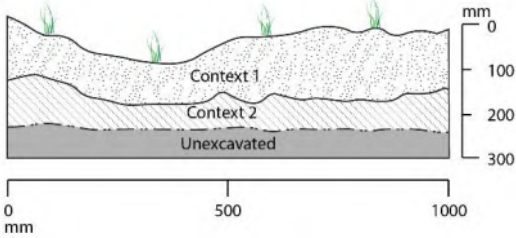
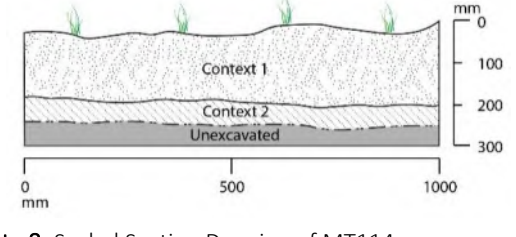
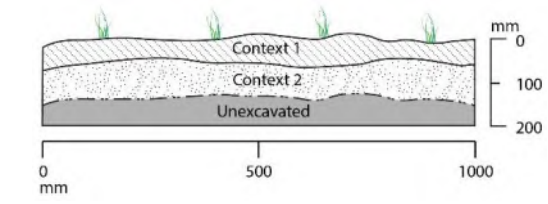
TP (SW) Coordinates	Stratigraphic Profile	Stratigraphic Description
E 301492.8742 N 5848607.135 (GDA 94, Zone 55)	TP48 – Volcanic Plains TP48 West Profile  Figure 3: Stratigraphic Profile of TP48	<i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 210 mm: Medium grey friable dry fine silt. Inclusions: None. No artefacts. Munsell 10YR 5/2, pH 7. <i>Context 2:</i> 210 to 260 mm: light brownish grey compacted moist fine clay. Inclusions: Moderate frequency of small to medium sized basalt. No artefacts. Munsell 10YR 5/2, pH 7.
Size	TP Photograph	Place Name and Assemblage Details
1 x 1 m	 Plate 5: Stratigraphy of TP48 north section (photograph by Albert Francis)	No artefacts present

Table 9: Mechanical Trenches Excavated within the Activity area that were positive for artefacts (Map 10)

MT No. and location	Scaled Section Drawing	Stratigraphy and Inclusion Descriptions	Aboriginal Place Details
104 E 300903.0115 N 5849252.628 (GDA 94, Zone 55)	 Plate 6: Scaled Section Drawing of MT104.	Context 1: 0 to 110+ mm. Dark brown, friable dry, fine silty clay. Frequent small inclusions of clear modern glass. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 Context 2 (Base): 110 to 200+ mm. medium brownish greyish, brown, compacted dry, fine clay. Frequent medium inclusions of clay rocks. Munsell 10YR 7/4, pH 7.	VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) 2 subsurface artefacts: 2 x silcrete; Depths ranging from 50 mm to 100 mm
109 E 301000.8462 N 5849463.953 (GDA 94, Zone 55)	 Plate 7: Scaled Section Drawing of MT109.	Context 1: 0 to 150 mm. medium brown, loose dry, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 Context 2 (Base): 150 to 200+ mm medium brown, firm dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5	VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) 1 subsurface artefact: 1 x silcrete; Depth of 100mm
114 E 301095.1726 N 5849353.462 (GDA 94, Zone 55)	 Plate 8: Scaled Section Drawing of MT114.	Context 1: 0 to 200 mm – Light brown, weak dry, fine silty clay. Frequent small-medium inclusions of historical material including glass (modern white, brown, green and purple), red brick, bluestone and ceramics. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5. Context 2 (Base): 200 to 250 mm – Dark brown, compacted dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5.	VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) 1 subsurface artefacts: 1 x quartzite etc. Depth at 50 mm

MT No. and location	Scaled Section Drawing	Stratigraphy and Inclusion Descriptions	Aboriginal Place Details
117 E 301201.1104 N 5849260.901 (GDA 94, Zone 55)	 Plate 9: Scaled Section drawing of MT117.	<i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 60 mm – Light brown, friable moist, fine silty clay. Infrequent basalt floaters. inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 60 to 160 mm – Dark brown, firm dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5	VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) 2 subsurface artefacts: 1 x silcrete; 1 x quartzite etc. Depth ranging from 0 mm to 50 mm

8.4 Complex Assessment – Summary of Results and Conclusions

A total of 13 MTPs and 10 STPs were excavated within the current activity area in a grid formation. The MTPs were in the northern half of the activity area, on the north side of Station Street; all but one of the STPs were located on the south side, in the southern half of the activity area. Although no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in the STPs, a total of six artefacts were recovered from MTPs 104, 109, 114 and 117.

The MTPs and TP did not conform to the stratigraphy identified in the TP. Although they were consistent with the expectation of the Volcanic Plains clay soils (Vertosols) as identified in the complex assessment. The stratigraphy identified in the TP to the south of the current activity area had significantly less clay content in the topsoils and the top soil was generally deeper than the topsoil in the activity area. This may be due to diluvial erosion processes carrying sediments into the more southern area and is also likely influenced by the fact that the activity area is ploughed, leading to loss of topsoils and mixing of underlying clays, whereas the location of the TP is not. The stratigraphy was, however, relatively uniform across the activity area.

The full details of all Aboriginal cultural heritage present within the activity area are presented in Section 8.

9 DETAILS OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ACTIVITY AREA

9.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area

Three Aboriginal archaeological Places are located within the activity area (Map 11):

- VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD);
- VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3); and,
- VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4).

The Place gazetteer in Appendix 7 presents a catalogue of the artefacts for each place that were identified in this CHMP. A summary of Place attributes is presented in Section 9.2 and a detailed summary of each Place is individually presented in Sections 9.4 and 10.4.

These Places consist of two low density artefact distributions (VAHR 7823-0398 and VAHR 7823-0335) and one artefact scatter (VAHR 7823-0243).

9.2 Assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) was been previously assessed in the Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment that was prepared for the area (Bartsch and Green 2018). The nature and extent of this Aboriginal Place was identified during the AHHA and no further information was gleaned from the CHMP. The AHHA determined that

“This site is a Low Density Artefact Distribution consisting of two silcrete artefacts. These artefacts are located in a field that has been disturbed by agricultural activity (ploughing) and are therefore considered to be out of context.” (Bartsch and Green 2018).

Previously Recorded Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) lies mostly within the adjoining properties to the south of the current activity area that are now covered by CHMP 17503. No additional artefacts were recorded for this place under this CHMP. The extent of this Aboriginal place has been extended in the current activity area to the extent of negative testing that was undertaken as a part of the complex assessment. No extent testing was undertaken for this place as it was agreed that the existing negative STPs, conducted as part of CHMP 17503, could serve as a known boundary that was negative for cultural heritage material. The place is an extensive scatter of cores, flakes and knapping debris. The majority of artefacts were identified as surface scatter, as part of an AHHA conducted previously, on relatively undisturbed land where some animal activity and water erosion has taken place. The northern section of the place (including within the current activity area) is on ploughed land and any artefacts are less likely to be in context.

Newly identified Aboriginal place VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) is discussed in detail below.

9.2.1 Place Formation Processes

Place formation processes were assessed through a study of the landform, soil types, stratigraphy and taphonomic processes. Research in the geographic region suggests that Aboriginal Places are most likely to be found on rises close to water (Turnbull & Schell, 2008; Kaskadanis et al., 2012; Sutherland & Richards, 1994; Murphy & du Cros and Associates, 1995; Murphy & Du Cros, 1996.).

Archaeological research into the area suggests that the lower volcanic plains would have provided a wider variety, greater number, and more reliability in terms of food resources compared to the surrounding elevated and mountainous areas (Murphy & Du Cros 1996: 29). Waterways such as Jacksons Creek, as well as its adjacent low-lying swampy areas, would have provided important access to fresh water as well as high concentrations of aquatic resources such as bulrushes, eels, and waterfowl that would have been exploited by Aboriginal people in the past (Turnbull & Schell 2008). It was noted by early European explorers in Victoria that Aboriginal groups tended to focus their activities around waterways including rivers, creeks, and swamps (Murphy & Du Cros 1996: 30). These waterways were important landscape features that would have been utilised by Aboriginal people for transport, communication, and trading routes across the landscape. Additionally, Tindale (1974: 56) notes that there is often a high degree of perceivable correlation between ecological and geographical boundaries such as divides, mountain ranges, and rivers, and traditional tribal boundaries between groups.

The physical location of the activity area places it some distance from major waterways and high points. This indicates that any heritage identified in the activity area, especially in the low densities that have been recorded, is likely to be incidental discard. The nature and stratigraphy of these places in these circumstances is more likely to be influenced through taphonomic factors such as diluvial erosion and ploughing, than it is through cultural factors such as differential selection of camp sites. Indeed, ploughing was observed to have taken place recently over the entirety of the activity area. Broken historic material in some trenches (MTs 103, 113 and 114) indicates that this has likely been an activity in these fields for many decades, therefore, all artefacts within the activity area can be considered not in-situ. Further, the variation in stratigraphy between the STPs and MTs in the activity area, and the reference Test Pit to the south suggest that some portion of the topsoils from the activity area have been re-deposited in the area to the south and/or have been intermixed with underlying base clays through many years of ploughing.

As Tunn (1988) states, “The quasi-continuous scatter which characterises much of the archaeological record is the product of long-term processes and the conflation of the series of temporally separate events”. This is particularly the case in the Victorian plains where there are large swathes of flat clay plain dissected by seasonal watercourses and dotted rises. These landscapes are better understood as a whole, and when comparative places are examined the image is one of intermittent use for a variety of purposes over a long time period.

9.2.2 Artefact Analysis

This CHMP identified new artefacts in only one new Aboriginal Place in the activity area – VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) (Map 11).

New components of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) were identified but they are no longer within the activity area of this CHMP and will be discussed in CHMP 17503 (*in prep*). These new components included an

additional 16 artefacts recovered from subsurface testing. These artefacts included quartz, quartzite and silcrete artefacts recovered from a depth of within 300 mm. The components of this place that are identified on Map 11 were identified in a survey undertaken in 2018 (Bartsch and Green, 2018).

The artefact analysis focused on determining patterns of raw material use, technology and typology. Attributes recorded for each artefact include:

- Raw material, type and colour;
- Tool type (where applicable);
- Flake scars (where applicable);
- Platform type (where applicable);
- Termination type (where applicable);
- Retouch type (where applicable);
- Retouch location (where applicable); and,
- Dimensions and mass.

The artefact attribute table is presented in Appendix 8.

9.2.2.1 VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

Raw Material

The raw material in this assemblage is predominately silcrete: 66.7% of the assemblage (n=4) is comprised of silcrete while approximately 33.3% (n=2) is comprised of quartzite (Table 10). All artefacts were found between 50-100 mm below the ground surface.

Table 10: Depth (mm) of Artefacts Recovered from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

Material	Depth	Total
	50-100	
Silcrete	4	4
Quartzite	2	2
Total	6	6

Artefact Types

Most of the artefacts in this assemblage (66.6%, n=4) are broken flakes and angular fragments. The remaining artefacts include one silcrete scraper and one quartzite hammerstone (Table 11).

Table 11: Artefact Types Recovered from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

Artefact Type	Material Type		Total
	Silcrete	Quartzite	
Tools			

Artefact Type	Material Type		Total
	Silcrete	Quartzite	
Hammerstone		1	1
Scraper - Thumbnail	1		1
Other			
Broken Flake	2		2
Flaking Debris/ Angular Fragments	1	1	2
Total	4	2	6

9.2.3 Statistical Analysis

Six stone artefacts were identified during complex assessment of this CHMP. The low numbers and low densities make statistical analysis difficult, but some conclusions can be drawn as to the nature of Aboriginal occupation of this area.

The stone artefacts recovered were comprised of silcrete and quartzite, with silcrete being the most prevalent. Both of these materials are available in the region, and several large silcrete quarries have been identified less than 10 km to the south near Sunbury. This indicates a preference for local materials in tool production.

A single hammerstone and a thumbnail scraper were the only formally recognised tool types present in the assemblage. The flaked stone artefacts recovered are typical of Aboriginal places in this area during the Holocene. The lack of additional tool types makes it difficult to further narrow the time frame for occupation of this place.

Most artefacts in the assemblage were not formal tools, suggesting the possibility of knapping having taken place at the site. It is also possible that artefacts may have arrived at the places independently, yet there is no way to determine primary context due to the small assemblage. This may mean that the artefacts in question are from unrelated events while remaining indicative of wider Aboriginal activity in the area.

The places represent a broader pattern of Aboriginal usage of the landscape. The widespread low-density distribution of lithic materials across the landscape is a common feature of the volcanic plains region, and is more appropriately framed as indicative of the broader cultural landscape of the geographic region. This is not to suggest that these artefacts are not the result of a series of isolated events, but that they represent, as a group, a more complete understanding of the utilisation of the landscape in the region surrounding the activity area.

9.3 Significance Assessment

Significance assessment in Australia is primarily based on the internationally recognised Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013a), combined with the requirements of state-specific heritage legislation and professional standards. The Burra Charter sets forward a logical process that can be applied across a diverse

range of Places, objects, sites, practices, beliefs and landscapes, both in colonial history and Aboriginal history. It recognises five aspects of cultural significance (Article 1.2):

Historic: association with historic people, processes, events

Aesthetic: scale, form, appearance, sensory experience

Scientific: ability to contribute to research questions, including archaeological. It takes into account the rarity or commonness of a site and its condition or quality. Frequently, determining scientific significance requires some form of testing or sampling, such as a test excavation.

Social: contemporary community opinions, attachments, esteem

Spiritual: intangible meanings, importance in spiritual identity

In the context of the Charter, a Place or object may have significance under all categories or only one or two. Heritage managers can also rank the level of significance as low, medium or high. For example, a Place may have high social significance but low historic or scientific significance. Heritage managers working with Aboriginal sites tend to give considerable weight to social significance, in recognition that Aboriginal people have a right to control their own cultural heritage. The Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* reflects this view, stating that one of its objectives is to (3[b]) *to recognise Aboriginal people as the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage*. The Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Part 4) defines cultural heritage significance as:

- a. archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific, social or spiritual significance; and
- b. significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

In this CHMP we summarise the significances of each Place against these categories. Given the diverse values associated with cultural heritage in the activity area, we think this approach is more appropriate than trying to 'quantify' the significance of these Places. We present the community significance statements about the Aboriginal Places and Landscapes of the activity area as "Significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition", recognising that this allows for other methods of significance attribution that are specific to Indigenous worldviews.

Significance assessment is not objectively determined or intransient; all aspects of significance can change as circumstances change. As Bowdler (1984:1) originally observed "archaeological significance is mutable, even a transformational, quality, which changes as the subject changes." For example, a flood may alter the landscape and impact the aesthetic value of a Place; a new generation may not attach the same social significance to a Place as the previous one; new research or access to information may make the scientific significance of a site more or less important. A once common place site may take on a higher significance if others of its type have been destroyed.

There can be differences of opinion with regards to management conditions (Section 61 matters) when there is a disparity between scientific and social/spiritual significance of Aboriginal Heritage. management conditions are based on consideration of the various types of significance, and the nature of the impacts to the site, and the constraints of the development. Management has two main steps: what is required to determine significance, and what is required to retain or conserve significance. In both cases, non-invasive processes are

preferred if possible. The main mantra of the Burra Charter is “do as much as is necessary but as little as possible” (Article 3.1).

Scientific and Archaeological Significance

We have employed a conventional approach to the assessment of archaeological significance. Specifically, we consider archaeological significance synonymous with or a type of scientific significance (see Tables in Section 9). The archaeological significance of an Aboriginal Place is related to the volume, uniqueness/representativeness and information potential of the data (artefacts, features and contexts) of the site (see Sullivan 2012:256). This view of archaeological/scientific significance was framed primarily around the idea that archaeological sites were able to generate and test ‘timely and specific research questions’ (Bowdler 1981:129). Our assessment of archaeological significance is thus primarily concerned with the research potential of each Place.

The Burra Charter defines ‘cultural significance’ to include ‘scientific... value for past, present or future generations’. Scientific value refers to the information content of a Place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through investigation or research. The relative scientific value of a Place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and the potential to contribute further important information about the Place itself or a type or class of Place (Australia ICOMOS 2013a:2–3). Thus, the Burra Charter practice note directly reflects Bowdler’s (1981:129) original idea that archaeological significance should be assessed according to research potential and representativeness. However, as Brown (2008:19) has suggested the significance assessment process for Aboriginal heritage itself has been unable to adequately integrate scientific with other values in a way that is beneficial to archaeological research. The scientific significance of an archaeological site may depend (among other things) on whether other sources (e.g. written or photographic documents), and other Places, can yield additional or comparative data (Australian ICOMOS 2013:3). Thus, the Burra Charter recognises that the scientific significance of a site may be related to studies outside archaeological practice (such as historical, anthropological and palaeo-environmental studies) and to comparative data that is not specific to that Place.

Social Significance

As Brown (2008:24) noted there has been a “shift in cultural heritage management from a focus on managing the fabric of sites for their archaeological value to managing almost exclusively for Aboriginal cultural and social value.” Nonetheless, Brown (2008:25) recognised that there are “no methods for recognising the social value of pre-contact heritage items to contemporary Aboriginal People”. In assessing the significance of the Aboriginal Places, we have taken into consideration the significance of these Aboriginal Places and natural/cultural landscapes in terms of their social value to the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders. This is in accordance with the Burra Charter Practice Note (Australia ICOMOS 2013b:3) which states, “Places containing archaeological evidence may be significant for their social and spiritual values. This is often the case with Places of archaeological significance associated with Indigenous cultures...”.

Social significance is regularly characterised in terms of the degree of contemporary community esteem which is attached to archaeological sites and intends to ascertain whether, for example, damage to sites or its contents would cause the Aboriginal stakeholders a sense of loss, or whether the site(s) contributes a sense of community identity to the Aboriginal stakeholders; they are seen as an ‘authentic expression of cultural heritage’ (Brown 2008:26; Burke et al. 2017). However, these objects and Places are archaeological, and it is

largely these physical remains that are evaluated under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Thus, the social significance of these Places incorporates the economic benefits of conducting the archaeology, and the political engagement and power afforded to Aboriginal groups through the mechanism of the legislation (Brown 2008: 25; Byrne et al. 2001). Thus, the social significance (like other forms of significance) of these Places is largely dependent on the rigour and extent of archaeological investigations as the assessment process (and the resulting recommendations for mitigation and/or preservation) can substantially inform the social significance Placed on objects, Places and landscapes.

Whilst many Aboriginal Places do not have known traditional associations, these Places have significance in relation to Aboriginal Tradition in the sense that these Places represents past Aboriginal lifestyles and symbolise the continuity of Aboriginal society (e.g. Pearson and Sullivan 1995:19, 159). By generating a archaeological information about past Aboriginal lifeways and adaptation the social significance of these Places can be elevated and can contribute to the broader reconciliation goal of many Aboriginal communities. In this manner the scientific values of the archaeological heritage can contribute to the social significance of these Places and landscapes, even as they are transformed or destroyed (Pearson and Sullivan 1995:157).

Significance in Accordance with Aboriginal Tradition

The process for establishing cultural heritage significance is outlined in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, otherwise known as 'The Burra Charter' (Marquis-Kyle and Walker, 1992 - Marquis-Kyle, P., and Walker, M. (1992) *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS. Sydney). The Burra Charter is based on preceding international charters formulated by ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites).

The Burra Charter defines cultural heritage significance as the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Social value embraces the qualities for which a Place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group (Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, pg 11). This cultural sentiment therefore comes from the Aboriginal peoples themselves in relation to the Aboriginal Place(s) that is being assessed.

When considering the overall Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal Places in Victoria a more holistic approach, which includes all of the above categories, would be more appropriate to determine cultural heritage significance. As stated in the Guidelines to the Burra Charter regarding Cultural Significance (pg 13): 'Whatever may be considered the principal significance of a place, all other aspects of significance should be given consideration.' Therefore in addition to the archaeological (scientific) significance of a Place, a CHMP must incorporate the aesthetic, historic, social and/or spiritual value of that Place in order to arrive at an overall statement of significance. These intangible values should be incorporated as part of the cultural significance of an Aboriginal Place to Aboriginal peoples.

It is these principles that are reflected in the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, which states (Section 4) that the definition of cultural heritage significance includes archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific, social or spiritual significance and significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. It should be noted that Aboriginal tradition is not static and unchanging from a distant 'authentic' past. Tradition is also the handing down of beliefs and stories from one generation to the next, but does not mean that 'significance in accordance with Aboriginal tradition' requires an immutable value from 'time immemorial.' For example, a scatter of discarded waste flakes from a one-off utilitarian task may acquire 'significance in

accordance with Aboriginal tradition' with the passage of time and change. Indeed, as has been noted by other Heritage Advisors in other states of Australia, the act of handling stone artefacts through the archaeological excavation and sieving process by Aboriginal peoples reconnects those peoples with their past and therefore creates a new cultural significance with those artefacts.

Aboriginal Places and areas of land under the custodianship of the Wurundjeri have a special significance for the Wurundjeri people. All Aboriginal Places in the activity area are considered to have cultural significance to the Wurundjeri. In addition, many Aboriginal Places in the greater Melbourne area have been destroyed by land clearance and land use practices in the historic period that continue to this day. As a result, all Aboriginal Places in the greater Melbourne region are a diminishing resource and the Wurundjeri feel strongly that these should all be protected as much as is practicable.

For the Wurundjeri community there is no separation between "nature" and "culture" - the natural world is a cultural world; therefore the Wurundjeri people have a special interest in preserving not just their cultural objects, but the natural landscapes of cultural importance. The acknowledgement of broader attributes of the landscape as cultural values that require protection (encompassing, among other things, a variety of landforms, ecological niches and habitats as well as continuing cultural practices) is essential to the identity and wellbeing of the Wurundjeri people. For a holistic approach to assessing a landscape for Aboriginal heritage potential, it is not only imperative to conduct archaeological investigations, but to also ascertain cultural perceptions of the landscape or places held by Aboriginal people.

It is part of the process of determining overall cultural heritage significance that Heritage Advisors endeavour to record all these stories, both traditional and contemporary, and include all the intangible values in the significance assessment of all Aboriginal Places in Victoria. Comment on cultural values and significance can only be made by the Wurundjeri community, where specific details about cultural significance must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. There has not been the opportunity to record the specific Aboriginal cultural values of the activity area for this project; therefore the statement below is a general statement of cultural significance for the activity area:

For Aboriginal people, there are many different kinds of cultural values associated with the landscapes that were once lived in by their ancestors. These include the tangible values normally recorded during archaeological investigations, such as artefact scatters. These places are physical reminders of the cultural lives of the Wurundjeri ancestors and a special connection therefore exists between those places and contemporary Wurundjeri people. This special connection underpins the high significance of these places.

There are other values that the Wurundjeri people connect to in landscapes such as the activity area and the Clarkefield area. The Jacksons and Emu Creek areas provided a resource base including food, materials and possibly stone quarries for traditional Woiwurrung speaking people. The natural values, such as remnant vegetation, eucalypts, and the landscape views from the activity area are all integral to the cultural landscape in which Woiwurrung ancestors lived for many thousands of years. These landscape characteristics are therefore significant in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. Best practice heritage management, in terms of avoidance of harm to cultural heritage and where harm cannot be avoided, proper management of the disturbance of those values, is integral in the management of these significant cultural places.

9.4 Summary of Significance

The following table provides a summary of significance for Aboriginal places in the activity area.

Table 12: Summary of Significance for Aboriginal Places in the activity area

Place Number/Name	Significance			
	Archaeological /Scientific	Contemporary / Social and in Accordance with Aboriginal Tradition	Historical	Spiritual
VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	Low	High	Low	High
VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)	Low	High	Low	High
VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)	Low	High	Low	High

9.4.1 VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

9.4.1.1 Location of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55, E: 301575.793 N: 5848490.165

Cadastral details are:

- Lot: 1, Title Plan: TP914006, Parish: Kerrie and County: Bourke.

9.4.1.2 Extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

The original extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) was recorded as part of CHMP 11822 as being defined by the locations of artefacts identified on exposed or disturbed ground surface (Watson and Smith 2012). The place was recorded in the road reserve of the Lancefield-Melbourne Road, adjacent to lot 1/TP914006, and expanded during survey of the activity area in 2018 as part of an AHHA (Bartsch and Green). this expansion incorporated the known locations of surface artefacts identified in the archaeological survey undertaken for the AHHA.

The place extent was further expanded under this CHMP. Concurrent extent testing for CHMP 16263 and 17503 determined the extent of VAHR 7823-0243, with existing negative STPs and the southern boundary of 1\TP914006 serving as Place boundaries. It now extends north, east and south of the existing dwelling within parcel 1\TP914006 and extends into very southern part of lot 2/PS442971. (Map 2, Map 11, Figure 4 and Plates 11, 11, and 12).

A single surface stone artefact within the northern extent of VAHR 7823-0243 is located within the current activity area. This was identified in ploughed land and the likelihood of it being in situ is small. Nature of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3). The northern section of the place is on ploughed land and the artefacts are less likely to be in context. The southern section is relatively undisturbed.

9.4.1.3 Nature of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

This place is an extensive silcrete artefact scatter consisting of cores, flakes and knapping debris. The current Place card identifies 83 previously identified flaked stone artefacts including cores, flakes, broken flakes and angular fragments.

Twenty-four artefacts were recovered from surface scatters during investigations part of CHMP 11822 (Watson and Smith 2012), in the road reserve of the southern portion of the place extent.

Most (n=59) of the previously identified artefacts were identified as a surface scatter during AHHA investigations. Most of these artefacts were identified on relatively undisturbed land in the south of the place extent, although some animal activity and water erosion had taken place, and eight artefacts were identified in the northern portion of the Aboriginal place, which has been heavily disturbed through historical activity such as ploughing and land clearance.

During concurrent complex assessment investigations for the current CHMP and for CHMP 17503 (*in prep*), additional components were identified within the Place extent of VAHR 7823-0243. These included 16 stone artefacts from a depth of less than 300 mm from one test pit in the southern, undisturbed, area and one

silcrete artefact from an STP in the northern disturbed area, further analysis for these components is ongoing for preparation of CHMP 17503.

The single surface find identified within the VAHR 7823-0243 extent and located within the current activity area is a silcrete angular fragment, which is not likely to be in situ due to historic land use. This artefact was identified during the survey undertaken in 2018 (Bartsch and Green)

This is different from what was identified in the desktop assessment (see section 7.3.1, above) as what is known about the nature of the place has developed in the course of this investigation, although much of the place is located in the activity area of CHMP 17503. A full report on the nature and extent of the remaining portion of this Aboriginal place will be presented in CHMP 17503.

The current CHMP did not identified any additional artefacts in this Aboriginal Place.

9.4.1.4 Significance of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

The cultural significance of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) has been assessed against the criteria as defined in Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Table 13).

Table 13: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological / Scientific	Low. VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) contains a moderate density of stone artefacts, including a low number of formal tools, which is common in the region. The raw materials from which the artefacts were manufactured are also commonly found in the region. Based on the number of artefacts recovered, the Place condition and the common occurrence of this Place within the region, the Place has been assessed as having a low archaeological and scientific significance.
Contemporary / Social and in Accordance with Aboriginal Tradition	High. The contemporary or social significance of a Place is related to its association with a particular social group or community. Every Aboriginal Place holds spiritual and social significance to the Wurundjeri Aboriginal people themselves are the most appropriate people to determine the social significance of any Aboriginal Place or areas of land associated with their heritage. The Wurundjeri were requested to provide information on the cultural heritage significance of the Place in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.
Historical	N/A. There are no documented or oral histories relating to this Place. There is no evidence that the Place was the location of an important event, nor associated with an historic person or activity.
Spiritual	High. Although no 'ceremonial' or 'ritual' components of the Place have been identified, the Place may hold spiritual significance for certain members of the Aboriginal community.

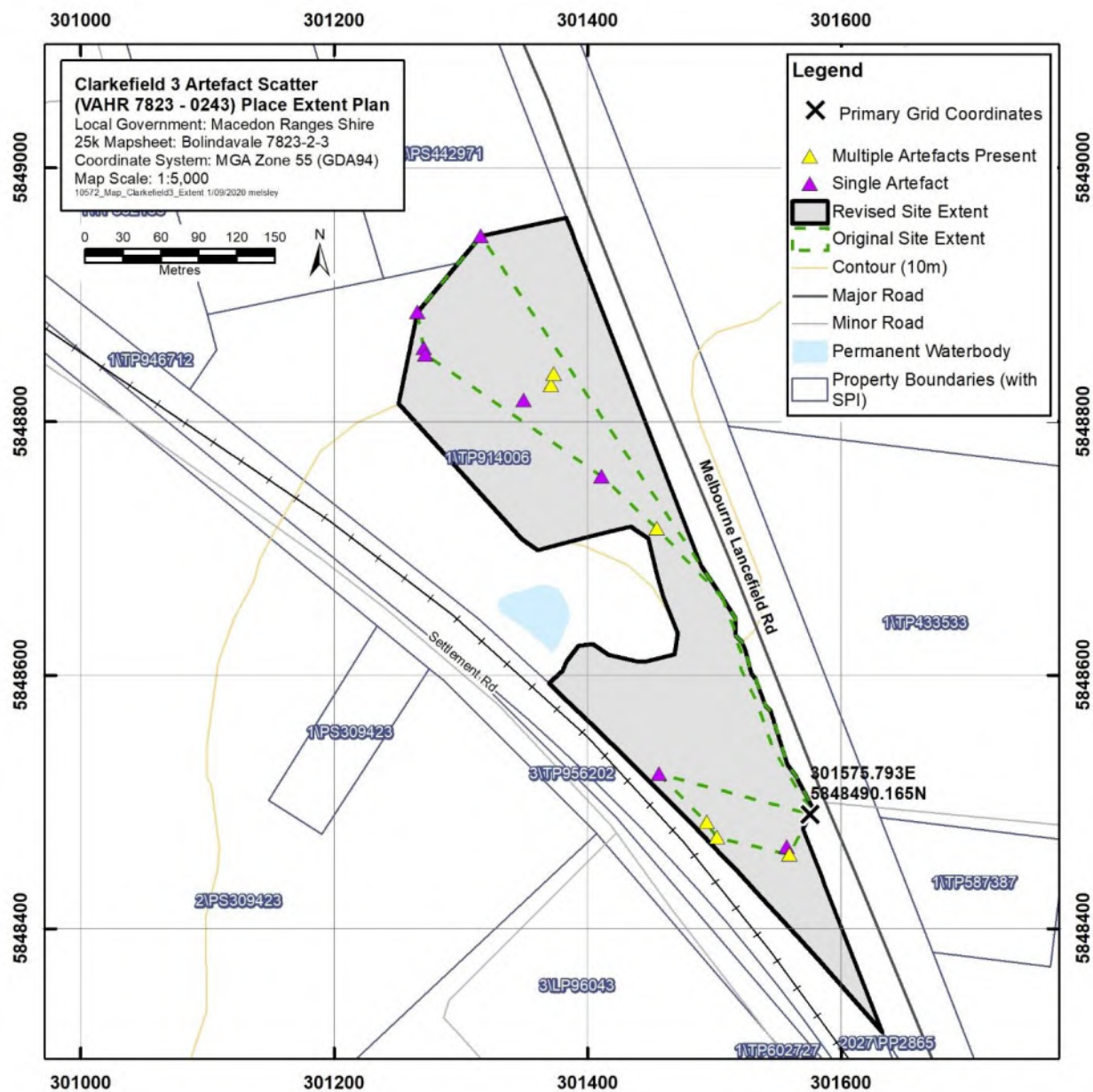


Figure 4: Extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)



Plate 10: View of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) facing South (Bartsch and Green 2018)



Plate 11: Surface artefacts from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) (Bartsch and Green 2018)



Plate 12: Artefacts from VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3). TP 11 (CHMP17503, *in prep*).

9.4.2 VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4);

9.4.2.1 Location of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

Primary Grid Coordinate: GDA 94, Zone 55 E 301085.14, N 5849103.643.

Cadastral details are:

Lot: 1, Title Plan: PS442971, Parish: Kerrie and County: Bourke.

9.4.2.2 Extent of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

Place VAHR 7823-0336 (Clarkefield 4) is a low density artefact distribution (LDAD) it therefore does not have a place extent beyond the individual recorded points of each stone artefact present (Map 11).

9.4.2.3 Nature of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

This site is an LDAD consisting of two silcrete artefacts. These artefacts are located in a field that has been disturbed by agricultural activity (ploughing) and are therefore considered to be out of context.

9.4.2.4 Significance of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

The cultural significance of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) has been assessed against the criteria as defined in Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Table 13).

Table 14: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological / Scientific	Low VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) contains a very low density of stone artefacts, including no formal tools, which is common in the region. The raw materials from which the artefacts were manufactured are also commonly found in the region. Based on the number of artefacts recovered, the Place condition and the common occurrence of this Place within the region, the Place has been assessed as having a low archaeological and scientific significance.
Contemporary / Social and in Accordance with Aboriginal Tradition	High. The contemporary or social significance of a Place is related to its association with a particular social group or community. Aboriginal people themselves are the most appropriate people to determine the social significance of any Aboriginal Place or areas of land associated with their heritage. The Wurundjeri were requested to provide information on the cultural heritage significance of the Place in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. Every Aboriginal Place holds spiritual and social significance to the Wurundjeri
Historical	N/A. There are no documented or oral histories relating to this Place. There is no evidence that the Place was the location of an important event, nor associated with an historic person or activity.
Spiritual	High. Although no 'ceremonial' or 'ritual' components of the Place have been identified, the Place may hold spiritual significance for certain members of the Aboriginal community.



Plate 13: View of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) facing West (Bartsch and Green, 2018)



Plate 14: An artefact from VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) (Bartsch and Green, 2018)

9.4.3 VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

9.4.3.1 Location of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

Primary Grid Coordinates: GDA 94, Zone 55, E 301201.1, N 5849260.9

Cadastral details are:

Lot: 1, Title Plan: TP330358, Parish: Kerrie and County: Bourke.

9.4.3.2 Extent of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) is an LDAD. As such, its extent is determined by the point locations of the artefacts identified.

9.4.3.3 Nature of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) comprises six stone artefacts recovered from four 5 x 1.3 m, mechanical trenches. These artefacts are considered to be in a disturbed context due to the history of past land use (ploughing) and the presence of modern materials in the contexts in which artefacts were identified.

9.4.3.4 Significance of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

The cultural significance of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) has been assessed against the criteria as defined in Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Table 13).

Table 15: Cultural Significance of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD))

Criterion	Assessment
Archaeological / Scientific	Low. VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) contains a low density of stone artefacts, including a low number of formal tools, which is common in the region. The raw materials from which the artefacts were manufactured are also commonly found in the region. Based on the number of artefacts recovered, the Place condition and the common occurrence of this Place within the region, the Place has been assessed as having a archaeological and scientific significance.
Contemporary / Social and in Accordance with Aboriginal Tradition	High. The contemporary or social significance of a Place is related to its association with a particular social group or community. Aboriginal people themselves are the most appropriate people to determine the social significance of any Aboriginal Place or areas of land associated with their heritage. The Wurundjeri were requested to provide information on the cultural heritage significance of the Place in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. Every Aboriginal Place holds spiritual and social significance to the Wurundjeri
Historical	N/A. There are no documented or oral histories relating to this Place. There is no evidence that the Place was the location of an important event, nor associated with an historic person or activity.
Spiritual	High. Although no 'ceremonial' or 'ritual' components of the Place have been identified, the Place may hold spiritual significance for certain members of the Aboriginal community.



Plate 15: View of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) facing north



Plate 16: Artefacts from VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

10 CONSIDERATION OF SECTION 61 MATTERS – IMPACT ASSESSMENT

10.1 Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)

10.1.1 Avoidance of Harm

The nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the nature of the Place, mean that harm to the portion of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) that is within the activity area cannot not be avoided. The proposed development comprises township development within the extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) (Map 12).

10.1.2 Minimisation of Harm

Due to the nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the small extent of the Place within the activity area, it is not possible to minimise harm to the portion of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) that is within the activity area. The proposed development comprises the construction of residential allotments over the whole extent of VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3) within the activity area (Map 12).

10.1.3 Management Measures

As harm to the Place cannot be avoided, archaeological salvage excavations must take place prior to the commencement of the activity in the portions of the Aboriginal Place which are subject to harm. This Aboriginal place extends beyond the boundaries of the activity area. Therefore, there is a requirement to fence the edge of the activity area in this location to prevent harm to the remainder of Aboriginal Place. These management conditions have been discussed with the RAP and the agreed outcome is presented as a Condition of the CHMP in Section 1.

10.1.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impact of harm to this Aboriginal Place is assessed as follows:

- In terms of cumulative impacts to the landscape setting of the Place, there is currently a low degree of development along the Lancefield-Melbourne Road. Where Places have been identified in this area, many are being actively managed to avoid or minimise harm where possible, e.g. retention of Places in situ within road reserves, often with no impact to the artefact-bearing soil layers. For examples please see Watson and Smith 2012 and Brooke et al 2019.
- In terms of Aboriginal Place type, artefact scatter Places of low scientific value are common in the region and across the wider Victorian landscape and therefore the cumulative impact to the type of Place is considered minimal.

- In terms of cumulative impact to the Place itself, only a small part of the registered place extent is within the current activity area and the larger and denser portions of the Place are outside of the activity area for this CHMP. Given this, the cumulative impacts are considered to be minor. The management conditions in this CHMP are consistent with the assessment of cumulative impact.

The proposed management measures, including salvage excavations in the sections to be harmed, will benefit the cumulative understanding of this Place type for the local region as it provides an opportunity to analyse artefacts recovered and Place formation processes.

10.2 Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)

10.2.1 Avoidance of Harm

The nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the nature of the place, mean that harm to VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) cannot not be avoided. The proposed development comprises roads and residential allotments within the extent of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) (Map 12).

10.2.2 Minimisation of Harm

Due to the nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the small extent of the Place, it is not possible to minimise harm to VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4). The proposed development comprises the construction of residential allotments over the whole extent of VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4) (Map 12).

10.2.3 Management Measures

As harm to the Place cannot be avoided or minimised, archaeological salvage must take place prior to the commencement of the activity. These management conditions have been discussed with the RAP and the agreed outcome is presented as a Condition of the CHMP in Section 1.

10.2.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impact of harm to this Aboriginal Place is assessed as follows:

- In terms of cumulative impacts to the landscape setting of the Place, although there is currently a low degree of development along the Lancefield-Melbourne Road. Where places have been identified in this area, many are being actively managed to avoid or minimise harm where possible, e.g. retention of Places in situ within road reserves, often with no impact to the artefact-bearing soil layers. For examples please see Watson and Smith 2012 and Brooke et al 2019.
- In terms of Aboriginal Place type, Low Density Artefact Distribution Places of low scientific value are common in the region and across the wider Victorian landscape and therefore the cumulative impact to the type of Place is considered minimal.
- In terms of cumulative impact to the place itself, the Place will be harmed by the proposed activity. The collection of all known artefacts associated with the Place will take place prior to the proposed activity beginning. The cumulative impact of the activity on the Place will be severe. The management conditions in this CHMP are consistent with the assessment of cumulative impact.

The proposed management measures, including salvage, will benefit the cumulative understanding of this Place type for the local region as it provides an opportunity to analyse artefacts recovered and Place formation processes.

10.3 Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)

10.3.1 Avoidance of Harm

The nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the nature of the Place, mean that harm to VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) cannot not be avoided. The proposed development comprises roads and residential allotments within the extent of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) (Map 12).

10.3.2 Minimisation of Harm

Due to the nature of the proposed activity and design requirements, and the small extent of the Place, it is not possible to minimise harm to VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD). The proposed development comprises the construction of residential allotments over the whole extent of VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD) (Map 12).

10.3.3 Management Measures

Harm to the Place cannot be avoided but, as this Place is low density and comprises only artefacts which have already been collected. Through consultation with the RAP, it is considered that specific management conditions are not required.

10.3.4 Cumulative Impacts

The cumulative impact of harm to this Aboriginal Place is assessed as follows:

- In terms of cumulative impacts to the landscape setting of the Place, although there is currently a low degree of development along the Lancefield-Melbourne Road. Where Places have been identified in this area, many are being actively managed to avoid or minimise harm where possible, e.g. retention of Places in situ within road reserves, often with no impact to the artefact-bearing soil layers. For examples please see Watson and Smith 2012 and Brooke et al 2019.
- In terms of Aboriginal Place type, Low Density Artefact Distribution Places of low scientific value are common in the region and across the wider Victorian landscape and therefore the cumulative impact to the type of Place is considered minimal.
- In terms of cumulative impact to the Place itself, the place will be harmed by the proposed activity. The collection of all known artefacts associated with the Place will take place prior to the proposed activity beginning. The cumulative impact of the activity on the Place will be severe. The management conditions in this CHMP are consistent with the assessment of cumulative impact.

10.4 Contingency Plans Required In Relation To Disputes, Delays And Other Obstacles That May Affect The Conduct Of The Activity, And Custody And Management Of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Conditions regarding the management of Aboriginal heritage in the activity area are detailed in section 1 of this document.

