Residential Subdivision: Ormond Street, Bannockburn

Cultural Heritage Management Plan: 15813

Sponsor: Cardno TGM Pty Ltd
Heritage Advisor: Daniel Barker (TerraCulture)
Authors: Emily Knowles and Daniel Barker (TerraCulture)
Date: 17 December 2020

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HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

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Residential Subdivision: Ormond Street, Bannockburn

Cultural Heritage Management Plan: 15813

Front Cover: Overlooking the Activity Area, facing south.

Activity Size: Large
Assessment: Desktop, Standard & Complex
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Present in the Activity Area

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Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

ICN 3330 ABN 11 312 302 330

15th of January 2021

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Section 63

Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation acting as the Registered Aboriginal Party hereby approve the cultural heritage management plan referred to below:

Residential Subdivision: Ormond Street, Bannockburn:

Cultural Heritage Management Plan number: 15813

Sponsor: Cardno TGM Pty Ltd

Heritage Advisor: Daniel Barker

Authors: Emily Knowles and Daniel Barker

Date: 17 December 2020

Pages: Cover Page, i-xii, 1-194

Received for Approval: 17th of December 2020

Pursuant to s.64 (1) of the Act this cultural heritage management plan takes effect upon the granting of this approval and once a copy is lodged with the Secretary of DPCD. *

Paul Davis
CEO

Stephanie Frydas
RAP Approvals Officer

*This notice of approval should be inserted after the title page and bound with the body of the management plan.

Executive Summary

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

Nature and Extent of Proposed Works

The Activity Area is located on four parcels of land at 5, 20, 25, and 30 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, approximately 20km north-west of Geelong CBD. The Activity Area is part of Lot 1 TP174543, 10 22B, 11 22 B, 12 22B in the City of Greater Geelong and the Parish of Murgheboluc.

The proposed activity involves excavation over an area approximately 190,000 metres square (19ha) for the subdivision of 172-199 lots of less than 8 hectares each to be used for dwellings.

Results of the Cultural Heritage Assessment

The Desktop Assessment found ninety previously registered places within the geographic region, the nearest being 110 metres east from the Activity Area. Aboriginal cultural heritage is likely to be in the form of low-density artefact distributions or artefact scatters. However, the Activity Area has experienced some level of disturbance from European agricultural activities which may affect the distribution of possible archaeological material.

A pedestrian survey found that most of the surveyed area was covered by recently cut vegetation, a vineyard, houses, and associated amenities and therefore, the presence or absence of cultural material was unable to be identified across much of the Activity Area. Three surface stone artefacts were recorded within the Activity Area, on the ridgeline of Bruce Creek.

The subsurface testing program involved the manual excavation of four 1m x 1m test pits (TPs) and five 0.5m x 0.5m radial test pits (RTPs). A further forty-nine 2m x 1m machine test pits (MTPs) were excavated using a machine excavator. A total of 103.25m^2 was excavated, which resulted in the identification of a further three hundred and twelve stone artefacts.

Details of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area

In total, three Aboriginal cultural heritage places were recorded in the Activity Area and will be affected by the proposed development: Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436), Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435), and Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434). Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436) was registered as a low-density artefact distribution and consisted of twenty artefacts.

Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434) was registered as an artefact scatter and consisted of twenty-five artefacts. Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) consisted of two hundred and seventy artefacts and was merged with a previously registered site to the north.

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Part 1: Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

Note: 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.

1.0 Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

1.1 General Management Conditions

1.1.1 Condition 1: CHMP on Site

A hard copy of the approved CHMP must be kept on site during all stages of the activity. The CHMP Conditions and Contingencies must be referred to if any suspected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is identified.

1.1.2 Condition 2: Cultural Heritage Inductions

A cultural heritage induction must be conducted with all permanent site workers/contractors involved in ground disturbing works by a Heritage Advisor and the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) prior to, or at the commencement of, construction works. The cultural heritage induction must be conducted by a representative of the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) with assistance of a Heritage Advisor.

All new personnel directly involved in construction works (i.e. site workers, contractors, sub-contractors) who have not previously been inducted as to cultural heritage for this project must be provided with cultural heritage information as part of their toolbox induction prior to commencing work in the activity area, throughout the life of the project.

Awareness of the CHMP, management conditions and contingency plans must be incorporated into any job safety, toolbox meetings, and Environmental Management Plan, and will be especially relevant for introducing the CHMP to new personnel working onsite alongside the RAP cultural heritage induction.

At least two weeks' notice must be provided to the WTOAC when booking a representative to undertake the induction. If a salvage is required, the salvage must be completed before the induction occurs.

The purpose of the cultural heritage induction is to:

- Describe and demonstrate the Aboriginal cultural heritage relevant to the activity area or the locality for personnel engaged in the construction of activity works;
- Create awareness of Aboriginal cultural values; and

- Inform personnel about the specific conditions of Part 1 of the management plan and the procedures set out for reporting any suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be discovered or uncovered.

The cultural heritage induction will include:

- A brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the activity area and broader region;
- A summary of the assessments undertaken within the activity area during the preparation of the management plan;
- Specific details of all Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the management plan assessments;
- A summary of the conditions and contingency plans contained within the management plan; and
- A discussion of the compliance responsibilities of the Sponsor and all personnel involved in work within the activity area and the requirements of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Victoria).

This cultural heritage induction must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

1.1.3 Condition 3: Compliance Checks

The WTOAC have determined that a series of compliance inspections will be undertaken by WTOAC representatives during the activity in order to audit the works and ensure that the works comply with the management conditions and contingency plan contained within this CHMP. The representatives of the WTOAC must comply with all OH&S requirements of the activity area.

A minimum of three compliance inspections must occur throughout the lifetime of this activity. These inspections must occur at the following times:

- Prior to the commencement of the activity;
- During the excavation works; and
- At the completion of all works within the activity area.

If Aboriginal cultural material is located during the compliance inspection, the contingency measures included in Part 1, Section 2 of this CHMP must be enacted.

The WTOAC must be notified at least two weeks in advance before the required compliance inspections are to occur in order to book field representatives.

A WTOAC representative will conduct the inspection and complete the compliance checklist in Appendix B of this CHMP.

If the inspection reveals suspected non-compliance of the CHMP, then the procedure outlined in Section 2.4 of this CHMP 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 (AV) immediately and an Inspector may be called out and/or a Stop Order may be issued by AV.

This procedure must be organised and paid for by the site contractors and/or Sponsor.

1.1.4 Condition 4: Contingency Plans

There must also be a system for reporting any possible Aboriginal cultural heritage which may be discovered or uncovered during the conduct of the proposed activity. This must be built into any development or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed activity. To this end, the contingency plans in Section 2 must be incorporated into the development or EMP for the project.

1.1.5 Condition 5: Retention of Excavated Material

All soil excavated during the conduct of the activity must be retained within the Activity Area. The excavated material may be used for landscaping or as fill for other grading purposes.

1.2 Specific Management Conditions for Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

1.2.1 Condition 6: Custody and Management

The reburial of artefacts must be undertaken in accordance with the following WTOAC standard procedures:

a) Cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by the WTOAC;
b) A separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
c) Where an Aboriginal Place is comprised of a large amount of cultural material it will be necessary to manufacture a number of containers to rebury the cultural material;
d) The contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied on both paper and on an archive quality storage medium, a

copy of the relevant sections of the CHMP under which the reburial is being performed and a handful of soil from the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated;

e) The reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Traditional Owner and a representative;
f) A smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
g) Flagging tape must be laid within the hole at a depth of 300mm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;
h) Once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by the HA and be relocatable;
i) The relevant VAHR site record card must be updated by submitting an Object Collection component form with the reburial location details. This must be completed by the HA and lodged with AV;
j) Following the reburial, interpretive signage must be placed within the activity area. The content of that interpretive signage, the method of its construction and the location for its placement must be developed in consultation with the WTOAC; and
k) The cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony, WTOAC attendance at the reburial and any consultation with the WTOAC or materials associated with the interpretive signage must be borne by the Sponsor.

The costs associated with the recording of the reburial location and updating of the relevant VAHR site record by the HA must be borne by the Sponsor.

1.3 Specific Management Conditions for Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

1.3.1 Condition 7: Salvage Excavations

Prior to the commencement of the Activity, Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) must be subject to archaeological salvage excavations. The salvage excavation extent and methodology were developed during a pre-salvage consultation meeting with the WTOAC, and it was agreed that salvage excavations must occur at the locations of MTP61 (2m x 2m hand excavated salvage pit) and MTP25 (5m x 5m mechanical salvage pit). All excavated material must be screened using maximum 5mm gauge sieves. Relevant samples (should they be present) must be collected and sent to a laboratory for radiometric dating.

Reporting

A report on the salvage and the post-excavation analysis including all data must be sent to the RAP within six months of the completion of the salvage excavations. The report must follow the standards set out in the practice notes provided by AV and must include at a minimum the following:

- The background of the salvage including a summary of discussions on the excavation methodology.
- A full description of the field methods including timing and personnel.
- A full description of all cultural material including stone artefacts according to dimensions, technological attributes and functional types.
- Maps which show the spatial position of all cultural material documented using a DGPS and/or total station.
- The results of any radiometric/OSL dating.
- A discussion of the research questions.

1.3.2 Condition 8: Custody and Management

The reburial of artefacts must be undertaken in accordance with the following WTOAC standard procedures:

a) Cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by the WTOAC;
b) A separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
c) Where an Aboriginal Place is comprised of a large amount of cultural material it will be necessary to manufacture a number of containers to rebury the cultural material;
d) The contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied on both paper and on an archive quality storage medium, a copy of the relevant sections of the CHMP under which the reburial is being performed and a handful of soil from the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated;
e) The reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Traditional Owner and a representative;
f) A smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
g) Flagging tape must be laid within the hole at a depth of 300mm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;

h) Once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by the HA and be relocatable;

i) The relevant VAHR site record card must be updated by submitting an Object Collection component form with the reburial location details. This must be completed by the HA and lodged with AV;

j) Following the reburial, interpretive signage must be placed within the activity area. The content of that interpretive signage, the method of its construction and the location for its placement must be developed in consultation with the WTOAC; and

k) The cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony, WTOAC attendance at the reburial and any consultation with the WTOAC or materials associated with the interpretive signage must be borne by the Sponsor.

The costs associated with the recording of the reburial location and updating of the relevant VAHR site record by the HA must be borne by the Sponsor.