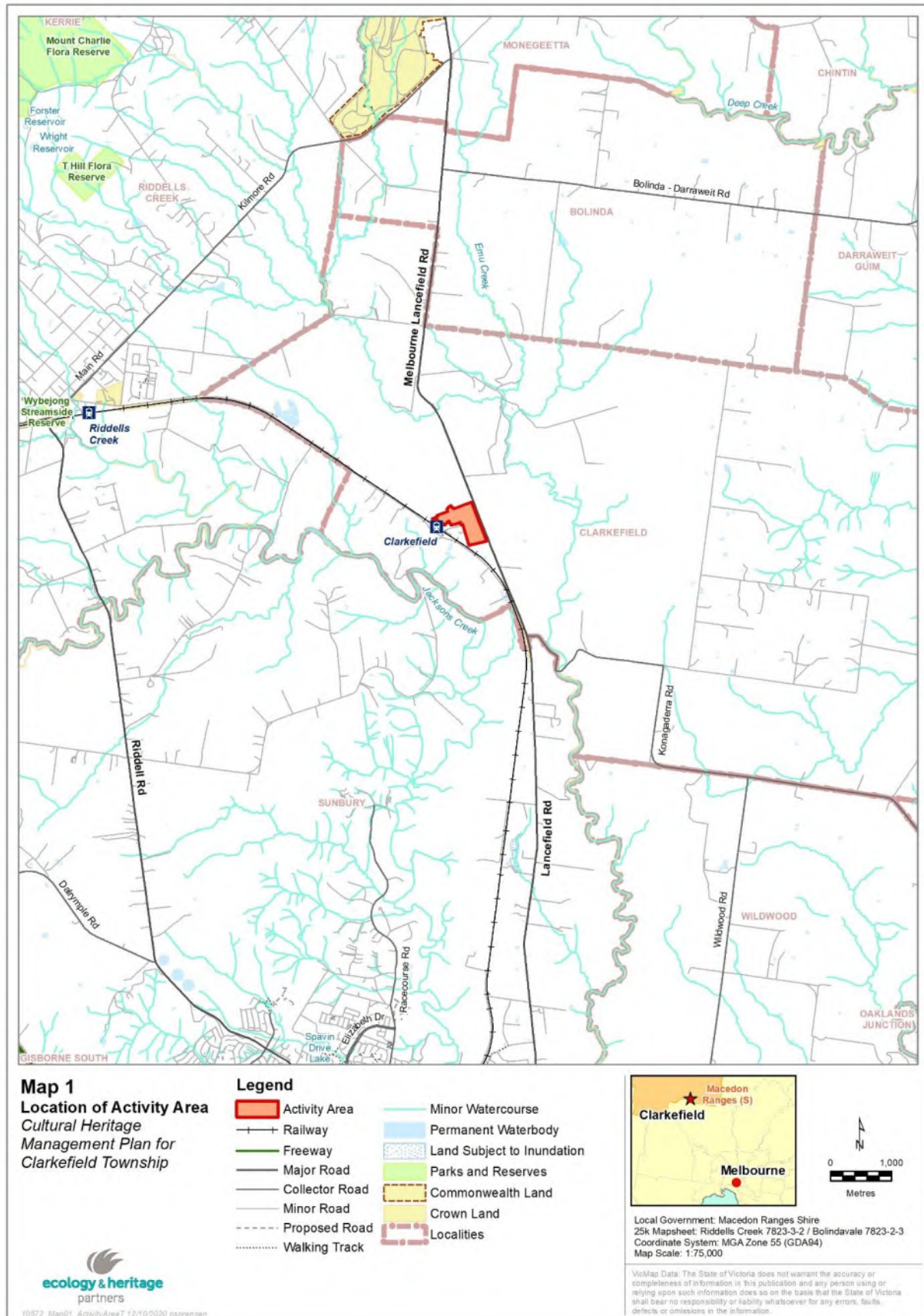
Contingencies in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity, and custody and management of aboriginal cultural heritage are detailed in section 2 of this document.

In brief, this document nominates delegate who are authorised to negotiate regarding any dispute that may occur at various stages during the activity (section 2.1.2) the dispute procedure requires these delegates to investigate jointly and agree to methods of remediation, and attempt must be made to decide on these measures within 48 hours of the dispute arising. These remediations will not take place without the agreement of the RAP and the RAP will minimise delays to work schedules while not compromising cultural places or values. If the delegates cannot reach an agreement, then other authorised representatives of both parties will meet to negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule. These arrangements do not preclude any legal recourse open to the parties being taken but the parties agree the above avenues will be exhausted before such recourse is made. Please refer to Section 2.1.2 of this document for further detail.

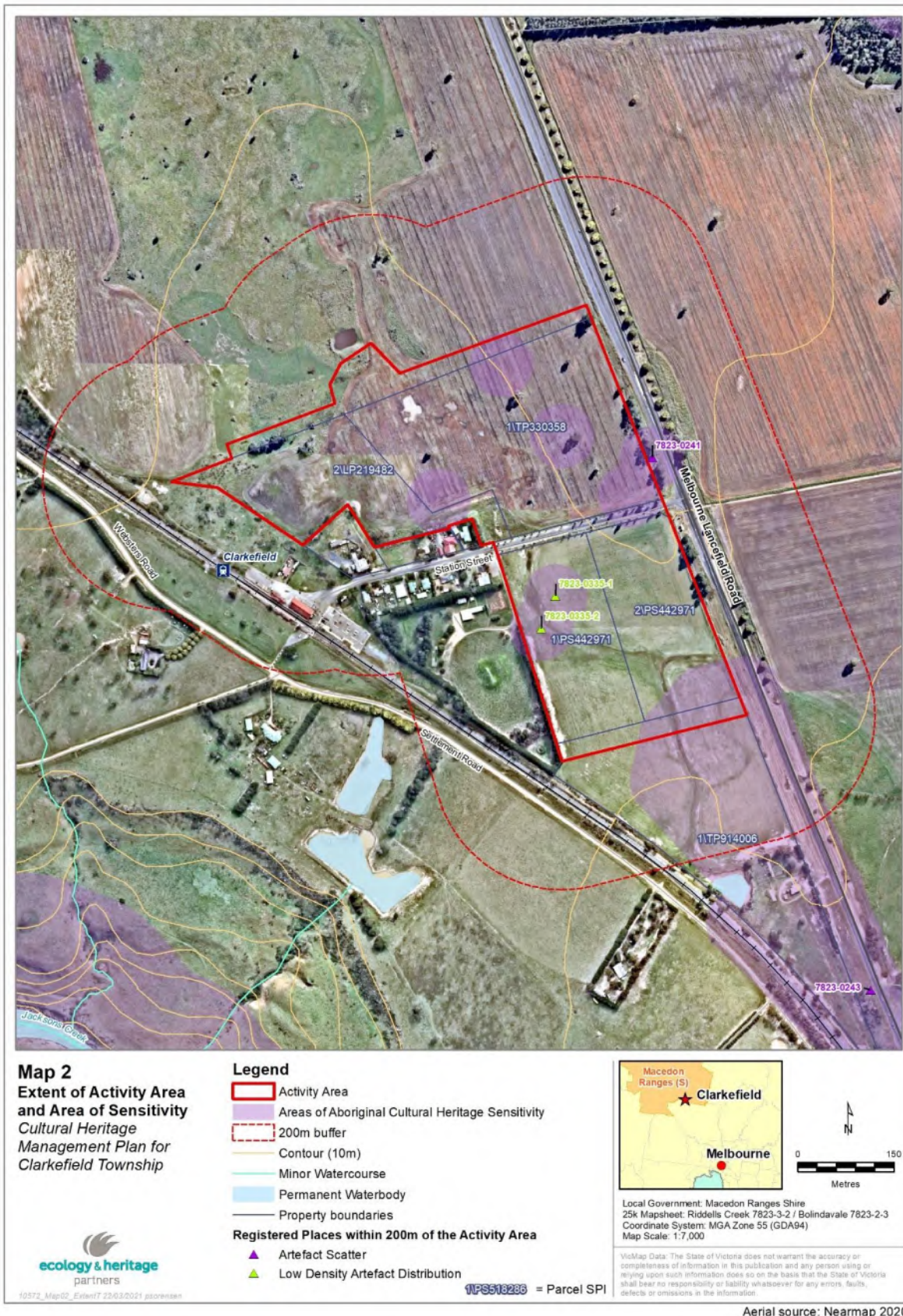
Contingencies have also been provided in section 2.1.5 of this document for the Removal, Curation, Custody and Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Artefacts) Discovered During the Activity. These comprise a list of the appropriate custodian, in order of preference beginning with the RAP, and instructions for collection, storage, recording, registering and long term custody and reburial of the material. Please refer to Section 2.1.5 of this document for further detail

11 MAPS

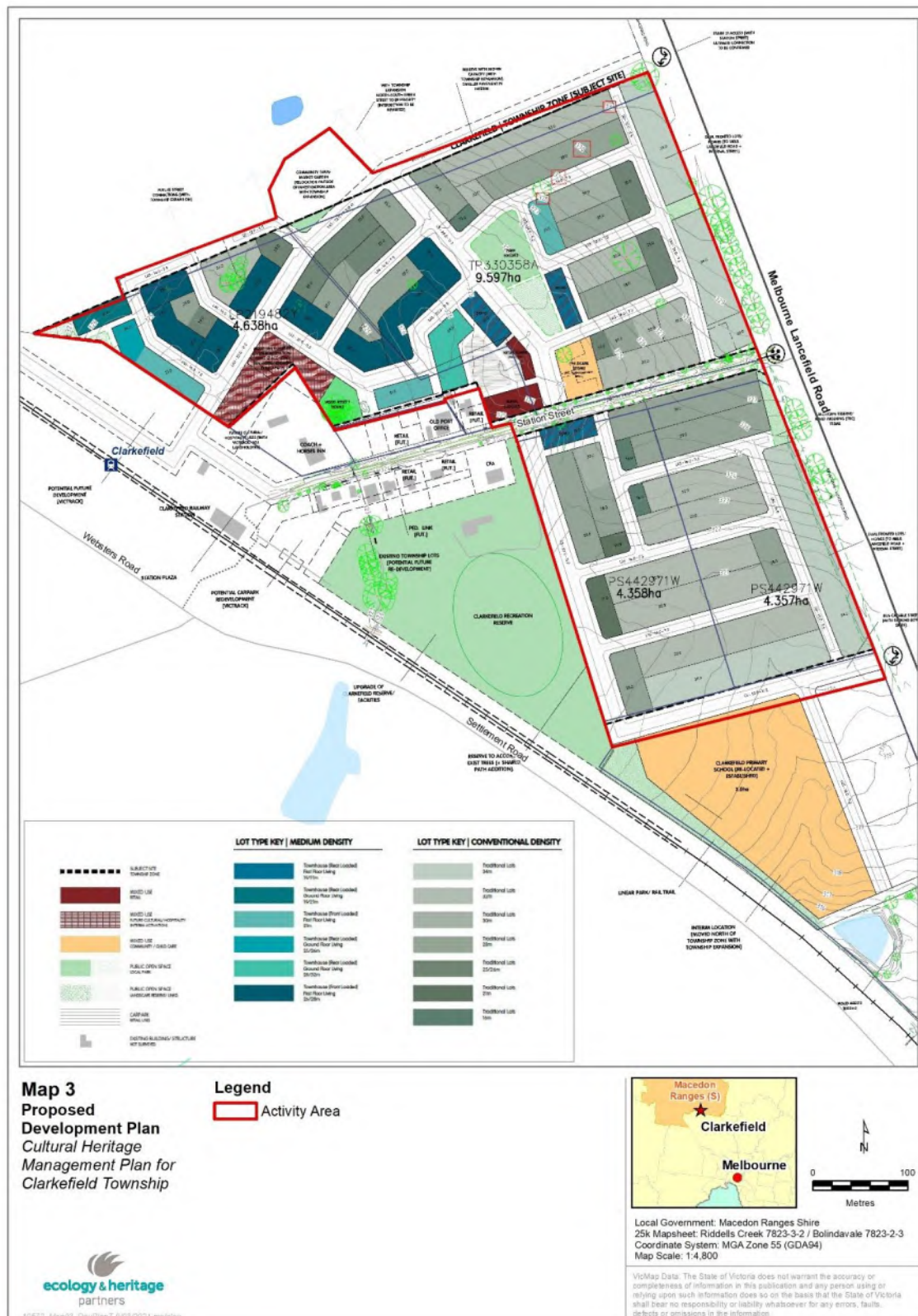
Map 1: Location of Activity Area



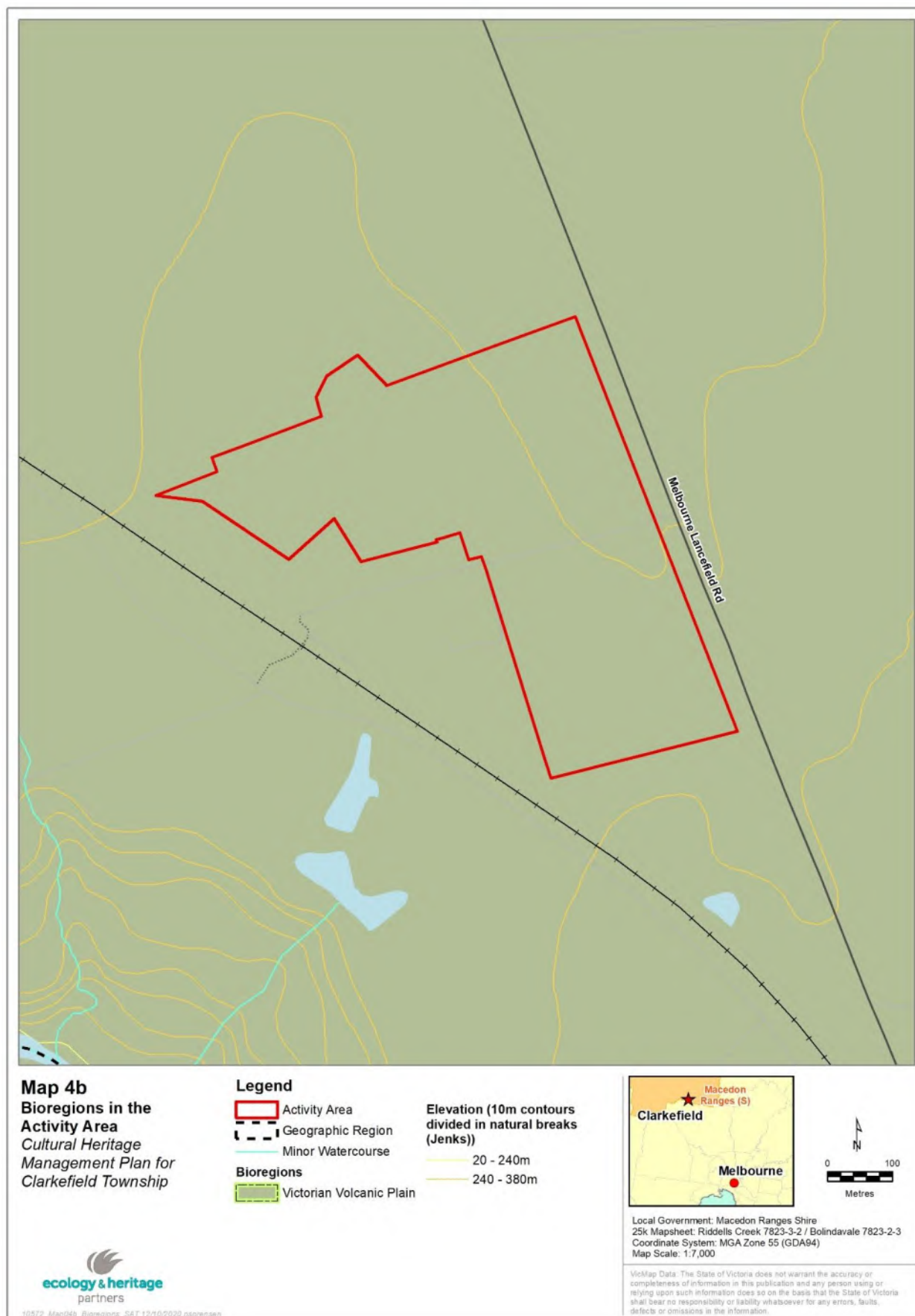
Map 2: Extent of Activity Area and Area of Sensitivity



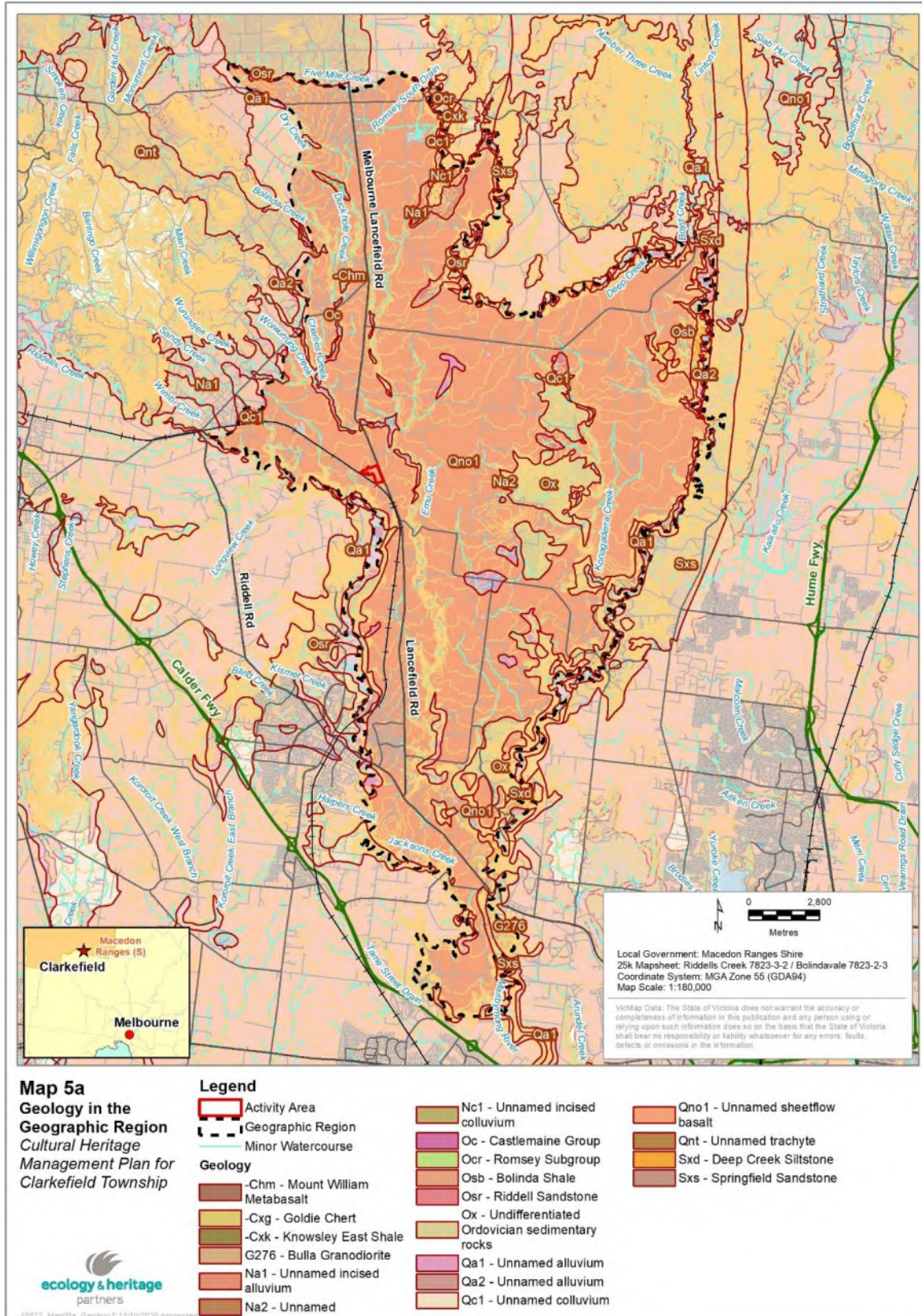
Map 3: Proposed Development Plan

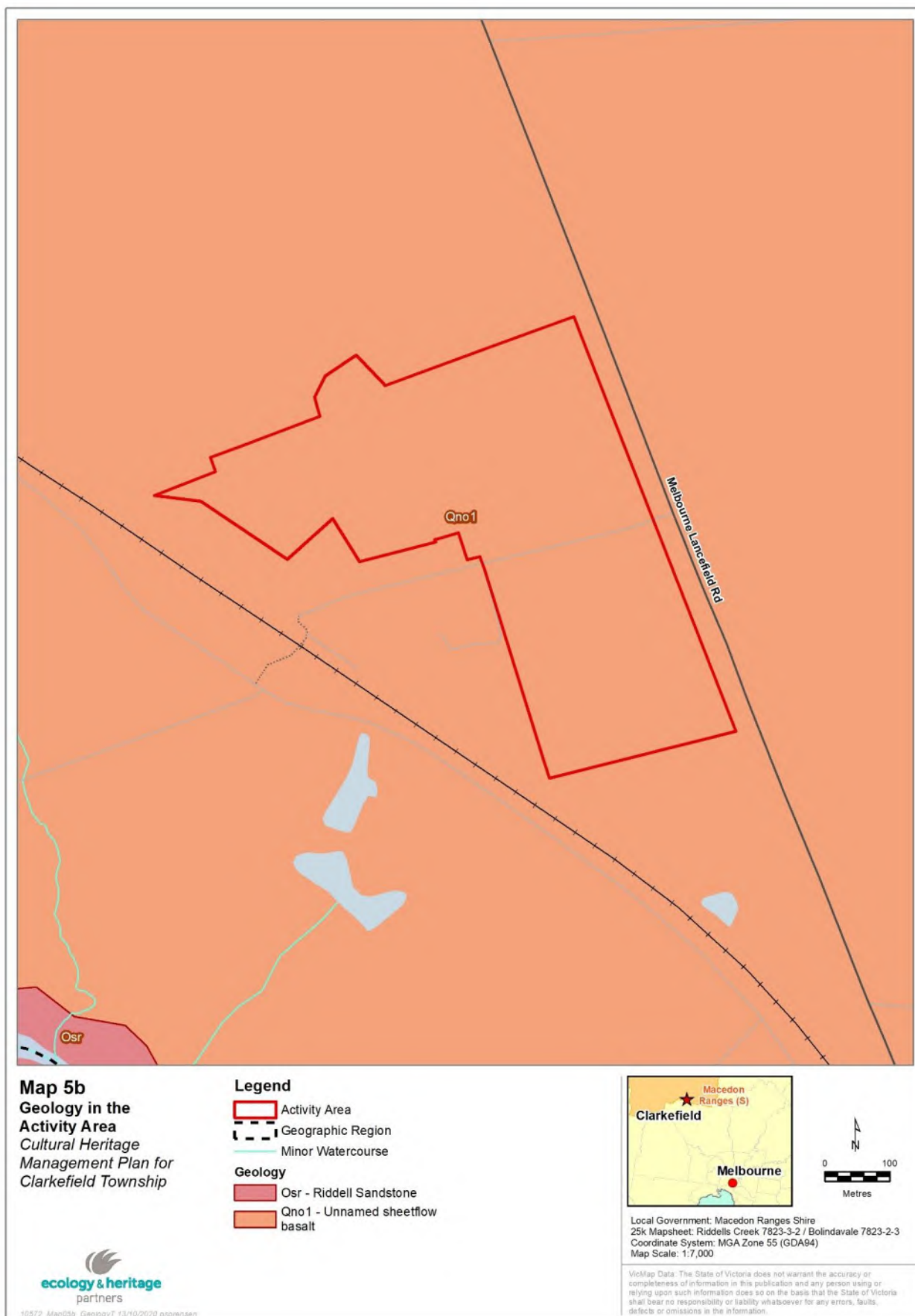




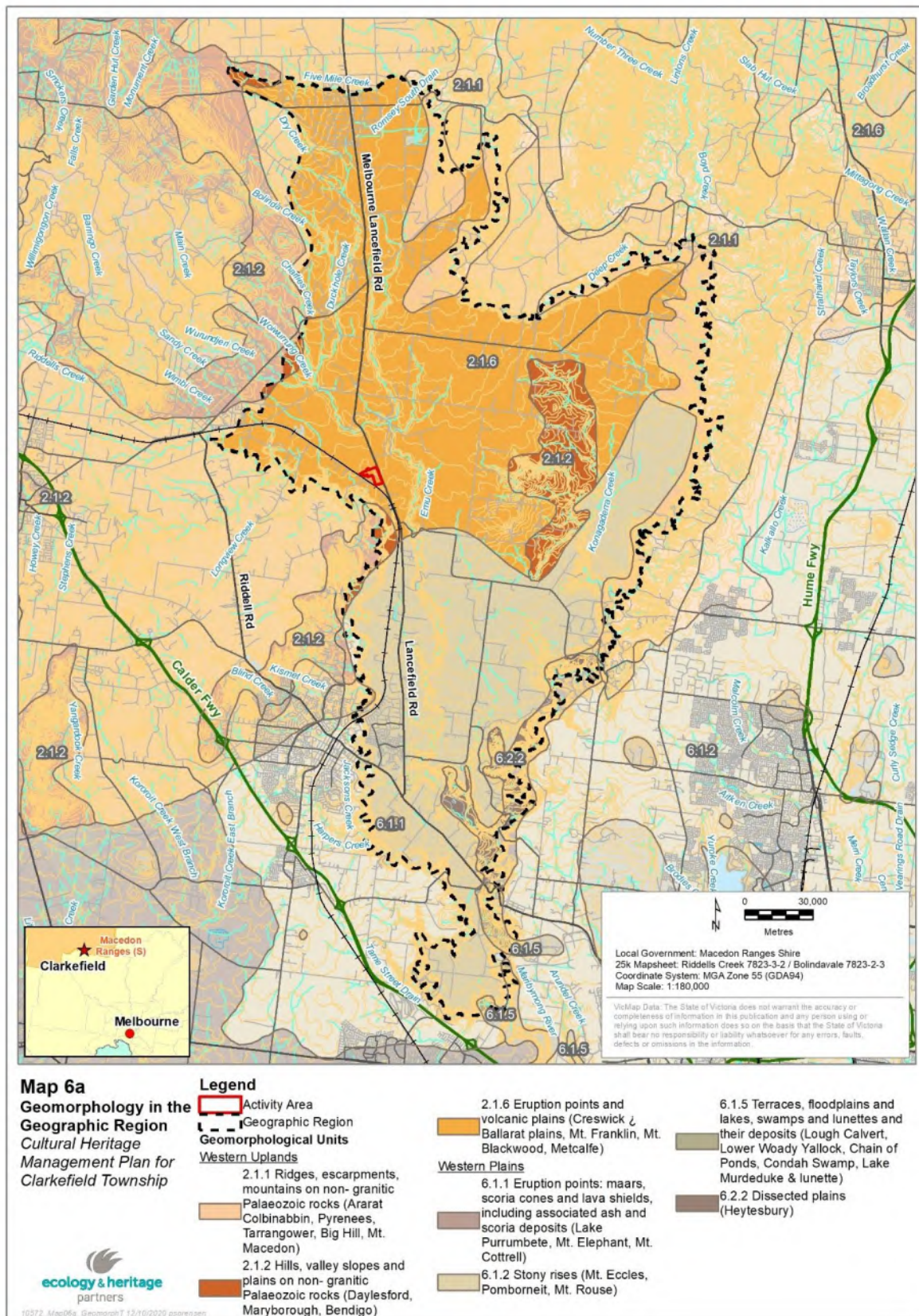


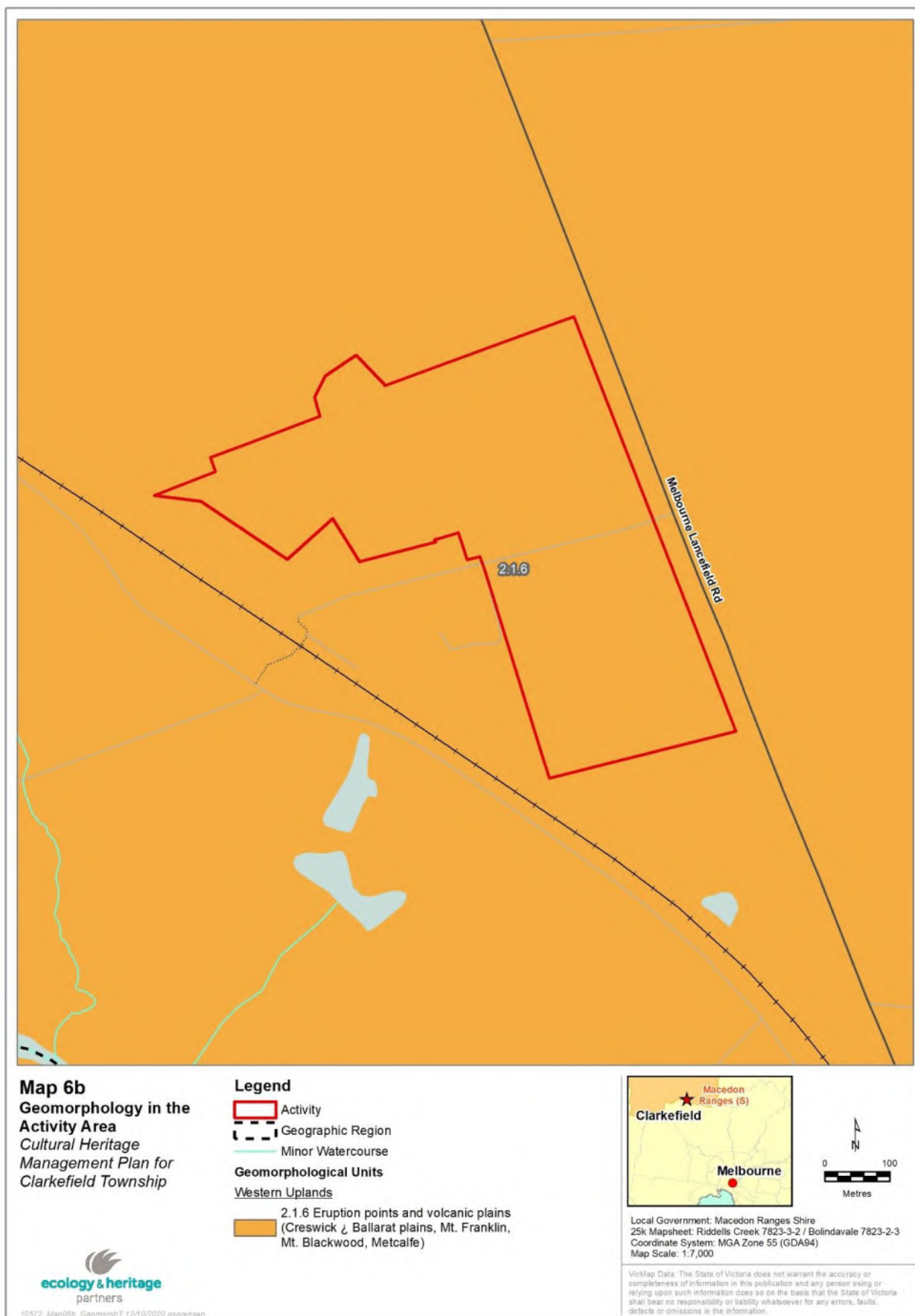
Map 5: Geology



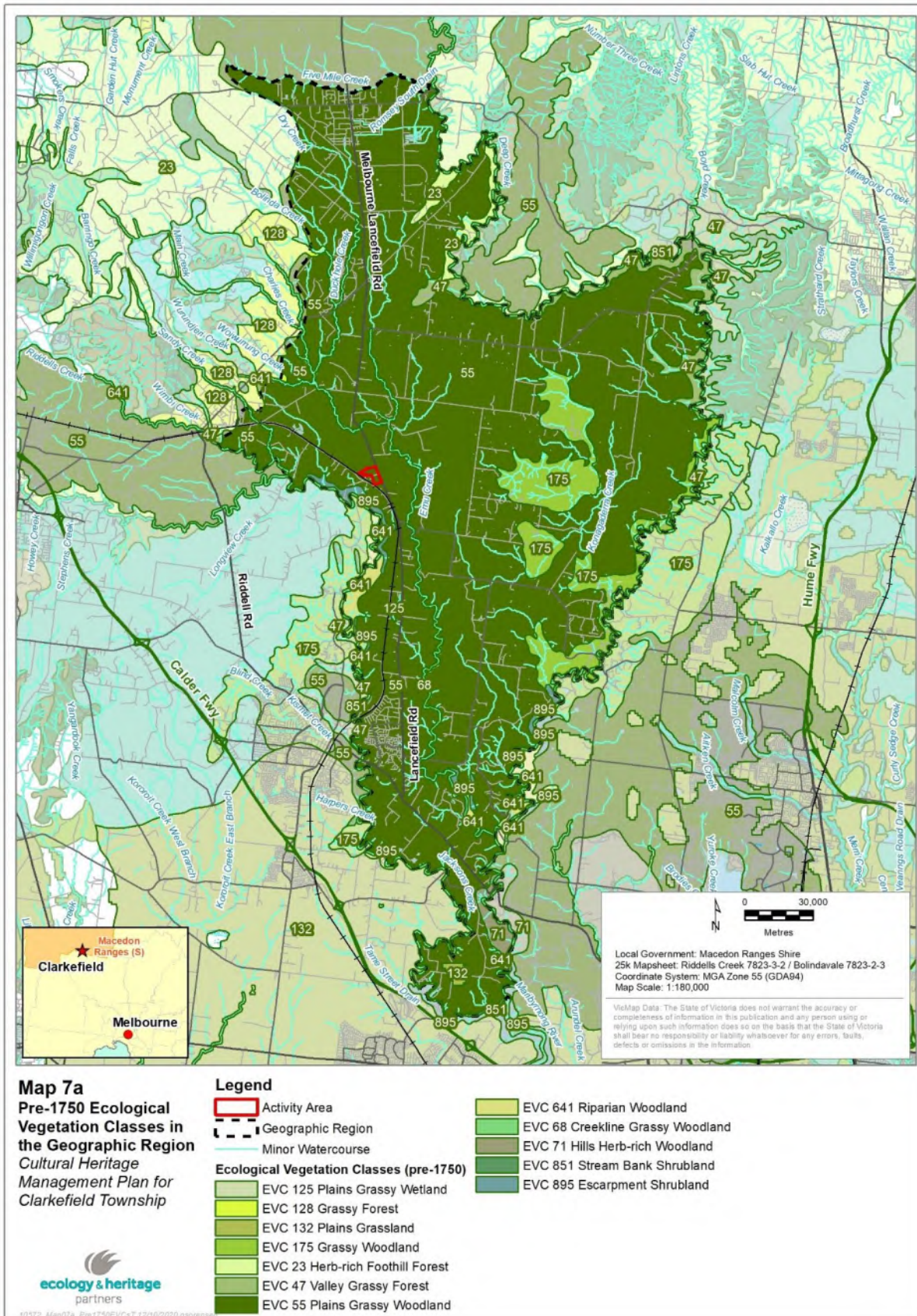


Map 6: Geomorphology

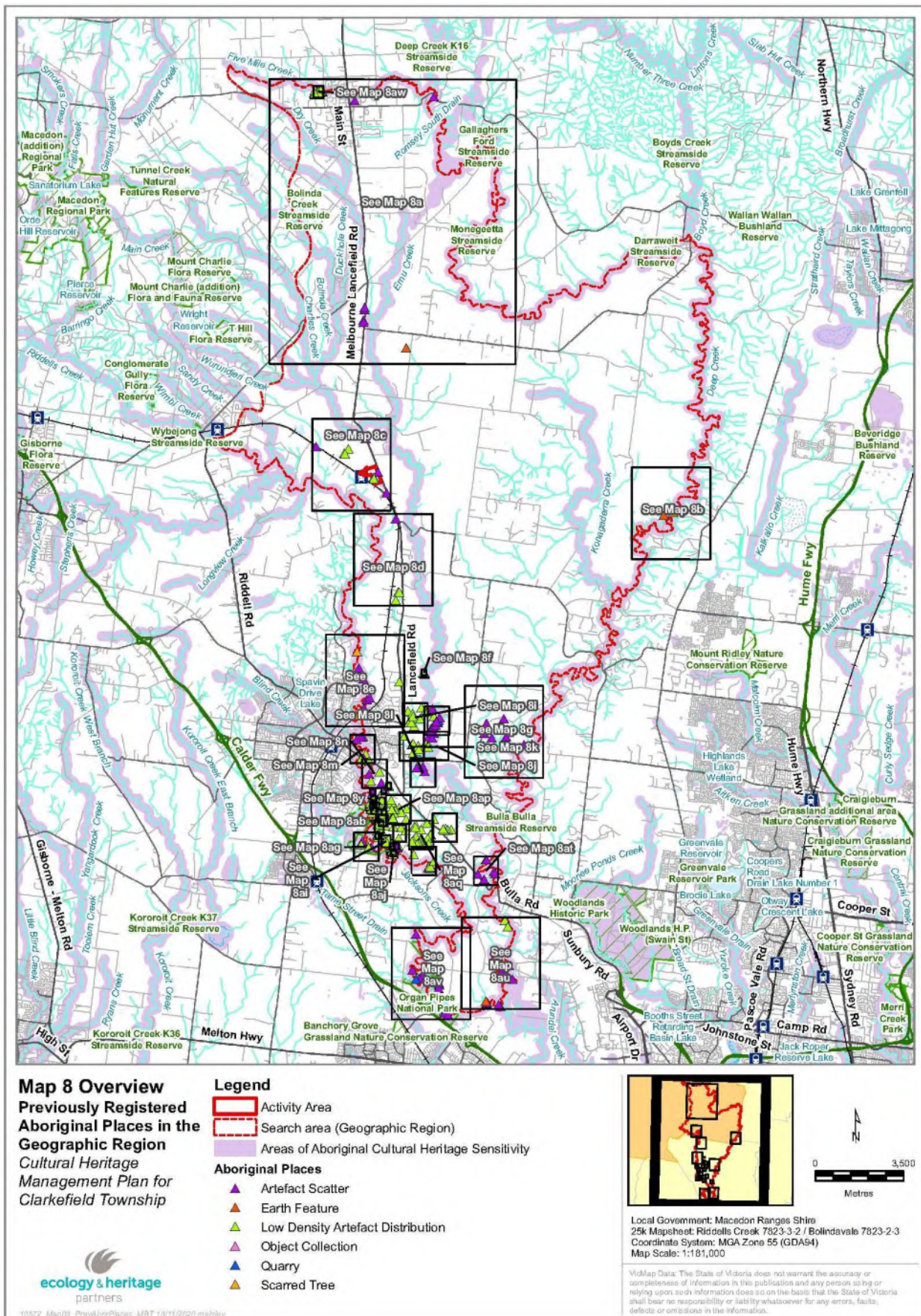


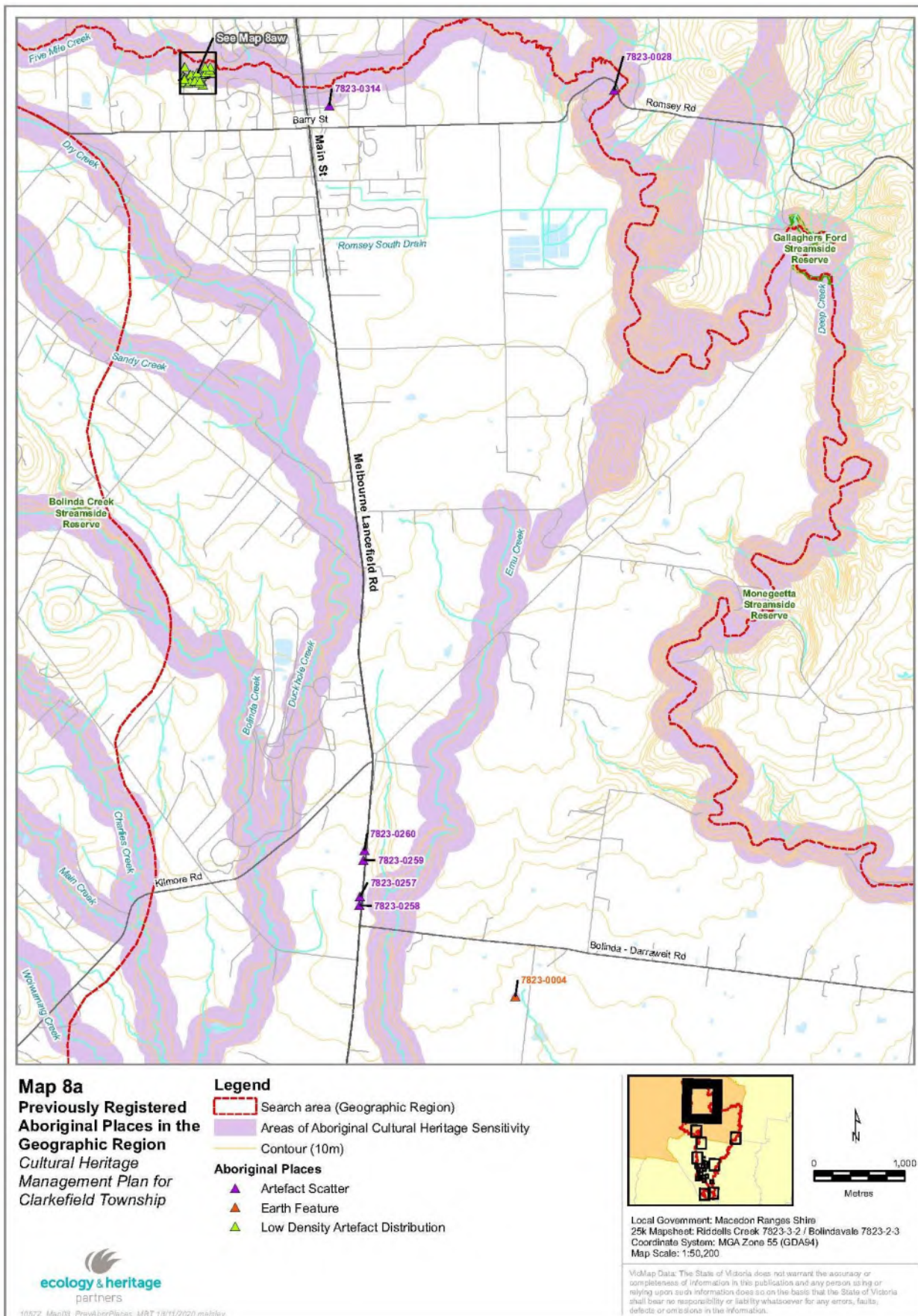


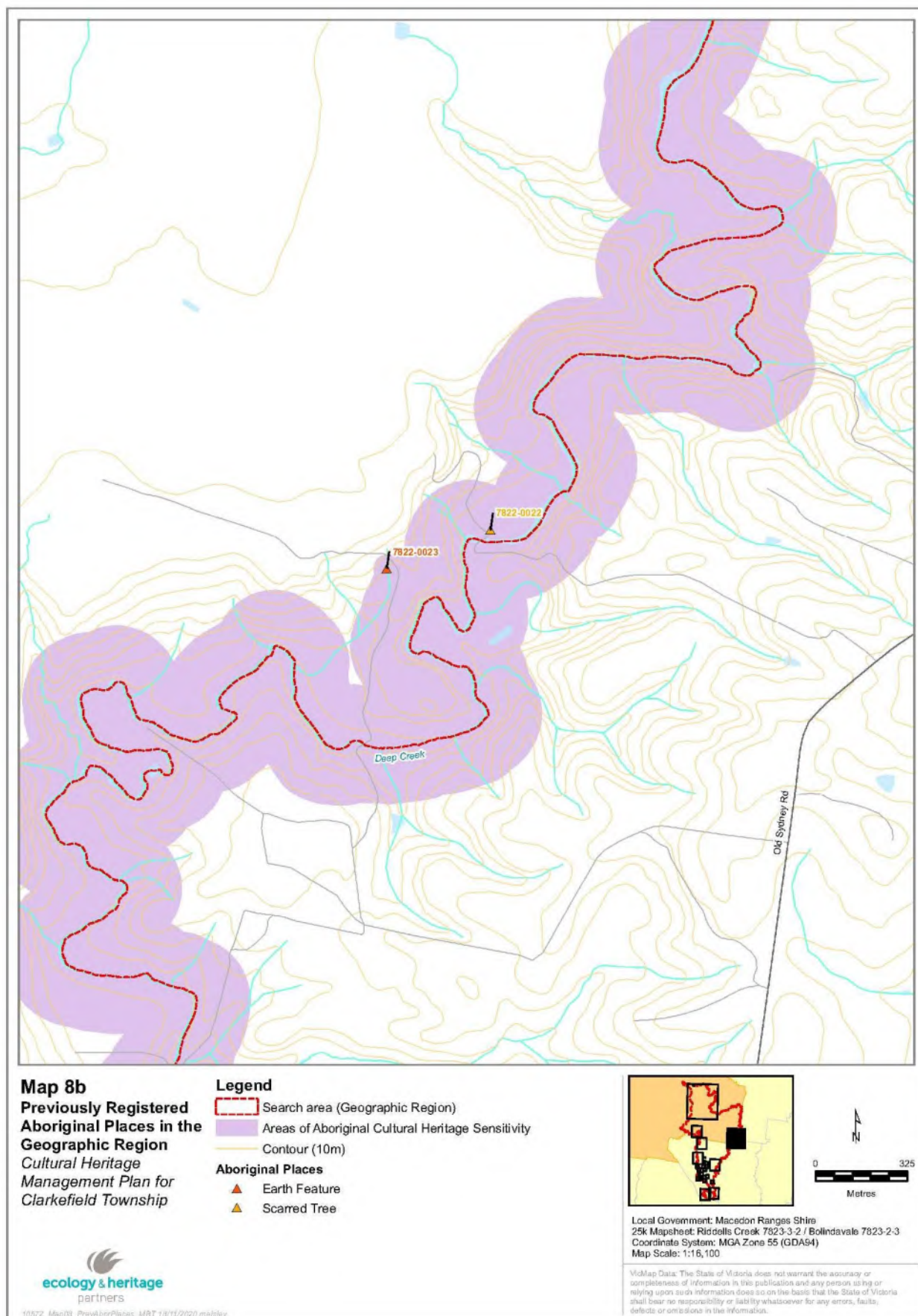
Map 7: Pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Classes