1.4 Specific Management Conditions for Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

1.4.1 Condition 9: Custody and Management

The reburial of artefacts must be undertaken in accordance with the following WTOAC standard procedures:

a) Cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by the WTOAC;

b) A separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;

c) Where an Aboriginal Place is comprised of a large amount of cultural material it will be necessary to manufacture a number of containers to rebury the cultural material;

d) The contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied on both paper and on an archive quality storage medium, a copy of the relevant sections of the CHMP under which the reburial is being performed and a handful of soil from the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated;

e) The reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Traditional Owner and a representative;

f) A smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;

g) Flagging tape must be laid within the hole at a depth of 300mm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;

h) Once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by the HA and be relocatable;

i) The relevant VAHR site record card must be updated by submitting an Object Collection component form with the reburial location details. This must be completed by the HA and lodged with AV;

j) Following the reburial, interpretive signage must be placed within the activity area. The content of that interpretive signage, the method of its construction and the location for its placement must be developed in consultation with the WTOAC; and

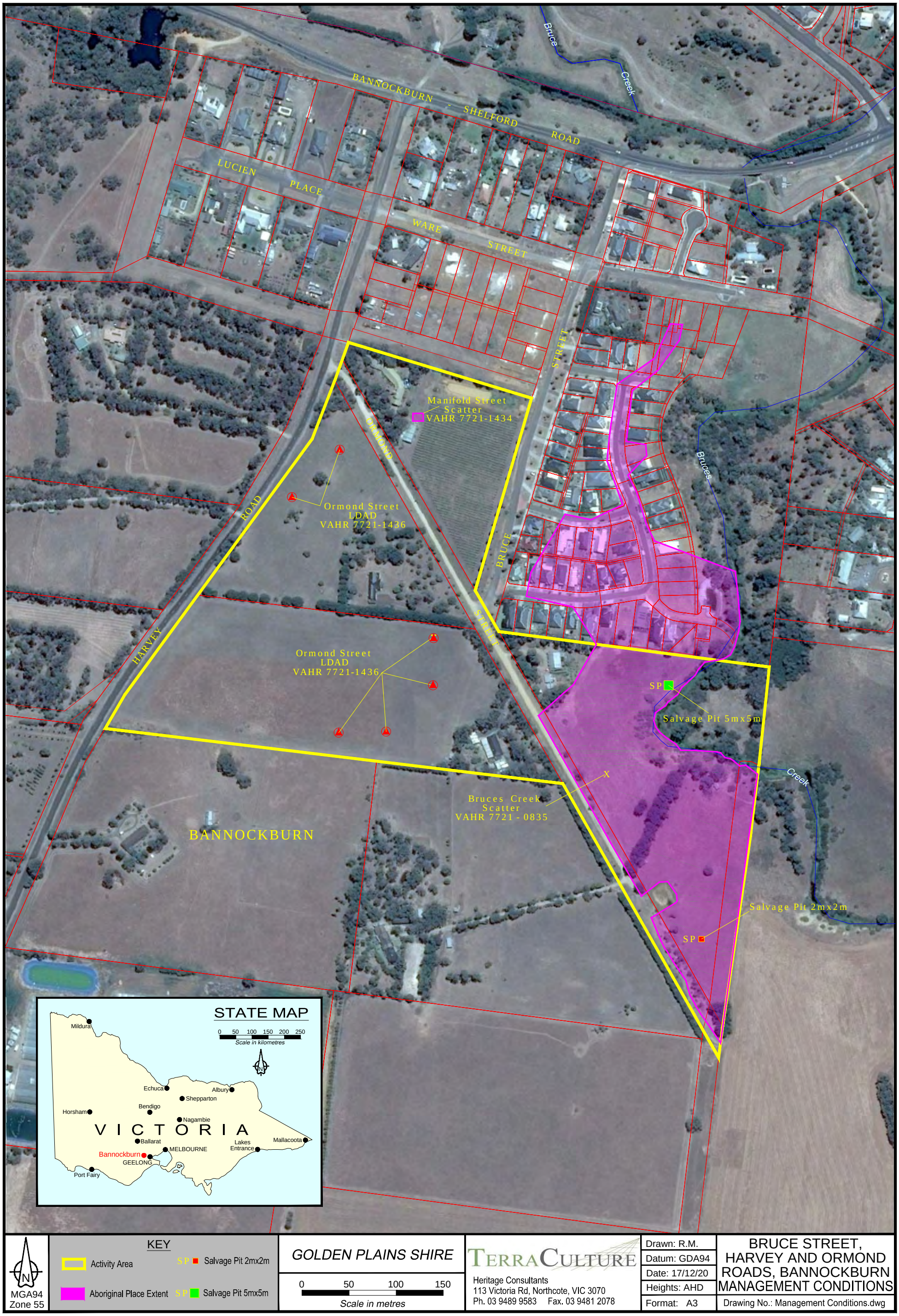
k) The cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony, WTOAC attendance at the reburial and any consultation with the WTOAC or materials associated with the interpretive signage must be borne by the Sponsor.

The costs associated with the recording of the reburial location and updating of the relevant VAHR site record by the HA must be borne by the Sponsor.

1.5 Timing of the Management Conditions

Timing	Management Conditions
Prior to the Activity	• Cultural heritage inductions (Section 1.1.2) • Salvage excavations (Sections 1.3.1) • Compliance inspection prior to activity (Section 1.1.3)
During the Activity	• Approved CHMP on site (Section 1.1.1) • Retention of excavated material within the Activity Area (1.1.5) • Compliance inspection during ground excavations (Section 1.1.3) • Contingency plans in effect (Section 1.1.4)
After the Activity	• Compliance inspection following the completion of works (Section 1.1.3) • Custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage recorded during the assessment and during the activity (Sections 1.2.1; 1.3.2; 1.4.1)

Table 1: Timing of management conditions in relation to the activity.



MAP 1: Showing Management Conditions.

2.0 Contingency Plans

The approved form for a CHMP states that in accordance with Clause 13

1) Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, a management plan must also include specific contingency plans for:
    a) the matters referred to in Section 61 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006;
    b) the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and the RAP in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity;
    c) reviewing compliance with the management plan and mechanisms for remedying noncompliance;
    d) the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity; and
    e) the notification, in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity. Contingency plans are required even in situations where it has been assessed that there is a low probability of Aboriginal cultural heritage being located within an activity area.

If the activity is a subdivision referred to in Regulation 49, a management plan must also include specific contingency plans [Clause 13(2) Schedule 2 of the Regulations] for:

1) How each lot is intended to be used or developed by the sponsor; or
2) If a lot is not intended to be used or developed by the sponsor; the use or development of the lot permitted under the relevant planning scheme.

2.1 Section 61 Matters

Section 61 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 is concerned with the avoidance and/or minimisation of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage and with any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during and following the activity. Section 61 matters pertaining to previously unknown, unexpected or undiscovered cultural heritage that is discovered, uncovered or may become exposed during the conduct of the activity are discussed in Section 2.4.

2.2 Dispute Resolution

Dispute Resolution Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that the CHMP must contain a contingency plan for the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and relevant RAPs in relation to the implementation of an approved CHMP or the conduct of the activity.

Disputes may occur at various stages during the activity. 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 that may affect the conduct of the activity, resolution between Parties using the following Informal Dispute Resolution guidelines is recommended.

Informal Dispute Resolution

a) The Party raising the dispute must complete a Dispute Notification Form (included in Appendix G) and email or fax a copy to all parties listed below.
b) Project delegates of each Party (RAP and Sponsor) must attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to cultural heritage management of the activity area within 48 hours of written notice being received that a dispute between Parties is deemed to exist. If the project delegates cannot reach an agreement, representatives of both Parties must meet to negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule.
c) If representatives of the relevant Parties fail to reach an agreement, an independent mediator must be initially sought to assist in resolving the dispute. A timeframe for the independent mediator must be agreed upon by both Parties. If an independent mediator cannot be agreed on, mediation shall be affected by a mediator nominated upon the application by either Party, by the Victorian Chapter of the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators, or the Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria.
d) If the matter remains unresolved after mediation, the Parties shall seek to agree upon the appointment of an independent arbitrator to hear and resolve the matter. In the absence of agreement as to an arbitrator, arbitration shall be effected by an arbitrator nominated upon the application by either Party by the Victorian Chapter of the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators, or, failing such nomination within 28 days, appointed within the provisions of the Commercial Arbitration Act (Vic) 1984.

e) A reference to arbitration under this clause shall be deemed to be a reference to arbitration within the meaning of the laws relating to arbitration in force in the state of Victoria. The arbitrator shall have all the powers conferred by those laws. The arbitrator's decision shall be final, subject to any rights of appeal under the Commercial Arbitration Act (Vic) 1984.

f) The procedures concerning mediation and arbitration, including payment of costs, shall be agreed between the Parties.

g) 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.

In order to facilitate the above procedure:

a) The Party with the grievance must notify all other Parties of the problem at the earliest opportunity.

b) Throughout all stages of the procedure all relevant facts must be clearly identified and recorded.

c) All disputes will be jointly investigated.

d) Sensible time limits must be allowed for completion of the various stages of discussion. However, the Parties must cooperate to ensure that the dispute resolution procedures are carried out as quickly as possible.

Without prejudice to either Party, and except where a bona fide safety issue is involved, and/or when the nature of the work or the area affected by the work concerns the matter in dispute, work should continue in accordance with this Plan while matters in dispute between them are being negotiated in good faith. No Party shall be prejudiced as to final settlement by the continuance of work in accordance with this procedure.

Any corrective or remedial activities required by a resolution to a dispute under this clause (e.g. repairing damage to sites) will be overseen by representatives from the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and will take place in accordance with their instructions.

Role	Contact Person	Phone	Email
Sponsor: TGM Group Pty Ltd	Chris Marshall	03 5202 4600	Chris.marshall@cardno.com.au
Site Supervisor:	*To be appointed*		
RAP: Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation	Stephanie Frydas	03 4308 0420	stephanie@wadawurrung.org.au
RAP: Aboriginal Heritage Officer	Jesse Lovett	0416 220 493	jesse@wadawurrung.org.au
Heritage Advisor:	Daniel Barker	0478 142 809	dbarker@terraculture.com.au

Table 2: Contact details for dispute resolution.

2.3 Discovery of Aboriginal Human Remains during Works

Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains If suspected human remains are discovered, you must contact the RAP, 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 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.

Any such discovery at the activity area must follow these steps.

2.3.1 Stop Works

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

2.3.2 Notification of Relevant Parties of Discovery

- If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
- If there are reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544;

- The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation have requested that they also be independently informed of the discovery;
- All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities;
- Do not take any photographs without the express request of the State Coroner's Office;
- 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 on (03) 8392 5392 in accordance with section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- Do not contact the media.

2.3.3 Impact Mitigation of 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 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*;
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor.

Note: In consultation with the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, the Sponsor may consider incorporating a contingency plan to reserve an appropriate area for repatriation and reburial of any recovered Aboriginal Ancestral Remains that may be discovered during the activity. This may assist the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in determining an appropriate course of action.

2.3.4 Curation and Further Analysis

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

2.3.5 Reburial

- Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked, and all details provided to Aboriginal Victoria.
- The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation must be involved in any repatriation and reburial process.

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

2.4 Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during Activity

The procedure outlined in this section applies in the event of the discovery of any unexpected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage or that changes the previously understood nature and extent of the registered place, excluding Aboriginal human remains (which are covered in Section 2.3 of this plan), during the course of the Activity.

2.4.1 Discovery

1. If any unexpected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage or suspected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is discovered during the activity, then works at the immediate location must then be suspended.
2. The person in charge of works must be immediately notified of the discovery or suspected discovery.
3. An exclusion zone of at least 10 metres around the site must be established using fencing, safety webbing or another suitable barrier with “no-go zone” signage attached and visible at all times, pending evaluation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and the determination of an appropriate course of action. Works can recommence and continue at least 10 metres away from the area in which the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage was uncovered and/or identified.

2.4.2 Notification

1. The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation must be contacted in the first instance. A heritage advisor must facilitate the involvement of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation. This will include an on-site investigation and assessment of the significance of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.4.3 Evaluation

1. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be examined by a qualified heritage advisor, a representative of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and a representative of the Sponsor. Within a period not exceeding five working days, the heritage advisor, in consultation with the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, will make a decision or recommendation regarding the appropriate management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage and how to proceed with works.

2. If the find is confirmed as Aboriginal cultural heritage, the heritage advisor must record and register the site with the VAHR. This includes recording the location of the cultural material with a differential GPS and photography of the location of the cultural heritage. Additional measures to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage must also be provided (see Section 2.4.4).
3. If the find is determined to not be Aboriginal cultural heritage, works at the location may recommence and temporary fencing and signage must be removed.

2.4.4 Determination of Course of Action

Section 2.1 stipulates that Section 61 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 is concerned with the avoidance and/or minimisation of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage during and following the activity. This subsection outlines the steps that must be followed when there is an unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity (confirmed at time of inspection as outlined in Section 2.4.3).

1. The heritage advisor, in consultation with the Sponsor and the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, must provide a process to be followed to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage in a manner which complies with the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 and which is culturally appropriate. This process must be provided within a period not exceeding five working days of the Aboriginal cultural heritage being inspected and confirmed; and
2. A process to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage must consider the significance of the find in relation to the known archaeological and cultural heritage significance of existing sites in the region surrounding the activity area (see below).

A site that is determined to be of low scientific significance, such as isolated stone artefacts or fewer than five (5) artefacts:

a) Must be collected (salvaged) and the appropriate documentation completed and submitted to AV. Post-salvage management of Aboriginal cultural material is discussed in Section 2.5; and
b) No further management of the site is required once the above step has been completed to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

A site that is determined to be of moderate scientific significance, such as medium to high density artefact scatters, stratified occupation deposits, hearths or, occasionally, middens:

a) Must be protected in the first instance. A meeting with the Sponsor, heritage advisor and Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation must be held to discuss strategies for avoiding harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage. If it is not possible to protect the site in its entirety, a process to minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be developed. If it is not possible to minimise harm, a salvage process must be designed that must use an appropriate methodology as defined in the Guide to Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Aboriginal Victoria 2016a), Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Investigations (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria 2012) and Practice Note: Salvage Excavation (Aboriginal Victoria 2016b);
b) At the conclusion of salvage works, the Aboriginal cultural heritage removed from the location must be recorded, catalogued and analysed and a salvage report produced of the excavation. The salvage report must be submitted to AV, Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, and the Sponsor within three months of the completion of fieldwork, as well as registering any updates to the existing site registration on the VAHR. Post-salvage management of Aboriginal cultural material is discussed in Section 2.5;
c) In the event that the Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected, or a process of harm minimisation is developed, works may recommence near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage once the agreed measures have been put in place to the satisfaction of all parties involved; and
d) In the event that salvage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage is undertaken, works may recommence within or near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage when the on-site salvage and recording has been completed to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

A site that is determined to be of high scientific significance, such as earth features (mounds, rings and ovens), quarries, stone arrangements or middens:

a) Must be protected; and
b) Works may only recommence near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage once the agreed protection measures have been put in place to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

2.4.5 Recommencement of Works

1. Works can recommence in the relevant area once all necessary recordings have occurred by the Heritage Advisor, and:
    a) Works can resume without risk to the discovered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage; or

b) The discovered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage has been removed from the relevant part of the works area (i.e. through salvage excavations); or

c) The actions agreed under Section 2.4.4 have been fully implemented.

2. It is the responsibility of the Heritage Advisor to ensure all Aboriginal Cultural Heritage records are updated and approved by the VAHR.

2.4.6 Custody and Management of Aboriginal Heritage Identified during Works

1. Custody and management of any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage identified during works (other than Aboriginal human remains or sacred objects) should comply with the requirements established by the Act and be assigned in following order of Priority:
   a) The RAP (Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation).
   b) Registered Native Title Holder.
   c) Native Title party.
   d) Relevant Aboriginal person(s) with traditional or familial links.
   e) Relevant Aboriginal body or organisation with historical or contemporary links.
   f) The owner of the land.
   g) Museum Victoria.
2. Appropriate treatment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage material may involve curation or storage of the material, or reburial of the material within the activity area pursuant to Section 2.4.4 and the WTOAC standards outlined below.
3. The Sponsor/Sponsor's Agent must consult with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders as to the ultimate location of any Aboriginal heritage material.

The reburial of artefacts must be undertaken in accordance with the following WTOAC standard procedures:

a) Cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by the WTOAC;
b) A separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
c) Where an Aboriginal Place is comprised of a large amount of cultural material it will be necessary to manufacture a number of containers to rebury the cultural material;
d) The contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied on both paper and on an archive quality storage medium, a

copy of the relevant sections of the CHMP under which the reburial is being performed and a handful of soil from the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated;

e) The reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Traditional Owner and a representative;
f) A smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
g) Flagging tape must be laid within the hole at a depth of 300mm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;
h) Once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by the HA and be relocatable;
i) The relevant VAHR site record card must be updated by submitting an Object Collection component form with the reburial location details. This must be completed by the HA and lodged with AV;
j) Following the reburial, interpretive signage must be placed within the activity area. The content of that interpretive signage, the method of its construction and the location for its placement must be developed in consultation with the WTOAC; and
k) The cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony, WTOAC attendance at the reburial and any consultation with the WTOAC or materials associated with the interpretive signage must be borne by the Sponsor.

The costs associated with the recording of the reburial location and updating of the relevant VAHR site record by the HA must be borne by the Sponsor.

2.5 Protocol for Handling Sensitive Information

Where Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified before, during or after the proposed activity, the Sponsor and heritage advisor must ensure that all actions carried out to manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage are completed in a culturally appropriate manner. The Secretary and the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation consider all Aboriginal Places, objects and Aboriginal Ancestral Remains to be culturally sensitive.

Accordingly, unless undertaken by the heritage advisor for the purposes of recording Aboriginal Places or objects, during the course of implementing the management requirements there must not be any contact with the media including the use of social media, photography, film and digital images in relation to any aspect of Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

2.6 Reporting Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage During Works

It is a requirement to report the discovery of an Aboriginal Place or object to the Secretary as soon as practicable under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Section 24). A system of reporting any possible Aboriginal cultural heritage items which are discovered during works must be built into any development or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the site (see Section 2.4.1 and 2.4.2).

The project manager must appoint a suitably qualified heritage advisor for the duration of the project. The heritage advisor will need to:

1. Be available to visit the site and inspect any reported items of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be found during works;
2. Facilitate the involvement of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation during the investigation of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, completion of site documentation and the further management or salvage of the cultural heritage;
3. Facilitate the involvement of an appropriately qualified archaeologist for any required excavation works;
4. Document any items of Aboriginal cultural heritage that are found during works and report the site/s to AV by means of registering the cultural heritage on the VAHR;
5. Advise on appropriate treatment or salvage of any Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
6. Provide adequate reporting on the treatment of any Aboriginal cultural heritage to standards required by AV.

Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Discovered during Works When previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural material is located during the works, it will be the responsibility of the heritage advisor to:

1. Catalogue the Aboriginal cultural heritage;
2. Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage with reference to provenance;
3. Arrange storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage in a secure location with copies of the catalogue and assessment documentation;
4. The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation request that at the conclusion of all site works and within a period of no longer than 12 months, the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be reburied together with relevant documentation in a durable sealed container within the activity area at a location agreed upon with the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal

Corporation and that the reburial location be recorded by a heritage advisor using a differential GPS, followed by lodgement of the relevant VAHR forms to AV for entry into the VAHR; and

5. The Sponsor, as well as the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, must be involved in the discussions about the reburial location to ensure that the reburied cultural heritage will not be disturbed in the future.

2.7 Reviewing Compliance

To ensure that the work carried out follows the conditions of the CHMP, a copy of the checklist, included as Appendix B, must be present on site during the Activity and referred to as necessary.

1. All non-compliance issues must result in stop works until a meeting with the Sponsor and RAP is held to determine the process to be followed moving forward. The meeting must be held as soon as practicable;
2. Compliance with the conditions of an approved CHMP or Cultural Heritage Permit is mandatory under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 (Vic). Non-compliance is an offence under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* (2006) and the Sponsor may be charged accordingly;
3. Should the conditions of this approved CHMP not be followed, then the RAP and AV must be contacted immediately;
4. Should the conditions of the approved CHMP not be followed and harm has occurred to Aboriginal cultural heritage then the RAP and AV must be contacted immediately;
5. When non-compliance is suspected that has resulted in harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Minister for Aboriginal Victoria may order a Cultural Heritage Audit under Section 80. An audit may be undertaken independently of an order from the Minister to ensure compliance; and
6. Where AV finds a breach of the CHMP has resulted in the harming of Aboriginal cultural heritage, the sponsor may be directed to remedy the harm.

Part 2: Assessment

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Reasons for Preparing the Management Plan

This CHMP has been prepared pursuant to s.46 (1)a of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 (the 'Act'). The *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018 (the 'Regulations') specify the circumstances in which a CHMP is required for an activity or class of activity. Regulation 7 specifies that a CHMP is required if:

- All or part of the Activity Area is within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
- All or part of the activity is a high impact Activity.

Regulation 26 states that a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. Bruce Creek runs through the south-eastern section of the Activity Area. Therefore, the activity area is situated in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

Division 5 of the Regulations defines what is considered a high impact activity. Regulation 49 states that (1) the subdivision of land into 3 or more lots is a high impact activity if (a) the planning scheme that applies to the activity area in which the land to be subdivided is located provides that at least 3 of the lots may be used for a dwelling or may be used for a dwelling subject to the grant of a permit; and (b) the area of each of at least 3 of the lots is less than 8 hectares. The proposed activity involves the subdivision of the activity area into between 172-199 lots of less than 8 hectares per lot to be used for dwellings. Therefore, it is a High Impact Activity under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018.

As a result, this is a *mandatory* Cultural Heritage Management Plan under Section 46 (1)a of the Act.

3.2 Notices Given

Under Section 54 of the *Act*, the sponsor has submitted a written *Notice of Intention to Prepare a Management Plan* (NOI) to Aboriginal Victoria, the LGA and the RAP. A copy of correspondence with the LGA, the Notice of Intention and the Notice to Evaluate from the RAP are included in this CHMP as Appendix A.

3.3 Relevant Parties

3.3.1 Sponsor

The sponsor for this CHMP is Cardno TGM Pty Ltd.

Chris Marshall
PO Box 1137, Geelong VIC 3220
Ph: 03 5202 4600
Email: chris.marshall@cardno.com.au
ABN: 11 125 568 461

3.3.2 Heritage Advisor

The Heritage Advisor for this project is Daniel Barker. Daniel holds a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) from La Trobe University (2015) and a Bachelor of Arts (International Studies) majoring in History from Victoria University (2009). Daniel is a qualified Heritage Advisor under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006.

3.3.3 Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 requires consultation with any Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) under the Act. The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) is a Registered Aboriginal Party under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 (Vic) and as defined in that Act, has responsibilities under that Act in relation to the management and administration of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters in the Activity Area.

The WTOAC has elected to evaluate the CHMP and the written notice to evaluate from the RAP is included in Appendix A.