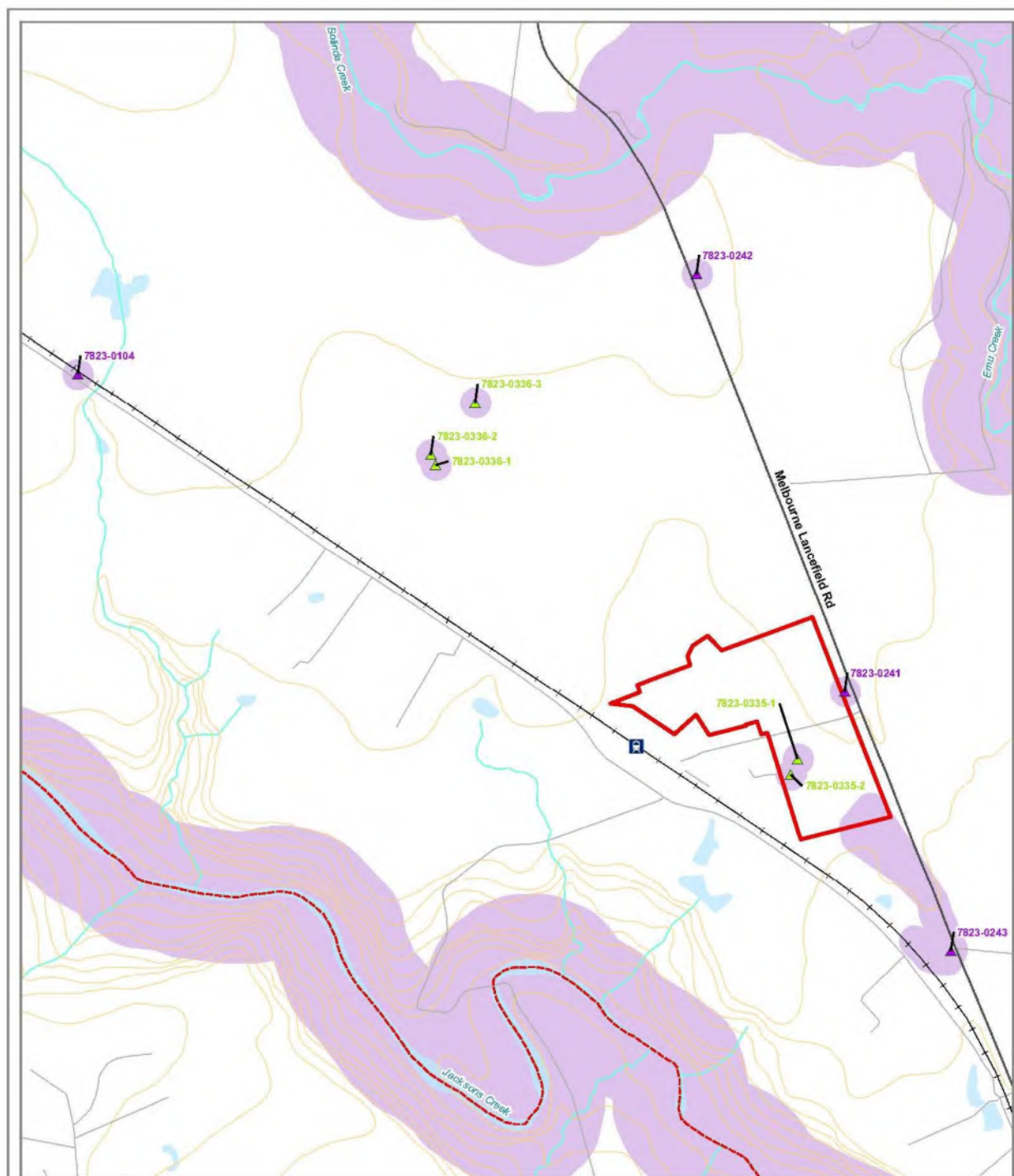








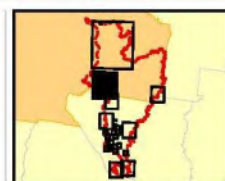




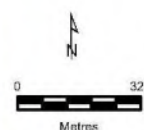
Map 8c
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

Legend

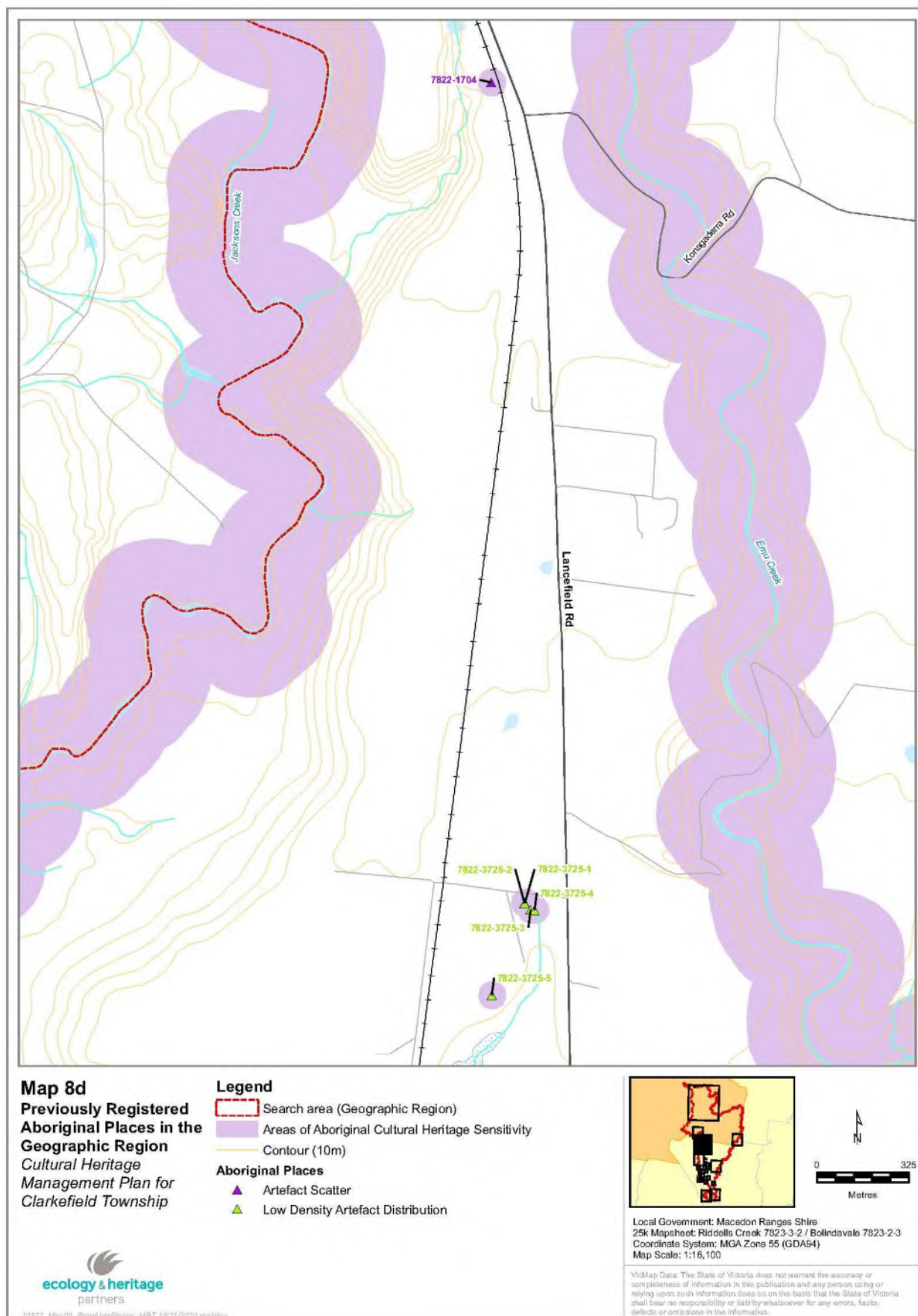
- Activity Area
- Search area (Geographic Region)
- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution

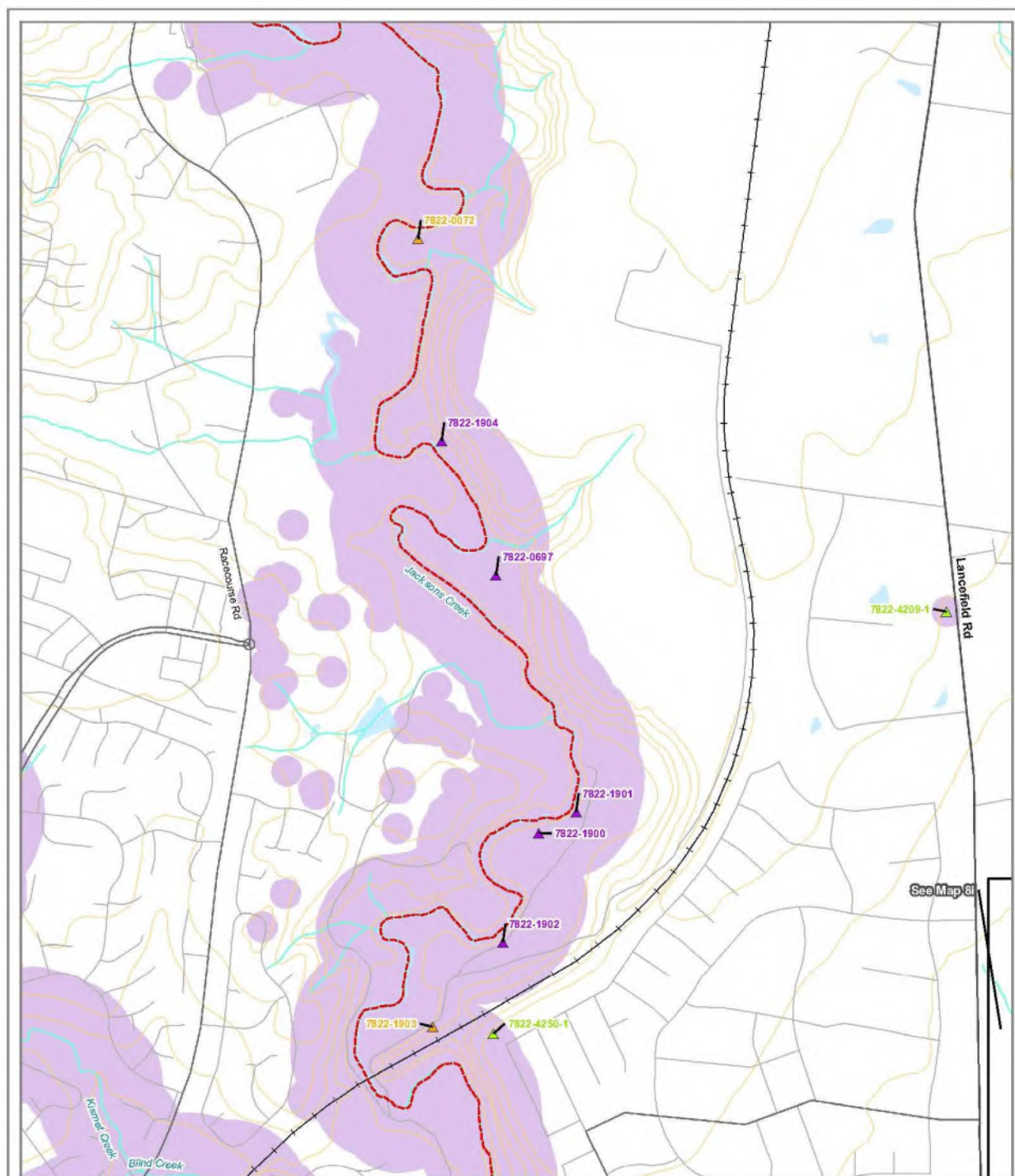


Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:16,100



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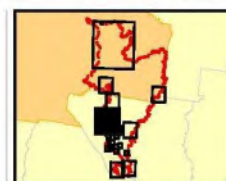




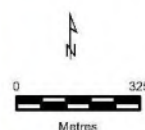
Map 8e
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Aboriginal Places in the
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Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

Legend

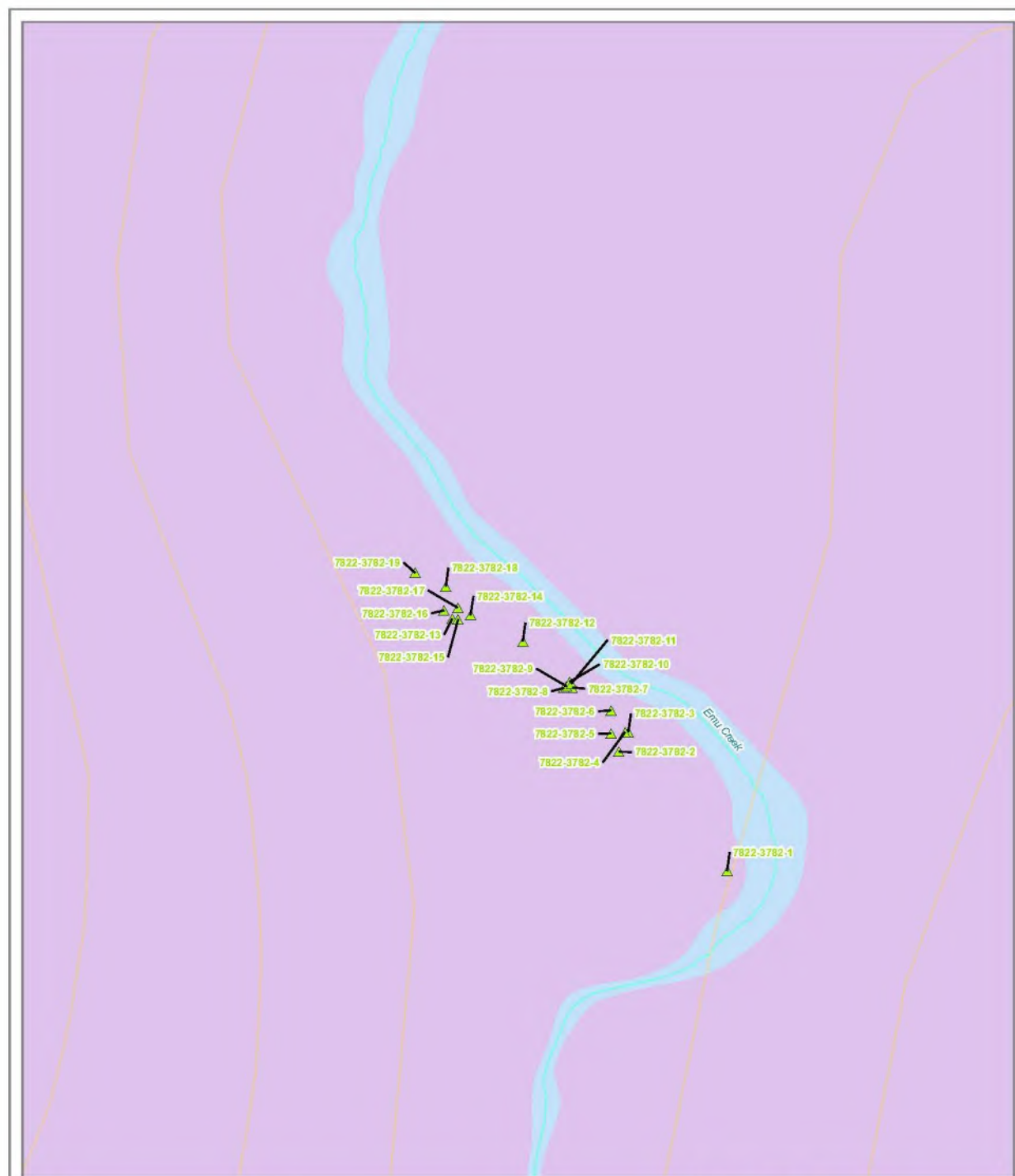
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- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution
 - ▲ Scarred Tree



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
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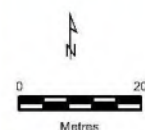
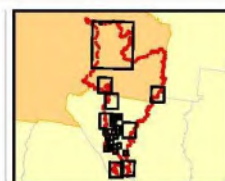


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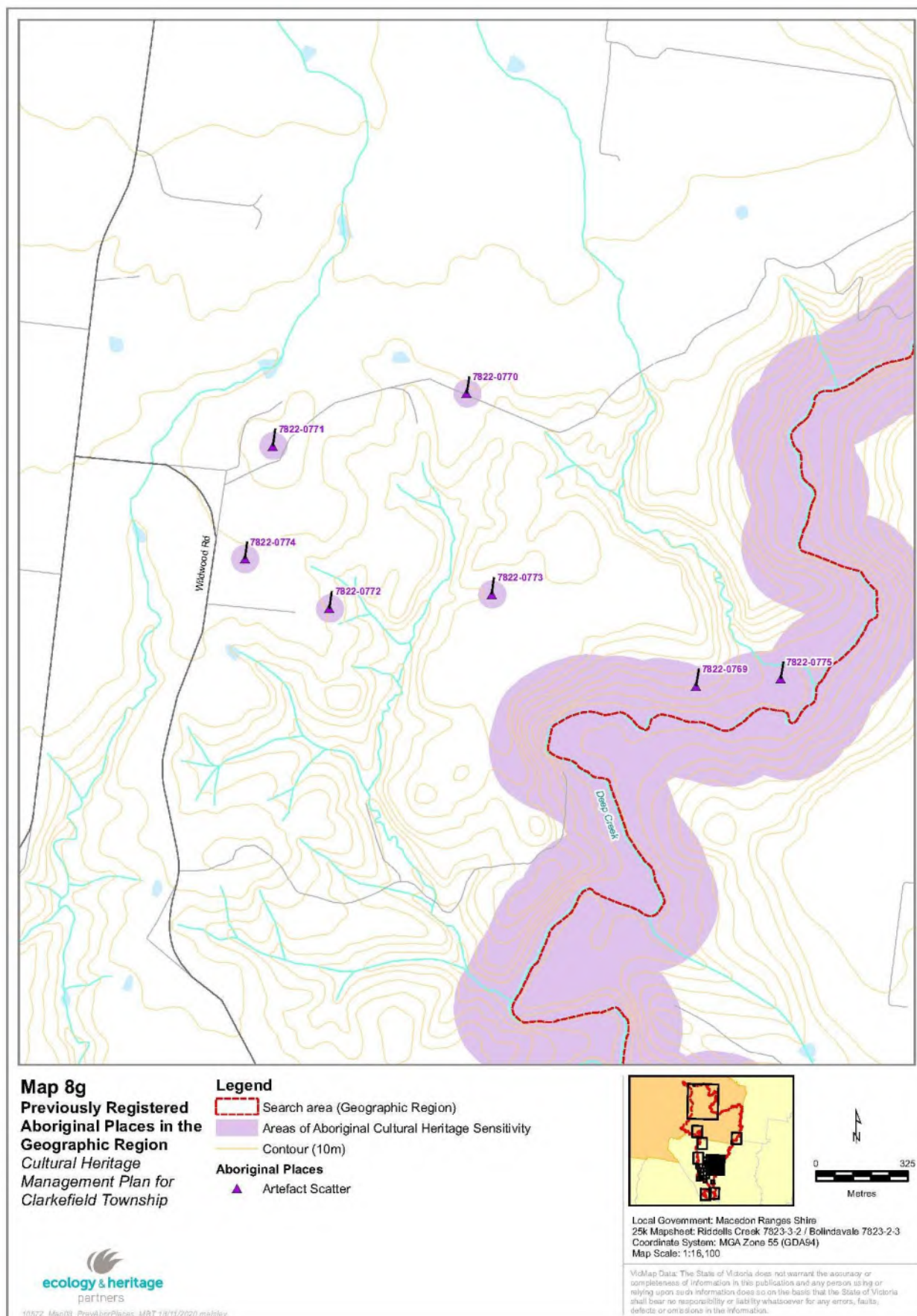
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Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
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Clarkefield Township

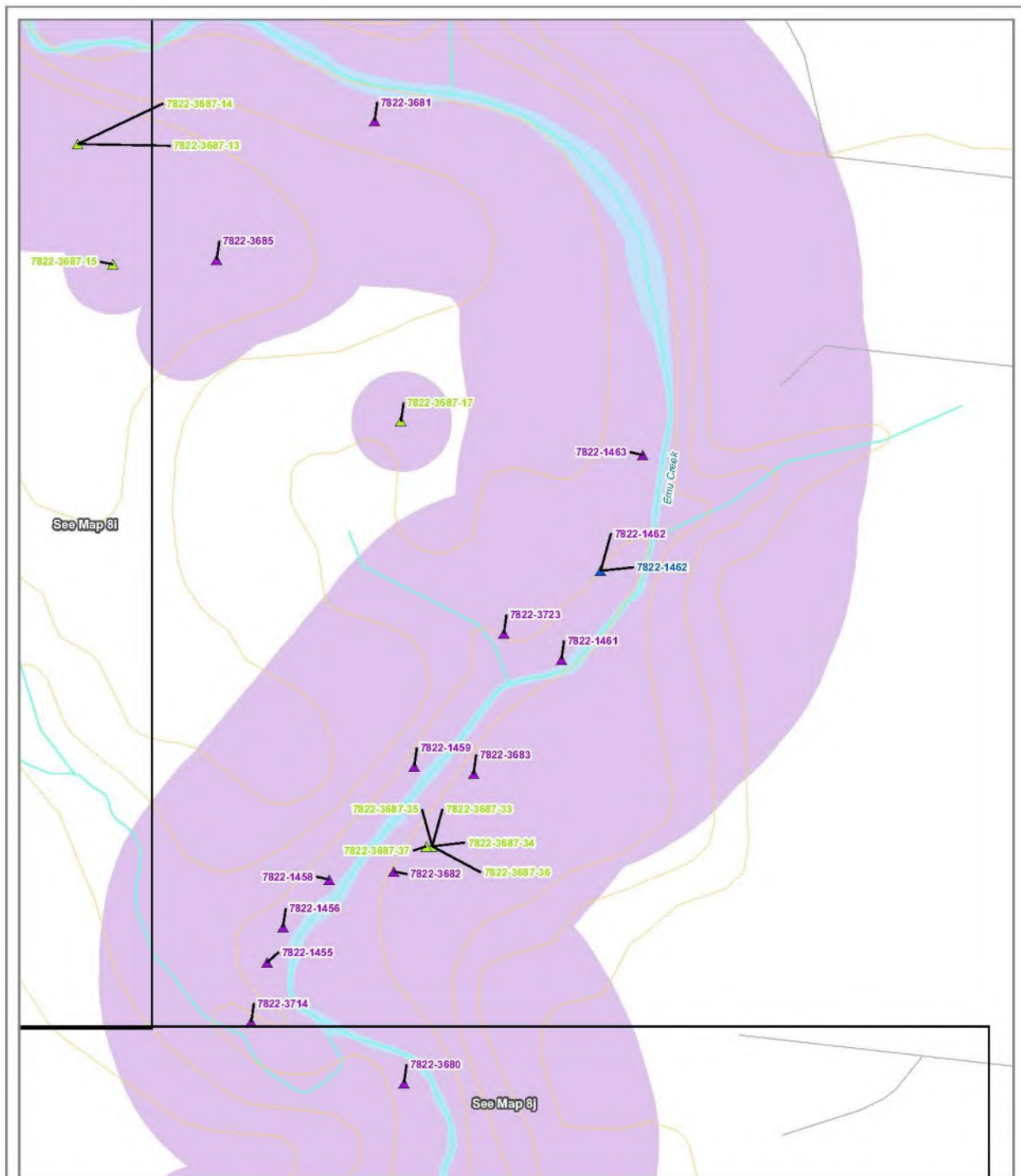
Legend
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 Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 Contour (10m)
Aboriginal Places
 Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
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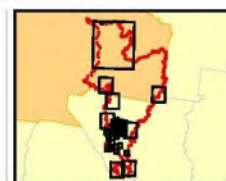




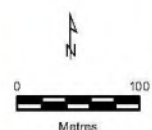
Map 8h
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
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Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

Legend

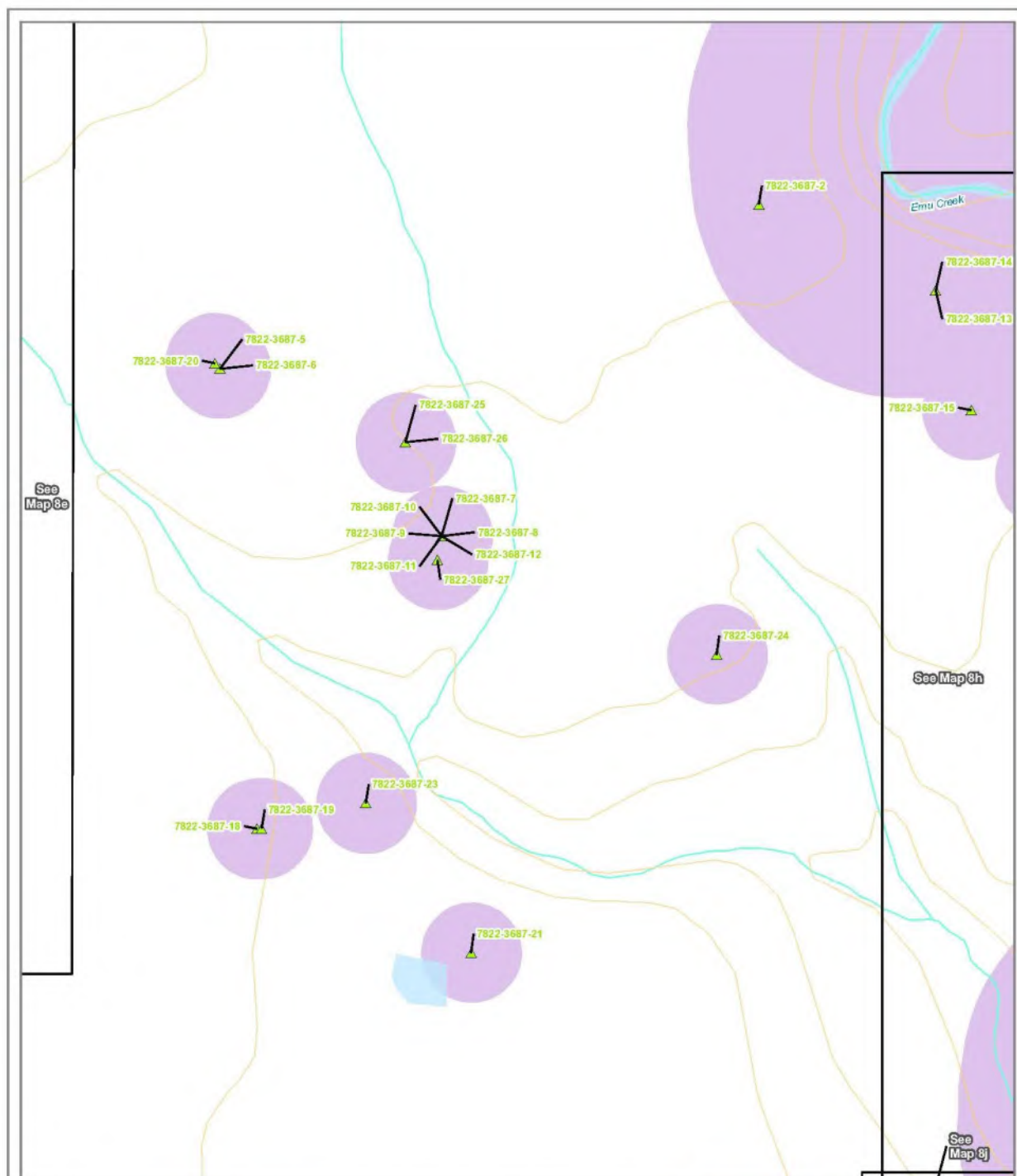
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- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
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 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution
 - ▲ Quarry



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
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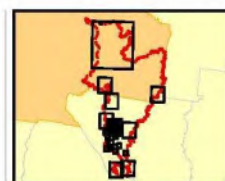


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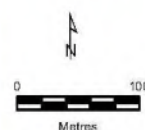


Map 8i
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
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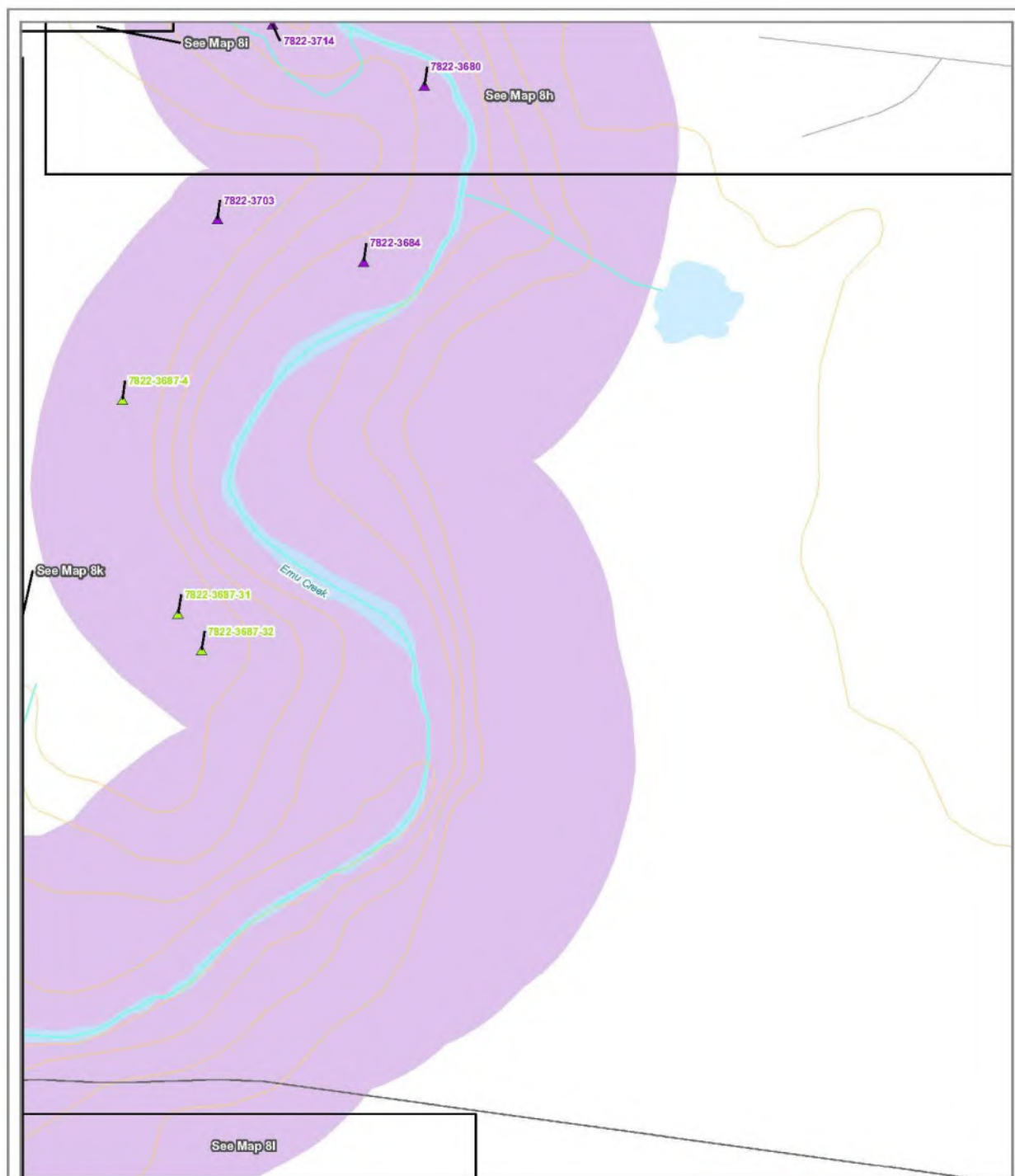
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 - Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
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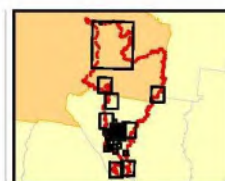
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Map 8j
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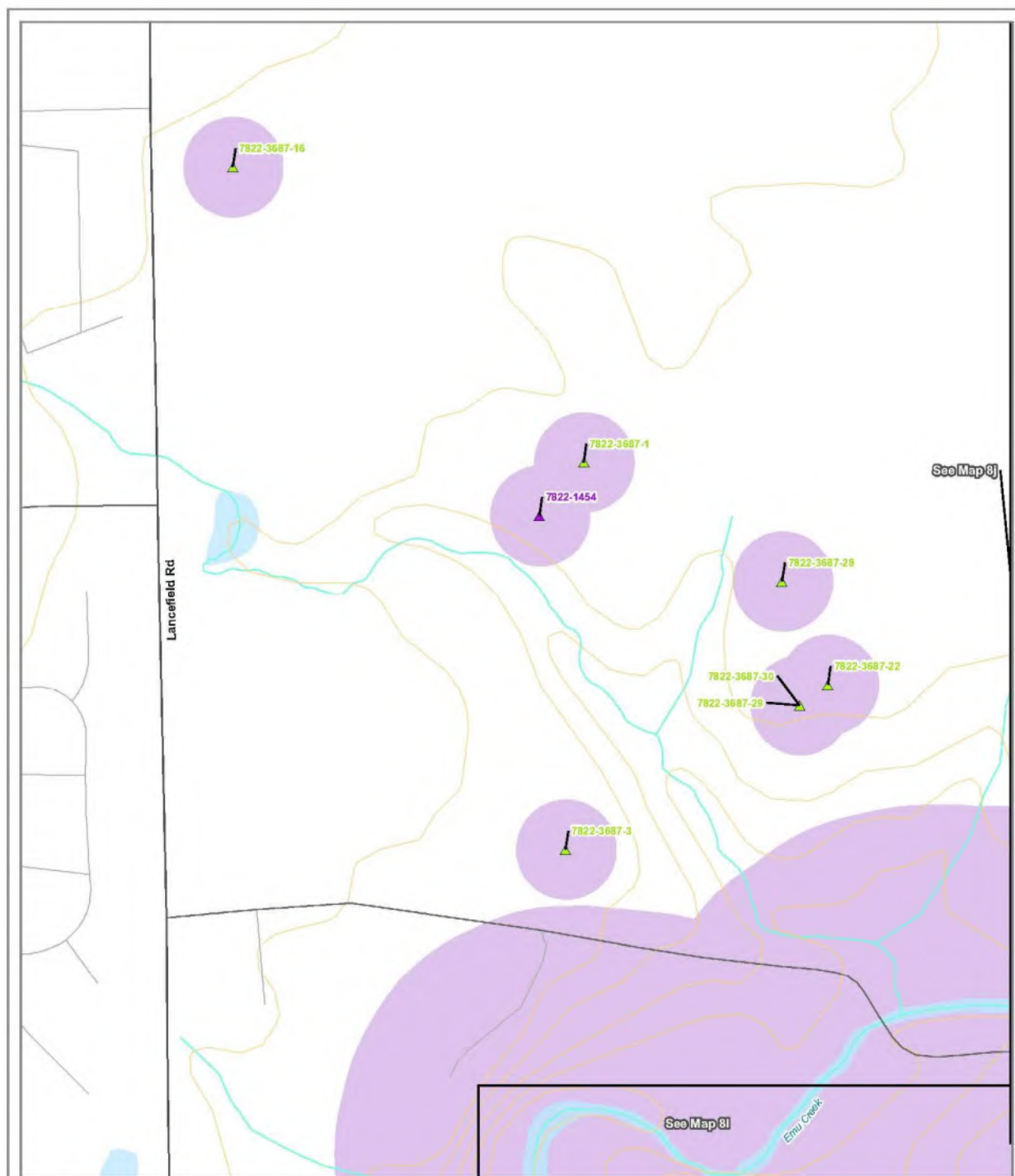
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- Search area (Geographic Region)
- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
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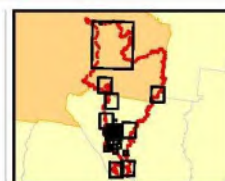
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Map 8k
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
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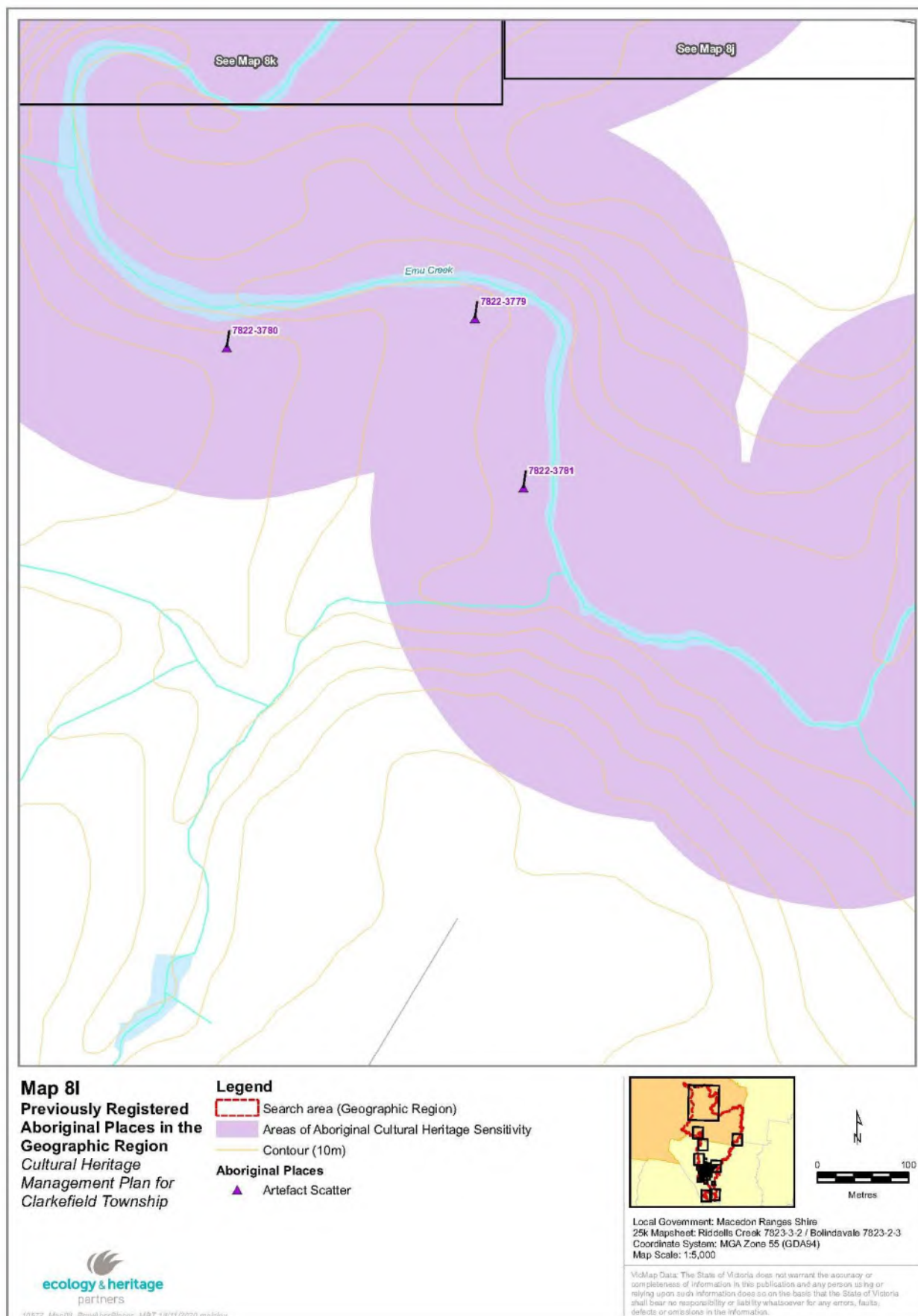
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-  Search area (Geographic Region)
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 Contour (10m)
Aboriginal Places
 Artefact Scatter
 Low Density Artefact Distribution