3.3.4 Owners and Occupiers of Relevant Land

The following table lists the current owners and occupiers of the activity area:

Address	Lot No.	Owner/Occupier
5 Ormond Street, Bannockburn	Allotment 12 Section 22B	Kelly Inglis
20 Ormond Street, Bannockburn	Allotment 11 Section 22B	David and Ines Collins
25 Ormond Street, Bannockburn	Allotment 10 Section 22B	Phillip Kennedy
30 Ormond Street, Bannockburn	Lot 1 TP174543	Ian and Barbara Hinchcliffe

Table 3: Owners/Occupiers of the activity area.

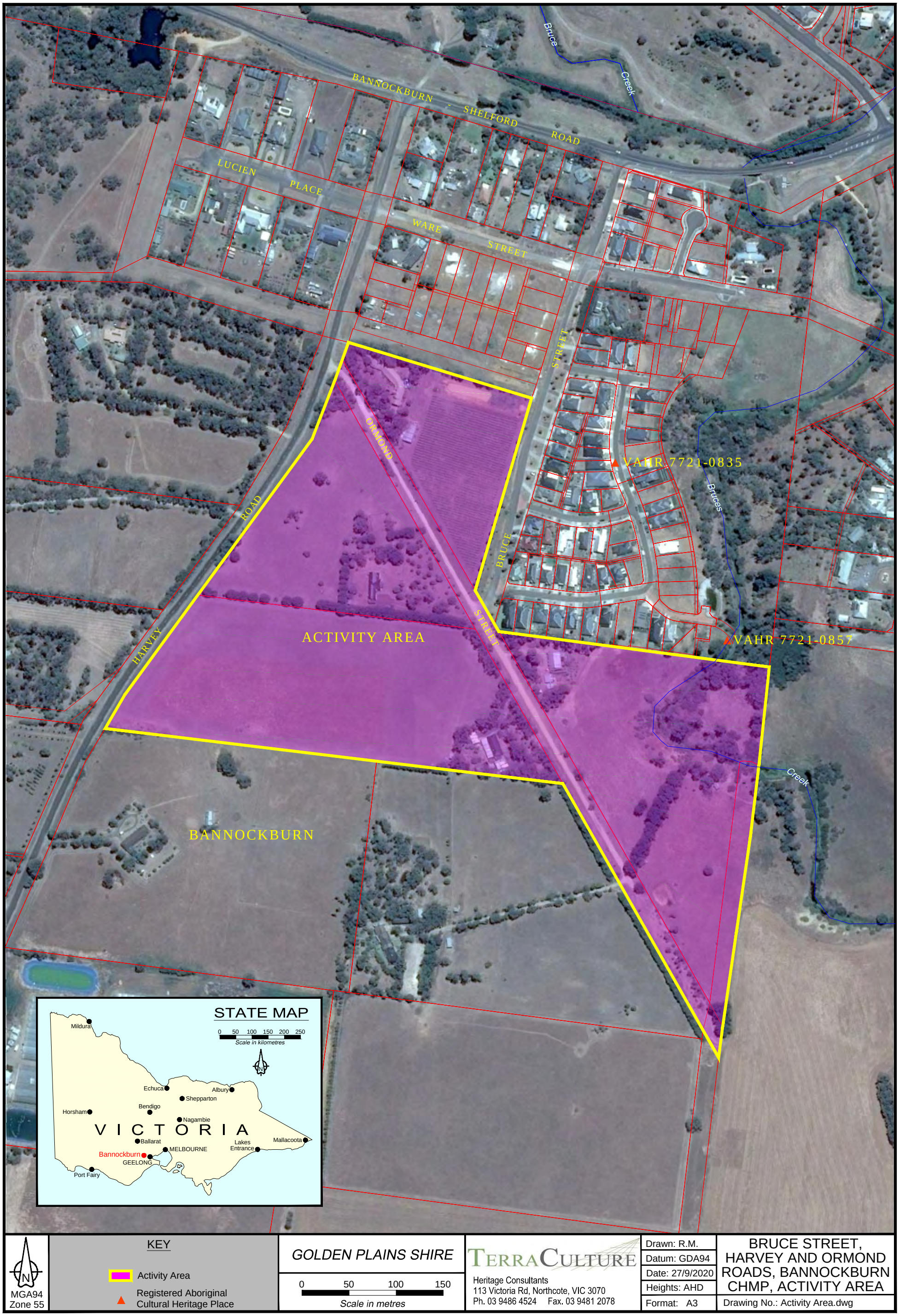
3.4 Location of Activity Area

The Activity Area is located on four parcels of land at 5, 20, 25, and 30 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, approximately 20km north-west of Geelong CBD. The Activity Area is part of Lot 1 TP174543, 10 22B, 11 22 B, and 12 22B in the City of Greater Geelong, Parish of Murgheboluc.

3.5 Acknowledgements

TerraCulture wishes to acknowledge the following people and organisations for their contribution to the preparation of this management plan:

- Chris Marshall & Nicole Dixon (Cardno TGM)
- Kelly Inglis, David & Ines Collins, Phillip Kennedy, and Ian & Barbara Hinchliffe (property owners/occupiers)
- Stephanie Frydas, Bonnie Chew, Blair Gilson, Kacie Mitchell, BJ O'Toole, Richard Fagan, Alisha Fagan, Ash Skinner, Kyle O'Toole, Chloe Clarke, Jon Naylor, and James Brown (WTOAC)
- Gary Paydon (Belmara Industries)



MAP 2: Showing the location of the Activity Area.

4.0 Activity Description

4.1 Proposed Activity

The proposed activity involves the rezoning and development of approximately 190,000m^2 (19ha) for the construction of a multi-lot residential subdivision, along with associated landscaping, footpaths, and vehicle access roads. The proposed subdivision is still in the development stages and is subject to changes. The current activity plans are presented in Appendix D of this report. Any changes to the plans will not affect the overall impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage. The activity area is currently zoned as Farming Zone (FZ) under the City of Greater Geelong planning scheme. However, the proposed development facilitates the rezoning of the activity area for residential purposes. The proposed development will include the following activities:

- The potential demolition of some (or all) of the existing house and outbuildings.
- The creation of between 172- 199 residential lots of varying size.
- An internal road will be constructed through the Activity Area.
- An area will be reserved along Bruce Creek for draining and municipal purposes.
- Infrastructure supply includes electricity, gas, water, sewerage and telecommunications.

4.2 Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance will occur over most of the Activity Area to varying depths. Excavations for the construction of buildings, roads, drainage reserves and the installation of services will range from shallow to deep excavation. The exact depth of excavation required for the building construction is not currently known and will be determined by the structural engineer.

It is expected that the subdivision of the lots will require excavation to depths of up to approximately 3 metres for the building foundations. Associated services are expected to require excavations of depths up to approximately 1.5 metres for electricity, gas and telecommunications, 2 metres for water reticulation and 3 metres for sewer reticulation. The construction of the roadway and associated stormwater drainage will require excavation of depths up to approximately 2 metres. The construction of the wetlands and boardwalk will require excavations of up to 3 metres depth. There are areas of open space surrounding the wetland reserves which will likely only see minimal ground disturbance of up 0.5 metres in some places for footpaths and landscaping.

5.0 Extent of Activity Area

The Activity Area is located on four parcels of land at 5, 20, 25, and 30 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, approximately 20km north-west of Geelong CBD. The Activity Area is part of Lot 1 TP174543, 10 22B, 11 22 B and 12 22B in the City of Greater Geelong and the Parish of Murgheboluc. The Activity Area is approximately 19 hectares (190,000m^2).

5.1 Existing Conditions

The Activity Area samples two geological landforms, the Moorabool Viaduct Sand formation and the Fyansford Clay formation. The Moorabool Viaduct Sand formation covers the majority of the Activity Area, and is characterised by flat, volcanic plains. The Fyansford Clay formation covers the eastern section of the Activity Area around Bruce Creek and is characterised by plains and plains with low rises. The entirety of the Activity Area is currently being used for agricultural purposes, including viticulture and livestock grazing.

The majority of the Activity Area is comprised of agricultural paddocks with a thick cut grass cover. The northern section of the Activity Area contains a small vineyard and dam. Four houses and associated amenities including sheds are located throughout the Activity Area, in the north, east and southeast sections. The ground surface still shows the effects of prior land-use with corrugation from ploughing evident. Bruce Creek runs north-south through a small portion of the eastern section of the Activity Area.

6.0 Documentation of Consultation

6.1 Consultation in Relation to the Assessment

The following section provides details of the consultation in relation to the assessment of the Activity Area for the purposes of the management plan.

On Jun 19, 2018, Catherine Webb of TerraCulture lodged a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare Cultural Heritage Management Plan to AV. Once submitted, the NOI was sent to the WTOAC. The NOI was also sent to the LGA, which in this case is the City of Greater Geelong.

An inception meeting was held at the WTOAC Ballarat office to discuss the project. The WTOAC stated that they wanted a separate meeting following the Standard Assessment in which the subsurface testing methodology could be discussed. Following the inception meeting, the Standard Assessment was undertaken. This resulted in the recording of three Aboriginal stone artefacts on top of the ridge along Bruce Creek. It was determined that the ridgeline and slopes were the areas most likely to be sensitive for Aboriginal cultural heritage. It was also determined that the volcanic plains landform was likely to only contain low density artefacts. A post-Standard Assessment meeting was then held at the WTOAC Ballarat office to discuss the results of the survey and to develop the Complex Assessment methodology. It was determined that two 1m x 1m test pits were to be placed sampling both the ridgeline and Volcanic Plains landforms. A grid of 1m x 3m machine test pits were to be spaced every 25 metres on the ridgeline and slopes and spaced every 50 metres in order to test the entire activity area while focussing more closely on the area identified as more sensitive.

An additional meeting was organised to discuss further refinement of the subsurface testing methodology for the Complex Assessment due to budget constraints from the Sponsor. Stephanie Frydas (RAP Approvals Officer) identified a number of MTPs from the grid on the volcanic plains landform that were not required to be excavated as they were in areas not likely to be sensitive. Machine test pits containing artefacts on the ridgeline and slopes did not require extent testing as the place extent would be defined by landform. The size of excavation units was discussed, and SF suggested that 2m x 1m MTPs could be excavated instead of 3m x 1m previously proposed. MTPs containing artefacts on the Volcanic Plains landform did not require extent testing unless the density of artefacts was greater than the threshold for a LDAD registration.

The Complex Assessment was undertaken over seven days. Subsurface excavation involved four 1m x 1m test pits, five 0.5m x 0.5m radial test pits, and forty-nine 2m x 1m mechanical test pits. A total of three hundred and twelve artefacts were recorded during the Complex Assessment. The artefacts, along with the three artefacts found during the Standard Assessment, were registered as three distinct sites: Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435), Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721- 1434), and Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436). Blair Gilson (RAP Compliance Officer) visited the site on 16 January 2020 and was happy with the progress of the assessment.

The Post-Complex Assessment meeting was held via video conference to discuss the results of the assessment and to determine the management conditions. The results of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment were presented, showing the density and locations of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area. Bonnie and Blair stated that they were happy with the amount of testing that was undertaken as part of the assessment. The management conditions were discussed, and it was agreed that these would include salvage excavations within the place extent for VAHR 7721-1435 at the locations of MTP61 (2m x 2m hand excavated salvage pit) and MTP25 (5m x 5m mechanical salvage pit). No salvage excavations were required for VAHR 7721-1436 and 7721-1434. Other standard conditions such as the approved CHMP on site, cultural heritage inductions, three compliance checks by the RAP, the retention of excavated material and the return of artefacts for reburial are also required.

Date	Participants	Consultation Type
19 Jun 2018	TerraCulture- Catherine Webb (Director) AV (Admin) WTOAC (Admin)	Notice of Intent to prepare Cultural Heritage Management Plan submitted and sent to WTOAC. Notice to Evaluate received from the WTOAC.
10-Dec-2020	LGA- City of Greater Geelong	Notice of Intent to prepare Cultural Heritage Management Plan sent to the LGA.
14 Sep 2018	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) WTOAC- Stephanie Frydas (RAP Approvals Officer) WTOAC- Danielle Dickie (Business Administrator) Cardno TGM- Chris Marshall (Sponsor)	Inception meeting.

Date	Participants	Consultation Type
1 Mar 2019	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) TerraCulture- Anna MacNeill (Field Archaeologist) WTOAC- Kacie Mitchell (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- BJ O'Toole (RAP Field Rep)	Standard Assessment.
3 Apr 2019	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) WTOAC- Stephanie Frydas (RAP Approvals Officer) WTOAC- Danielle Dickie (Business Administrator) Cardno TGM- Andrew Grey (Sponsor's Rep)	Post-Standard Assessment meeting.
8 Aug 2019	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) WTOAC- Stephanie Frydas (RAP Approvals Officer) Cardno TGM- Chris Marshall (Sponsor)	Additional meeting to discuss further refinement of the subsurface testing methodology for the Complex Assessment.
15-16 & 20-24 Jan 2020	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) TerraCulture- Emily Knowles (Field Archaeologist) TerraCulture- Helene Athanasiadis (Supervising Archaeologist) WTOAC- Richard Fagan (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Alisha Fagan (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Ash Skinner (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Kyle O'Toole (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Chloe Clarke (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Jon Naylor (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- James Brown (RAP Field Rep) WTOAC- Blair Gilson (RAP Compliance Officer) Belmara Industries- Gary Paydon (Excavator Operator)	Complex Assessment.

Date	Participants	Consultation Type
2 Mar 2020	TerraCulture- Daniel Barker (HA) WTOAC- Stephanie Frydas (RAP Approvals Officer) WTOAC- Bonnie Chew (Acting RAP Manager) WTOAC- Blair Gilson (RAP Compliance Officer) Cardno TGM- Chris Marshall (Sponsor)	Post-Complex Assessment Meeting.

Table 4: Documentation of consultation undertaken during the assessment.

6.2 Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment

Table 5 records the personnel and organisations that participated in the conduct of the Desktop, Standard and Complex Assessments for this CHMP.

Dates	Name	Organisation	Role
1 Mar 2019	Kacie Mitchell	WTOAC	RAP representative, Standard Assessment
1 Mar 2019	BJ O'Toole	WTOAC	RAP representative, Standard Assessment
15-16 and 24 Jan 2020	Richard Fagan	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
15-16 Jan 2020	Alisha Fagan	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
20 Jan 2020	Ash Skinner	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
20 and 22 Jan 2020	Kyle O'Toole	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
21 Jan 2020	Chloe Clarke	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
22 Jan 2020	Jon Naylor	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
23 Jan 2020	James Brown	WTOAC	RAP representative, Complex Assessment
1 Mar 2019, 15-16, 20-24 Jan 2020	Daniel Barker	TerraCulture	HA, Desktop, Standard and Complex Assessments, report writing
1 Mar 2019	Anna MacNeill	TerraCulture	Standard Assessment
15-16, 20-24 Jan 2020	Emily Knowles	TerraCulture	Complex Assessment, report writing
20-22 Jan 2020	Helene Athanasiadis	TerraCulture	Complex Assessment
	Catherine Webb	TerraCulture	Administration, editing
	Richard Marshall	TerraCulture	Mapping and spatial data

Dates	Name	Organisation	Role
20-21 and 23-24 Jan 2020	Gary Paydon	Belmara Industries	Excavator Operator

Table 5: List of participants and organisations involved in the assessment.

6.3 Summary of Outcomes of Consultation

The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) is the designated Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the study area. As a result, this CHMP will be evaluated by the WTOAC and they participated in and were consulted throughout the conduct of the assessment. The outcomes of the consultation process are as follows:

- Consultation with the RAP during the post-Standard Assessment meeting led to a proposed subsurface testing methodology that included manual and mechanical testing throughout the Activity Area.
- The fieldwork for the Standard and Complex Assessments resulted in the registration of three Aboriginal cultural heritage places, Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436), Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435), and Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434).
- The Post-Complex Assessment meeting resulted in management conditions including salvage excavations of VAHR 7721-1435 at the locations of MTP61 (2m x 2m hand excavated salvage pit) and MTP25 (5m x 5m mechanical salvage pit). Other standard conditions such as the approved CHMP on site, cultural heritage inductions, three compliance checks by the RAP, the retention of excavated material and the return of artefacts for reburial are also required.

7.0 Desktop Assessment

7.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR)

Aboriginal Victoria (AV) maintains the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR). The VAHR is an online register of all recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites, Aboriginal Historic Places and a library of all published and unpublished reports describing investigations of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places in Victoria. The VAHR was accessed by Daniel Barker on 17 May 2019, and again by Emily Knowles on December 12, 2020.

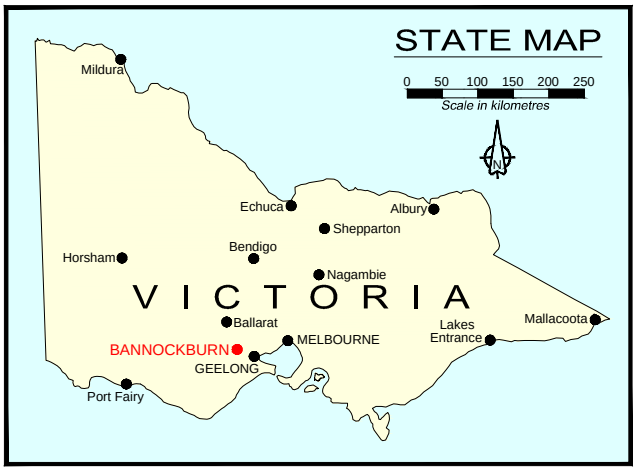
Background research was undertaken into the cultural heritage context and environmental history of the activity area. This involved reviewing existing information on the activity area including:

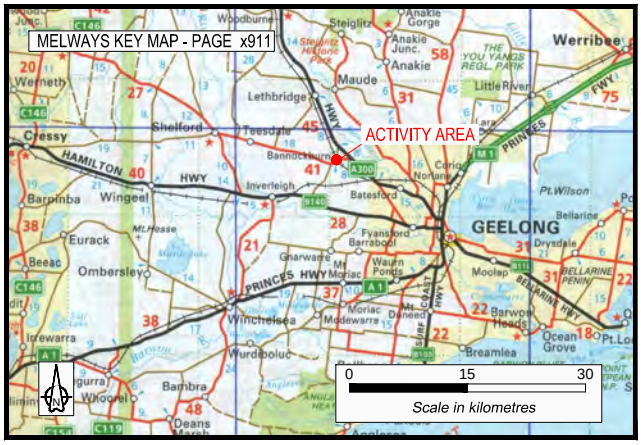
- Any reports from previous heritage surveys undertaken in or within the vicinity of the activity area or on any relevant cultural heritage matters;
- Any published works about cultural heritage in the relevant geographic region;
- Any historical and ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the relevant geographic region; and
- Any oral history relating to the activity area.

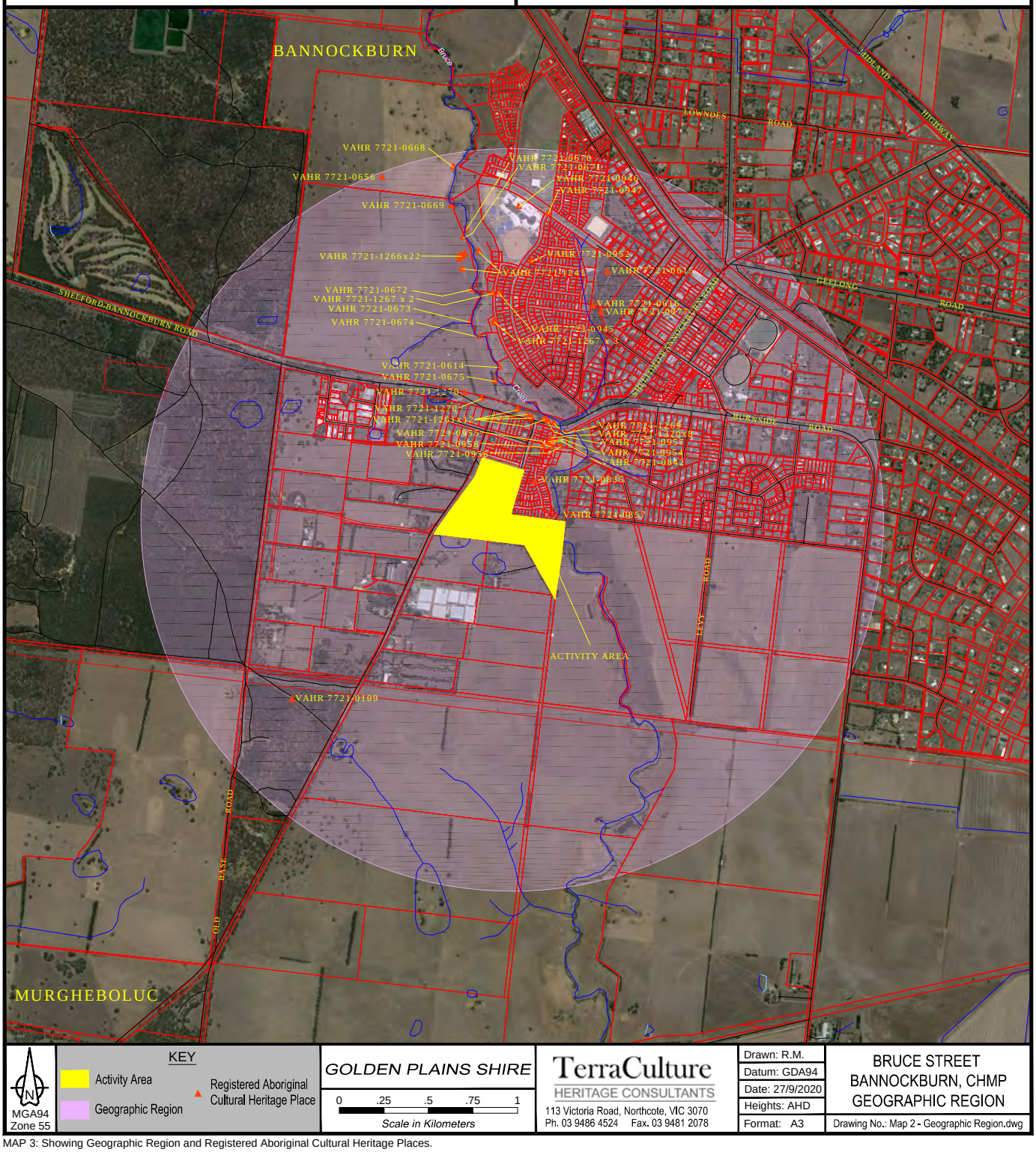
There were no limitations or obstacles in the conduct of the desktop assessment.