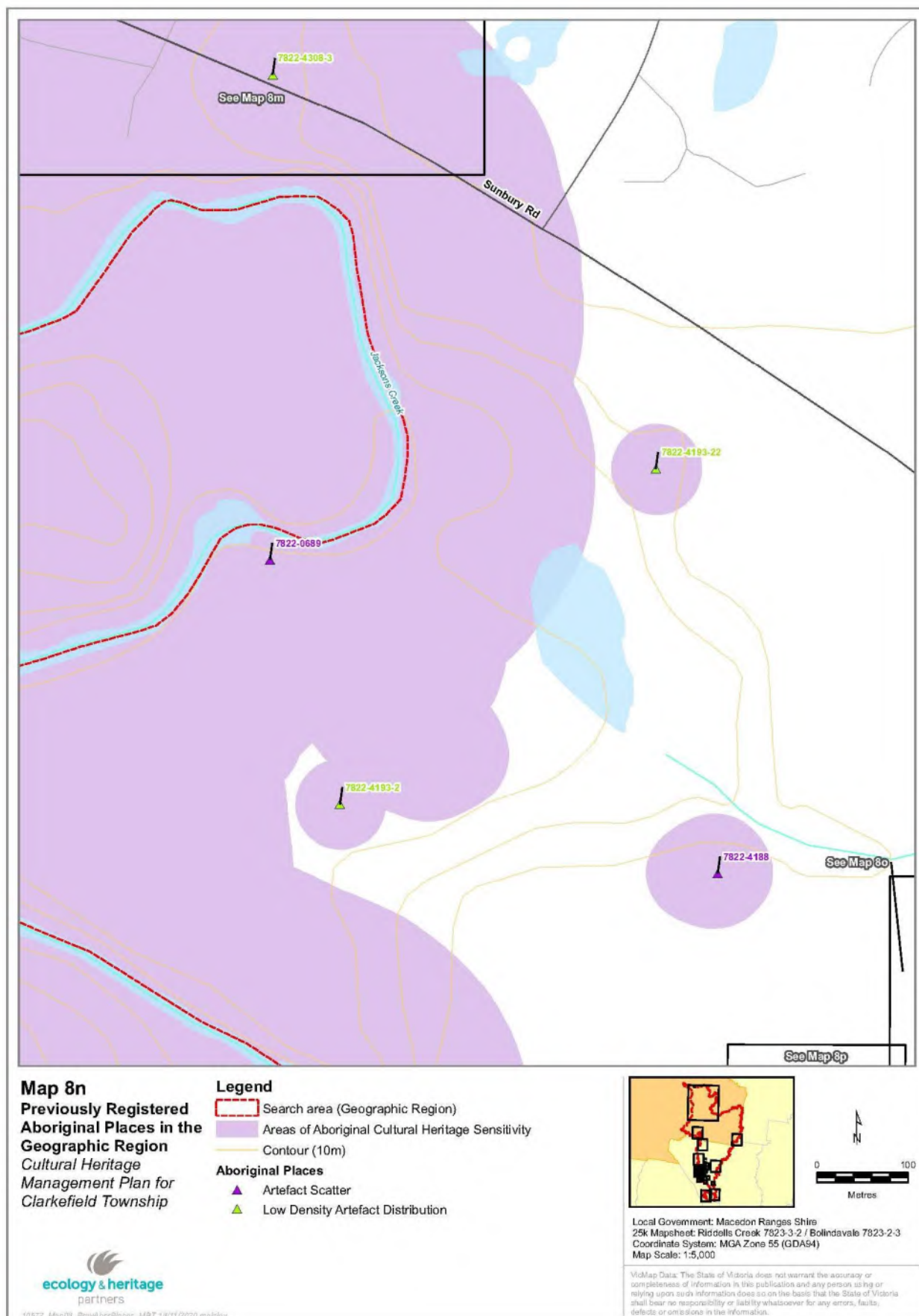


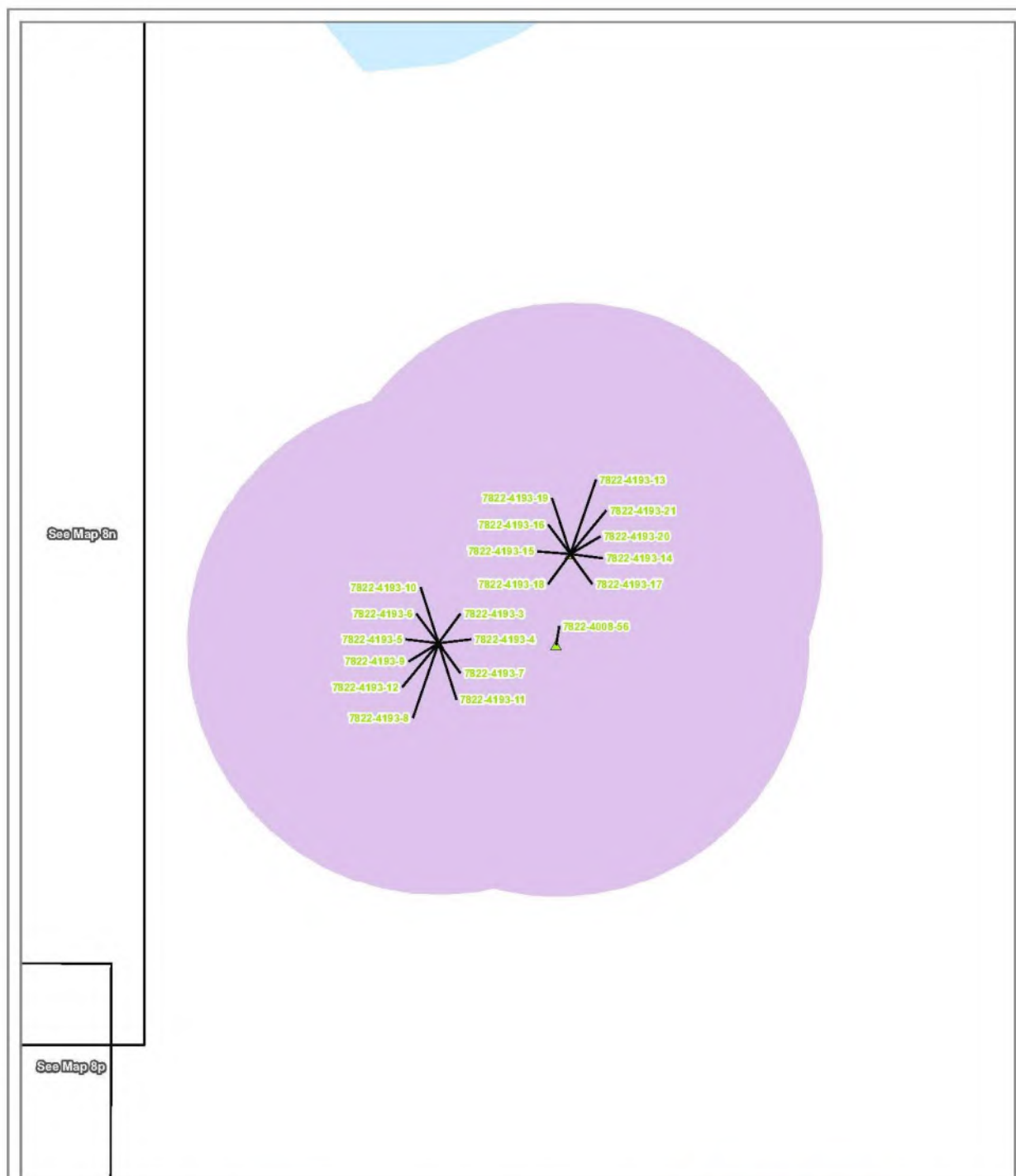
Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:5,000

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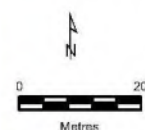
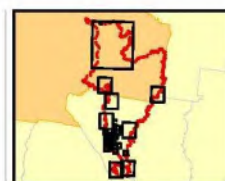




Map 8o
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

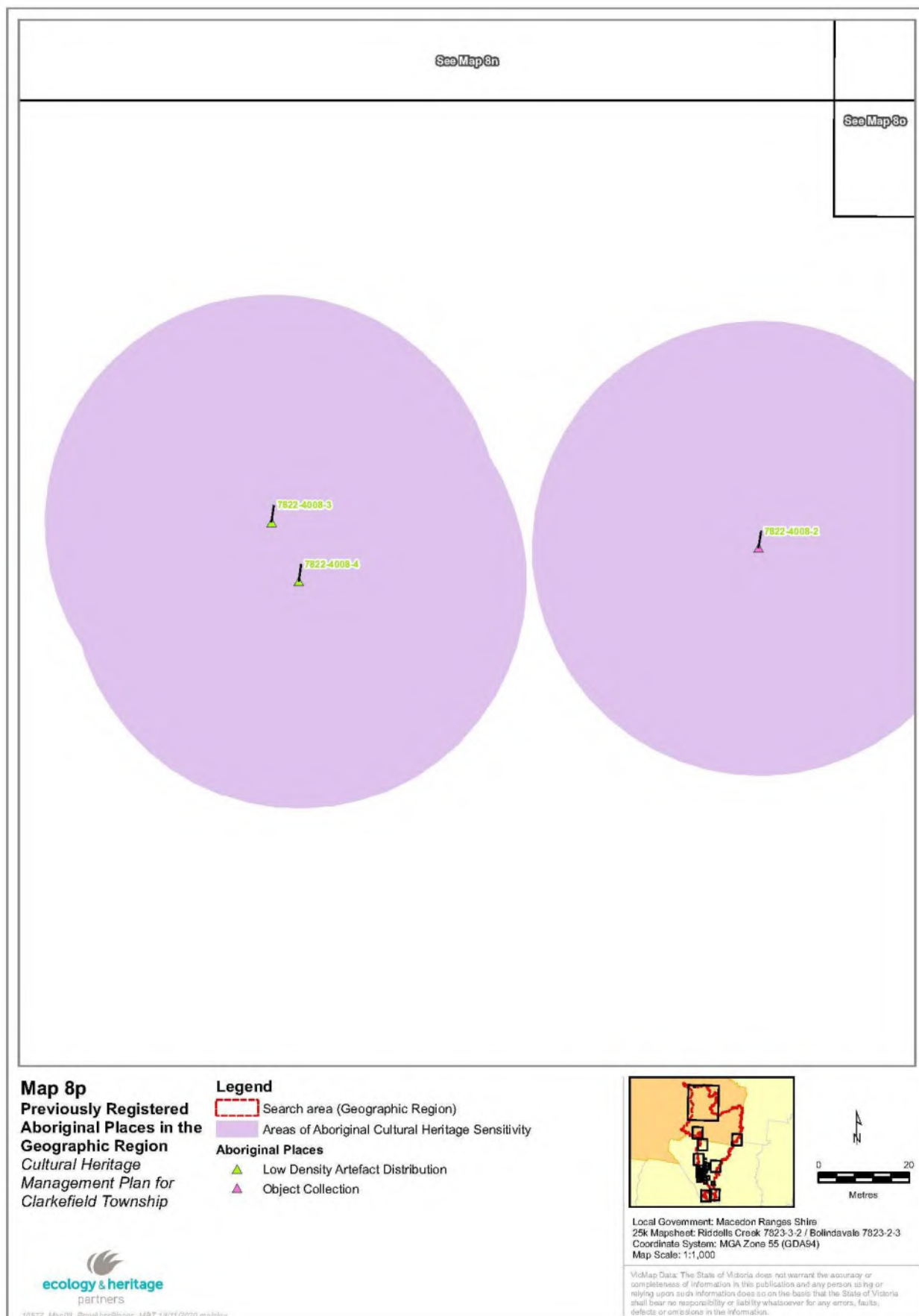
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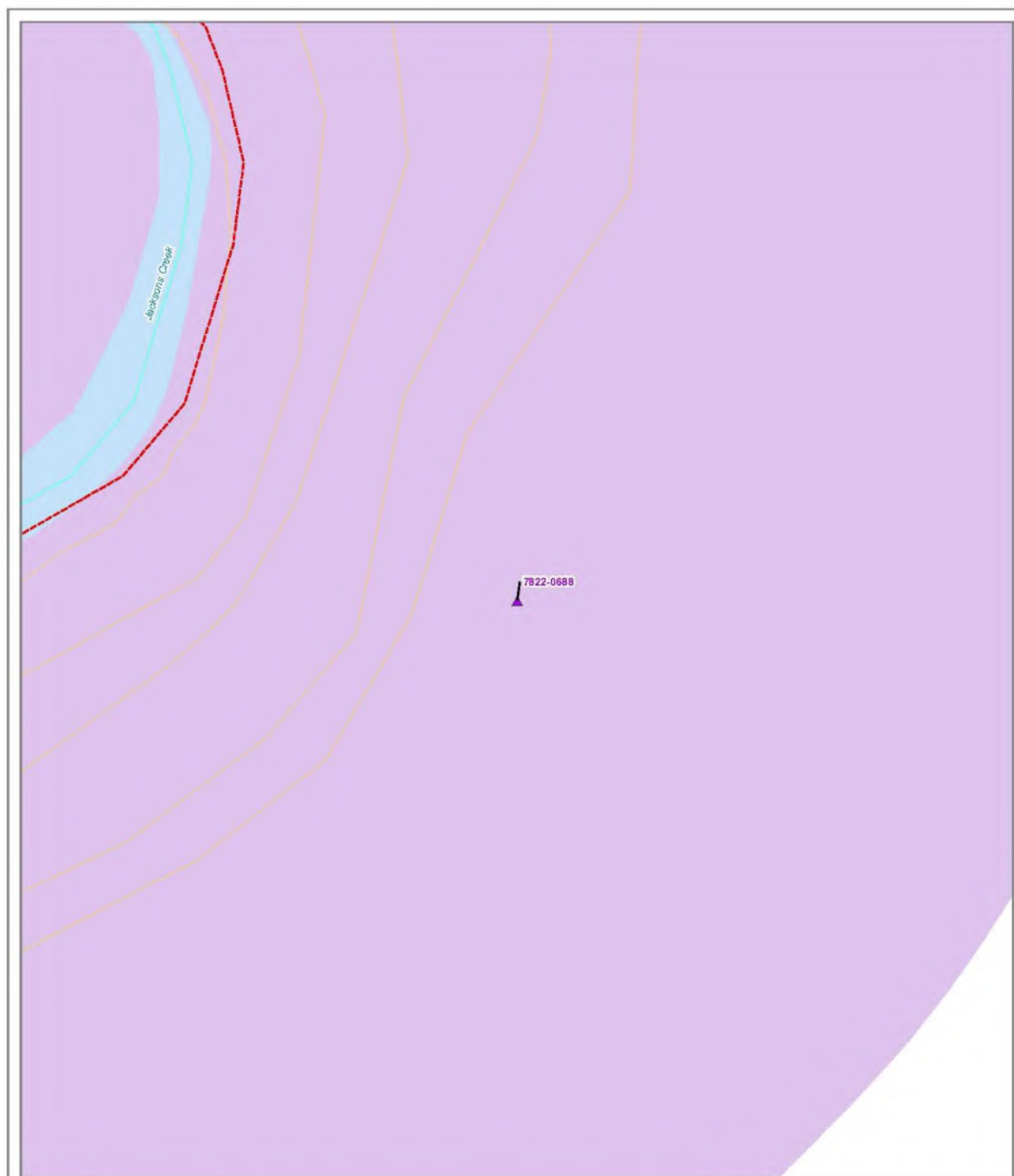
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- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
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Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:1,000

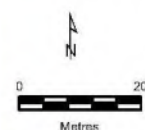
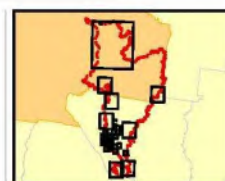
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Map 8q
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Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

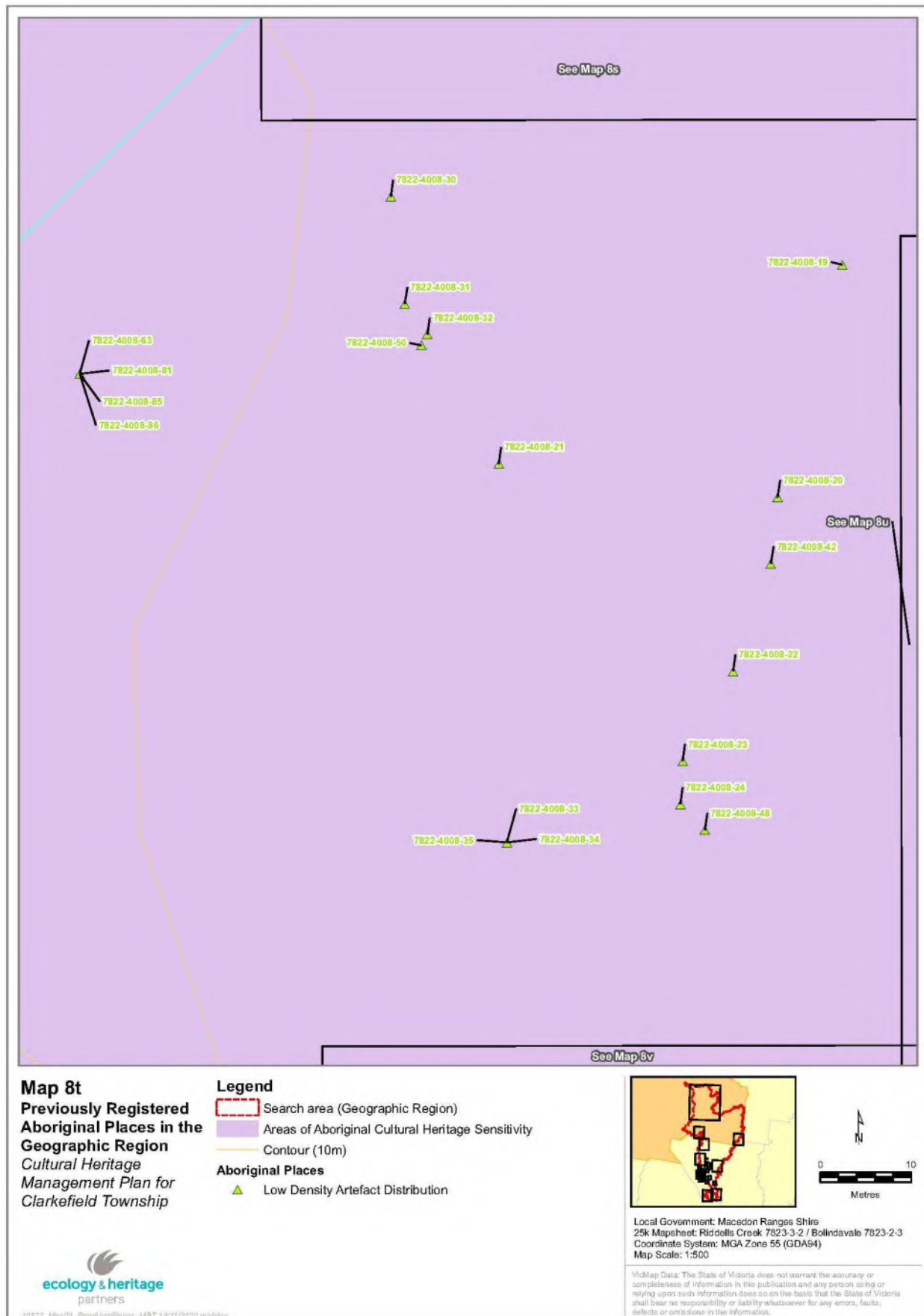
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 - Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 - Contour (10m)
 - Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter

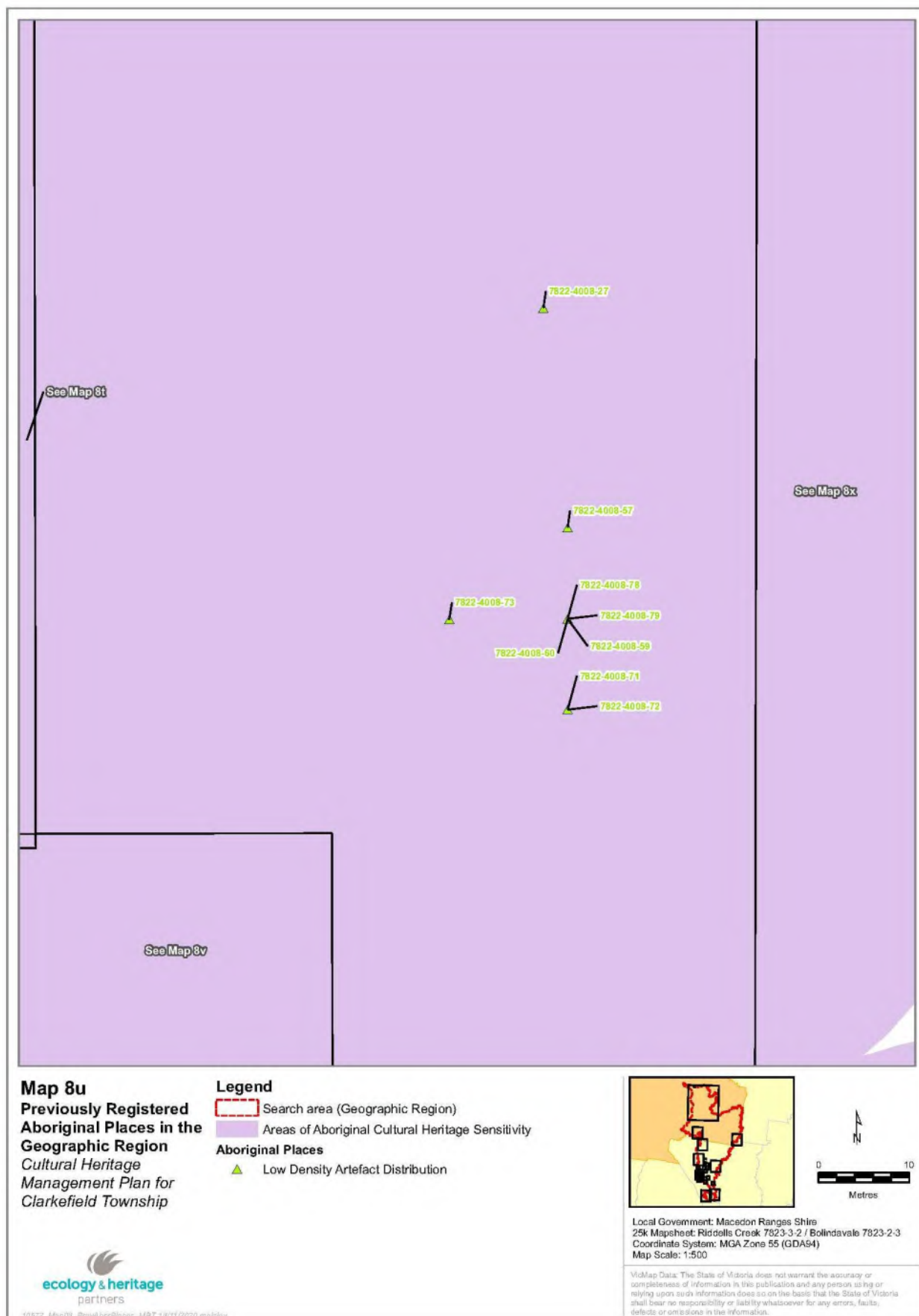


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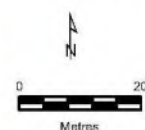
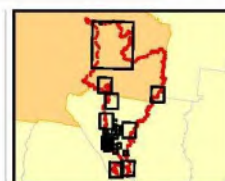




Map 8w
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

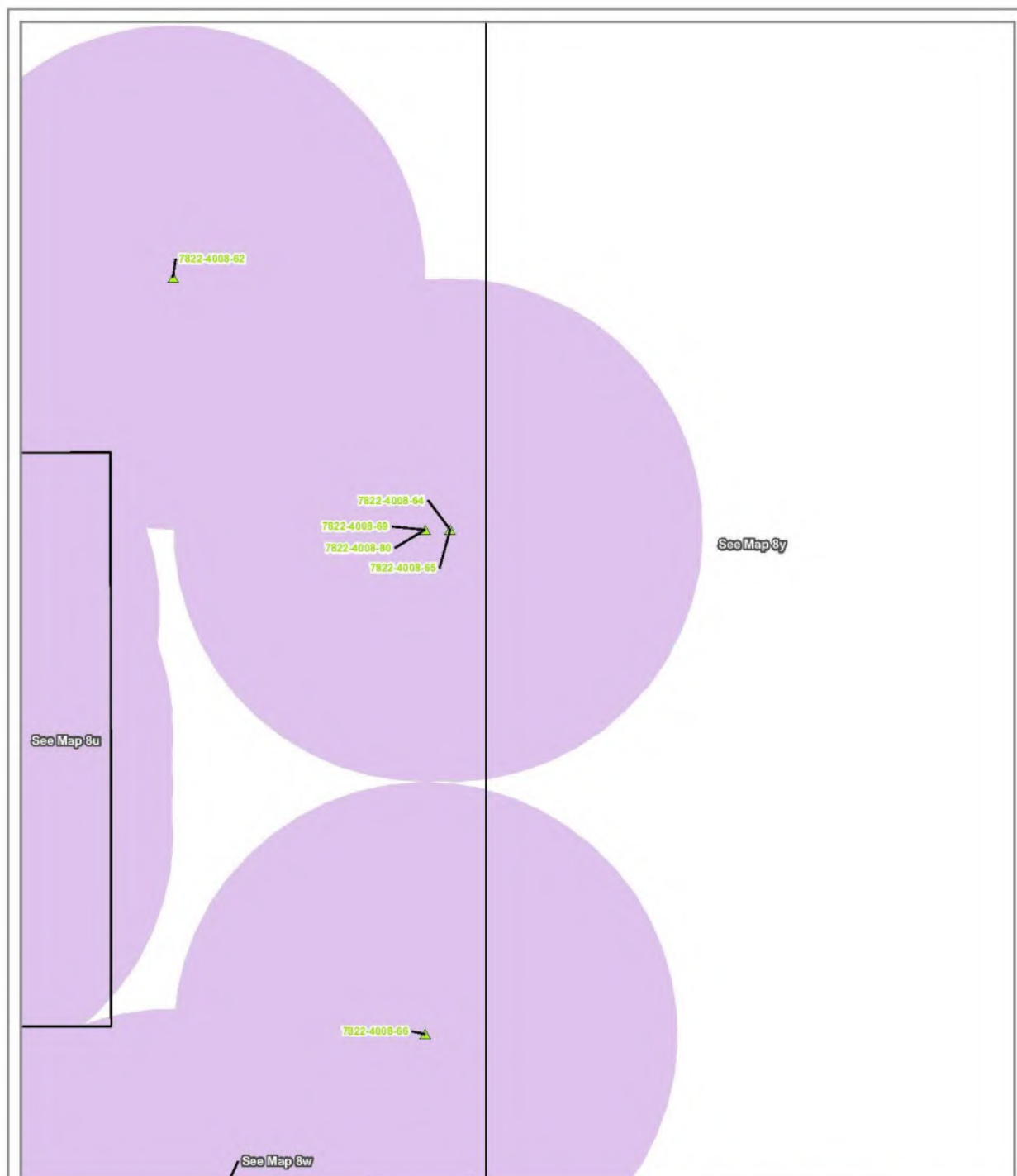
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- Search area (Geographic Region)
- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
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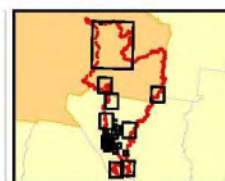
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Map 8x
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

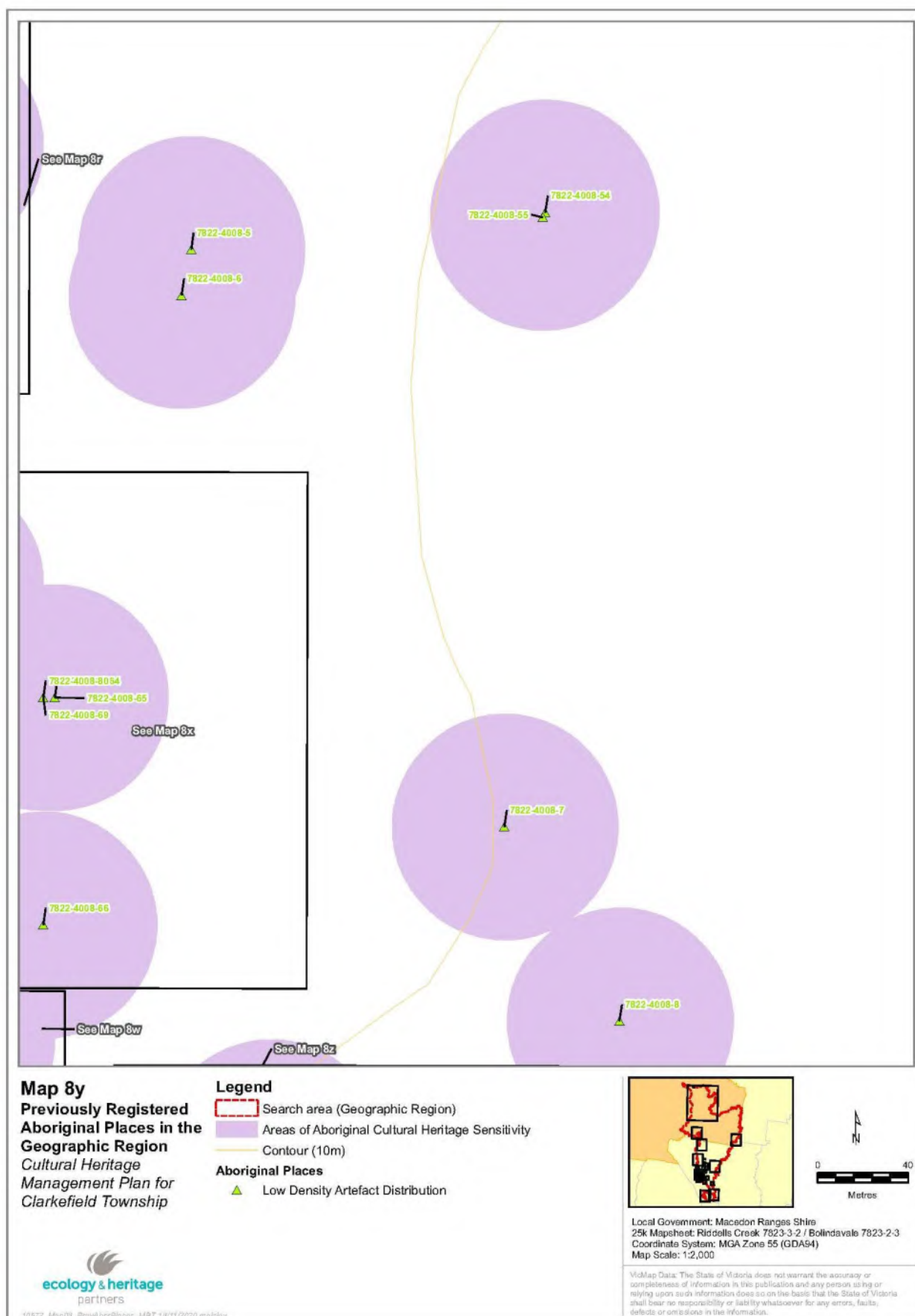
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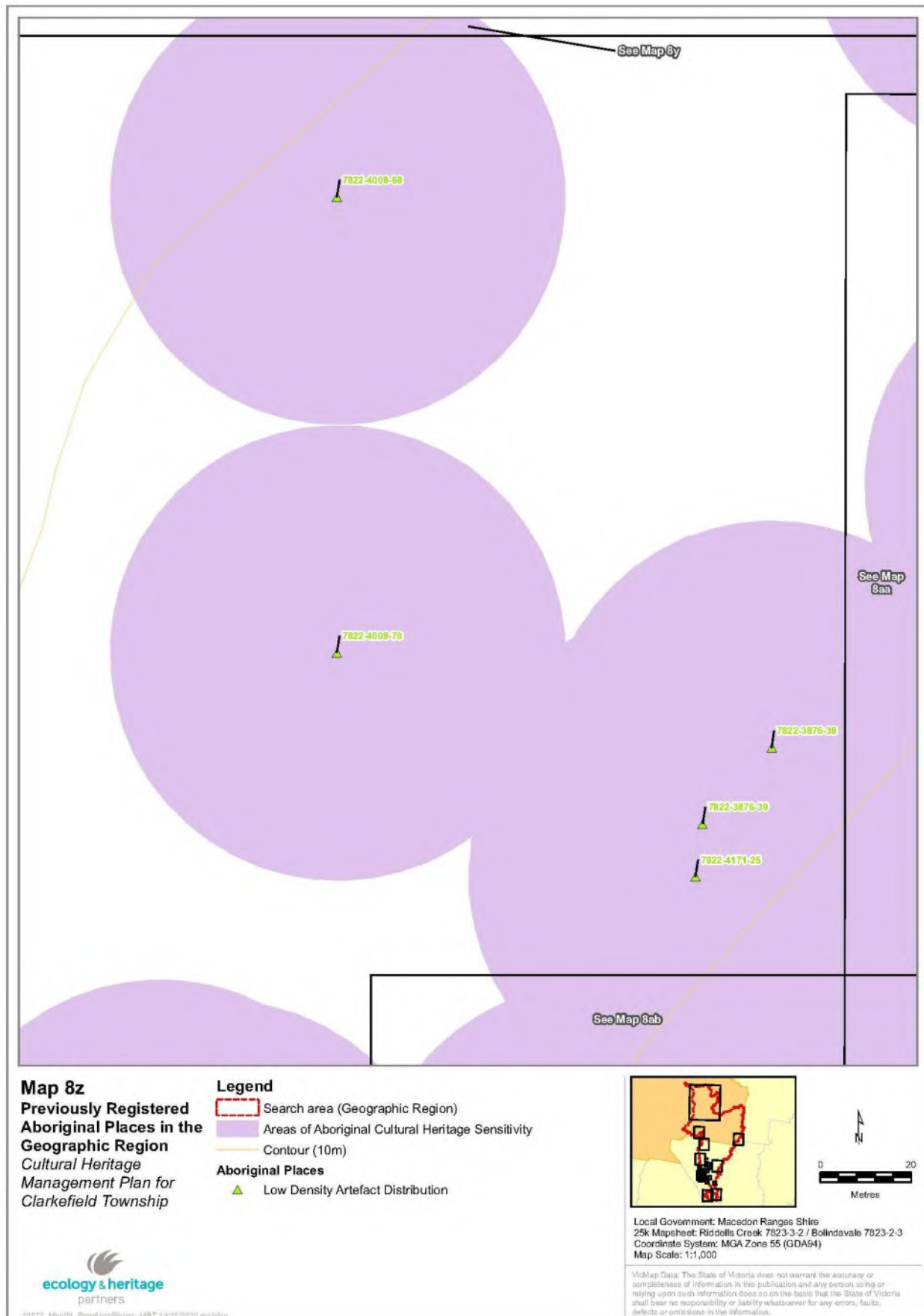
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- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution

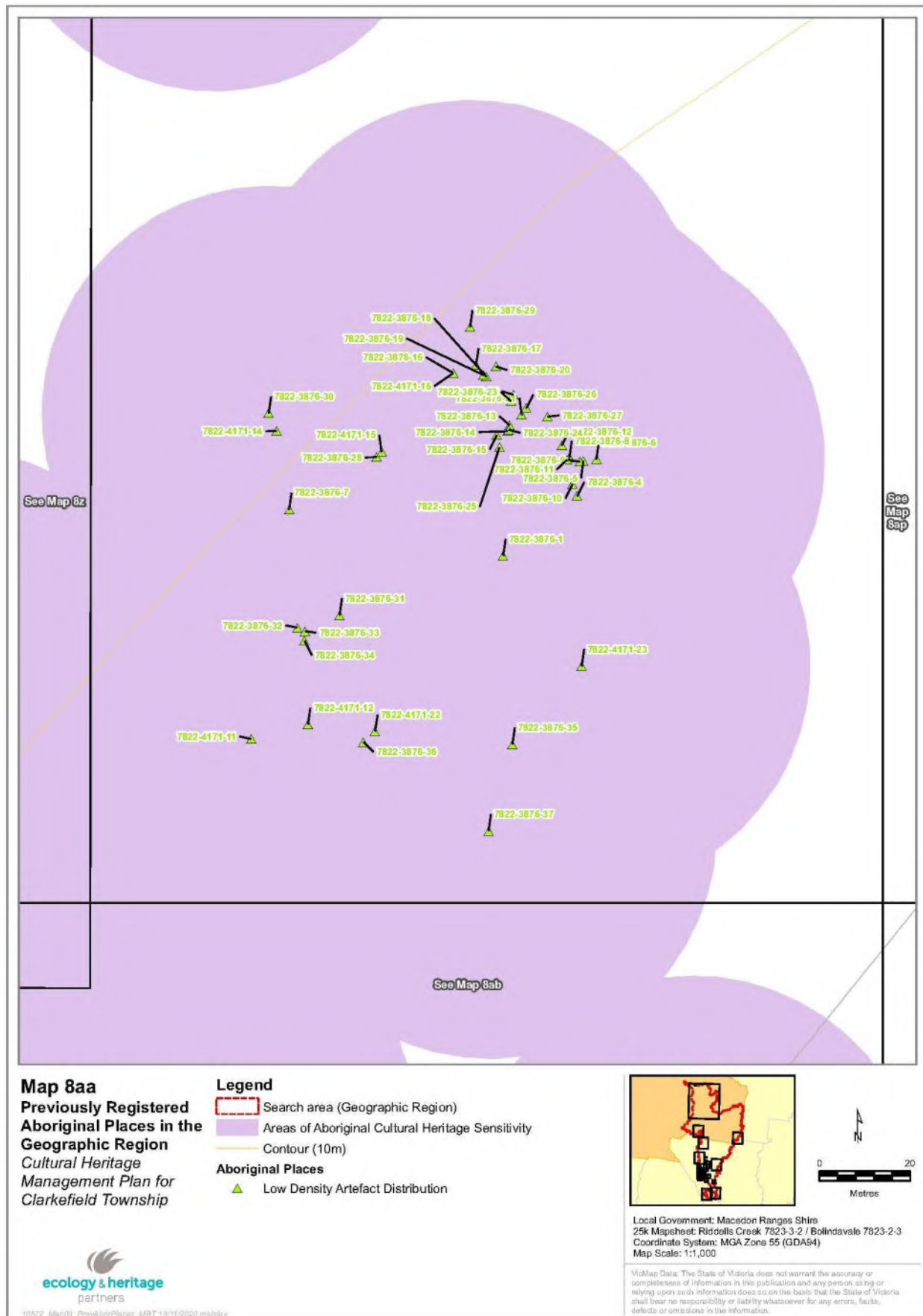


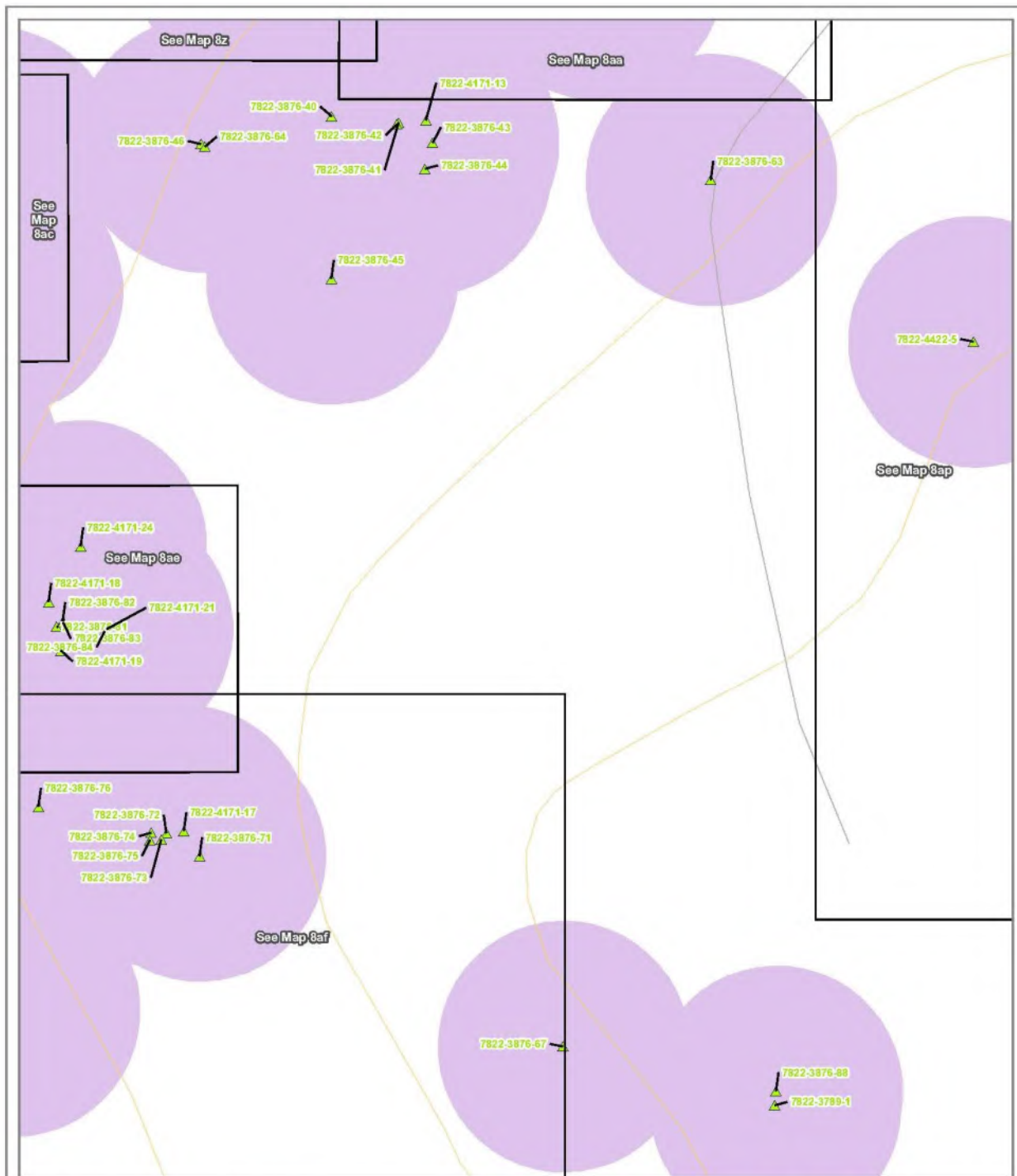
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Map Scale: 1:1,000