7.2 The Geographic Region

For the purposes of this CHMP the geographic region is arbitrarily defined as the area two kilometres from the centre of the Activity Area, providing a relevant sample of the landforms and geomorphological regions in the area (Map 3). The region has been selected as it provides an important dataset for predicting the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal cultural heritage places in the activity area. The geographic region samples a variety of geological formations and environmental vegetation classes (EVCs) which likely influenced Aboriginal occupation of the area in and around the activity area through the availability of resources. Geological formations of the area are comprised mainly of Moorabool Viaduct Sands, as well as Newer Volcanics to the north and east. The area also includes part of Bruce Creek.







MAP 3: Showing Geographic Region and Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places.

7.3 VAHR Search Results

7.3.1 Aboriginal Heritage Places within the Activity Area

An examination of the data held at the VAHR showed no previously registered Aboriginal places within the activity area at the time of preparation.

7.3.2 Aboriginal Heritage Places within the Geographic Region

A total of ninety Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places are located within the geographic region. These places consist primarily of low-density artefact distributions, but also contain artefact scatters and four scarred trees. The nearest previously registered Aboriginal place is the Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-0835). This artefact scatter was made up of one hundred and forty-three stone artefacts made of quartz, quartzite, and silcrete located approximately 110 metres to the east of the current Activity Area.

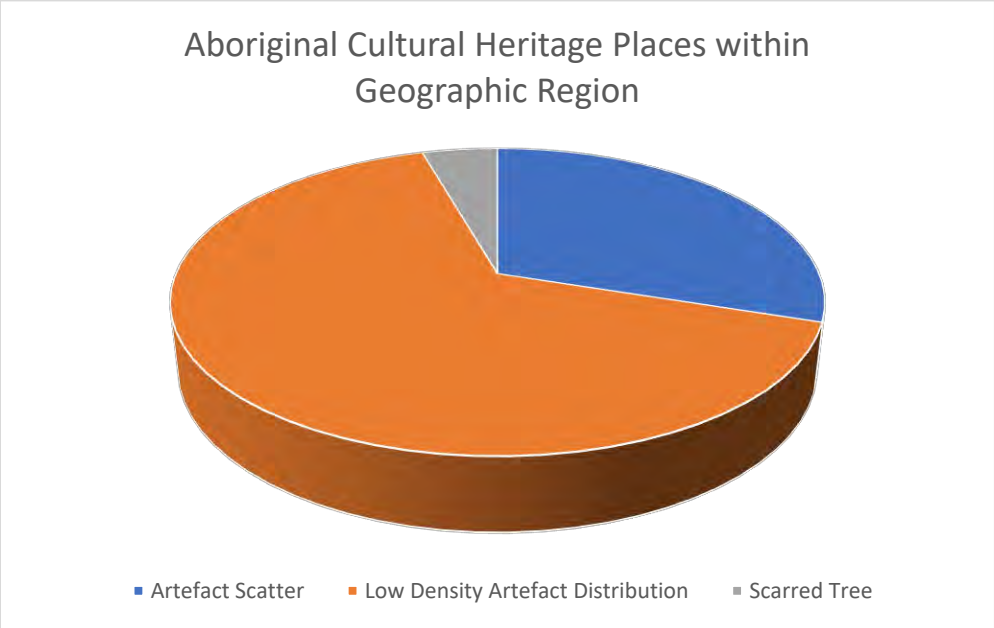
Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Distance from Activity Area (m)
BANNOCKBURN 1	7721-0109-1	Scarred Tree	1314
BRUCES'S CREEK 5	7721-0614-1	Scarred Tree	492
WABDALLAH RESERVE 1	7721-0615-1	Artefact Scatter	1142
WABDALLAH RESERVE 2	7721-0616-1	Artefact Scatter	920
BRUCES'S CREEK 6	7721-0655-1	Artefact Scatter	1711
BRUCES'S CREEK 7	7721-0656-1	Artefact Scatter	1602
BRUCES'S CREEK 18	7721-0667-1	Artefact Scatter	1693
BRUCES'S CREEK 19	7721-0668-1	Artefact Scatter	1566
BRUCES'S CREEK 20	7721-0669-1	Artefact Scatter	1375
BRUCES'S CREEK 21	7721-0670-1	Scarred Tree	1257
BRUCES'S CREEK 22	7721-0671-1	Artefact Scatter	1194
BRUCES'S CREEK 23	7721-0672-1	Artefact Scatter	903
BRUCES'S CREEK 24	7721-0673-1	Artefact Scatter	725
BRUCES'S CREEK 25	7721-0674-1	Artefact Scatter	635
BRUCES'S CREEK 26	7721-0675-1	Artefact Scatter	413
BRUCES Creek ARTEFACT SCATTER	7721-0835-1	Artefact Scatter	110
BRUCES STREET 9	7721-0842-1	Artefact Scatter	225
MILTON STREET 1	7721-0945-1	Artefact Scatter	882
MILTON STREET 2	7721-0946-1	Artefact Scatter	1358
MILTON STREET 3	7721-0947-1	Artefact Scatter	1340
MILTON STREET 4	7721-0948-1	Artefact Scatter	1721
MILTON STREET 5	7721-0949-1	Artefact Scatter	1681
MILTON STREET 8	7721-0952-1	Scarred Tree	1068
WARE STREET 1	7721-0954-1	Artefact Scatter	219
WARE STREET 2	7721-0955-1	Artefact Scatter	218
WARE STREET 3	7721-0956-1	Artefact Scatter	255
WARE STREET 4	7721-0957-1	Artefact Scatter	243

Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Distance from Activity Area (m)
WARE STREET 5	7721-0958-1	Artefact Scatter	176
Wabdallah Reserve 3	7721-0977-1	Artefact Scatter	947
Bruces Creek Bannockburn	7721-1241-1	Artefact Scatter	1091
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution	306
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	302
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	285
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution	294
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	290
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution	289
Pullouds Bridge 1	7721-1261-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution	289
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1077
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1126
Rosemond Way LDAD	7721-1267-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	744
Rosemond Way LDAD	7721-1267-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	744
Rosemond Way LDAD	7721-1267-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution	744
Rosemond Way LDAD	7721-1267-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution	880
Rosemond Way LDAD	7721-1267-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	880

Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Distance from Activity Area (m)
Bannockburn-Shelford Road LDAD	7721-1270-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	313
Bannockburn-Shelford Road LDAD	7721-1270-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	355
Bannockburn-Shelford Road AS	7721-1269-1	Artefact Scatter	314
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1077
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-14	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-15	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1126
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-16	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1126
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-17	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-18	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-19	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-20	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-21	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-22	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-23	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-24	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-25	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-26	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-27	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084

Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Distance from Activity Area (m)
Bruces Creek LDAD	7721-1266-28	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1084
Somerset Estate LDAD	7721-1315-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1676
Somerset Estate LDAD	7721-1315-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1676
Somerset Estate LDAD	7721-1315-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1676
Somerset Estate LDAD	7721-1315-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	1676
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309
Pullouds Bridge 1 COLLECTION	7721-1320-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution	309

Table 6: Showing Aboriginal cultural heritage in the geographic region.



7.4 Previous Archaeological Work in the Geographic Region

7.4.1 Previous reports and surveys in the Geographic Region

Richards & Jordan 1999 (Occasional Report No. 50/ Report 856)

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) undertook a State-wide Survey Program investigation of the Barwon River basin. The investigation spanned three study areas of the Barwon River: Inverleigh, the Bellarine Peninsula, and the Otway Range. The goal of this investigation was to describe the nature of Aboriginal archaeological sites and to examine the distribution and density of sites throughout the landscape. Random sampling was utilised for the selection of survey areas, and shovel test quadrants were excavated. Within the Inverleigh study area (to which the geographic region relates), fifty-seven previously unrecorded sites were identified, including surface artefact scatters, scarred trees, and isolated artefacts. Stone artefact types included retouched blades and flakes, scrapers, flake cores, and geometric microliths, the raw material being comprised primarily of quartz (45.6%) and silcrete (20.4%). As the nearest known source of silcrete is over 40km away from the site, Richards and Jordan concluded that trading or interaction with other tribes must have occurred.

Marshall, Nicholls, & Paynter 2003 (AV Report no. 2628)

Grant St. Quentin Surveyors commissioned TerraCulture to complete a cultural heritage assessment in Bannockburn, approximately 400m from the Activity Area. A survey was conducted on the land, revealing four artefact scatters (VAHR 7721-0610) and a scarred tree (VAHR 7721-0614). Due to the identification of landforms likely to yield further archaeological material, a recommendation was made for an extended survey of the area and subsurface testing if required.

Marshall, Nicholls, & Paynter 2004 (AV Report no. 2849)

TerraCulture (2004) followed on from the recommendations made in 2003, surveying an additional 170 hectares of the Bruce Creek site at Bannockburn. During the survey, twenty-six additional Aboriginal sites were identified, comprising twenty-four artefact scatters and two scarred trees. A recommendation was again made to extend the survey of the paddocks at a time when they had been ploughed to allow for greater visibility.

Marshall & Hyett 2007 (AV Report no 3860)

Planning consultant James D Ramsey commissioned TerraCulture to conduct a cultural heritage assessment along Bruce Street in Bannockburn as part of a planning permit application. The survey

undertaken at the site revealed nine low density stone artefact scatters. TerraCulture recommended further subsurface testing in the future to ensure a more inclusive significance assessment could be made.

7.4.2 Previous CHMPs in the Geographic Region

Clark 2007 (CHMP 10068)

Clark (2007) was commissioned by Samantha Ramsey to carry out Aboriginal investigations at the same Bruce Street site in Bannockburn first conducted by Marshall and Hyett earlier the same year, as the original investigations were not approved before the current legislation came into effect. A systematic survey of the entire area was completed, along with seven test pits at the location where TerraCulture had previously identified stone artefacts. An additional four test pits were then excavated to establish a boundary of cultural heritage material. Subsurface testing was conducted using a combination of hand and backhoe excavation, and Clark describes the soil as 'strongly duplex', comprising sandy-loam and clayey sand. A total of 143 stone artefacts were recovered and are registered as a single artefact scatter (VAHR 7721-0835).

Clark 2010 (CHMP 10861)

Clark (2010) conducted a Cultural Heritage Management Plan at a small residential site, located approximately 218m from the Activity Area. One Aboriginal place had been previously recorded at the site (VAHR 7721-0842). Following a foot survey of the site, the complex assessment involved excavation of five test pits using a combination of hand and backhoe excavation. Twenty stone artefacts were recorded comprised primarily of quartz, quartzite, and silcrete. A total of five additional Aboriginal places were subsequently recorded as small artefact scatters (VAHR 7721-0954, 7721-0955, 7721-0956, 7721-0957 & 7721-0958).

Light & Tuechler 2014 (CHMP 12604)

Ochre Imprints were commissioned by St Quentin on behalf of Bannockburn Holdings to complete a Cultural Heritage Management Plan on either side of Bruce Creek in Bannockburn, approximately 1048m from the Activity Area. During the Standard Assessment six stone artefacts were identified and registered as a Low-Density Artefact Distribution Aboriginal place (VAHR 7721-1266). During the Complex Assessment, two 1x1-metre excavation pits and thirty-two 0.5 x 0.5-metre shovel test pits were excavated. Sixty-five stone artefacts were discovered during the complex assessment and were registered as one Aboriginal place (VAHR 7721-1241), an artefact scatter.