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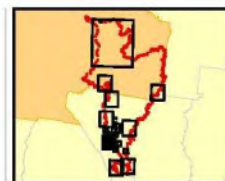




Map 8ab
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

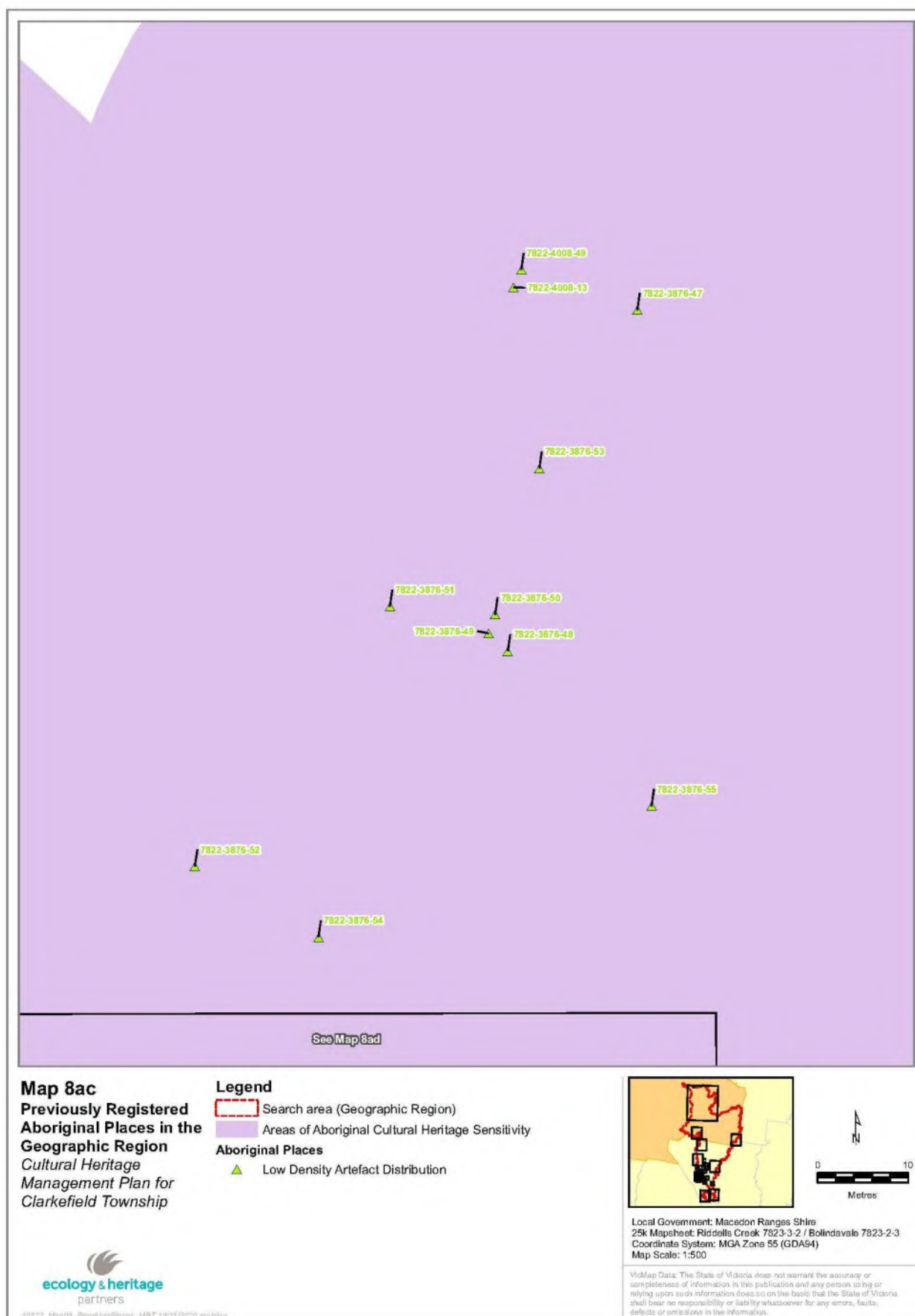
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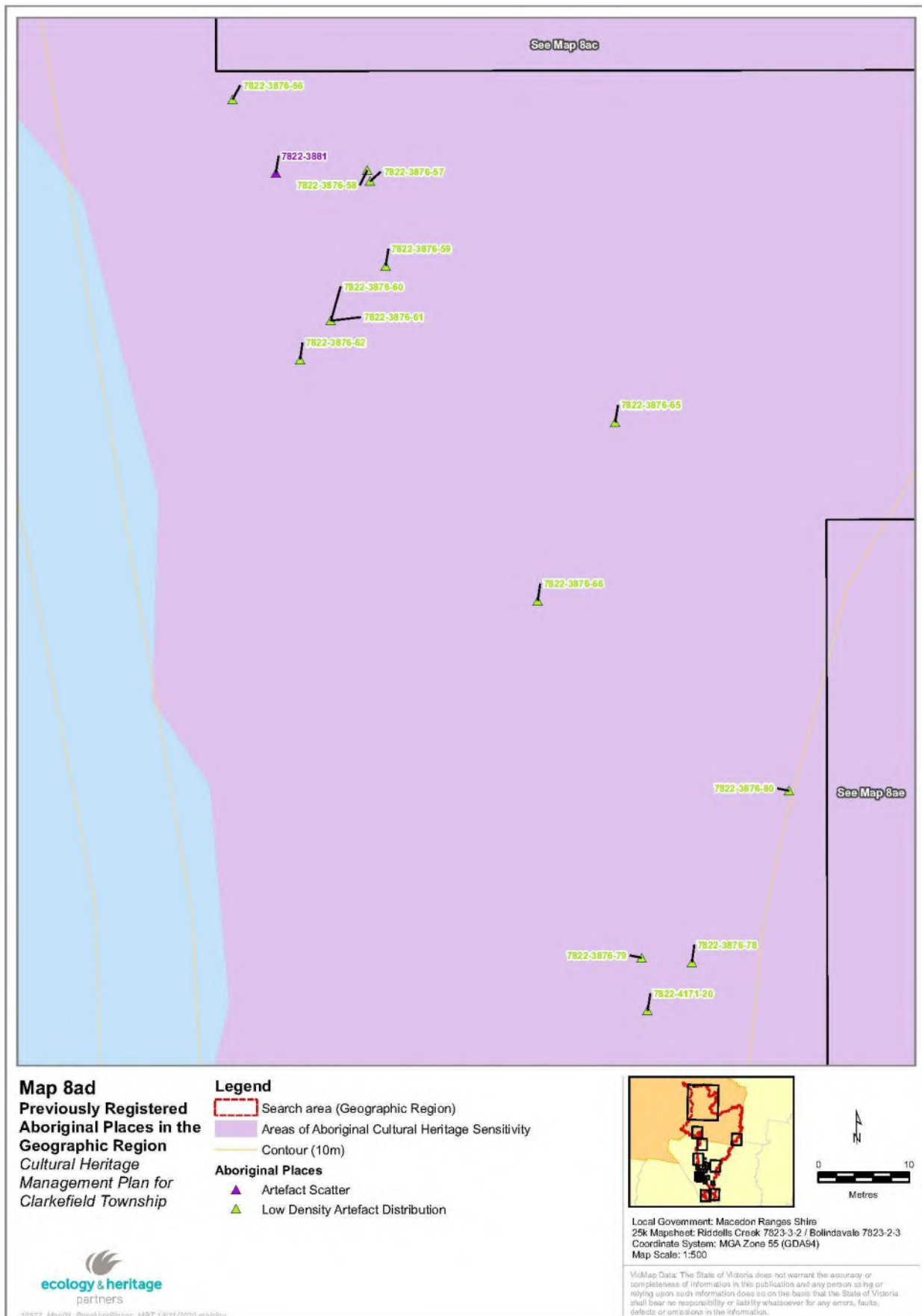
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- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution

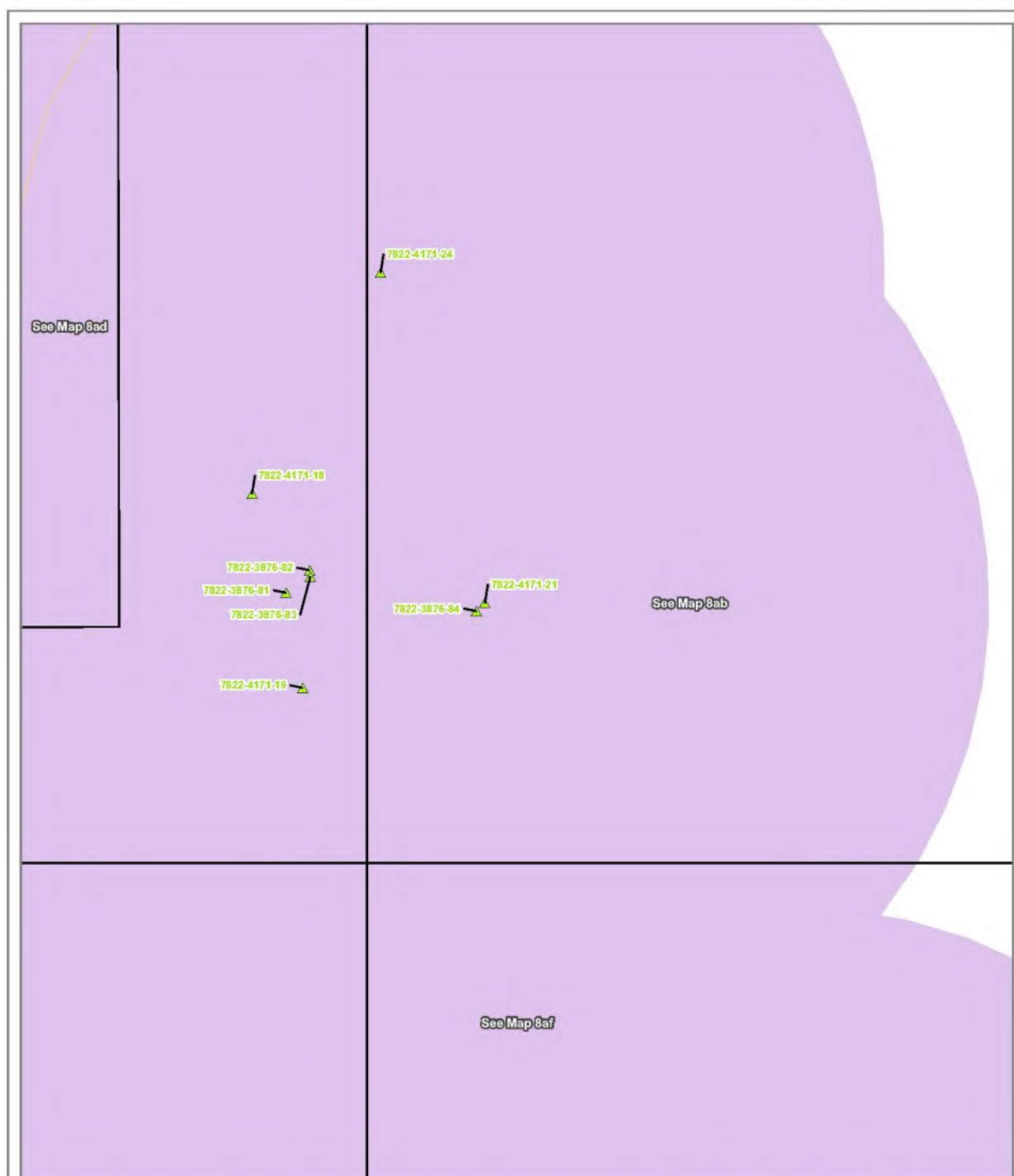


Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:2,000

ViMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

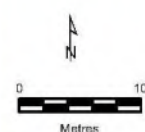






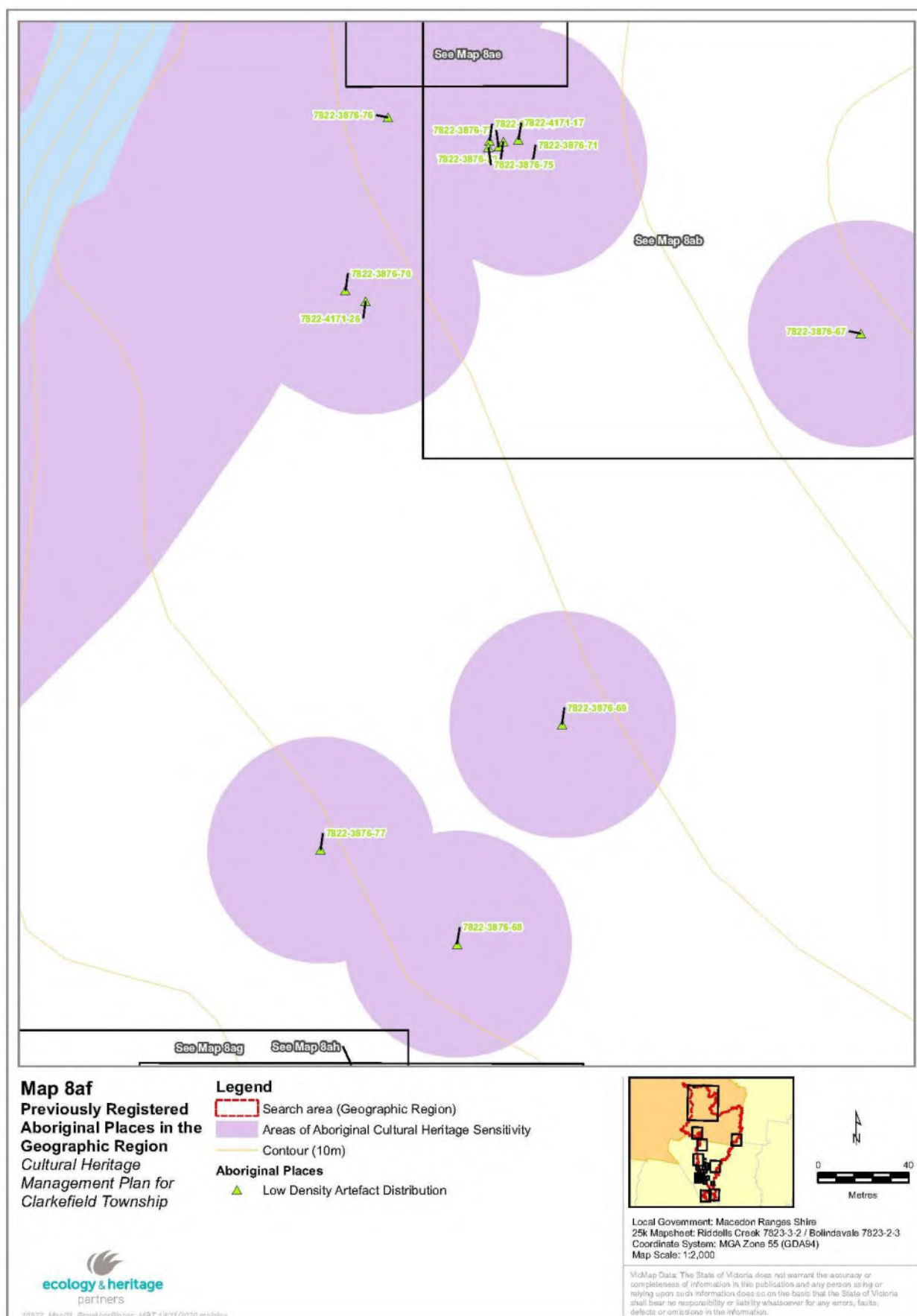
Map 8ae
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

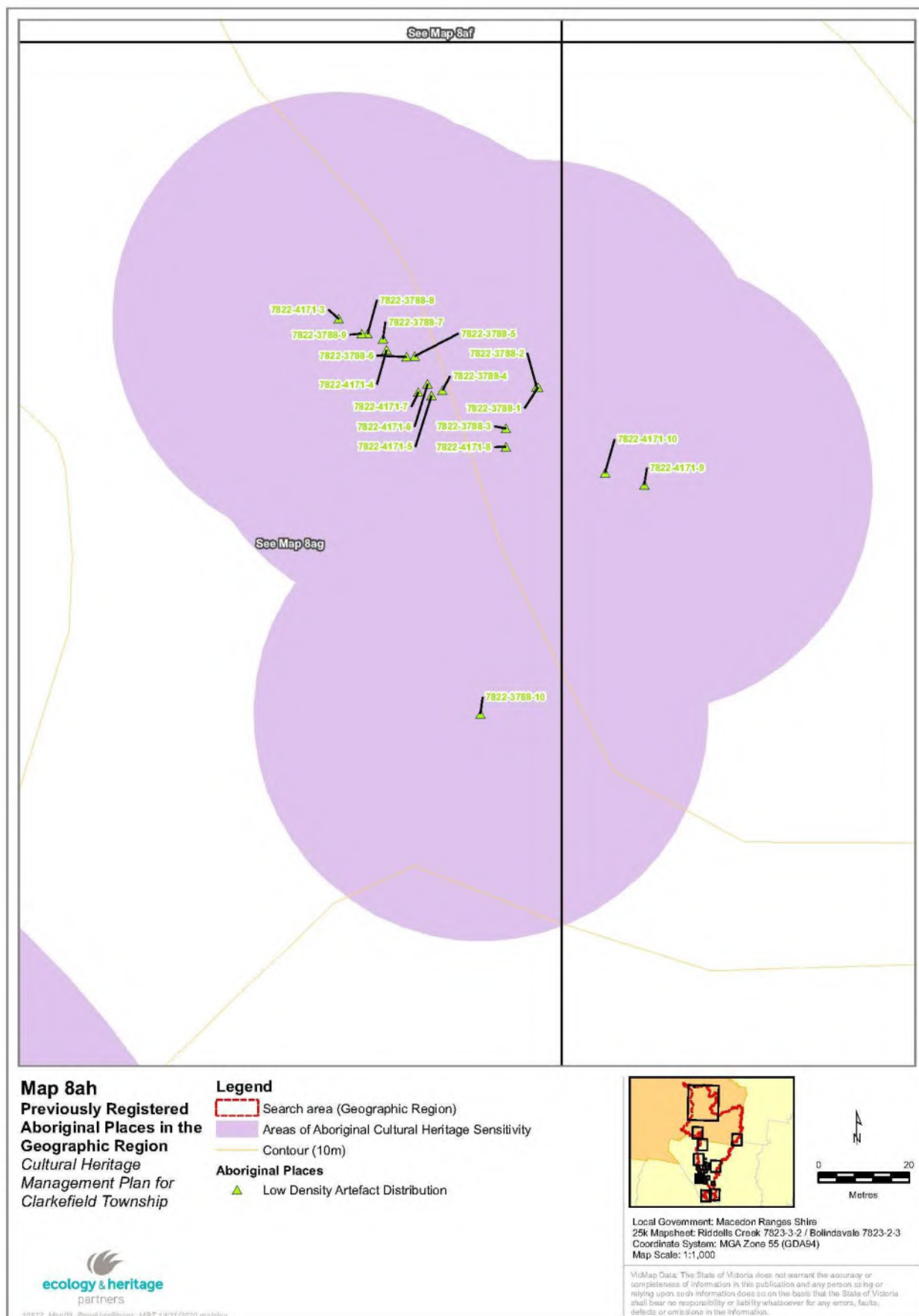
Legend
 Search area (Geographic Region)
 Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 Contour (10m)
Aboriginal Places
 Low Density Artefact Distribution

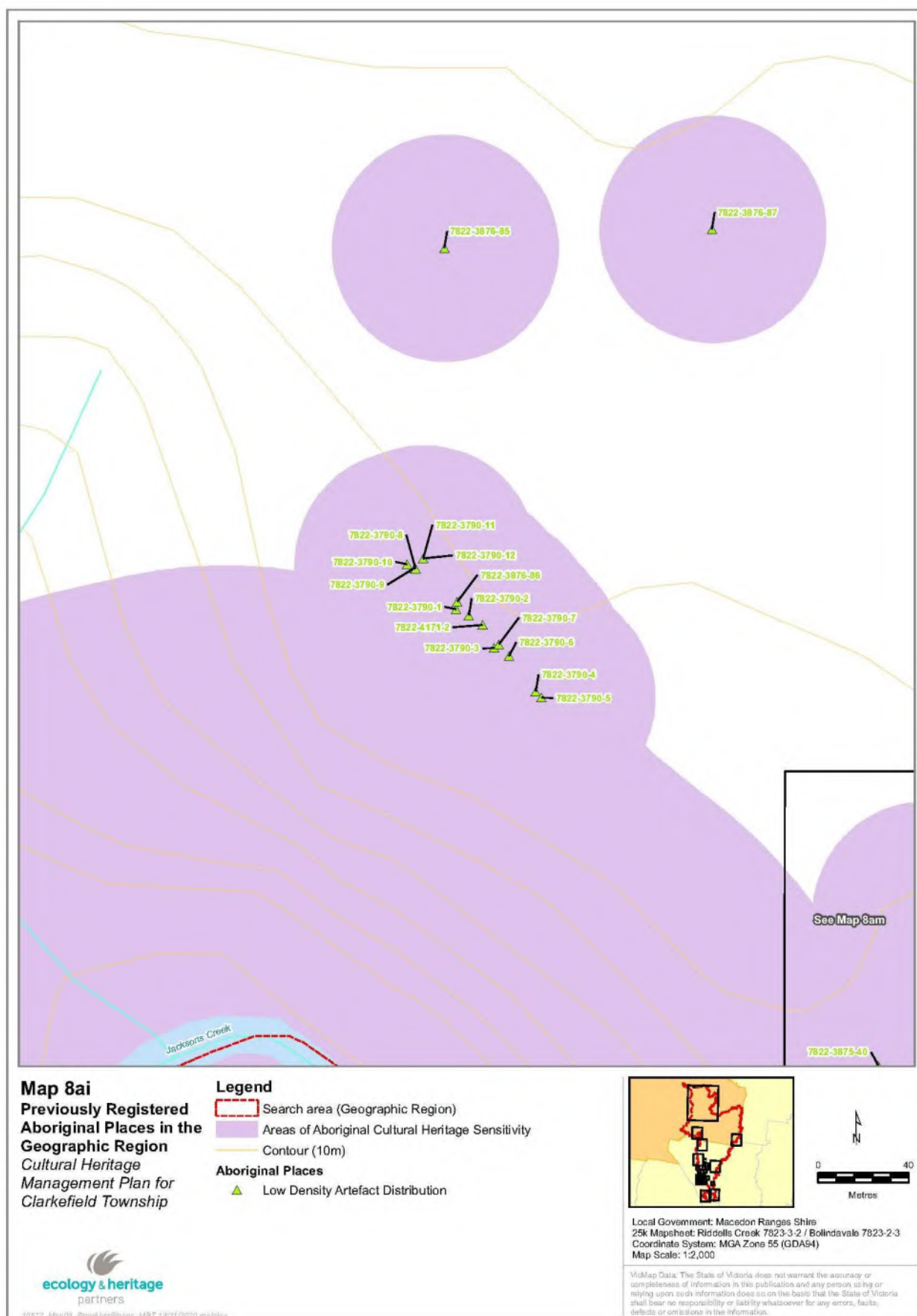


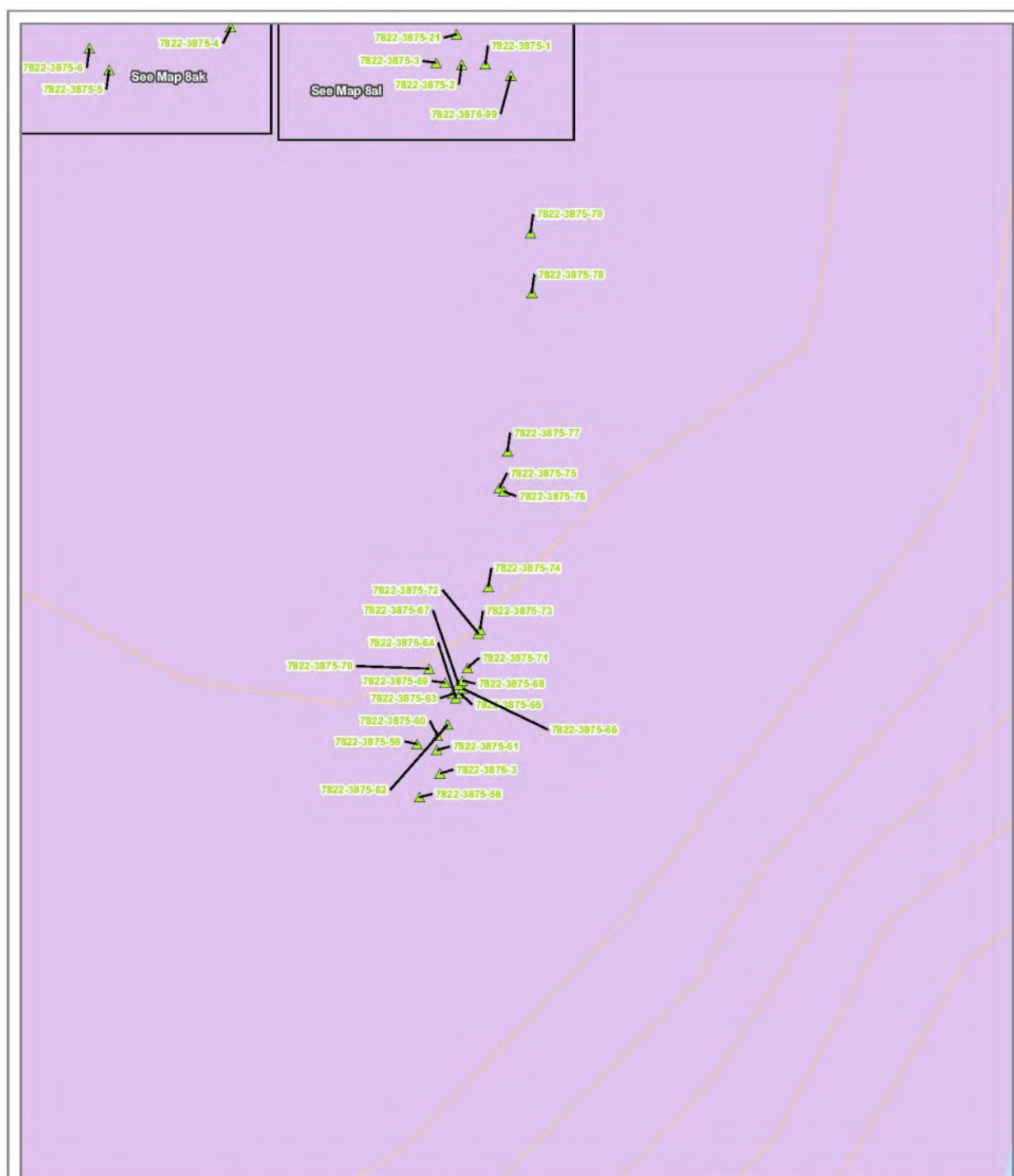
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 Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
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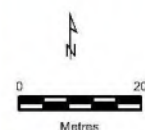
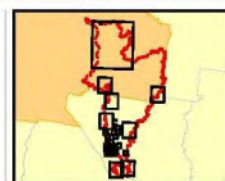




Map 8aj
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

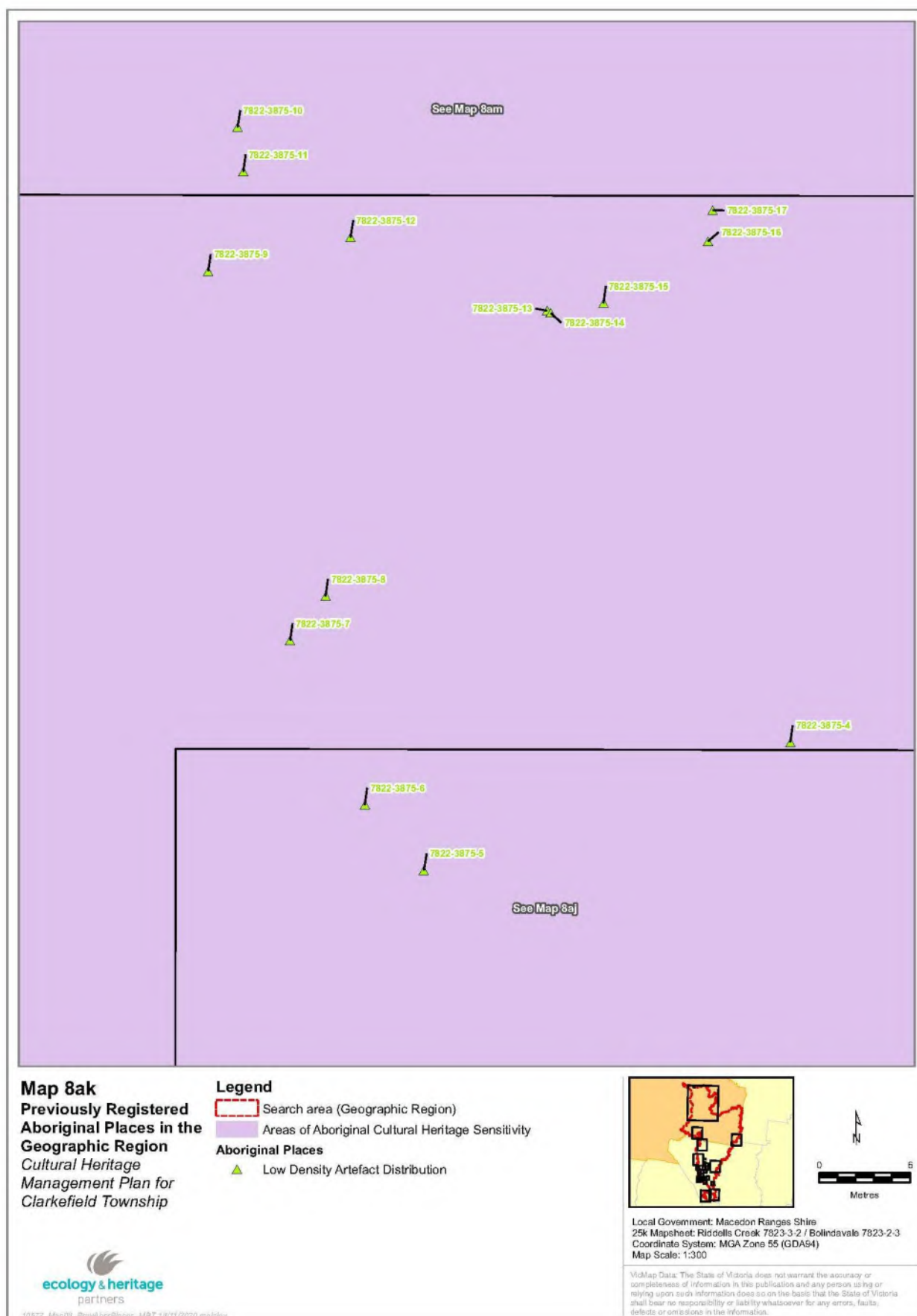
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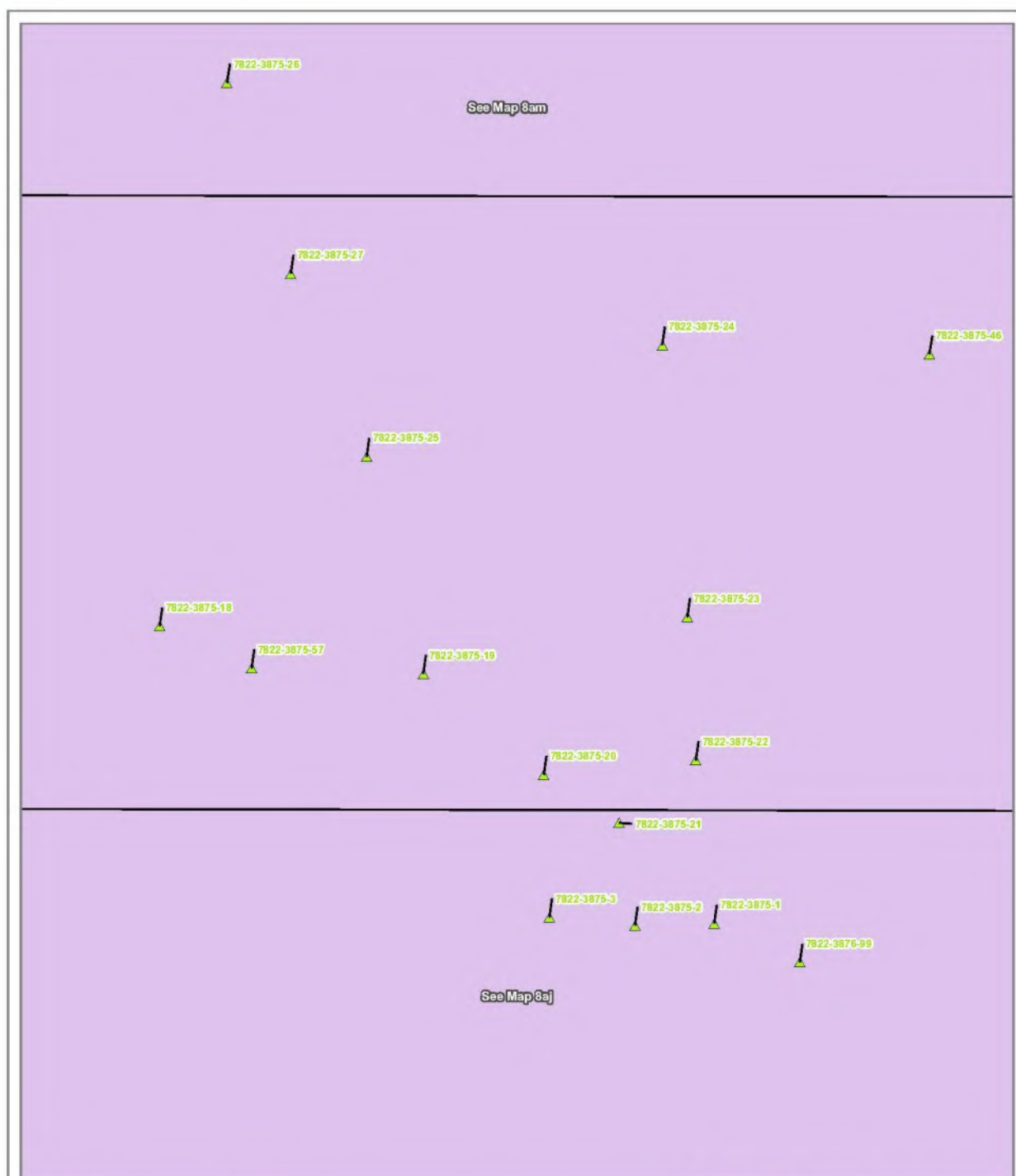
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- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:1,000

VidMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

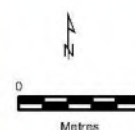
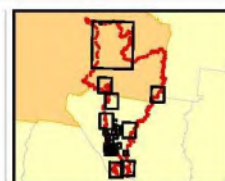




Map 8al
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

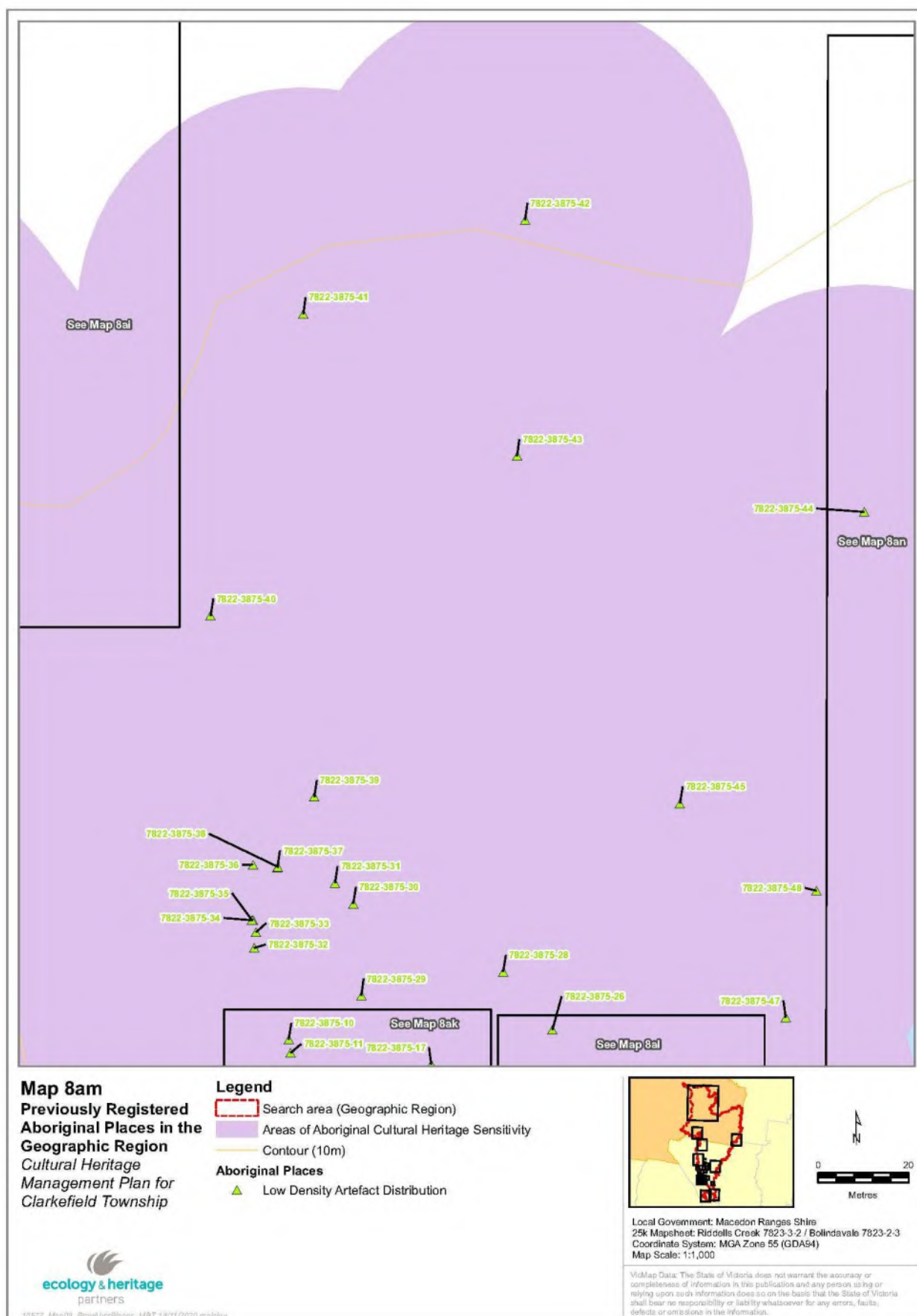
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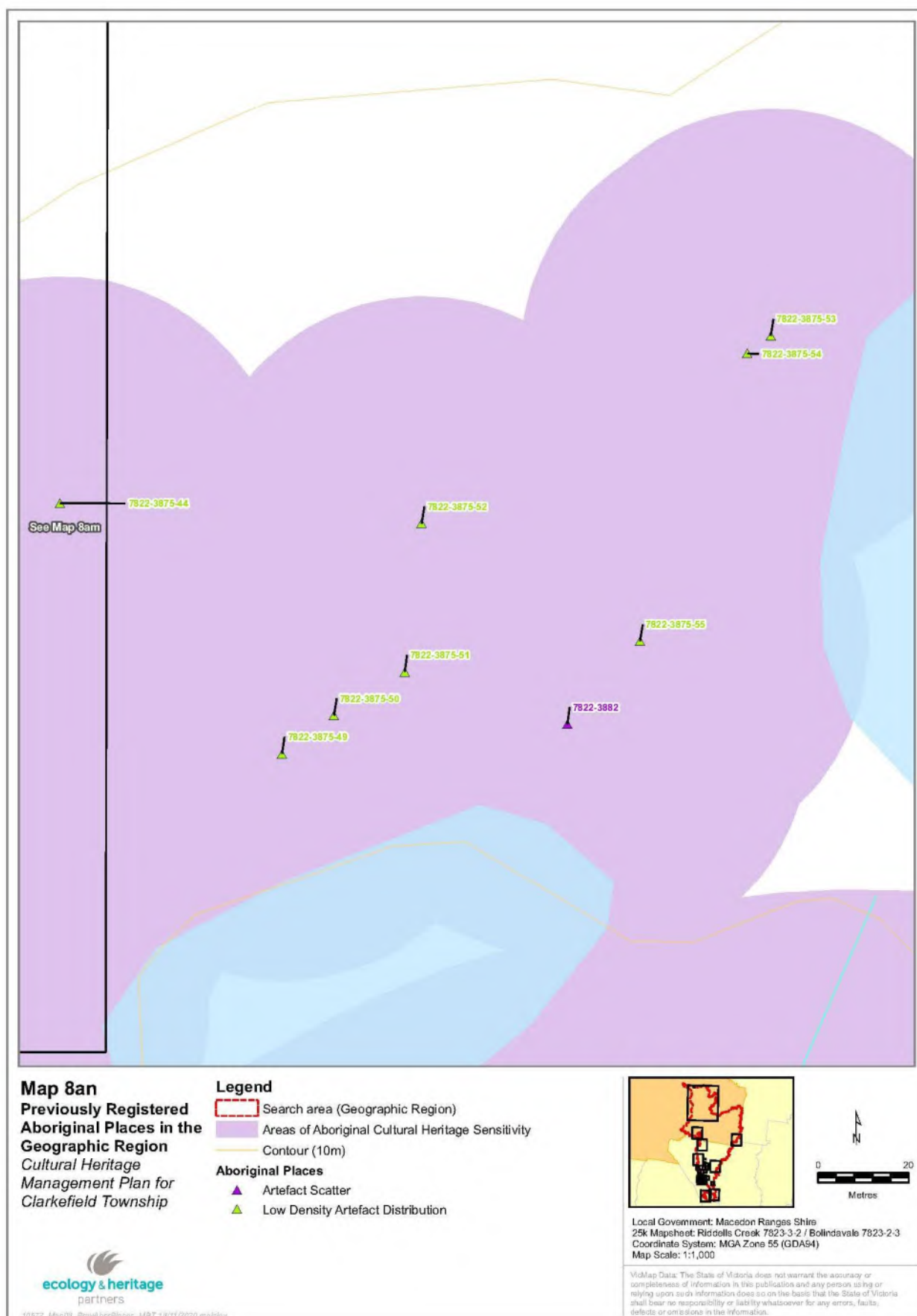
- Search area (Geographic Region)
- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution

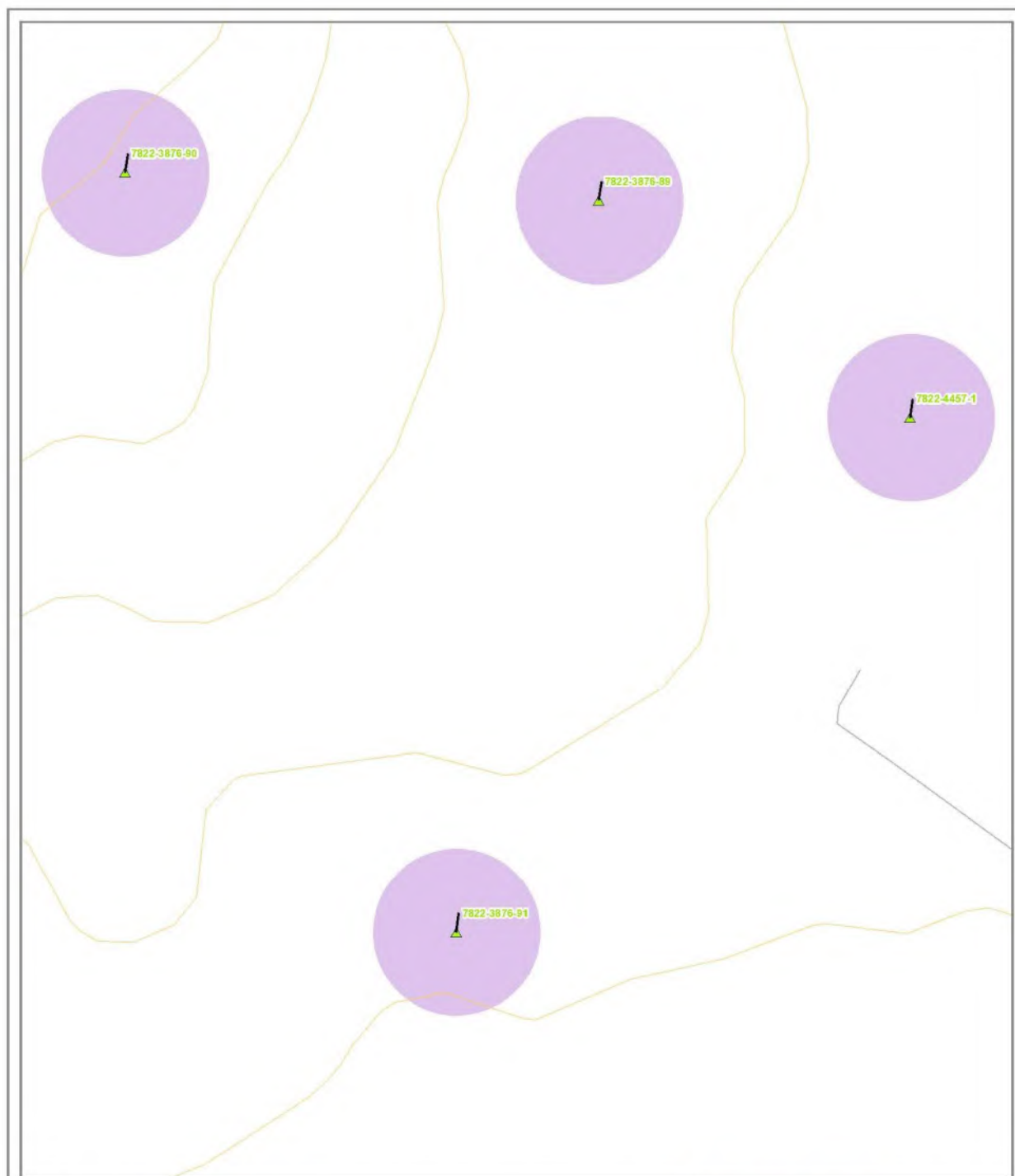


Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:300

VidMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

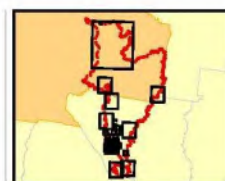




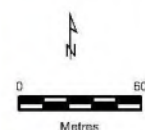


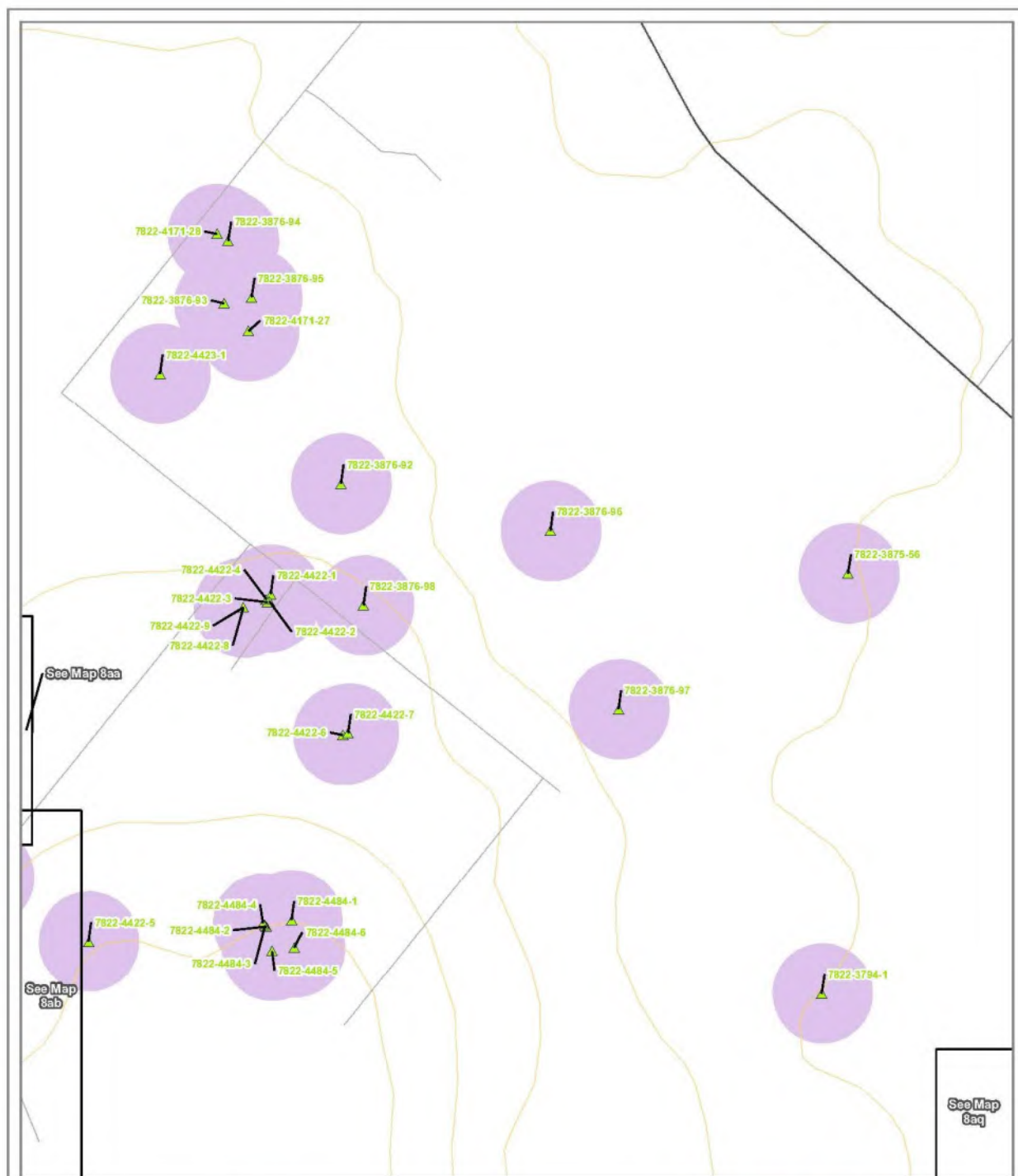
Map 8ao
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

- Legend**
- Search area (Geographic Region)
 - Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 - Contour (10m)
 - Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
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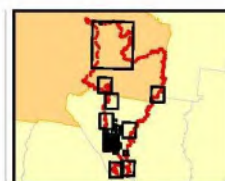




Map 8ap
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

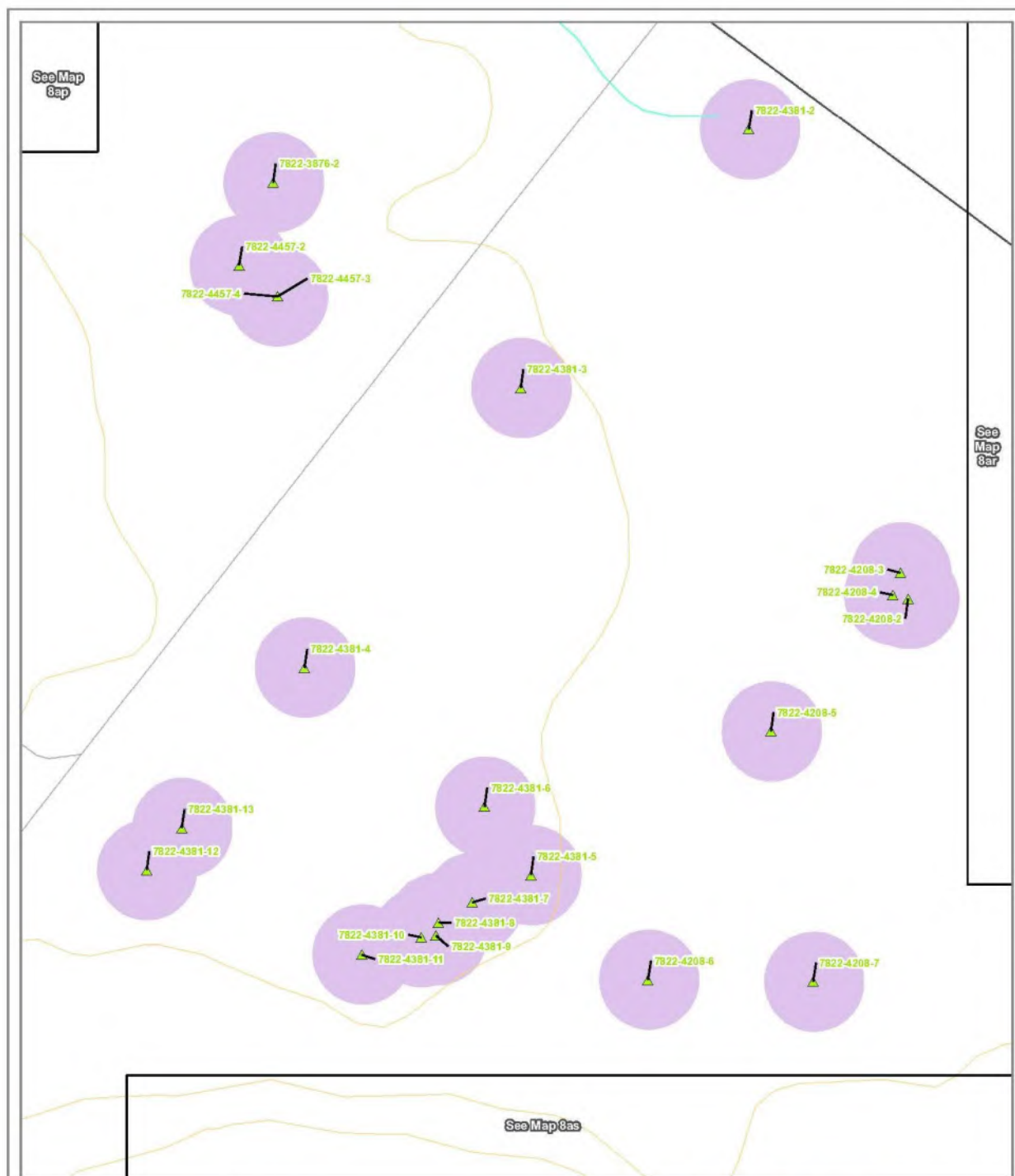
Legend

-  Search area (Geographic Region)
 Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 Contour (10m)
Aboriginal Places
 Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
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Map Scale: 1:5,000

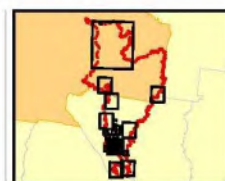
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Map 8a
**Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region**
*Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township*

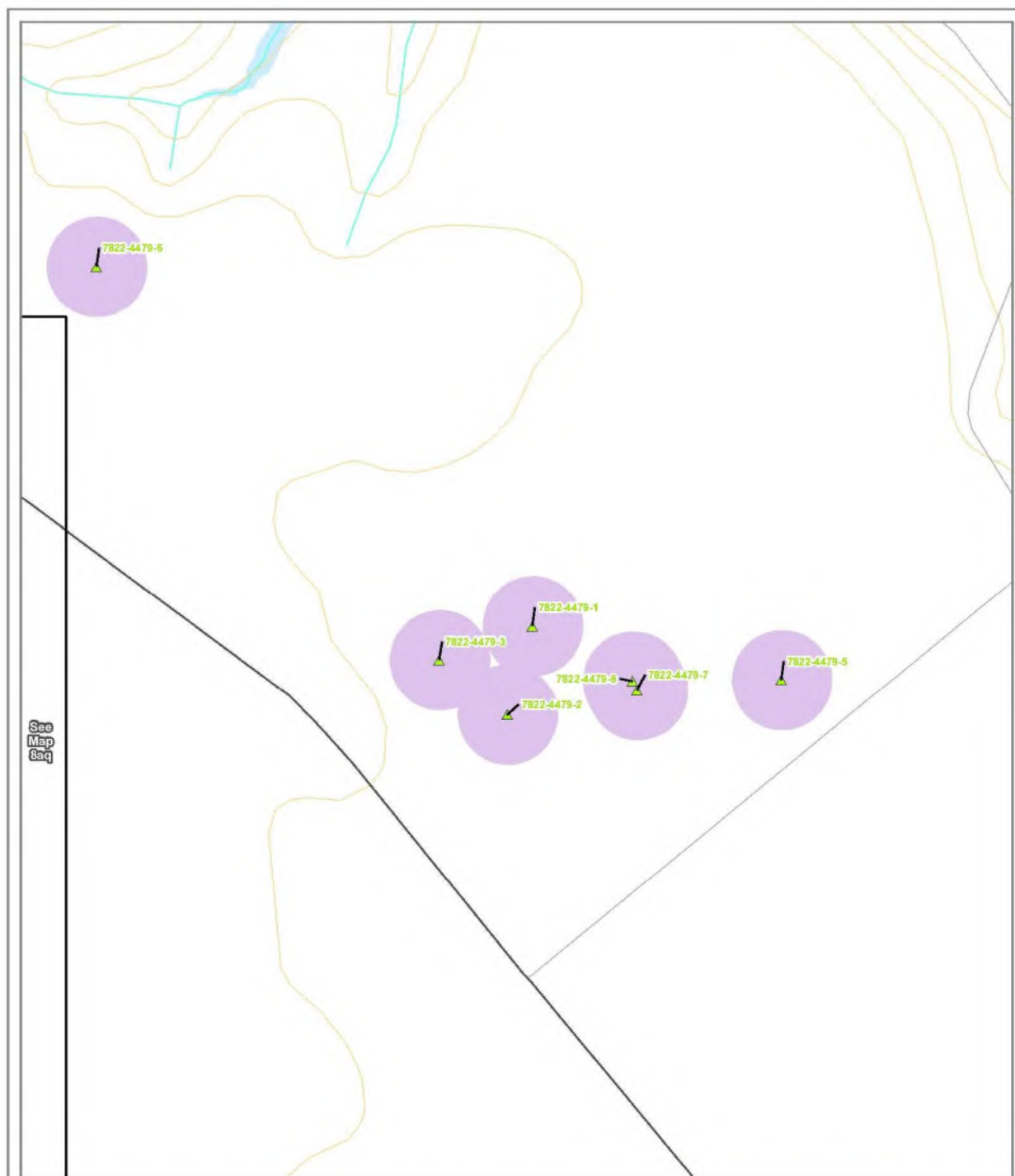
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-  Search area (Geographic Region)
 Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 Contour (10m)
Aboriginal Places
 Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddells Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:5,000

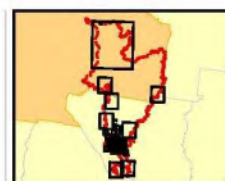
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Map 8ar
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

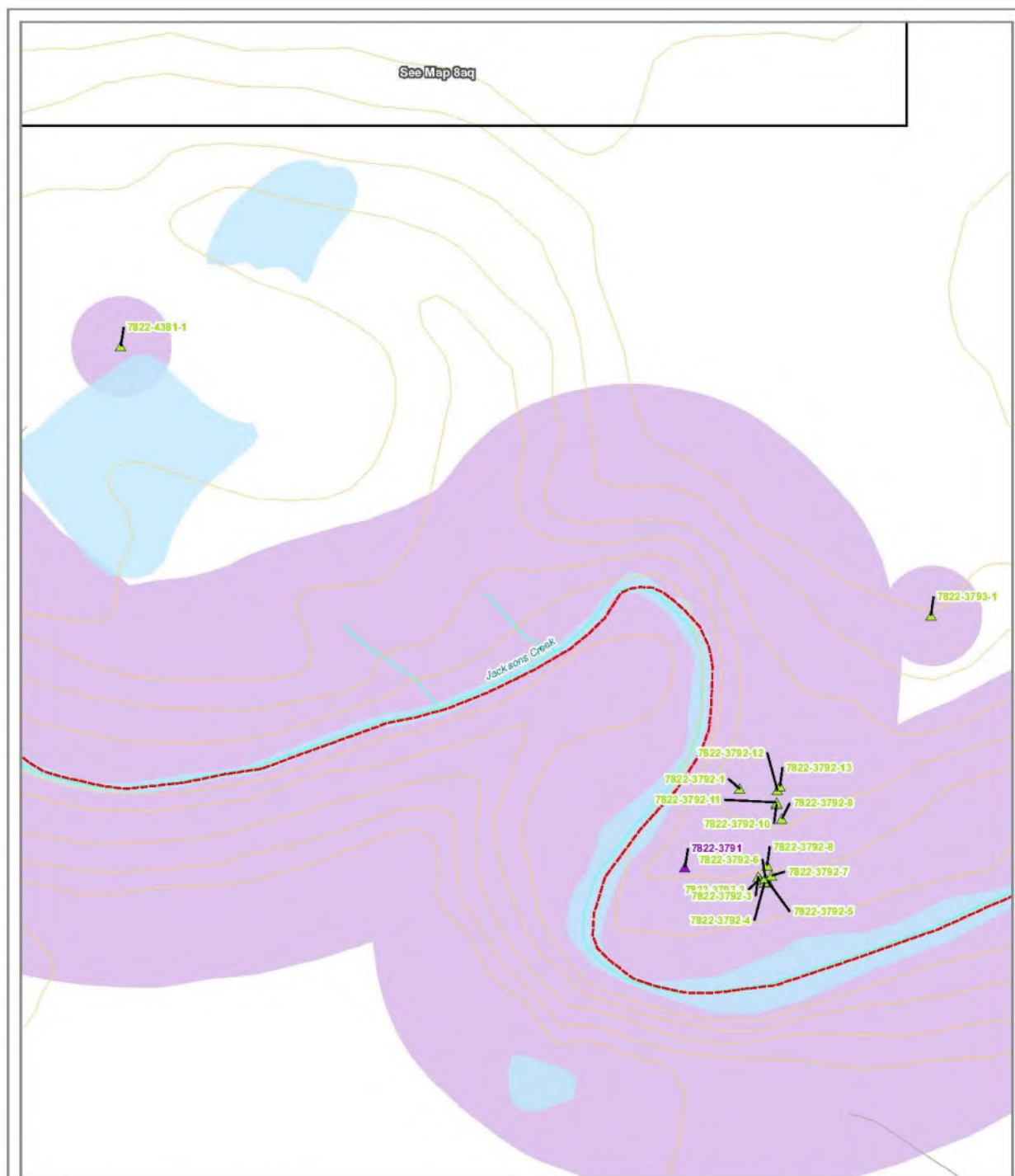
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- Search area (Geographic Region)
- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



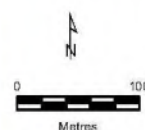
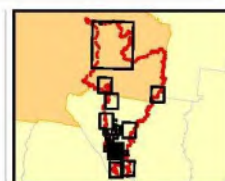
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Map Scale: 1:5,000

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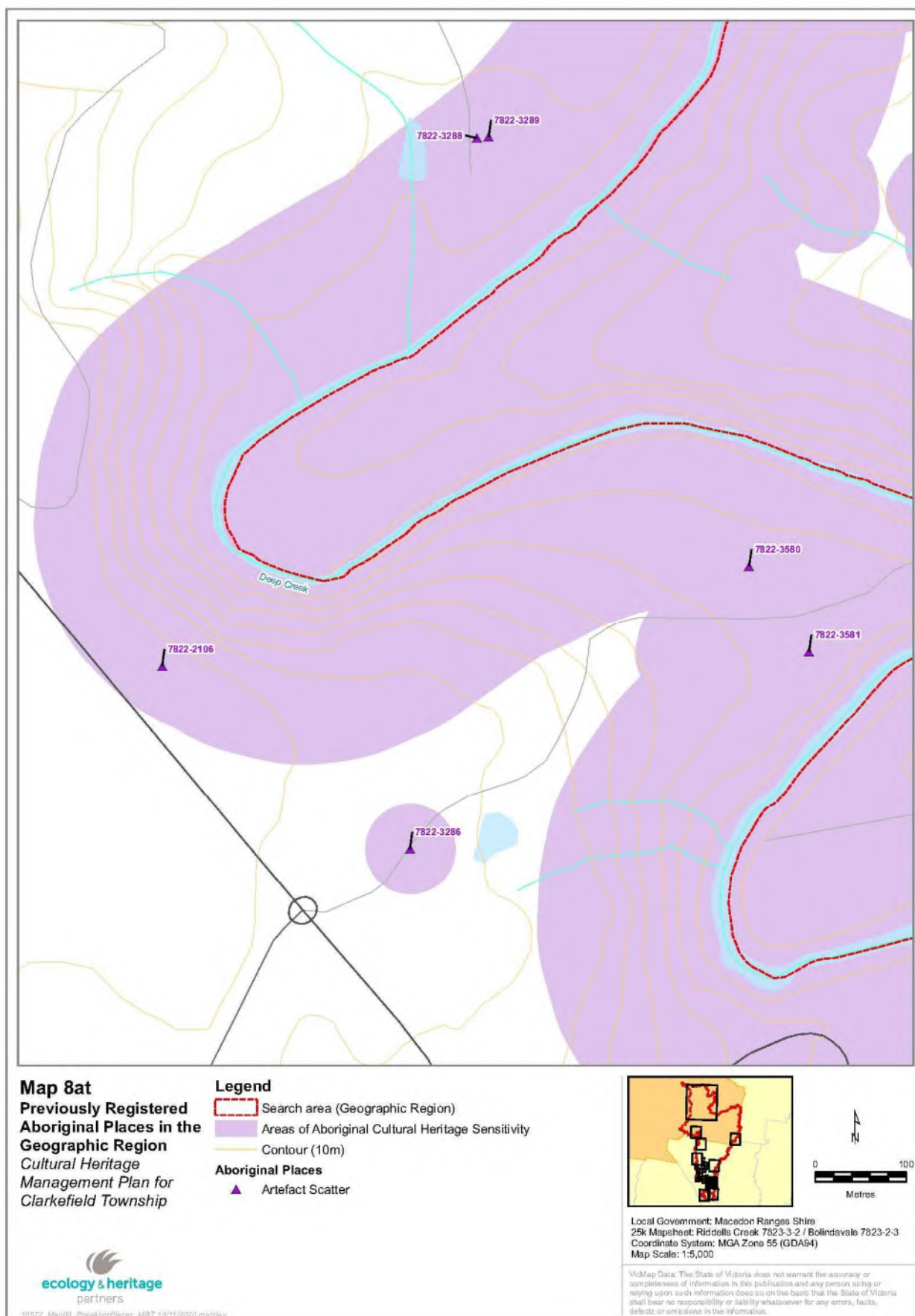
Map 8as
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

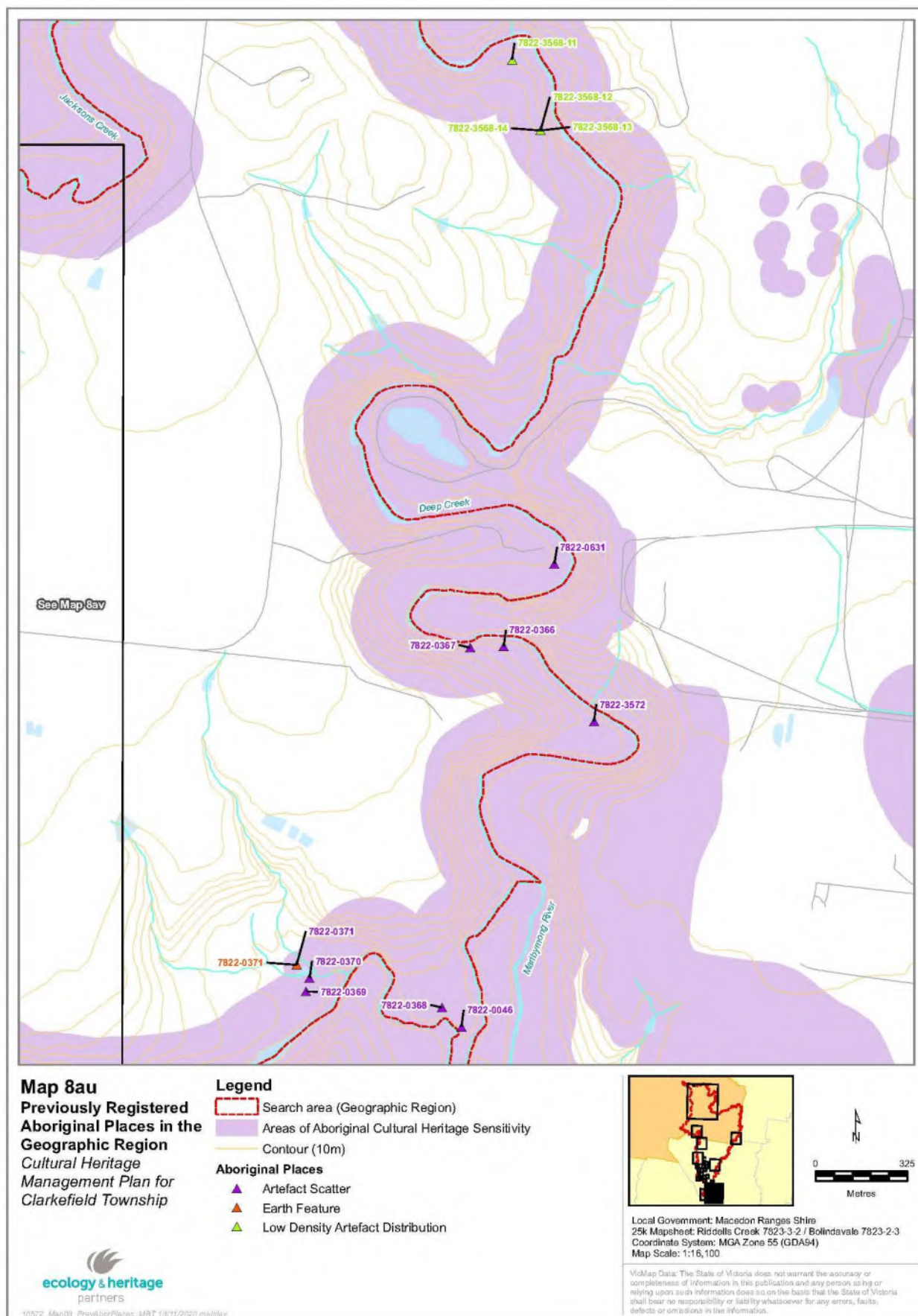
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 - Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
 - Contour (10m)
 - Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution

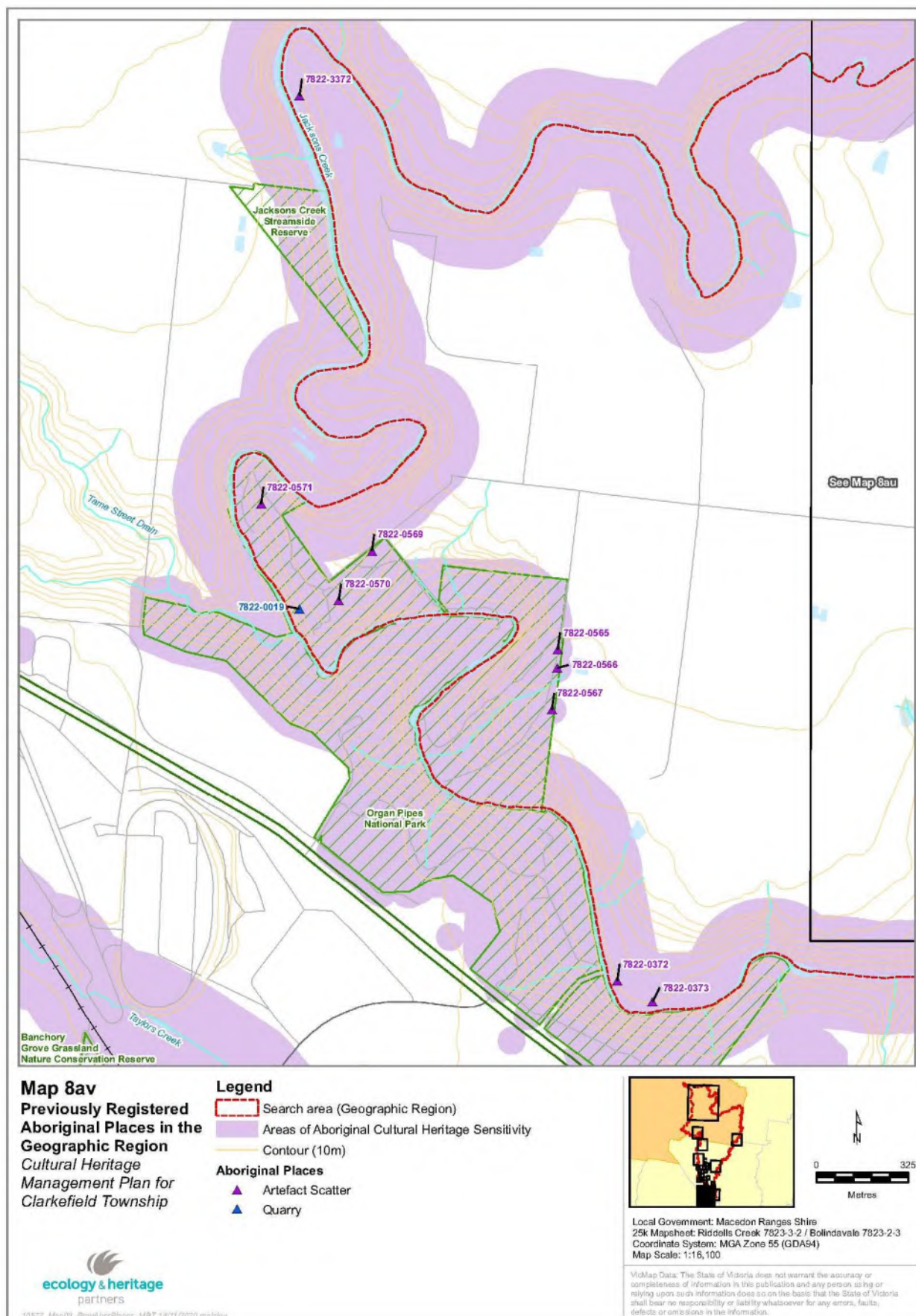


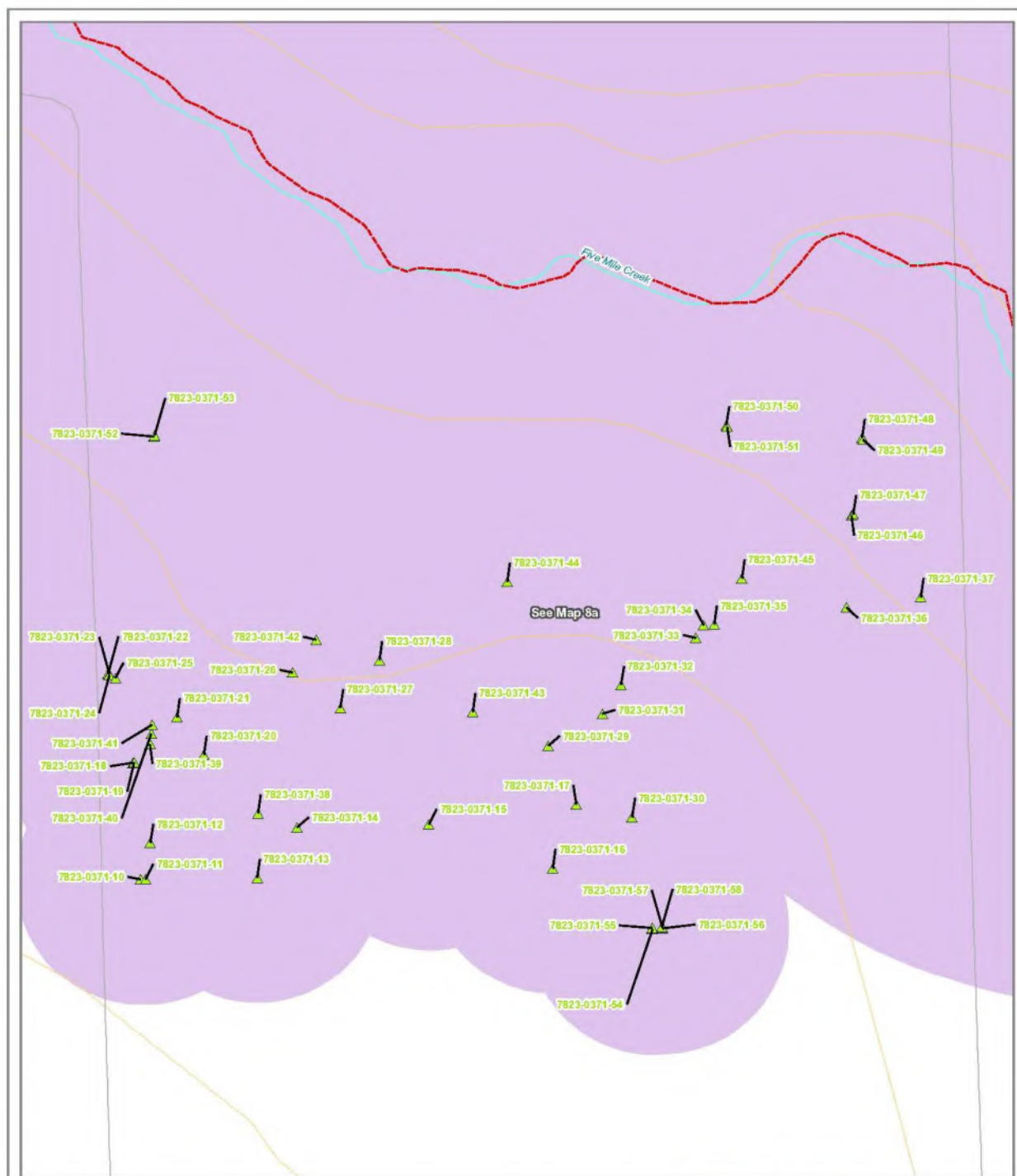
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25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
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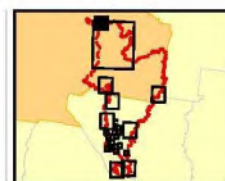




Map 8aw
Previously Registered
Aboriginal Places in the
Geographic Region
Cultural Heritage
Management Plan for
Clarkefield Township

Legend

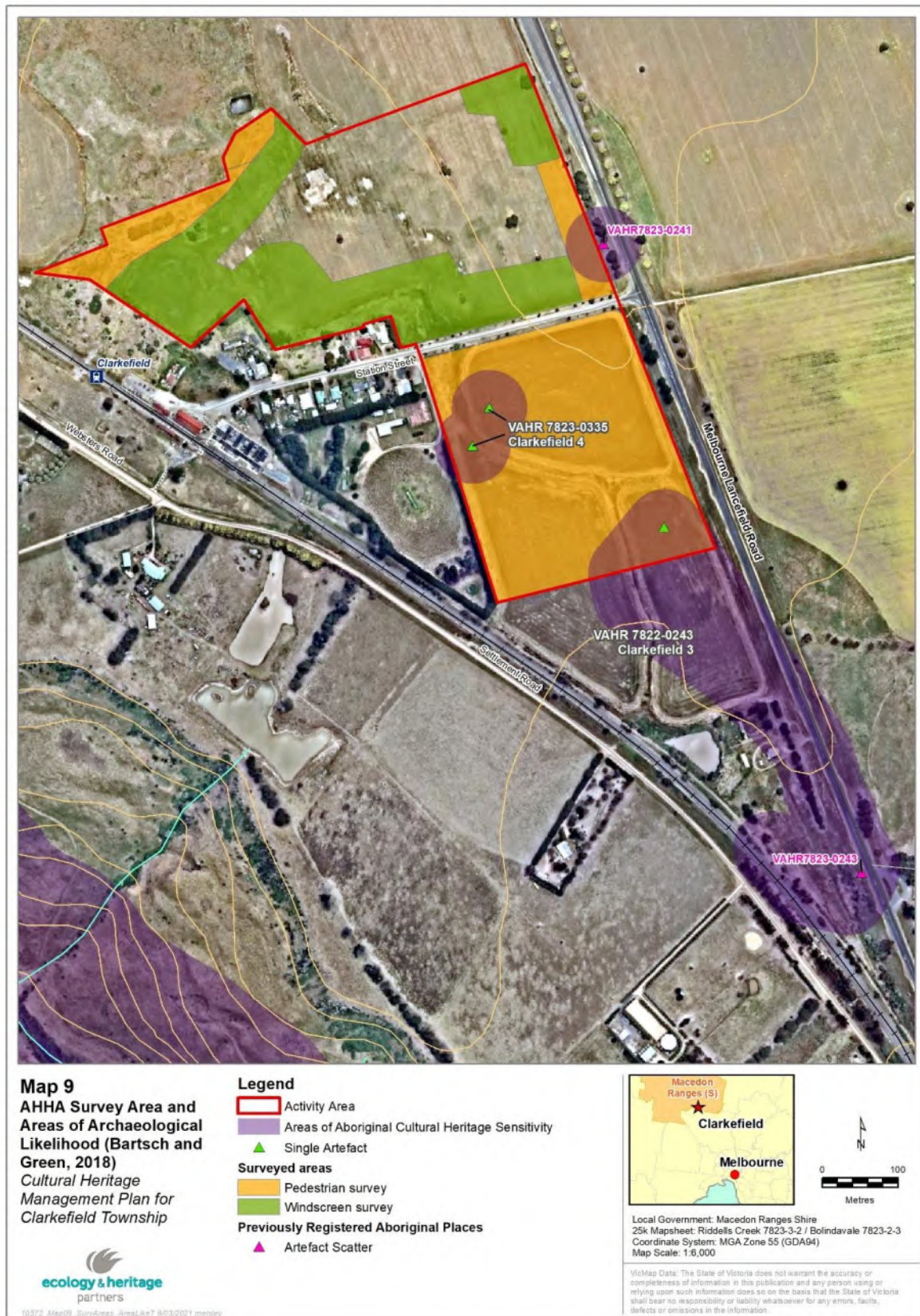
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- Areas of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Contour (10m)
- Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
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Map Scale: 1:2,000

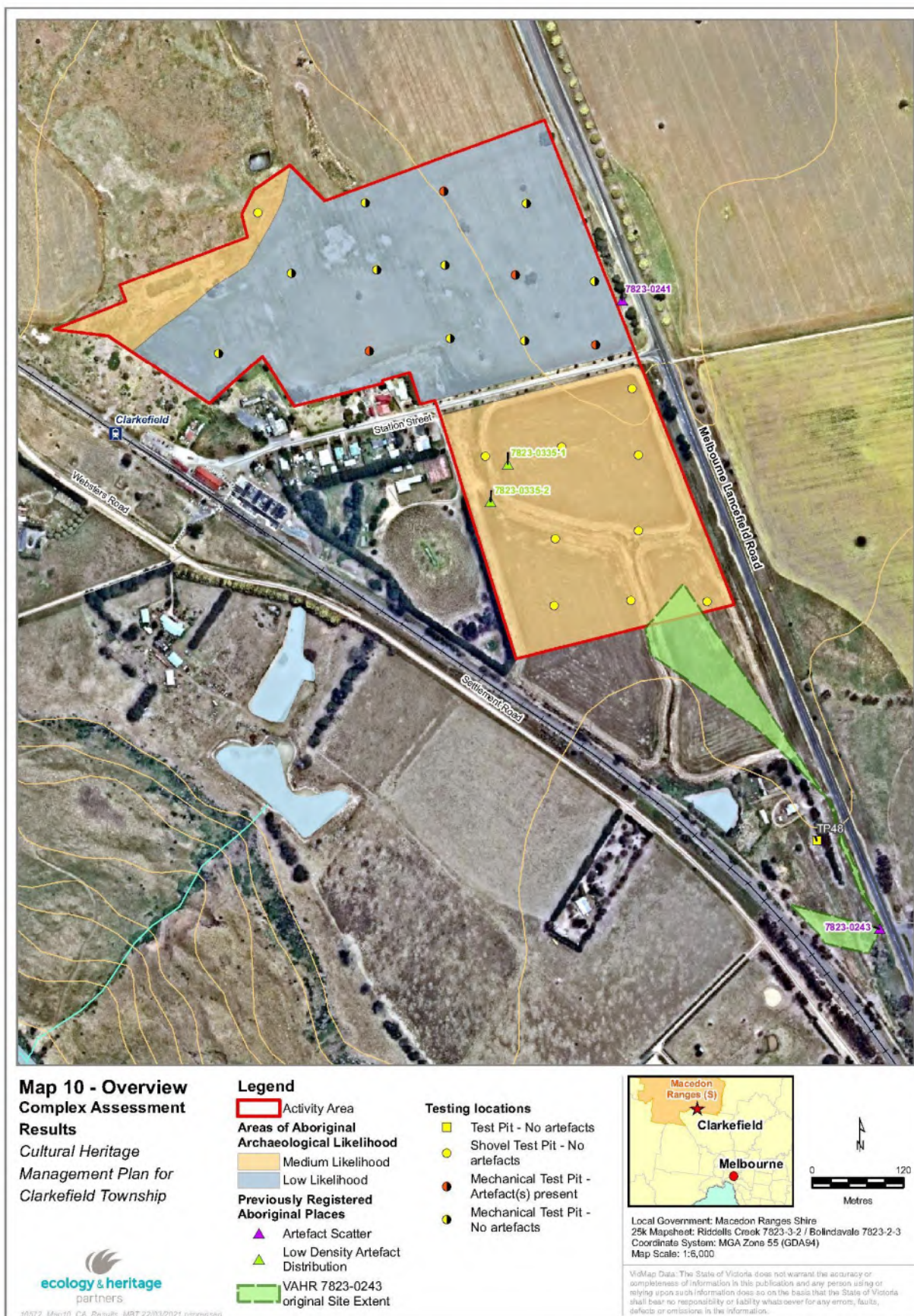
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Map 9: Aboriginal And Historical Assessment Survey Area and Areas of Archaeological Likelihood



Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Map 10: Complex Assessment Testing Locations



Aerial source: Nearmap 2018



Map 10 - Shovel Test Pits
Complex Assessment Results
Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Clarkefield Township

Legend

- Activity Area
- Areas of Aboriginal Archaeological Likelihood**
 - Medium Likelihood
 - Low Likelihood
- Previously Registered Aboriginal Places**
 - ▲ Artefact Scatter
 - ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution
 - VAHR 7823-0243 original Site Extent

Testing locations

- Shovel Test Pit - No artefacts



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
Map Scale: 1:5,000

ViMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018



Map 10 - Mechanical Test Pits
Complex Assessment Results
Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Clarkefield Township

Legend

- Activity Area
- Areas of Aboriginal Archaeological Likelihood**
- Medium Likelihood
- Low Likelihood
- Previously Registered Aboriginal Places**
- ▲ Artefact Scatter
- ▲ Low Density Artefact Distribution
- VAHR 7823-0243 original Site Extent

Testing locations

- Mechanical Test Pit - Artefact(s) present
- Mechanical Test Pit - No artefacts



Local Government: Macedon Ranges Shire
25k Mapsheet: Riddolls Creek 7823-3-2 / Bolindavale 7823-2-3
Coordinate System: MGA Zone 55 (GDA94)
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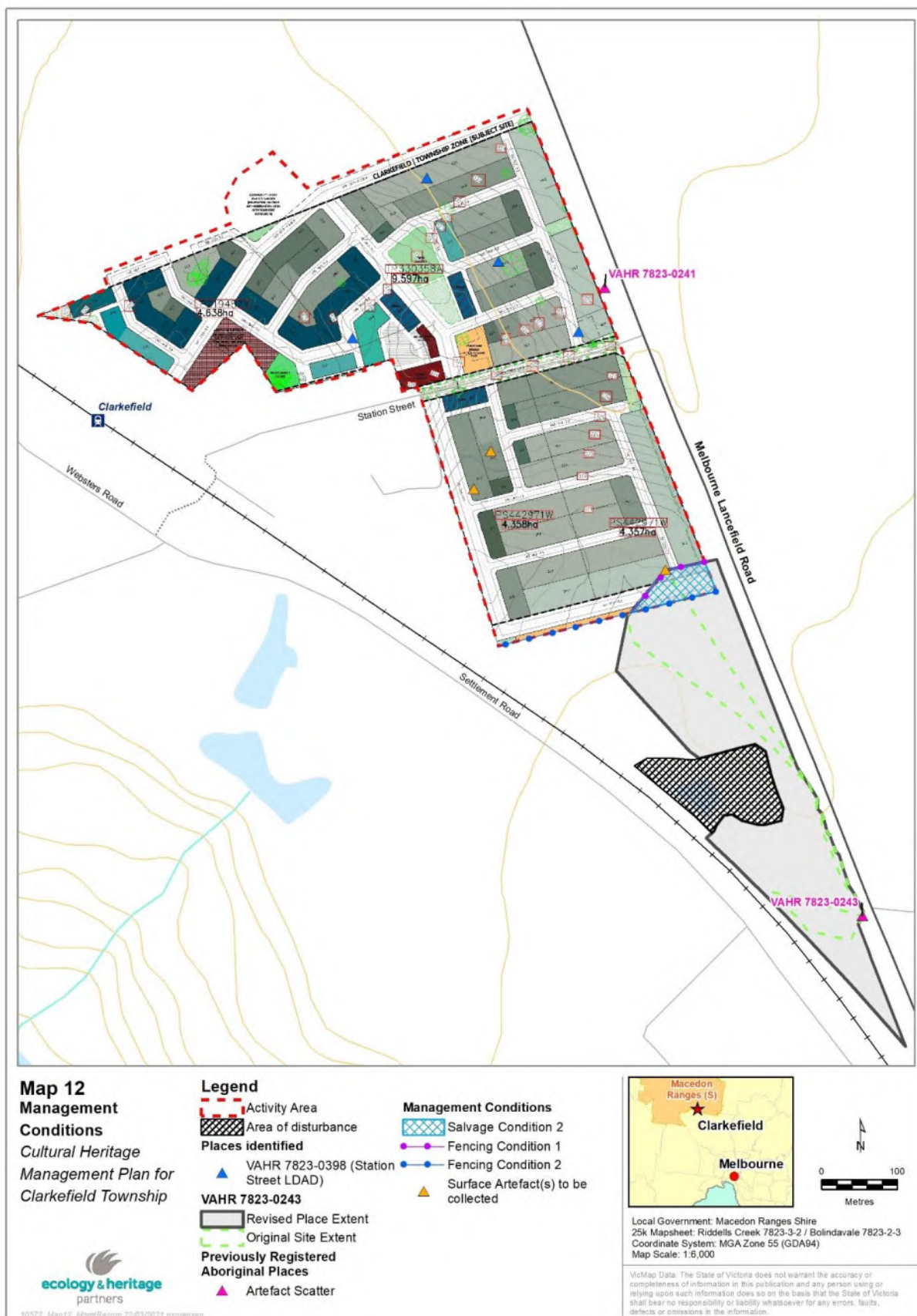
ViMap Data: The State of Victoria does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.

Aerial source: Nearmap 2018

Map 11: Aboriginal Places Found During the Standard and Complex Assessments



Map 12: Location of Specific Management Requirements



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13 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Notice of Intent for Cultural Heritage Management Plan

NOI Form

Notice of Intent to carry out a survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

This form has been prepared for use by a person intending to carry out a survey for Aboriginal cultural heritage ('Survey') to complete the notification provisions pursuant to s.34A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the 'Act').

For clarification on any of the following please contact Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) enquiries on 1800-762-003.

SECTION 1 – Person intending to carry out survey (applicant)

Applicant (*natural person or body corporate* seeking to carry out survey): APD Projects

ABN/ACN: 54 706 717 691

Contact name: Tim Montagna

Postal Address: Level 3, 468 St Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria, 3004

Telephone Number: 03 9804 5885 Fax number:

Mobile: 0430 046 254

Email Address: tim@apdprojects.com.au

SECTION 2 – Survey supervisor

Name: Ilona Bartsch

Provide a description of the supervisor's qualifications and experience relevant to surveys for Aboriginal cultural heritage:

Ilona is a Heritage Advisor working with Ecology and Heritage Partners. She has a Graduate diploma of archaeology from Flinders University and has managed and assisted on a number of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Projects

SECTION 3 – Description of proposed activity and Survey location

Project Name: Clarkefield Rezoning

List the relevant municipal district/s (ie, Local Council or Shire): Macedon Ranges Shire Council

Clearly identify the proposed **activity** for which the survey relates (ie, cultural heritage or due diligence assessment, preliminary Aboriginal heritage test, research):

This is an Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment for the proposed rezoning of the Clarkefield Township

Clearly identify the **location** (such as listing cadastral information, attaching a copy of a title search, or indicating the street address):

Lots 1/TP914006, 1/PS442971, 2/PS442971, 2/LP219482, 1/TP330358 and the south eastern portion of 1/PS415315,

Attach a map (to scale, with a north arrow and indicating the municipal district - if any) that clearly identifies the survey area.

- Please ensure the map refers to existing roads and features, rather than proposed roads and features, and includes their names.
- Please ensure the map has the survey area outlined on it.

- The map should have a legend; at least three readily identifiable geographical locations (such as road intersections, parcel boundaries, or road/river crossings) and should state the map's projection.

SECTION 4 – Expected start and finish date for the survey

Start date 13 / 2 / 2018 Finish date 14 / 2 / 2018

SECTION 5 – List any relevant registered Aboriginal party (if any)

This section is to be completed only where there is a registered Aboriginal party in relation to the survey area

Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council

SECTION 6 – Signature of applicant

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the information supplied is correct and complete.

Signed: _____ Date: / /
[applicant]

SECTION 7 – Notification checklist

- ☒ Ensure appropriate attachment/s are completed and attached to this notification (see section 3 of this form).

Please ensure this notice and all attached items are sent to the:

Director Heritage Services
Aboriginal Victoria
Department of Premier and Cabinet
GPO Box 2392
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

OR Email: vahr@dpc.vic.gov.au

Notes:

- Ensure that any relevant registered Aboriginal party is also notified. A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose. (A registered Aboriginal party is allowed up to 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to participate in the survey).
- In addition to notifying the Director Heritage Services and any relevant registered Aboriginal party, a Sponsor must also notify any owner and/or occupier of any land within the survey area. A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose.
- A copy of any documentation relevant to the survey must be given to the Secretary for recording on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register within 30 days of producing the final report relating to the survey, or within 12 months of submitting this application, whichever is earlier.
- Relevant documentation means any site records, photographs, maps and plans relating to the survey and a copy of any final report.
- The applicant must notify the Secretary if the survey did not occur within 12 months of submitting this application.

Ilona Bartsch

From: vahr@dpc.vic.gov.au
Sent: Tuesday, 6 February 2018 3:29 PM
To: tim@apdprojects.com.au; Ilona Bartsch
Subject: Notice of Intent to carry out a survey received

To whom it may concern,

This is a formal automated response indicating that, on 06-Feb-2018, the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet received a Notice of Intent to carry out a survey for:

Lots 1/TP914006, 1/PS442971, 2/PS442971, 2/LP219482, 1/TP330358 and the south eastern portion of 1/PS475315.

The notification has been allocated the AV Survey Number: 24

Please quote this number when making any future enquiries to AV regarding this project.

If your activity lies within the boundaries of a registered Aboriginal party you must also notify this organisation of your intention to prepare the survey (if you have not already done so). Further information about registered Aboriginal parties can be found at:

<http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/aboriginal-affairs/registered-aboriginal-parties>

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Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

This form can be used by the Sponsor of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to complete the notification provisions pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the "Act").

For clarification on any of the following please contact Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) enquiries on 1800-726-003.

SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor: Clarkefield Developments Pty Ltd
 ABN/ACN: 42 622 392 625
 Contact Name: Tim Montagna
 Postal Address: Level 3, 468 St Kilda Road, St Kilda VIC 3004
 Business Number: 03 9804 5885 Mobile: _____
 Email Address: tim@apdprojects.com.au

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company: _____
 Contact Name: _____
 Postal Address: _____
 Business Number: _____ Mobile: _____
 Email Address: _____

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Mixed use development. Lot 1/TP914006, Lot 1/PS442971, Lot 2/PS442971, Lot 2/LP219482, Lot 1/TP330358, and a portion of PS415315
 Municipal district: Macedon Ranges Shire Council

Clearly identify the proposed activity for which the cultural heritage management plan is to be prepared (ie. Mining, road construction, housing subdivision)

Subdivision _____

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

<u>Felicity Buckingham</u>	<u>Ecology & Heritage Partners</u>	<u>felicitybuckingham@yahoo.com</u>
<i>Name</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Email address</i>

SECTION 4 - Expected start and finish date for the cultural heritage management plan

Start Date: 11-Dec-2018 Finish Date: 11-Dec-2019

Submitted on: 11 Dec 2018

SECTION 5 - Why are you preparing this cultural heritage management plan?

- ☒ A cultural heritage management plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007
What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?
 Subdivision
 Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? Yes
- ☐ Other Reasons (Voluntary)
- ☐ An Environment Effects Statement is required
- ☐ A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
- ☐ An Impact Management Plan or Comprehensive Impact Statement is required for the activity

SECTION 6 - List the relevant registered Aboriginal parties (if any)

This section is to be completed where there are registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the management plan.

Wurundjeri Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation

SECTION 7A - List the relevant Aboriginal groups or Aboriginal people with whom the Sponsor intends to consult (if any)

*This section is to be completed only if the proposed activity in the management plan is to be carried out in an area where there is **no Registered Aboriginal Party**.*

SECTION 7B - Describe the intended consultation process (if any)

*This section is to be completed only if the proposed activity in the management plan is to be carried out in an area where there is **no Registered Aboriginal Party**.*

SECTION 8 – State who will be evaluating this plan (mandatory)

The plan is to be evaluated by:

- ☒ A Registered Aboriginal Party **AND / OR**
 If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating: Wurundjeri Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation
- ☐ The Secretary **AND / OR**
- ☐ The Council

SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

List the Reference Number(s) of any PAHTs conducted in relation to the proposed activity:

SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

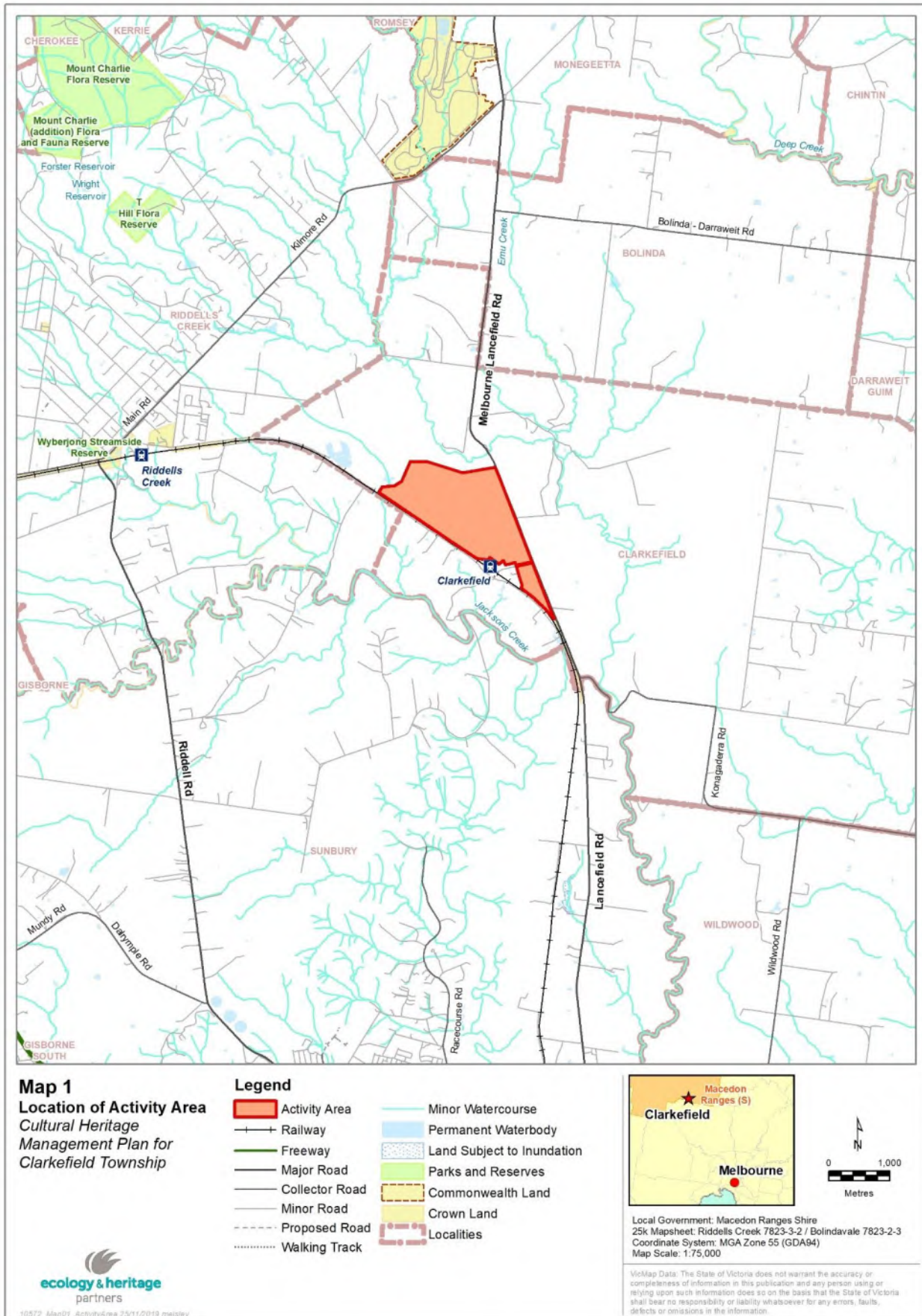
Submitted on: 11 Dec 2018

Ensure that any relevant registered Aboriginal party/ies is also notified. A copy of this notice with a map attached may be used for this purpose.
(A registered Aboriginal party is allowed up to 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to evaluate the management plan.)

In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registered Aboriginal party/ies, a Sponsor must also notify any owner and/or occupier of any land within the area to which the management plan relates. A copy of this notice with a map attached may be used for this purpose.

Ensure any municipal council, whose municipal district includes an area to which the cultural heritage management plan relates, is also notified. A copy of this notice, with a map attached, may also be used for this purpose.

Submitted on: 11 Dec 2018



Ilona Bartsch

From: Rapofficer <Rapofficer@wurundjeri.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 19 December 2018 12:29 PM
To: tim@apdprojects.com.au
Cc: Ilona Bartsch; felicitybuckingham@yahoo.com; Alex Parmington; Catherine La Puma
Subject: Wurundjeri Notice of Intent Response: CHMP 16263 - Mixed use development. Lot 1/TP914006, Lot 1/PS442971, Lot 2/PS442971, Lot 2/LP219482, Lot 1/TP330358, and a portion of PS415315

Attachments: CHMP_Evaluation_Checklist 2017.docx; Detail regarding to avoid avoidance or minimisation harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.pdf; OHS - Policies.pdf; Payment to Wurundjeri for Applications for Approval of CHMPs.pdf; Request for Wurundjeri Council Field Representative Nov 2019.doc; Request for Wurundjeri Council Heritage Meeting 2019.docx; Wurundjeri Artefact Repatriation Policy 2017.pdf; Wurundjeri Council Cultural Heritage Management Plan Consultation Flowchart - 2017.pdf; Wurundjeri Council Management Policies ~ Update Jan 2019.pdf; Wurundjeri Cultural Heritage Unit- Fieldwork Cancellation Timeframe 2019.pdf; Wurundjeri RAP Fees ~ Sept 2019.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Tim,

CHMP 16263 - Mixed use development. Lot 1/TP914006, Lot 1/PS442971, Lot 2/PS442971, Lot 2/LP219482, Lot 1/TP330358, and a portion of PS415315

Your notification has been accepted and the Wurundjeri Council advises that it intends to evaluate this plan when complete, in accordance with Division 4, Section 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. We also advise that during the preparation of this plan, the Wurundjeri Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation wishes to:

- Consult with you in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan
- Participate in the conduct of the assessment
- Consult with the sponsor in relation to the conditions to be included in the plan.

Please note that before any fieldwork program commences it will be necessary for your heritage advisor to participate in a Project Establishment Meeting at the Wurundjeri Council office to discuss the project. It is preferable for the project sponsor to attend the Project Establishment Meeting as well. As the Project Establishment Meeting provides an opportunity for all parties to clarify the aims of the CHMP and methodology for any fieldwork program, it is helpful if you and/or your heritage advisor can bring along the following information to expedite these discussions:

- Aerial photo of the Activity Area
- A clear map of the Activity Area
- Aboriginal site location data within the geographic region
- Site cards of any sites already recorded in the Activity Area.

If you require any additional information about this advice, please contact Alexander Parmington by telephone on 03 9416 2905 or by email: alex@wurundjeri.com.au

We look forward to meeting with you soon to discuss the project.

Yours sincerely,

Helen Officer
RAP Administration Officer
Cultural Heritage Unit

Wurundjeri Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Aboriginal Corporation

1st Floor Providence Building | Abbotsford Convent

1 St Heliers Street | Abbotsford VIC 3067

Ph: 03 9416 2905

Email: helen@wurundjeri.com.au

Notice of Intents & Evaluations: rapofficer@wurundjeri.com.au

Heritage Meetings & Fieldwork Bookings: heritagebookings@wurundjeri.com.au



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Appendix 2: Heritage Legislation

A2.1 Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* protects Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. A key part of the legislation is that Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) are required to be prepared by Sponsors (the developer) and qualified Heritage Advisors in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and the accompanying *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*. A CHMP is the assessment of an area (known as an 'activity area') for Aboriginal cultural heritage values, the results of which form a report (the CHMP) which details the methodology of the assessment and sets out management conditions and contingency measures to be undertaken before, during and after an activity (development) to manage and protect any Aboriginal cultural heritage present within the area examined.

The preparation of a CHMP is mandatory under the following circumstances:

- If the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* require a CHMP to be prepared (s. 47);
- If the Minister of Aboriginal Victoria requires a CHMP to be prepared (s. 48); or
- If an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required by the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (s. 49).

The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* require a CHMP to be prepared:

- If all or part of the proposed activity is a 'high impact activity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area is an area of 'cultural heritage sensitivity'; and
- If all or part of the activity area has not been subject to 'significant ground disturbance'.

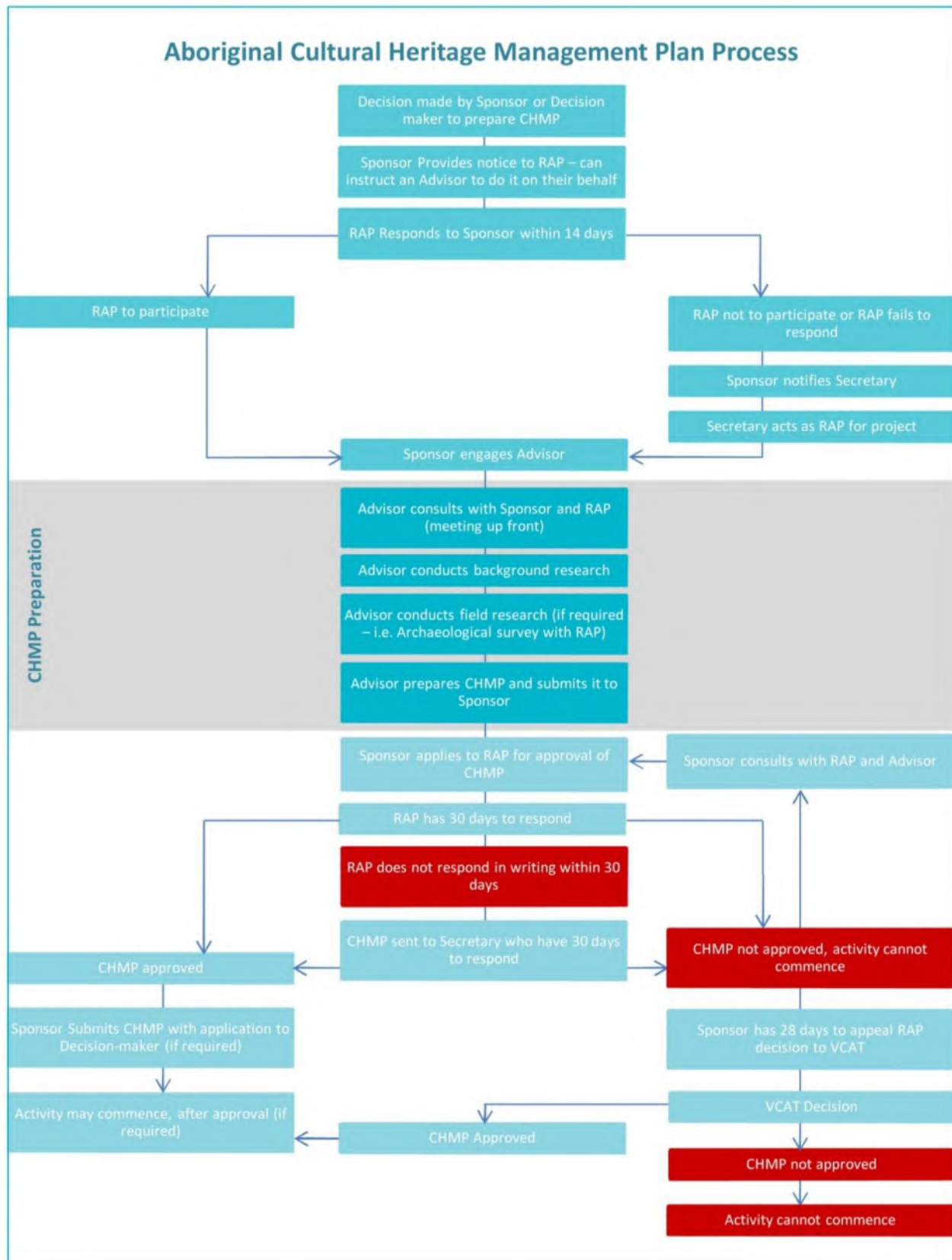
The preparation of a CHMP can also be undertaken voluntarily. Having an approved CHMP in Place can reduce risk for a project during the construction phase by ensuring there are no substantial delays if Places happen to be found. Monitoring construction works is also rarely required if an approved CHMP is in Place.

Approval of a CHMP is the responsibility of the Registered Aboriginal Party who evaluates the CHMP and then it is lodged with the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet to take effect or, if there is no RAP in Place for the activity area, it is evaluated by the Secretary of the DPC (AV). They will be examining the CHMPs in detail with key points including:

- Addressing whether harm to heritage can be avoided or minimised;
- All assessments (including test excavations) must be completed before management decisions are formulated; and
- Survey and excavation must be in accordance with proper archaeological practice and supervised by a person appropriately qualified in archaeology.

There are three types of CHMPs that may be prepared (*The Guide to preparing a CHMP 2010*). These are:

- Desktop; Standard; and Complex.



A desktop CHMP is a literature review. If the results of the desktop show it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage could be present in the activity area, a standard assessment will be required.

A standard assessment involves a literature review and a ground survey of the activity area. Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area, soil and sediment testing, using an auger no larger than 12 cm in diameter, may be used to assist in defining the nature and extent of the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 59[4]).

Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area or areas which have the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage subsurface, a complex assessment will be required. A complex assessment involves a literature review, a ground survey, and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing is the disturbance of all or part of the activity area or excavation of all or part of the activity area to uncover or discover evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 62[1]).

It is strongly advised that for further information relating to heritage management (e.g. audits, stop orders, inspectors, forms, evaluation fees, status of RAPs and penalties for breaching the Act) Sponsors should access the AV website (<http://www.aboriginalaffairs.vic.gov.au/>).

The flow chart above also assists in explaining the process relating to CHMPs.

A2.2 Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*

Native Title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs. In Australia, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights and interests in land were recognised in 1992 when the High Court delivered its historic judgment in the case of *Mabo v the State of Queensland*. This decision overturned the legal fiction that Australia upon colonisation was *terra nullius* (land belonging to no-one). It recognised for the first time that Indigenous Australians may continue to hold native title.

Native Title rights may include the possession, use and occupation of traditional country. In some areas, native title may be a right of access to the area. It can also be the right for native title holders to participate in decisions about how others use their traditional land and waters. Although the content of native title is to be determined according to the traditional laws and customs of the title holders, there are some common characteristics. It may be possessed by a community, group, or individual depending on the content of the traditional laws and customs. It is inalienable (that is, it cannot be sold or transferred) other than by surrender to the Crown or pursuant to traditional laws and customs. Native Title is a legal right that can be protected, where appropriate, by legal action.

Native Title may exist in areas where it has not been extinguished (removed) by an act of government. It will apply to Crown land but not to freehold land. It may exist in areas such as:

- Vacant (or unallocated) Crown land;
- Forests and beaches;
- National parks and public reserves;
- Some types of pastoral leases;

- Land held by government agencies;
- Land held for Aboriginal communities;
- Any other public or Crown lands; and/or
- Oceans, seas, reefs, lakes, rivers, creeks, swamps and other waters that are not privately owned.

Native Title cannot take away anyone else's valid rights, including owning a home, holding a pastoral lease or having a mining lease. Where native title rights and the rights of another person conflict the rights of the other person always prevail. When the public has the right to access Places such as parks, recreation reserves and beaches, this right cannot be taken away by Native Title. Native Title does not give Indigenous Australians the right to veto any project. It does mean, however, that everyone's rights and interests in land and waters have to be taken into account.

Indigenous people can apply to have their native title rights recognised by Australian law by filing a native title application (native title claim) with the Federal Court. Applications are required to pass a test to gain certain rights over the area covered in the application. The Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) was established to administer application processes. Once applications are registered, the NNTT will notify other people about the application and will invite them to become involved so all parties can try to reach an agreement that respects everyone's rights and interests. If the parties cannot agree, the NNTT refers the application to the Federal Court and the parties argue their cases before the Court.

As a common law right, native title may exist over areas of Crown land or waters, irrespective of whether there are any native title claims or determinations in the area. Native Title will therefore be a necessary consideration when Government is proposing or permitting any activity on or relating to Crown land that may affect native title⁶.

A2.3 Victorian *Planning and Environment Act 1987*

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

A2.4 Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

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

⁶ The information in this section was taken from the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Fact Sheet on Native Title, 2008

The objectives of the EPBC Act are:

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

A2.5 Victorian *Coroners Act 2008*

The Victorian *Coroners Act 2008* requires the reporting of certain deaths and the investigation of certain deaths and fires in Victoria by coroners to contribute to the reduction of preventable deaths. Of most relevance to heritage is the requirement for any “reportable death” to be reported to the police (s. 12[1]). The *Coroners Act 2008* requires that the discovery of human remains in Victoria (s. 4[1]) of a person whose identity is unknown (s. 4[g]) must be reported to the police.

Appendix 3: Previously Identified Aboriginal Places within the Geographic Region

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Type	Distance from AA (m)
7822-0019	Organ Pipes 2	Quarry	19768.43
7822-0022	Cooinda 1	Scarred Tree	11658.02
7822-0023	Cooinda 2	Earth Feature	11308.38
7822-0046	Gilbertsons	Artefact Scatter	21364.82
7822-0072	Jacksons Creek	Scarred Tree	6697.40
7822-0366	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	20095.18
7822-0367	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	20069.04
7822-0368	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	21282.58
7822-0369	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	21121.19
7822-0370	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	21076.83
7822-0371	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Earth Feature	21021.92
7822-0372	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	21199.69
7822-0373	Upper Maribyrnong Valley	Artefact Scatter	21287.82
7822-0565	Lightwood 1	Artefact Scatter	20009.20
7822-0566	Lightwood 2	Artefact Scatter	20074.40
7822-0567	Lightwood Gully 3	Artefact Scatter	20217.78
7822-0569	Rosette Rock 4	Artefact Scatter	19587.77
7822-0570	Rosette Rock 5	Artefact Scatter	19750.91
7822-0571	Rosette Rock 6	Artefact Scatter	19387.75
7822-0631	Loemans Rd	Artefact Scatter	19855.23
7822-0688	Carmody 2	Artefact Scatter	12237.62
7822-0689	Carmody 3	Artefact Scatter	11535.49
7822-0693	Goonawarra 1	Artefact Scatter	10053.00
7822-0694	Goonawarra 2	Artefact Scatter	10076.58
7822-0695	McMahon 1	Artefact Scatter	10173.42
7822-0697	Salesian 1	Artefact Scatter	7749.58
7822-0769	Deep Creek 1	Artefact Scatter	11880.25
7822-0770	Deep Creek 2	Artefact Scatter	10583.90
7822-0771	Deep Creek 3	Artefact Scatter	10456.37
7822-0772	Deep Creek 4	Artefact Scatter	11063.48
7822-0773	Deep Creek 5	Artefact Scatter	11258.50
7822-0774	Deep Creek 6	Artefact Scatter	10785.99
7822-0775	Deep Creek 7	Artefact Scatter	12004.86
7822-1454	Gellies 1 IA	Artefact Scatter	10463.23

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Type	Distance from AA (m)
7822-1455	Beer 1 AS	Artefact Scatter	10030.36
7822-1456	Beer 2 AS	Artefact Scatter	9999.83
7822-1458	Beer 4 AS	Artefact Scatter	9964.54
7822-1459	Beer 5 IA	Artefact Scatter	9875.49
7822-1461	Beer 7 E	Artefact Scatter	9808.29
7822-1462	Beer 8 Q	Quarry	9732.47
7822-1463	Beer 9 As	Artefact Scatter	9631.20
7822-1704	Clarkefield 1	Artefact Scatter	1555.92
7822-1900	Rupertswood 10	Artefact Scatter	8567.62
7822-1901	Rupertswood 11	Artefact Scatter	8497.31
7822-1902	Rupertswood 14	Artefact Scatter	8921.99
7822-1903	Rupertswood 15	Scarred Tree	9203.47
7822-1904	Rupertswood 16	Artefact Scatter	7333.72
7822-2106	470 Sunbury Rd, Bulla - 1	Artefact Scatter	16039.37
7822-3286	Bulla 9	Artefact Scatter	16301.50
7822-3288	Bulla 11 IA	Artefact Scatter	15565.19
7822-3289	Bulla 12 IA	Artefact Scatter	15567.52
7822-3372	Jacksons Creek Artefact Scatter 1	Artefact Scatter	17960.69
7822-3568	Deep Creek LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	18093.58
7822-3572	Deep Creek As1	Artefact Scatter	20431.45
7822-3580	Bulla 3A	Artefact Scatter	16100.01
7822-3581	Bulla 4A	Artefact Scatter	16208.70
7822-3680	Kingfisher Artefact Scatter 5	Artefact Scatter	10178.19
7822-3681	Kingfisher Artefact Scatter 3	Artefact Scatter	9245.16
7822-3682	Kingfisher Artefact Scatter 1	Artefact Scatter	9971.71
7822-3683	Kingfisher Artefact Scatter 2	Artefact Scatter	9896.63
7822-3684	Kingfisher Artefact Scatter 4	Artefact Scatter	10334.89
7822-3685	Kingfisher Crest 1	Artefact Scatter	9340.85
7822-3687	Kingfisher Low Density Artefact Distribution	Low Density Artefact Distribution	9077.40
7822-3703	Kingfisher Crest 2	Artefact Scatter	10261.88
7822-3714	Kingfisher Alluvial Flat 2	Artefact Scatter	10084.90
7822-3723	Kingfisher Mid Slope 1	Artefact Scatter	9769.02
7822-3725	405 Lancefield Road Sunbury LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	4391.85
7822-3779	Emu Creek 2	Artefact Scatter	11407.82
7822-3780	Emu Creek 3	Artefact Scatter	11396.21

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Type	Distance from AA (m)
7822-3781	Emu Creek 4	Artefact Scatter	11600.35
7822-3782	Emu Creek 5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	7743.21
7822-3784	Redstone Hill 1	Artefact Scatter	14203.40
7822-3785	Redstone Hill 2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	14345.73
7822-3786	Redstone Hill 3	Artefact Scatter	14446.92
7822-3787	Redstone Hill 4	Low Density Artefact Distribution	14437.84
7822-3788	Redstone Hill 5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13941.40
7822-3789	Redstone Hill 6	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13583.01
7822-3790	Redstone Hill 7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	14218.99
7822-3791	Jacksons Creek 6	Artefact Scatter	15400.69
7822-3792	Jacksons Creek 7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	15331.39
7822-3793	Jacksons Creek 8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	15189.34
7822-3794	Redstone Hill 8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13383.70
7822-3875	Redstone Hill 9 Part 2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12971.08
7822-3876	Redstone Hill 9	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12594.21
7822-3881	Redstone Hill 10	Artefact Scatter	13291.81
7822-3882	Redstone Hill 11	Artefact Scatter	14489.15
7822-4005	Sunbury Hills AS 1	Artefact Scatter	12921.64
7822-4008	Sunbury Hills LDAD 1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12016.93
7822-4013	Goona Warra LDAD 1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	10743.63
7822-4171	Redstone Hill 12 LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12586.92
7822-4188	Jacksons Creek Escarpment Sunbury	Artefact Scatter	11881.29
7822-4193	Jacksons Creek LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	11435.51
7822-4208	607 Sunbury Road LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	14100.01
7822-4209	Raes Road Sunbury LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	7918.30
7822-4250	Sunbury Rail LDAD 2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	9214.75
7822-4307	Sunbury Road Duplication 1	Artefact Scatter	10900.55
7822-4308	Sunbury Road Duplication LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	10953.54
7822-4381	615 Sunbury Road, Sunbury - LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13641.42
7822-4422	50 Redstone Hill Road LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12947.21
7822-4423	35 Redstone Hill Road LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	12722.84
7822-4457	38 Shepherds Lane, Sunbury LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13707.29
7822-4479	570 Sunbury Road LDAD 1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13541.65
7822-4484	60 Redstone Hill LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	13271.49
7823-0004	Bolinda	Earth Feature	4859.52

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Type	Distance from AA (m)
7823-0028	Nw-3	Artefact Scatter	14876.98
7823-0104	Clarkefield Rail	Artefact Scatter	2003.24
7823-0241	Clarkefield 2 IA	Artefact Scatter	8.96
7823-0242	Bolinda Creek 1	Artefact Scatter	1158.65
7823-0257	Emu Creek Bolinda AS1	Artefact Scatter	5822.74
7823-0258	Emu Creek Bolinda AS2	Artefact Scatter	5723.24
7823-0259	Emu Creek Monegetta AS2	Artefact Scatter	6220.41
7823-0260	Emu Creek Monegetta AS1	Artefact Scatter	6325.14
7823-0314	22 Stawell St AS1	Artefact Scatter	14546.62
7823-0336	Clarkefield 5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	945.89
7823-0371	1811 Romsey Rd LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	14915.61

Appendix 4: Archaeological Survey Attributes

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACE ASSESSMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION ATTRIBUTES FORM

Project Name: Township Development

Author/Consultant: Ilona Bartsch, Felicity Buckingham, Jessica Pearson and Siobhan Privitera

Cultural Heritage Management Plan #: 16263

Excavation method

Excavation Date: 15 January 2020 and 29 May 2020 Area Excavated: 0.25%
Test Trench Size (m): 1 x 5 m and 0.5 x 0.5 m Depth (m): 0.024

Excavation Method

☒ Manual

☒ Mechanical

☐ Auger

☒ Uncontrolled

Excavation

(e.g. shovel pit)

☐ Monitoring

☒ Controlled

Excavation

Excavation Design

☐ Opportunistic

☐ Random

☒ Systematic

☐ Stratified

☐ Other

Sample

☒ Area

☐ Transect

☐ Locality

☐ Haphazard

☐ Other

Appendix 5: Coordinates, Station, Back Sight, Test Pits and Shovel Test Pits

Table A4.1: Station and Back/Fore-sight Coordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)

Datum Name	Easting	Northing	Date	Height (m)	Back-sight #	Back-sight Height (m)
Back-sight 1	E 298832.8433	N 5850335.631	21.02.2020			1.9
Station 1	E 298860.3858	N 5850396.5	21.02.2020	1.28	1	

Table A5.2: Test Pit (TP) Coordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)

TP1 Size (1 x 1 m)	Easting	Northing	S/W Corner (m)	N/W Corner (m)	N/E Corner (m)	S/E Corner (m)
South west corner	E 298859.2742	N 5850394.036				
Surface			1.40	1.36	1.35	1.40
Base			1.55	1.53	1.50	1.53

Table A5.1: Negative Shovel Test Pits within the Activity Area (Map 10)

STP Descriptions: Stratigraphy and Inclusions			
STP 43 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 80 mm – medium brownish grey firm moist medium silt. Frequent inclusions of small to medium basalt. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 80 to 230 mm – Dark brownish grey compacted moist fine clay. Frequent inclusions of small to medium basalt. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7. <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP44 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 250 mm – dark brownish grey friable moist fine silty clay. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 250 to 270 mm – dark brownish grey firm moist fine clay.. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP45 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 100 mm – dark brownish grey friable moist fine silty clay. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 100 to 120 mm – dark brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Infrequent large basalt. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP 46 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 250 mm – medium brownish grey weak moist fine silt. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 320 to 350 mm – medium brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>No artefacts present</i>
STP47 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 150 mm – dark brownish grey friable moist fine silty clay. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 150 to 200 mm – medium brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP49 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 30 mm – medium brownish grey friable moist fine silt. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 30 to 70 mm – dark brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP50 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 120 mm – dark brownish grey friable moist fine silty clay. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 120 to 140 mm – dark brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Infrequent large basalt. Munsell 10YR 4/1, pH 7 <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP51 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 300 mm – medium brownish grey friable moist fine silt. Frequent inclusions of imported stone bitumen rail ballast and glass. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 300 to 370 mm – medium brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>No artefacts present</i>
STP52 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 200 mm – medium brownish grey friable moist fine silty clay. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 200 to 240 mm – medium brownish grey firm moist fine clay. Munsell 10YR 5/2 pH 7. <i>No artefacts present</i>	STP 54 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 300 mm— Dark grey friable moist fine silty clay. Inclusions: None. Munsell 10 YR 2/1, pH 6.5. <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 300 to 350 mm—Dark grey compacted moist fine clay. Inclusions: None. Munsell 10 YR 2/1, pH 6.5. <i>No artefacts present</i>		

Table A5.2: Negative Mechanical Test Pits within the Activity Area (Map 10)

STP Descriptions: Stratigraphy and Inclusions			
MT88 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 130 mm – Light brown, friable dry, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 130 to 170 mm – Dark brown, firm dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT95 <i>Context 1:</i> 00 to 140 mm – light brown loose dry fine silty clay. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 140 to 195+ mm – dark brown firm dry fine clay Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5. <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT102 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 60 mm – Light brown, loose dry, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 60 to 70 mm – Dark brown, firm dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT103 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 130 mm– Light brown, loose dry, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 130 to 150 mm – Dark brown, firm dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>
MT110 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 150 mm – Dark brown, friable moist, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>Context 2:</i> 150 to 170 mm – Dark brownish, black, compacted moist, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 2/1, pH 6. <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT111 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 90 mm – Light brown, friable moist, fine silt, silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 90 to 110 mm – Light orangish, brown, firm moist, fine clay. Frequent small-medium inclusions limestone. Munsell 10YR 4/3 pH 5.5. <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT113 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 150 mm – Light brown, loose dry, fine silty clay. Infrequent small historical green and brown glass. inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 150 to 160 mm – Dark brown, compacted dry, fine clay. Infrequent small basalt floaters. inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>	MT115 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 100 mm – Light brown, friable moist, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 100 to 150 mm – Dark brown, firm moist, fine clay. Frequent small-medium basalt floaters. inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>
MT116 <i>Context 1:</i> 0 to 150 mm – Light brown, loose dry, fine silty clay. No inclusions. Munsell 7.5YR, pH 5.5 <i>Context 2 (Base):</i> 150 to 190 mm – Dark brown, compacted dry, fine clay. No inclusions. Munsell 10YR 3/1, pH 6.5 <i>No artefacts present</i>			

Table A5.6: Shovel Test Pit Coordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)

Shovel Test Pit Number	Easting	Northing
43	300755.6126	5849435.77
44	301056.3391	5849114.567
45	301156.6049	5849126.411
46	301147.8089	5849005.635
47	301146.538	5848917.11
49	301249.4237	5849203.735
50	301249.4237	5849203.735
51	301257.8259	5849115.684
53	301248.1895	5848924.099
54	301250.8344	5848814.115

Table A5.337: Mechanical Trench Coordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)

Shovel Test Pit Number	Easting	Northing
88	300704.0859	5849249.564
95	300800.3632	5849355.42
102	300897.5257	5849448.822
103	300912.744	5849360.542
104	300903.0115	5849252.628
109	301000.8462	5849463.953
110	301002.6101	5849365.852
111	301009.5753	5849269.7
113	301109.792	5849447.879
114	301095.1726	5849353.462
115	301107.4039	5849266.619
116	301199.8448	5849344.591
117	301201.1104	5849260.901

Appendix 6: Gazetteer

Table A6.1: Gazetteer

Place Name & Number	Primary Grid Coordinate (GDA 94, Zone 55)	Place Type	Landform	Scientific Heritage Significance
VAHR 7823-0335 (Clarkefield 4)	E: 301085.14 N: 5849103.643	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic Plain	Low
VAHR 7823-0243 (Clarkefield 3)	E: 301575.793 N: 5848490.165	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain	Low
VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)	E 301201.1, N 5849260.9	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic Plain	Low

Appendix 7: Artefact Attributes of Artefacts Identified in this CHMP

Table A7.1: Artefact Attributes

Coordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)	Depth (mm)	Material Type	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Formal Tool/ Core Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
VAHR 7823-0398 (Station Street LDAD)												
E 300903, N 5849252.628	0-100	silcrete	Flake - Medial	None	None				9.97	7.07	2.27	11.69
E 300903, N 5849252.628	0-100	silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather		14.69	69.9	5.03	18.37
E 301000.8, N 5849463.953	0-100	silcrete	angular fragment	None	None				24.2	9.74	12.26	25.38
E 301095.2, N 5849353.462	0-100	quartzite	Cobble or Pebble	67-99%	None			Hammerstone	69.9	28.94	27.12	74.62
E 301201.1, N 5849260.901	0-50	silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather	Scraper - Thumbnail	17.28	17.14	4.56	18.7
E 301201.1, N 5849260.901	0-50	quartzite	angular fragment	None	None				24.28	19.42	8.49	24.28

Appendix 8: Council Zoning Requirements

Zoning Map



32.05

31/07/2018
VC148

TOWNSHIP ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **TZ** with a number (if shown).