Stone 2014 (CHMP 12673)

The Barwon River Water Corporation commissioned Dr Tim Stone to complete a Cultural Heritage Management Plan at the proposed 5.4km sewer rising main construction site along Stephens Road, Bannockburn. The Complex Assessment saw the excavation of one 1x1m test pit and sixteen shovel probes. One Aboriginal place (VAHR 7721-1261) represented by a Low-Density Artefact Distribution was registered as a result of the discovery of twelve stone artefacts both on the surface and during the subsurface excavation. This place is located approximately 300m from the current Activity Area.

Bullers, Beaton, & Harbour 2014 (CHMP 13073)

Ecology and Heritage Partners were commissioned by AusNet services to conduct a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the proposed construction of a City Gate station and gas supply main network. The Activity Area spanned 11.5km across the majority of the Bannockburn Township. The Standard Assessment consisted of a pedestrian surface survey, during which two previously registered Aboriginal places were identified (VAHR 7721-1261 & 7721-1269). AusNet agreed to realign the supply main network away from the registered places, and as no areas of Aboriginal heritage likelihood was identified in the impact area, Ecology and Heritage Partners concluded that no further testing was necessary.

Bullers, MacManus, Beaton & Harbour 2014 (CHMP 13120)

Ecology and Heritage Partners were commissioned by AusNet services to conduct a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for stage two of the proposed Gas supply development, involving the construction of a gas pipeline lineally spanning 37.68km across the Bannockburn township. Two previously registered Aboriginal sites (VAHR 7721-0952 & 7721-1947) located within the Activity Area were identified during the Desktop Assessment. During the Standard Assessment, a survey of the Activity Area led to the identification of seven Aboriginal stone artefacts, comprised of quartz, quartzite, and silcrete. Two additional Aboriginal places were thus registered as Low-Density Artefact Distributions (VAHR 7721-1267 & 7721-1270). Due to the high level of previous disturbance, and agreement by AusNet to avoid areas identified as likely to hold cultural sensitivity during construction, Ecology and Heritage determined that a Complex Assessment would not be necessary.

7.5 Aboriginal History in the Geographic Region

By at least 40,000 years BP, all parts of the Australian continent (Sahul) had been colonised by Aboriginal people, including the south-eastern corner of the continent in what is currently known as Victoria (see

Frankel 1995:15). Late Pleistocene dated Aboriginal archaeological sites in Victoria are uncommon and in open contexts are usually associated with specific types of landforms such as lunettes, terraces and swamps.

Geomorphologically, it is generally accepted that due to the unique preservation qualities of these specific landforms, they have the potential to preserve archaeological evidence that is demonstrably a consequence of Late Pleistocene Aboriginal activity.

The ways Aboriginal people adapted to climatic changes during the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods are difficult to determine without a detailed chronology and other palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence. Certainly, these changes would have affected the demography of Aboriginal groups and the timing, duration and reasons for occupying different parts of Victoria. Some aspects of the local landscape may have remained relatively constant, such as the local hydrology and by extension, the importance of major creeks as the principal source of water. Other features like vegetation would have evolved with changes in climate and sea levels.

In Victoria, there are few Aboriginal cultural heritage places with late Pleistocene dates south of the Great Dividing Range (Coutts 1978: 152). In contrast, there is significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the Late Holocene period across Victoria.

Climatic changes during the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods led to the occupation of the volcanic plains to the north of Port Phillip Bay. During the Holocene, Aboriginal people seasonally occupied both the coast and hinterland (Coutts 1981: 15). The small tool tradition of the last 4,000 years represents the most prevalent artefact types identified in this southern region of Victoria (Bird and Frankel 1991: 141).

7.5.1 Ethno-historical Accounts in the Geographic Region

As one of the two locations from which Europeans colonised much of Victoria, Geelong has a number of written and illustrated historical accounts on the Aboriginal people of the area. Europeans first made written observations of the Aboriginal people of the Bellarine Peninsula from 1802, when explorers began to chart the entrance of Port Phillip Bay. Most of the accounts however relate to 1836 onwards when there was a permanent European presence. Clark (1990) collated the primary sources of this ethnohistory in his reconstruction of traditional language boundaries in western Victoria. These sources include journal entries and government correspondence produced by explorers such as Matthew Flinders and Charles Grimes, as well as settlers and missionaries, particularly G.A. Robinson, the Chief Aboriginal Protector.

According to Clark (1990: Fig 11), Bannockburn falls within the known traditional boundaries of the *Wathaurong* or *Wadawurrung* language group, whose territory included the coast west of the Werribee River to Painkalac Creek at Aireys Inlet. It extended north as far as Fiery and Mt Emu creeks.

The identity of the clan who occupied the Bannockburn area is not precisely known, but following Clark is likely to be the *Wada wurrung balug*, the Barrabool Hills peoples. The Barwon and Moorabool Rivers is believed to have provided the boundary between these and neighbouring clans but were known to have eeled at Lake Modewarre and joined the *Bengalat Balug* of the Bellarine Peninsula, and spent several months of the year with them on their hunting grounds. It is probable that this arrangement was reciprocated.

Corris (1968) cited in Clark (1990) believes '(that) there is so little known about the social organisation of the *Wadawurrung* bespeaks the rapidity with which they were physically destroyed by settlers seeking undisputed possession of their land' (Clark 1990: 277). As noted by Clark:

> *By the end of 1836, the sheep runs of the 'ngamadjig' spread round Geelong within a semi-circle of twenty-five miles radius. In the following year streams of squatters from Melbourne and Geelong met and thrust westwards towards the Colac district. The Bacchus Marsh lands were next to be occupied, and then the head-waters of the Leigh and Buninyong.*

William Buckley, an escaped convict from an aborted 1803 settlement at Sorrento, was adopted by the *Wadawurrung* and lived with them until July 1834. As recorded by Morgan (1852), Buckley's reminiscences have also become an important source of historical data on the Aboriginal clans of the *Wadawurrung* area. Excluding Morgan (1852), most of the historical accounts of the early contact period refer to specific events, usually involving contact and conflict between settlers and the local Aboriginal clan. There is little historical data from this period. However, it may be assumed that at least some clans continued to live in traditional ways.

7.5.2 Linguistic and Social Organisation

Following Clark (1990), at the time of European contact, Bannockburn was part of the *Wadawurrung* language area. The social and spatial organisation of traditional Aboriginal society has been the subject of considerable debate. It is considered by most that Aboriginal society was organised according to local descent groups called clans. Clans were the 'landowning, land renewing and land sustaining unit of Aboriginal society' (Clark 1990: 4, 5). Clans occupied estates or home country and the area of land over which the clan hunted and gathered has been called the range. As explained by Clark:

> *…the tract or stretch of country identifiable as the economic range, normally included the estate and was thus owned by clans. The band seasonally occupied and utilised various parts of the range in a settlement pattern that was a response to the group's habitat* (Clark 1990: 4, 5).

Clark suggests there were twenty-seven *Wadawurrung* clans at the time of European contact.

> *I have been able to reconstruct 27 Wada wurrung clans. Using Lourandos' (1977) estimates that clan sizes ranged from between 40 to 60, this would give a Wada wurrung population of between 1080 and 1620 at the time of contact. Dawson (1991) estimated clan sizes were 120, and this would give Wada wurrung a population of 3240. The real figure was probably somewhere between 1620 and 3240 (Clark 1990: 307).*

Wadawurrung clans were patrilineal and organised into moieties belonging to either the *Waa* (crow) or *Bunjil* (eaglehawk) moiety – marriage partners were required to belong to different moieties (Clark 1990: 276-7, also see Barwick 1984: 105). Clark noted that:

> *Clan heads were known as either Nourenit/Narenit or Arweet. The Wada wurrung were the most powerful and influential people in the western district. During his 1841 tour Robinson met with many Wada wurrung clan heads.*

Marriage was not allowed between two people from the same tribe: 'the object of these laws is to prevent marriages between those of one flesh.' (Dawson 1881: 26).

> *Every person is considered to belong to his father's tribe and cannot marry into it. Besides this division, there is another which is made solely for the purpose of preventing marriages with maternal relatives. The aborigines are everywhere divided into classes, as everyone is considered to belong to his mother's class, and cannot marry into it in any tribe, as all of the same class are considered brothers and sisters (*Dawson 1881: 26).

According to Dawson, the Aboriginals he wrote about within the Western District of Victoria believed in supernatural beings – celestial, infernal and terrestrial. These included good and bad spirits 'Of terrestrial spirits there are devils, wraiths, ghosts and witches, the difference between them being somewhat indefinite' (Dawson 1881: 50). There were many creation stories, (which differed slightly in other areas) which played an important role within belief system of the *Wadawurrung* clans. Within these creation stories, animals have a significant role. One such story is recounted by Dawson:

> *There is a tradition that fire, such as could be safely used, belonged exclusively to the crows inhabiting the Grampian mountains; and as these crows considered it of great value, they would not allow any other animal to get light, However a little bird called Yuulion keer –'fire tail wren'- observing the crows amusing themselves by through firesticks about, picked up on and flew away with it. A hawk called Tarrakukk took the firestick from the wren, and set the whole country on fire. From that time there have always been fires from within lights could be obtained* (Dawson 1881: 54).
>
> *This religious system people were identified with a particular animal plant or natural feature, which like themselves was endowed with life essence by creation ancestors in the Dreamtime* (Flood 1995: 273).

The *Wadawurrung* clans who lived on the coast were the first to come into direct contact with the *'ngamadjig/amerjig'* or white man. As noted above, this occurred by at least 1802 *'…when Lieut. John Murray in the Lady Nelson, charted part of Indented Head and named Swan Bay'* (Clark 1990: 227). The clan that occupied the areas around Grovedale, the *Wada wurrung balug*, was probably the next to have direct contact with the white explorers and continued to have the same between 1802 and 1835.

The *Wada wurrung balug*

According to Clark, as noted above, the clan who occupied the Geelong region including Barrabool Hills and Bannockburn are thought to be the *Wada wurrung balug* (Clark 1990: Figure 2). Their clan name *Wada wurrung balug* means 'Witto' or 'no' (Clark 1990: 333). As noted by Clark, it is thought that the *Wada wurrung balug* were the clan who adopted William Buckley in 1803, who became familiar with the clan's dialect (Clark 1990: 331 and see Morgan 1852 in Clark 1990). Buckley's recollections reveal that the *Wada wurrung balug* would eel at Lake Modewarre and would hunt with the *Bengalat bulluk* clan of Indented Head (Clark 1990: 331).

Clark notes that according to Robinson (1842), the *Wada wurrung balug* "exercised a control and influence over other clans in the eastern portion of the Western District" (Clark 1990: 331). Corris (1968) cited in Clark (1990) believes '(that) there is little known about the social organisation of the *Wadawurrung* bespeaks the rapidity with which they were physically destroyed by settlers seeking undisputed possession of their land' (Clark 1990: 277). Wynd (1992) suggests that the *Wada wurrung balug* were low in numbers at the time of its settlement, citing Dr. Thomson who claimed that the number was at only

279 in 1836, when he had attempted to distribute blankets to the tribe (Wynd 1992: 12). Clark (1990: 307-308) further notes:

> *According to Lloyd (1862:456) the Barrabool Hill tribe numbered 300 in 1837, and by May 1853 had been reduced to nine women, seven men and one child. He considered the births among his clan had not exceeded 24 in a period of seven years. He listed the causes of this rapid diminution as the lessening of the changes of obtaining their natural food, owing to the entire occupation of the best grassed portions of their country; influenza, association with colonists: brandy, rum, and tobacco; and the fact that each tribe regarded the others with implacable enmity, and intrusion on its hunting ground was the signal for deep revenge.*

Clark goes on to cite Brownhill (1955), who stated that the last surviving member of this clan, Bill Gore/King Billy died on 11/11/1885 (Clark 1990: 333).