Purpose

To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

To provide for residential development and a range of commercial, industrial and other uses in small towns.

To encourage development that respects the neighbourhood character of the area.

To allow educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other non-residential uses to serve local community needs in appropriate locations.

32.05-1

27/03/2017
VC110

Neighbourhood character objectives

A schedule to this zone may contain the neighbourhood character objectives to be achieved for the area.

32.05-2

26/10/2018
VC152

Table of uses

Section 1 - Permit not required

Use	Condition
Animal keeping (other than Animal boarding)	Must be no more than 2 animals.
Bed and breakfast	No more than 10 persons may be accommodated away from their normal place of residence. At least 1 car parking space must be provided for each 2 persons able to be accommodated away from their normal place of residence.
Community care accommodation	Must meet the requirements of Clause 52.22-2.
Dependent person's unit	Must be the only dependent person's unit on the lot. Must meet the requirements of Clause 32.05-3.
Dwelling (other than Bed and breakfast)	Must meet the requirements of Clause 32.05-3.
Home based business	
Informal outdoor recreation	
Medical centre	The gross floor area of all buildings must not exceed 250 square metres.
Place of worship	The gross floor area of all buildings must not exceed 250 square metres.
Railway	
Residential aged care facility	
Rooming house	Must meet the requirements of Clause 52.23-2.
Tramway	
Any use listed in Clause 62.01	Must meet the requirements of Clause 62.01.

Section 2 – Permit required

Use	Condition
Accommodation (other than Community care accommodation, Dependent person's unit, Dwelling, Residential aged care facility and Rooming house)	
Agriculture (other than Animal keeping, Animal production and Apiculture)	
Animal boarding	
Animal keeping (other than Animal boarding) – if the Section 1 condition is not met	Must be no more than 5 animals.
Dependent person's unit - if the Section 1 condition is not met	Must meet the requirements of Clause 32.05-3.
Grazing animal production	
Industry (other than Transfer station and Refuse disposal)	Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10.
Leisure and recreation (other than Informal outdoor recreation and Motor racing track)	
Office (other than Medical centre)	
Place of assembly (other than Carnival, Circus and Place of worship)	
Retail premises (other than Adult sex product shop)	
Transfer station	Must meet the threshold distance requirements in the Table to Clause 53.10.
Utility installation (other than Minor utility installation and Telecommunications facility)	
Warehouse	Must not be a purpose listed in the table to Clause 53.10.
Any other use not in Section 1 or 3	

Section 3 - Prohibited

Use
Adult sex product shop
Animal production (other than Grazing animal production)
Brothel
Dwelling – if the Section 1 condition is not met
Motor racing track
Refuse disposal
Saleyard
Stone extraction

32.05-3

27/03/2017
VC110

Use for a dwelling or a dependent person's unit

A lot may be used for a dwelling provided the following requirements are met:

- Each dwelling must be connected to reticulated sewerage, if available. If reticulated sewerage is not available, all wastewater from each dwelling must be treated and retained within the lot in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.
- Each dwelling must be connected to a reticulated potable water supply or have an alternative potable water supply, with appropriate storage capacity, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- Each dwelling must be connected to a reticulated electricity supply or have an alternative energy supply to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

These requirements also apply to a dependent person's unit.

32.05-4

27/03/2017
VC110

Use for industry and warehouse

Amenity of the neighbourhood

The use of land for an industry or warehouse must not adversely affect the amenity of the neighbourhood, including through:

- The transport of materials or goods to or from the land.
- The appearance of any stored materials or goods.
- Traffic generated by the use.
- Emissions from the land.

32.05-5

31/07/2018
VC148

Subdivision

Permit requirement

A permit is required to subdivide land.

An application to subdivide land, other than an application to subdivide land into lots each containing an existing dwelling or car parking space, must meet the requirements of Clause 56 and:

- Must meet all of the objectives included in the clauses specified in the following table.
- Should meet all of the standards included in the clauses specified in the following table.

Class of subdivision	Objectives and standards to be met
16 or more lots	Clauses 56.02-1, 56.03-5, 56.04-2 to 56.04-5, 56.05-1, 56.05-2, 56.06-2, 56.06-4, 56.06-5, 56.06-7, 56.06-8 and 56.07-1 to 56.09-4.
3 – 15 lots	Clauses 56.03-5, 56.04-2 to 56.04-5, 56.05-1, 56.06-2, 56.06-4, 56.06-5, 56.06-7 and 56.06-8 to 56.09-4.
2 lots	Clauses 56.03-5, 56.04-2, 56.04-3, 56.04-5 and 56.06-8 to 56.09-2.

Each lot must be provided with reticulated sewerage, if available. If reticulated sewerage is not available, the application must be accompanied by:

- A land assessment which demonstrates that each lot is capable of treating and retaining all wastewater in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.
- A plan which shows a building envelope and effluent disposal area for each lot.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Subdivide land to realign the common boundary between 2 lots where:	Clause 59.01
■ The area of either lot is reduced by less than 15 percent. ■ The general direction of the common boundary does not change.	
Subdivide land into lots each containing an existing building or car parking space where:	Clause 59.02
■ The buildings or car parking spaces have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of this scheme or a permit issued under this scheme. ■ An occupancy permit or a certificate of final inspection has been issued under the Building Regulations in relation to the buildings within 5 years prior to the application for a permit for subdivision.	
Subdivide land into 2 lots if:	Clause 59.02
■ The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on the land: - Has been approved under this scheme or by a permit issued under this scheme and the permit has not expired. - Has started lawfully. ■ The subdivision does not create a vacant lot.	

32.05-6
31/07/2018
VC148

Construction and extension of one dwelling on a lot

Permit requirement

A permit is required to construct or extend one dwelling on:

- A lot of less than 300 square metres.
- A lot of between 300 square metres and 500 square metres if specified in a schedule to this zone.

A permit is required to construct or extend a front fence within 3 metres of a street if:

- The fence is associated with one dwelling on:
 - A lot of less than 300 square metres, or
 - A lot of between 300 and 500 square metres if specified in a schedule to this zone, and

- The fence exceeds the maximum height specified in Clause 54.06-2.

A development must meet the requirements of Clause 54.

No permit required

No permit is required to:

- Construct or carry out works normal to a dwelling.
- Construct or extend an out-building (other than a garage or carport) on a lot provided the gross floor area of the out-building does not exceed 10 square metres and the maximum building height is not more than 3 metres above ground level.
- Make structural changes to a dwelling provided the size of the dwelling is not increased or the number of dwellings is not increased.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Construct an outbuilding or extend a dwelling if the development: ▪ Does not exceed a building height of 5 metres. ▪ Is not visible from the street (other than a lane) or a public park. ▪ Meets the requirements in the following standards of Clause 54: – A10 Side and rear setbacks. – A11 Walls on boundaries. – A12 Daylight to existing windows. – A13 North-facing windows. – A14 Overshadowing open space. – A15 Overlooking. For the purposes of this class of VicSmart application, the Clause 54 standards specified above are mandatory. If a schedule to the zone specifies a requirement of a standard different from a requirement set out in the Clause 54 standard, the requirement in the schedule to the zone applies and must be met.	Clause 59.14
Construct or extend a front fence within 3 metres of a street if the fence is associated with one dwelling.	Clause 59.03

32.05-7
31/07/2018
VC148

Construction and extension of two or more dwellings on a lot, dwellings on common property and residential buildings

Permit requirement

A permit is required to:

- Construct a dwelling if there is at least one dwelling existing on the lot.

- Construct two or more dwellings on a lot.
- Extend a dwelling if there are two or more dwellings on the lot.
- Construct or extend a dwelling if it is on common property.
- Construct or extend a residential building.

A permit is required to construct or extend a front fence within 3 metres of a street if:

- The fence is associated with 2 or more dwellings on a lot or a residential building, and
- The fence exceeds the maximum height specified in Clause 55.06-2.

A development must meet the requirements of Clause 55. This does not apply to a development of five or more storeys, excluding a basement.

An apartment development of five or more storeys, excluding a basement, must meet the requirements of Clause 58.

A permit is not required to construct one dependent person's unit on a lot.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Construct or extend a front fence within 3 metres of a street if the fence is associated with 2 or more dwellings on a lot or a residential building.	Clause 59.03

Transitional provisions

Clause 55 of this scheme, as in force immediately before the approval date of Amendment VC136, continues to apply to:

- An application for a planning permit lodged before that date.
- An application for an amendment of a permit under section 72 of the Act, if the original permit application was lodged before that date.

Clause 58 does not apply to:

- An application for a planning permit lodged before the approval date of Amendment VC136.
- An application for an amendment of a permit under section 72 of the Act, if the original permit application was lodged before the approval date of Amendment VC136.

32.05-8
27/03/2017
VC110

Requirements of Clause 54 and Clause 55

A schedule to this zone may specify the requirements of:

- Standards A3, A5, A6, A10, A11, A17 and A20 of Clause 54 of this scheme.
- Standards B6, B8, B9, B13, B17, B18, B28 and B32 of Clause 55 of this scheme.

If a requirement is not specified in a schedule to this zone, the requirement set out in the relevant standard of Clause 54 or Clause 55 applies.

32.05-9

26/10/2018
VC152

Residential aged care facility

Permit requirements

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works for a residential aged care facility.

A development must meet the requirements of Clause 53.17 - Residential aged care facility.

32.05-10

26/10/2018
VC152

Buildings and works associated with a Section 2 use

A permit is required to construct a building or construct or carry out works for a use in Section 2 of Clause 32.05-2.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Construct a building or construct or carry out works with an estimated cost of up to \$100,000 where:	Clause 59.04
▪ The building or works is not associated with a dwelling. ▪ The requirements in the following standards of Clause 54 are met, where the land adjoins land in a residential zone used for residential purposes: - A10 Side and rear setbacks. - A11 Walls on boundaries. - A12 Daylight to existing windows. - A13 North-facing windows. - A14 Overshadowing open space. - A15 Overlooking.	
For the purposes of this class of VicSmart application, the Clause 54 standards specified above are mandatory.	
If a schedule to the zone specifies a requirement of a standard different from a requirement set out in the Clause 54 standard, the requirement in the schedule to the zone applies and must be met.	

32.05-11

26/10/2018
VC152

Maximum building height requirement for a dwelling or residential building

A building must not be constructed for use as a dwelling or a residential building that exceeds the maximum building height specified in a schedule to this zone.

If no maximum building height is specified in a schedule to this zone, the requirement set out in the relevant standard of Clause 54 and Clause 55 applies.

A building may exceed the maximum building height specified in a schedule to this zone if:

- It replaces an immediately pre-existing building and the new building does not exceed the building height of the pre-existing building.

- There are existing buildings on both abutting allotments that face the same street and the new building does not exceed the building height of the lower of the existing buildings on the abutting allotments.
- It is on a corner lot abutted by lots with existing buildings and the new building does not exceed the building height of the lower of the existing buildings on the abutting allotments.
- It is constructed pursuant to a valid building permit that was in effect prior to the introduction of this provision.

An extension to an existing building may exceed the maximum building height specified in a schedule to this zone if it does not exceed the building height of the existing building.

A building may exceed the maximum building height by up to 1 metre if the slope of the natural ground level, measured at any cross section of the site of the building wider than 8 metres, is greater than 2.5 degrees.

The maximum building height requirement in a schedule to this zone applies whether or not a planning permit is required for the construction of a building.

Building height if land is subject to inundation

If the land is in a Special Building Overlay, Land Subject to Inundation Overlay or is land liable to inundation the maximum building height specified in the zone or schedule to the zone is the vertical distance from the minimum floor level determined by the relevant drainage authority or floodplain management authority to the roof or parapet at any point.

32.05-12

26/10/2018
VC152

Application requirements

Use for industry and warehouse

Unless the circumstances do not require, an application to use land for an industry or warehouse must be accompanied by the following information:

- The purpose of the use and the types of activities to be carried out.
- The type and quantity of materials and goods to be stored, processed or produced.
- Whether a Works Approval or Waste Discharge Licence is required from the Environment Protection Authority.
- Whether a notification under the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 is required, a licence under the *Dangerous Goods Act 1985* is required, or a fire protection quantity under the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012 is exceeded.
- How land not required for immediate use is to be maintained.
- The likely effects, if any, on the neighbourhood, including noise levels, traffic, air-borne emissions, emissions to land and water, light spill, glare, solar access and hours of operation (including the hours of delivery and despatch of materials and goods).
- Any other application requirements specified in a schedule to this zone.

32.05-13

26/10/2018
VC152

Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application to use land or construct a building or construct or carry out works, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

General

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The objectives set out in a schedule to this zone.

- The protection and enhancement of the character of the town and surrounding area including the retention of vegetation.
- The availability and provision of utility services, including sewerage, water, drainage, electricity, gas and telecommunications.
- In the absence of reticulated sewerage, the capability of the lot to treat and retain all wastewater in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.
- The design, height, setback and appearance of the proposed buildings and works including provision for solar access.
- The need for a verandah along the front or side of commercial buildings to provide shelter for pedestrians.
- Provision of car and bicycle parking and loading bay facilities and landscaping.
- The effect that existing uses on adjoining or nearby land may have on the proposed use.
- The scale and intensity of the use and development.
- The safety, efficiency and amenity effects of traffic to be generated by the proposal.
- The impact of overshadowing on existing rooftop solar energy facilities on dwellings on adjoining lots in a General Residential Zone, Mixed Use Zone, Neighbourhood Residential Zone, Residential Growth Zone or Township Zone.
- Any other decision guidelines specified in a schedule to this zone.

Use for industry and warehouse

Before deciding on an application to use land for an industry or warehouse, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The effect that existing uses on adjoining or nearby land may have on the proposed use.
- The design of buildings, including provision for solar access.
- The availability and provision of utility services.
- The effect of traffic to be generated by the use.
- The interim use of those parts of the land not required for the proposed use.
- Any other decision guidelines specified in a schedule to this zone.

Subdivision

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- The pattern of subdivision and its effect on the spacing of buildings.
- For subdivision of land for residential development, the objectives and standards of Clause 56.
- Any other decision guidelines specified in a schedule to this zone.

Construction and extension of one dwelling on a lot

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

- The objectives, standards and decision guidelines of Clause 54.
- Any other decision guidelines specified in a schedule to this zone.

Construction and extension of two or more dwellings on a lot, dwellings on common property and residential buildings

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- For two or more dwellings on a lot, dwellings on common property and residential buildings, the objectives, standards and decision guidelines of Clause 55. This does not apply to an apartment development of five or more storeys, excluding a basement.
- For an apartment development of five or more storeys, excluding a basement, the objectives, standards and decisions guidelines of Clause 58.
- Any other decision guidelines specified in a schedule to this zone.

32.05-14

26/10/2018
VC152

Signs

Sign requirements are at Clause 52.05. This zone is in Category 3.

35.03

31/07/2018
VC148

RURAL LIVING ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **RLZ** with a number (if shown).

Purpose

To implement the Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.

To provide for residential use in a rural environment.

To provide for agricultural land uses which do not adversely affect the amenity of surrounding land uses.

To protect and enhance the natural resources, biodiversity and landscape and heritage values of the area.

To encourage use and development of land based on comprehensive and sustainable land management practices and infrastructure provision.

35.03-1

26/10/2018
VC152

Table of uses

Section 1 - Permit not required

Use	Condition
Animal keeping (other than Animal boarding)	Must be no more than 2 animals.
Bed and breakfast	No more than 10 persons may be accommodated away from their normal place of residence. At least 1 car parking space must be provided for each 2 persons able to be accommodated away from their normal place of residence.
Community care accommodation	Must meet the requirements of Clause 52.22-2.
Dependent person's unit	Must be the only dependent person's unit on the lot. Must meet the requirements of Clause 35.03-2.
Dwelling (other than Bed and breakfast)	The lot must be at least the area specified in a schedule to this zone. If no area is specified, the lot must be at least 2 hectares. Must be the only dwelling on the lot. Must meet the requirements of Clause 35.03-2.
Home based business	
Informal outdoor recreation	
Poultry farm	Must be no more than 100 poultry (not including emus or ostriches). Must be no more than 10 emus and ostriches.
Railway	
Tramway	
Any use listed in Clause 62.01	Must meet the requirements of Clause 62.01.

Section 2 - Permit required

Use	Condition
Accommodation (other than Community care accommodation, Dependent person's unit and Dwelling)	
Agriculture (other than Animal keeping, Apiculture, Broiler farm, Intensive animal production, Racing dog training and Timber production)	
Animal boarding	
Broiler farm - if the Section 1 condition to Poultry farm is not met	Must be no more than 10,000 chickens.
Car park	Must be used in conjunction with another use in Section 1 or 2.
Convenience shop	The leasable floor area must not exceed 80 square metres. The site must not have direct access to a rural freeway.
Dependent person's unit - if the Section 1 condition is not met	Must meet the requirements of Clause 35.03-2.
Dwelling (other than Bed and breakfast) - if the Section 1 condition is not met	
Freeway service centre	Must meet the requirements of Clause 53.05.
Hotel	The site must not have direct access to a rural freeway.
Leisure and recreation (other than Informal outdoor recreation and Motor racing track)	
Market	
Medical centre	
Place of assembly (other than Amusement parlour, Carnival, Circus and Nightclub)	
Plant nursery	
Postal agency	
Primary produce sales	
Racing dog keeping – if the Section 1 condition to Animal keeping is not met	Must meet the requirements of Clause 53.12.
Racing dog training	
Restaurant	The site must not have direct access to a rural freeway.
Rural industry (other than Abattoir and Sawmill)	
Service station	The site must either:

Use	Condition
	- Adjoin a commercial zone or industrial zone. - Adjoin, or have access to, a road in a Road Zone. The site must not exceed either: 3000 square metres. 3600 square metres if it adjoins on two boundaries a road in a Road Zone. The site must not have direct access to a rural freeway.
Store	Must be in a building, not a dwelling, and used to store equipment, goods, or motor vehicles used in conjunction with the occupation of a resident of a dwelling on the lot.
Tavern	The site must not have direct access to a rural freeway.
Timber production	Must meet the requirements of Clause 53.11.
Utility installation (other than Minor utility installation and Telecommunications facility)	
Any other use not in Section 1 or 3	

Section 3 - Prohibited

Use
Abattoir
Amusement parlour
Brothel
Cinema based entertainment facility
Industry (other than Rural Industry)
Intensive animal production
Motor racing track
Nightclub
Office (other than Medical centre)
Retail premises (other than Convenience shop, Hotel, Market, Plant nursery, Postal agency, Primary produce sales, Restaurant and Tavern)
Saleyard
Sawmill
Transport terminal
Warehouse (other than Store)

35.03-2

19/01/2006
VC37

Use of land for a dwelling

A lot used for a dwelling must meet the following requirements:

- Access to the dwelling must be provided via an all-weather road with dimensions adequate to accommodate emergency vehicles.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated sewerage system or if not available, the waste water must be treated and retained on-site in accordance with the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria) under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated potable water supply or have an alternative potable water supply with adequate storage for domestic use as well as for fire fighting purposes.
- The dwelling must be connected to a reticulated electricity supply or have an alternative energy source.

These requirements also apply to a dependent person's unit.

35.03-3

31/07/2018
VC148

Subdivision

A permit is required to subdivide land.

Each lot must be at least the area specified for the land in a schedule to this zone. If no area is specified, each lot must be at least 2 hectares.

A permit may be granted to create smaller lots if any of the following apply:

- The subdivision is the re-subdivision of existing lots and the number of lots is not increased.
- The number of lots is no more than the number the land could be subdivided into in accordance with a schedule to this zone.
- The subdivision is by a public authority or utility service provider to create a lot for a utility installation.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Subdivide land to realign the common boundary between 2 lots where:	Clause 59.01
▪ Each new lot is at least the area specified for the land in the zone or the schedule to the zone. ▪ The area of either lot is reduced by less than 15 percent. ▪ The general direction of the common boundary does not change.	
Subdivide land into 2 lots where each new lot is at least the area specified for the land in the zone or the schedule to the zone.	Clause 59.12

35.03-4

21/09/2018
VC150

Buildings and works

A permit is required to construct or carry out any of the following:

- A building or works associated with a use in Section 2 of Clause 35.03-1. This does not apply to:

- An alteration or extension to an existing dwelling provided the floor area of the alteration or extension is not more than the area specified in a schedule to this zone or, if no area is specified, 100 square metres. Any area specified must be more than 100 square metres.
- An out-building associated with an existing dwelling provided the floor area of the out-building is not more than the area specified in a schedule to this zone or, if no area is specified, 100 square metres. Any area specified must be more than 100 square metres.
- An alteration or extension to an existing building used for agriculture provided the floor area of the alteration or extension is not more than the area specified in the schedule to this zone or, if no area is specified, 100 square metres. Any area specified must be more than 100 square metres. The building must not be used to keep, board, breed or train animals.
- A rainwater tank.
- Earthworks specified in a schedule to this zone, if on land specified in a schedule.
- A building which is within any of the following setbacks:
 - The setback from a Road Zone Category 1 or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a road, Category 1 specified in the schedule to this zone or, if no setback is specified, 30 metres.
 - The setback from any other road or boundary specified in the schedule to this zone.
 - The distance from a dwelling not in the same ownership specified in the schedule to this zone.
 - 100 metres from a waterway, wetlands or designated flood plain.

VicSmart applications

Subject to Clause 71.06, an application under this clause for a development specified in Column 1 is a class of VicSmart application and must be assessed against the provision specified in Column 2.

Class of application	Information requirements and decision guidelines
Construct a building or construct or carry out works with an estimated cost of up to \$250,000 where the land is not: ■ Used for Animal keeping, Pig farm, Poultry farm, Poultry hatchery or Rural industry. ■ Within 30 metres of land (not a road) which is in a residential zone. Any works must not be earthworks specified in the schedule to the zone.	Clause 59.13

35.03-5
31/07/2018
VC148

Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application to use or subdivide land, construct a building or construct or carry out works, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

General issues

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
- Any Regional Catchment Strategy and associated plan applying to the land.
- The capability of the land to accommodate the proposed use or development.

- Whether the site is suitable for the use or development and whether the proposal is compatible with adjoining and nearby land uses.

Agricultural issues

- The capacity of the site to sustain the agricultural use.
- Any integrated land management plan prepared for the site.
- The potential for the future expansion of the use or development and the impact of this on adjoining and nearby agricultural and other land uses.

Environmental issues

- The impact on the natural physical features and resources of the area and in particular any impact caused by the proposal on soil and water quality and by the emission of noise, dust and odours.
- The impact of the use or development on the flora, fauna and landscape features of the locality.
- The need to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area, including the need to retain vegetation and faunal habitat and the need to revegetate land including riparian buffers along waterways, gullies, ridgelines, property boundaries and saline discharge and recharge area.
- The location of on-site effluent disposal areas to minimise the impact of nutrient loads on waterways and native vegetation.

Design and siting issues

- The impact of the siting, design, height, bulk, colours and materials to be used, on the natural environment, major roads, vistas and water features and the measures to be undertaken to minimise any adverse impacts.
- The impact on the character and appearance of the area or features of architectural, historic or scientific significance or of natural scenic beauty or importance.
- The location and design of existing and proposed infrastructure including roads, gas, water, drainage, telecommunications and sewerage facilities.
- Whether the use or development will require traffic management measures.

35.03-6
31/07/2018
VC148

Signs

Sign requirements are at Clause 52.05. This zone is in Category 3.

Appendix 9: Glossary

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

Acronym	Description
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Likelihood	An area assessed by a Heritage Advisor as having potential for containing either surface or subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. This term is used in this report to differentiate between <i>legislated areas of cultural heritage sensitivity</i> and areas considered by an archaeologist to be sensitive.
Aboriginal Place	An area in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria (the Act). For the purposes of this CHMP, an Aboriginal Place is an <i>Aboriginal site</i> that has been registered on the <i>VAHR</i> .
Aboriginal Site	A location containing Aboriginal cultural heritage, e.g. <i>Artefact scatter, isolated artefact, scarred tree, shell midden</i> , whether or not the Place is registered in the <i>VAHR</i> , cf. <i>Aboriginal Place</i> .
AV	<i>Aboriginal Victoria</i> . Formerly the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, a division of <i>DPC</i> responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
Angular Fragment	An artefact which has technologically diagnostic features but has no discernible ventral or dorsal surface and hence is unidentifiable as either a flake or a core
Area Of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	An area specified as an area of cultural heritage sensitivity in Division 3 or Division 4 of Part 2 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018</i> .
Artefact Scatter	Stone artefact scatters consist of more than one stone artefact. Activities associated with this Place type include stone tool production, hunting and gathering or domestic Places associated with campsites. Stone artefacts may be flakes of stone, cores (flakes are removed from the stone cores) or tools. Some scatters may also contain other material such as charcoal, bone, shell and ochre.
Assemblage	The name given to encompass the entire collection of artefacts recovered by archaeologists, invariably classified into diagnostic items used to describe the material culture.
Backed	When one margin of a flake is retouched at a steep angle, and that margin is opposite a sharp edge. The steep margin is formed by bi-polar or hammer and anvil knapping. Also used to describe artefacts with backing, e.g. Backed artefact.
Backed Artefact	A class of artefact employed by archaeologists to describe artefacts which are backed. Sometimes divided into elouera, bondi point, microlith and geometric.
Bipolar	A flaking technique where the object to be reduced is rested on an anvil and struck. This process is identified by flakes with platform angles close to 90 degrees as well as apparent initiation from both ends. Some crushing may also be visible.
Burials	Aboriginal communities strongly associate burial Places with a connection to country and are opposed to disturbance of burials or their associated Places. General considerations for the presence of burial Places are the suitability of Subsurface deposits for digging purposes; with soft soil and sand being the most likely. They are more likely near water courses or in dunes near old lake beds or near the coast. Burials are often located near other Places such as oven mounds, <i>shell middens</i> or <i>artefact scatters</i> .
Chert	A cryptocrystalline siliceous sedimentary stone.
CHMP	<i>Cultural Heritage Management Plan</i> . A plan prepared under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
Core	An artefact which has technologically diagnostic features. Generally, this class of artefact has only negative scars from flake removal, and thus no ventral surface, however, for the purposes of this research core has been employed to encompass those artefacts which were technically flakes but served the function of a core (ie. The provider of flakes).

Acronym	Description
Cortex	The weathered outer portion of a stone, often somewhat discoloured and coarser compared with the unweathered raw material.
Decortications	The process of removing cortex from a stone (generally by flaking).
Deep Ripping	The ploughing of soil using a ripper or subsoil cultivation tool to a depth of 60 cm or more (see <i>significant ground disturbance</i>).
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. The Victorian State Government department responsible for management of natural and historical heritage in Victoria. HV , responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria, is a part of DELWP.
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Victorian State Government department, of which AV is a part, responsible for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment , formerly, the Department of the Environment and Energy. The Commonwealth Government department responsible for management of heritage Places on the World, National or Commonwealth Heritage lists.
Flake	An artefact which has technologically diagnostic features and a ventral surface.
High Impact Activity	An activity specified as a high impact activity in Division 5 of Part 2 of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018</i> .
HV	Heritage Victoria. A division of DELWP responsible for management of historical heritage in Victoria.
Isolated Finds Or Artefacts	Isolated finds refer to a single artefact. These artefacts may have been dropped or discarded by its owner once it was of no use. This Place type can also be indicative of further subsurface archaeological deposits. These Place types can be found anywhere within the landscape, however, they are more likely to occur within contexts with the same favourable characteristics for stone artefact scatter Places. Isolated finds are no longer registered on the VAHR as a Place type; they now form part of an LDAD .
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution. A category of Aboriginal Place type in the VAHR comprising single stone artefacts and/or distributions of multiple stone artefacts at concentrations of 10 or less artefacts in a 10 x 10 m area.
Manuport	An object which has been carried by humans to the Place.
Mounds	Aboriginal mounds are places where Aboriginal people lived over long periods of time. Mounds often contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers from cooking ovens, animal bones, shells, stone tools and, sometimes, Aboriginal burials. Mounds usually occur near rivers, lakes or swamps but occasionally some distance from water. They are also found on dunes and sometimes among rock outcrops on higher ground.
Oriented Length	Dimension measured according to the following criteria: The length of the flake from the platform, at 90° to force indicators such as ring-crack, bulb of percussion, force ripples and striations, to the opposing end. Where there were an insufficient number of features present to take this measurement, such as when the flake was broken, this variable was not recorded (sometimes referred to as percussion length).
Oriented Thickness	Dimension measured at 90° and bisecting the oriented width dimension. This was done from the ventral surface to the dorsal surface (sometimes referred to as percussion thickness).
Oriented Width	Dimension measured at 90° and bisecting the oriented length dimension. This was done from one margin to the other. As this measurement and oriented thickness, both rely on oriented length, these were not recorded where the oriented length was not recorded (sometimes referred to as percussion width).
Potential Archaeological Deposit	An area of land that was not formally assessed, but is considered likely to contain surface or subsurface archaeological deposits.

Acronym	Description
Procurement	The process of obtaining raw material for reduction.
Quarries	Stone quarries were used to procure the raw material for making stone tools. Quarries are rocky outcrops that usually have evidence of scars from flaking, crushing and battering the rock. There may be identifiable artefacts near or within the Place such as unfinished tools, hammer stones, anvils and grinding stones.
Quartz	A crystalline form of silica.
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party. An Aboriginal organisation with responsibilities relating to the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage for a specified area of Victoria under the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .
Raw Material	The kind of stone the artefacts were manufactured from.
Reduction	The process of removing stone flakes from another pieces of stone. Generally, this is performed by striking (hard hammer percussion) one rock with another to remove a flake.
Retouch	Retouch is when a flake is removed after the manufacture of the original flake. This sequence can be observed when a flake scar is present and encroaches over the ventral surface and thus must have been made after the initial flake removal. Recorded whether retouch was absent or present on the artefact.
Rock Shelter	A concave area in a cliff where the cliff overhangs; or a concave area in a tor where the tor overhangs; or a shallow cave, where the height of the concave area is generally greater than its depth.
Scarred Trees	It is known that the wood and bark of trees have been used for a variety of purposes, such as carrying implements, shield or canoes. The removal of this raw material from a tree produces a 'scar'. The identification of a scar associated with aboriginal custom as opposed to natural scarring can be difficult. The scar should be of a certain size and shape to be identifiable with its product; the tree should also be mature in age, from a time that aboriginal people were still active in the area.
Shell Middens	Shell middens may occur in both freshwater and coastal contexts. Shell middens are accumulations of shell produced by Aboriginal people collecting, cooking and eating shellfish. Shell middens often contain evidence of cooking such as charcoal, ash, firestones, burnt earth or burnt clay. Sometimes they also contain animal bones, fish bones, stone tools and Aboriginal burials.
Significant Disturbance	Ground Disturbance of topsoil or surface rock layer of the ground or a waterway by machinery in the course of grading, excavating, digging, dredging or deep ripping , but does not include ploughing other than deep ripping .
Silcrete	A silicified sedimentary stone, often with fine inclusions or grains in a cryptocrystalline matrix. Because of the nature of the grains in silcrete (a hindrance in knapping/flaking predictability) the stone is sometimes heat treated. This exposure to heat can be identified by the presence of pot-lidding as well as a 'lustre' to the stone which is otherwise absent in the stones' natural state. Exposure to sufficient heat homogenises the stone matrix and improves the knapping (flake path) predictive potential (Crabtree and Butler 1964; Mandeville and Flenniken 1974; Purdy 1974; Domanski and Webb 1992; Hiscock 1993; Domanski et al. 1994). Similar to indurated mudstone, it has also been demonstrated that silcrete from the hunter valley often turns a red colour after being exposed to heat (Rowney 1992; Mercieca 2000).
Stone Arrangements	Stone arrangements are Places where Aboriginal people have deliberately positioned stones to form shapes or patterns. They are often known to have ceremonial significance. They can be found where there are many boulders, such as volcanic areas and are often large in size, measuring over five metres in width.

Acronym	Description
Stony Rises	Stony Rises are a geological formation that emerges from the smooth lava fields of the western plains of Victoria, a fertile region that for tens of thousands of years supported the lives of its indigenous Aboriginal people. Stony Rises occur in several forms but generically comprise loosely consolidated rocks and boulders elevated above the surrounding plain. Ephemeral lakes occur at low points often adjacent to the Stony Rises, and are often interspersed with low-lying, poorly-drained plains (Joyce 2003). Stony rises provided vantage points to local Aboriginal tribes across the tribal territory.
Taphonomy	The study of the processes (both natural and cultural) which affect the deposition and preservation of both the artefacts and the Place itself.
Technology	A form of artefact analysis which is based upon the knapping/ manufacturing process, commonly used to subsequently infer behaviour patterns, cultural-selection and responses to raw material or the environment.
Thumbnail scraper	A conceptual class of artefact employed to describe small rounded retouched flakes with steep margins (based on the classification by Mulvaney and Kamminga 1999).
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. A register of <i>Aboriginal Places</i> maintained by AV .
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory. A register of Places and objects in Victoria identified as historical archaeological Places, areas or relics, and all private collections of artefacts, maintained by HV . Places listed on the VHI are not of State significance but are usually of regional or local significance. Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a Place, except in the case where a Place has been “D-listed”.
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register. A register of the State’s most significant heritage Places and objects, maintained by HV . Listing on the VHR provides statutory protection for that a Place.

Appendix 10: Wurundjeri Repatriation Policy



Wurundjeri
Woi-wurrung

Cultural Heritage
Aboriginal Corporation

WURUNDJERI CORPORATION ARTEFACT REPATRIATION POLICY

All Aboriginal cultural heritage material collected as part of the preparation of a CHMP must be securely stored at the offices of the Heritage Advisor until the completion of ground disturbing works within the activity area.

After the conclusion of the CHMP repatriation of cultural materials is to occur, with the timing to be determined in consultation with Wurundjeri. Repatriation can include the handover of cultural materials to Wurundjeri for storage and/or use for cultural purposes, or occur prior to the reburial of materials at a location determined in consultation between the Sponsor, the HA and the Wurundjeri elders. The exact method of repatriation is to be determined through the consultation process.

All cultural material is to be returned in the following storage containers:

- 52L Plastic Storage Container Clear
- 15L Plastic Storage Container Clear
- 2.6L Rectangle Storage Container Clear
- If the specified containers are not available, then a plastic storage container of similar dimensions must be sourced.

All containers are to be labelled in permanent marker on both the side and the lid, in the following format:

CHMP Number:
Activity Area:
CHMP Year:
Site Numbers:
For Reburial: (Yes/No)

All relevant provenance (i.e. site information) documents are to be placed inside the container with the artefacts.

An email must be sent to Wurundjeri acknowledging the transfer of artefacts. Hard copies of the paperwork (supplied by the HA) must be provided on the day of repatriation to acknowledge the transfer, which is to be signed in duplicate by both parties.

Please note that if reburial of cultural material is to occur as a condition of the CHMP, a suitable container (as determined during the CHMP conditions meeting) will need to be provided **at the time of reburial**, not prior.

Reburial

If reburial was selected by Wurundjeri as the most suitable repatriation process for cultural material, the following will occur:

At the completion of all ground disturbing works associated with the activity, the cultural heritage material must be reburied at a place that will not be disturbed in the future, as close as possible to the original Place extent boundary. The location for reburial will be chosen in consultation with Wurundjeri, and the cultural heritage material will be reburied in a container as requested during the consultation process. The Sponsor is responsible for providing the appropriate container, in addition to organising suitable manpower/machinery as needed to inter the cultural materials.

The reburial is to be conducted by three representatives of the Wurundjeri Corporation, one representative from each Nevin, Terrick, and Wandin family group. An Elder of the Wurundjeri Corporation will provide a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation in the area including details of the cultural heritage material.

It is necessary that a Heritage Advisor be present at the reburial. The Advisor will record the location details of the reburied material with a differential GPS and supply this information to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registrar along with all other relevant documentation. A Place Collection Form within the site card form must be updated to show the reburial location.

The procedure in its entirety must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.