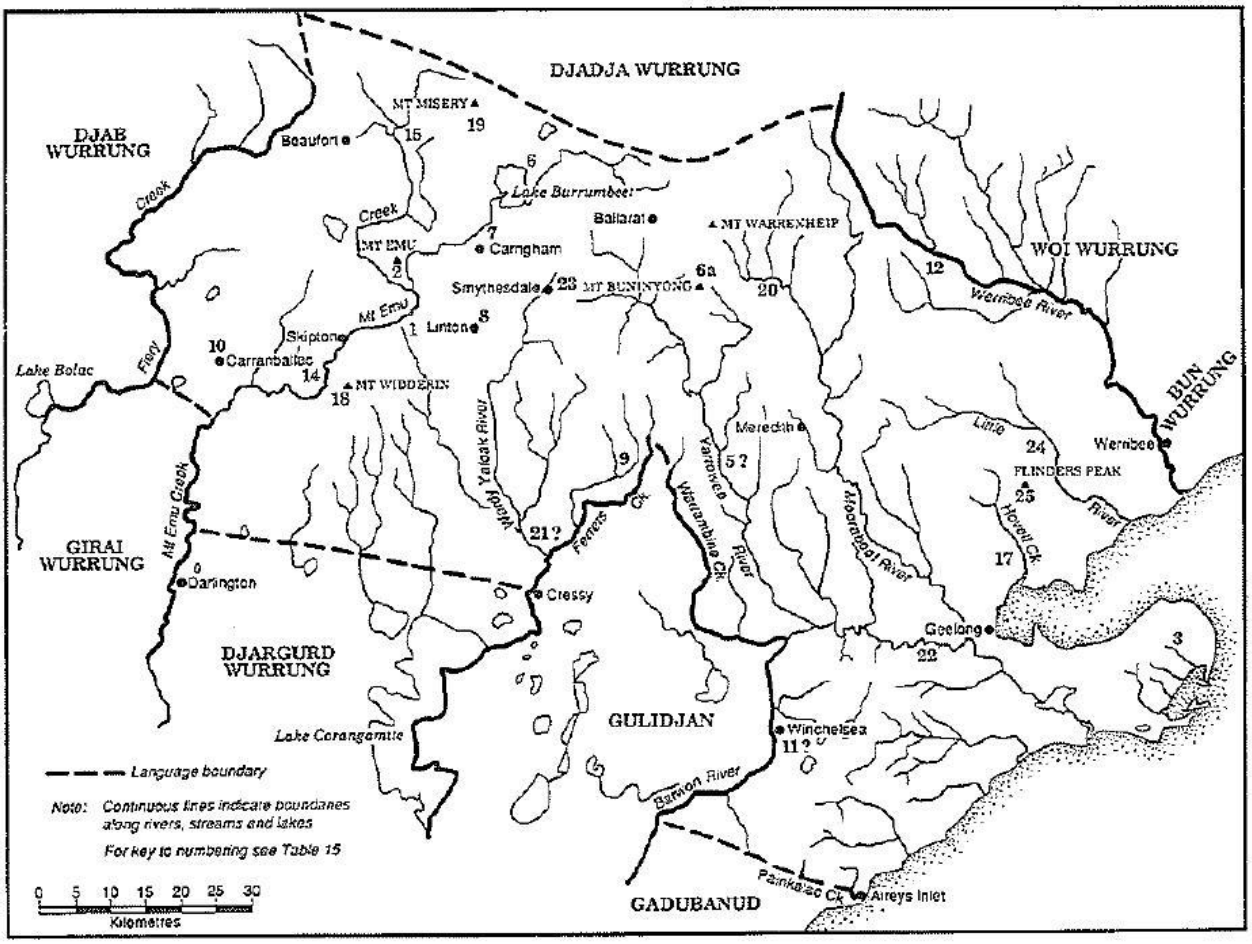


Figure 1: Wadawurrung language area and clans (Clark 1990: 311).

7.5.3 Daily Life and Subsistence Economy

The details of traditional *Wadawurrung* settlement patterns, technology and social organisation were not well recorded by the early European explorers and the destruction of the traditional lifestyles following colonisation has meant a lot of knowledge has been lost. It has long been assumed that the *Wadawurrung* were mobile hunters and gatherers who occupied a specific range over which they moved according to subsistence requirements and trading and social obligations.

Plains fauna such as kangaroo and emu were hunted for food. Dawson (1881) writes that several kinds of kangaroo were eaten, as well as wombat, wild dog, echidna, possum and other smaller animals. Fish was also consumed such as eel and shellfish.

> *Of fish, the eel is the favourite; but besides it, there are many varieties of fish in the lakes and rivers, which are eaten by the natives* (Dawson 1881).

Smaller foods such as grubs were also part of Indigenous people's diet. These were usually cut out of trees and eaten alive.

> *The grubs are about the size of the little finger, and are cut out of trees and dead timber, and are alive, while the work of chopping is going on… that caution is necessary to avoid their powerful mandibles, ever ready to bite the lips or tongue* (Dawson 1881).

It is likely that plants formed the vast majority of the *Wadawurrung* diet and that the land was carefully managed by Aboriginal people to cultivate plants and to maximise the harvest (Pascoe 2014). The introduction of domestic animals such as sheep and cattle destroyed much of the native grasslands, and the replacement of native grains and tubers with introduced crops limited the food range.

The western basalt plains probably provided edible plant species such as murnong. These were gathered by women using digging sticks with the tubers eaten raw or cooked (Zola and Gott 1990: 52).

> *It is much esteemed on account of its sweetness and is dug up by the women with the* muurang *pole. The roots are washed and put into a rush basket made on purpose and placed on the oven in the evening to be ready for next morning's breakfast. …the cooking of the* muurang *entails a considerable amount of labour on the women, in as much as the baskets are made by them; and as these often get burnt they're rarely served more than twice. The* muurang *root, when cooked, is called* yuwatch*. It is often eaten uncooked* (Dawson 1881: 21).

Root plants such as these were abundant as they are safer from animals and birds growing beneath the soils. Plants were also used for medicines, including River mint and Old Man Weed, which were used for colds and chest problems. Gum from gum trees and wattle barks were also used for burns and stomach issues. Plants for medical uses could be prepared in a number of ways; Infusion, steaming, smoking, poultices, and binding of the plants around the head (Zola and Gott 1990: 52).

Figure 2: Aboriginal women using digging sticks to collect murnong ('Native women, Indented Head, 1835' JH Wedge La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria).

7.5.4 Aboriginal Post-Contact History

The presence of *Wadawurrung* people in the Geelong area continued to be written about, mostly in government correspondence, until they were forced onto mission stations such as at Buntingdale or until their integration into the broader community. As an indication of their decline Clark records:

> *Fyans noted that when he arrived in the Geelong district in 1837, he was ordered to assemble all the Aboriginal population to receive gifts. Assisted by William Buckley all the Aborigines within 30 miles of Geelong were assembled, amounting to 297 men, women and children. Each received a blanket and a portion of flour. In 1858 Fyans considered that no more than 20 of these 297 people were alive* (Clark 1990: 299).

In 1861, the surviving *Wadawurrung* were gathered onto a parcel of land at Mt Duneed, the Duneed Reserve, on which a 'shelter hut' had been installed (Clark 1990: 300). The remnant population, which

around this time appears to have numbered eleven people, were encouraged to stay at the Duneed Reserve and were prohibited from staying in the Geelong Township after sundown. There is considerable historical detail on the fate of particular individuals. According to Clark, the last 'full blood' *Wada wurrung balag* who was known as 'King Billy… whose Aboriginal name was *Waurn Bunyip* or *Worm Banip* died at the Geelong hospital on the 11th of November 1885' (Clark 1990: 306). In relation to other *Wada wurrung* clans Clark records the demise of Billy Leigh of the *Yaawangi* (You Yangs):

> *Billy Leigh, purported to be the last of the Yawangi (Yaawangi) clan, died on the 9th of August 1912. Billy had been adopted by Fredrick Armytage and his wife, the owners of Wooloomanata Station. He was baptized and confirmed in the Trinity Church of England in Lara, and when he died the Armytages erected a memorial above his grave in the eastern cemetery in Geelong* (Clark 1990: 335).

Wadawurrung Post-Contact history continues to this day and *Wadawurrung* people are represented by the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and continue the tradition of caring for country.

7.6 Land-Use History of the Activity Area

7.6.1 Early European Settlement of Victoria

In the mid-1830s permanent European settlement of Victoria commenced with the arrival of the first squatters. A 'treaty' was signed in 1835 by John Batman and elders of the local Aboriginal inhabitants for an arrangement to exchange supplies of basic goods for the provision of 600,000 acres of land (Kociumbas 1992: 190-191). The treaty was not approved by the Government in NSW as it acknowledged Aboriginal ownership of the land and contradicted the policy of *Terra nullius* and was thus, granted no legal standing.

Wynd noted that while "most people are aware that 600,000 acres around Melbourne were purchased (through a deed – 'Batman's Treaty'), it is not so well known that in a separate deed, 100,000 acres around Geelong, including the whole of the Bellarine Peninsula, were purchased" (Wynd 1988: 11).

By 1838 squatters had moved into large areas of Victoria and usurped large tracts of land from the resident Aboriginal people for the purpose of grazing livestock. Spreadborough and Anderson (1983: ix) discuss the 'squatting expansion' between 1834 and 1860, noting that '…it was the early squatters who were permitted to become 'free' selectors, choosing and learning about their land with a fair degree of independence from official control'. The first decade of this expansion saw squatters taking up land across

Victoria, particularly on the plains north of Melbourne and running westward to Geelong (Spreadborough & Anderson 1983).

7.6.2 Settlement of The Golden Plains Shire and Bannockburn

Early European settlement in Geelong and surrounding regions were characterised by squatters occupying large pastoral runs close to major rivers and creeks including the Barwon, Moorabool, and Leigh Rivers (Wynd 1992: 9). In the late 1830s, many settler groups were competing for land in and around the Golden Plains region. Land stretching from Fyansford to Native Creek Station was staked out by George and Phillip Russell in 1837. Around the same time, Yuille brothers claimed land near Murgheboluc, and Joseph and Robert Sutherland settled at present-day Sutherland's Creek (Beaurepaire 2005: 10). According to Beaurepaire (2005), one of the main restraints in settling within the area surrounded by the Moorabool River, Barwon River, and Sutherland's Creek was gaining access, when many of the fords were 'jealously' guarded by the owners of the land in which they were located:

> *Generally, there was much closer development on the Eastern side of the Moorabool and the Sutherland's Creek boundary, and it is said that some of the squatters were not in any hurry to build bridges or fords, or even roads* (Beaurepaire 2005: 10).

The bridge upstream in Fyansford thus became a focus of settlement. Fyans was also appointed to issue pasturing licenses in the area, the first official recognition that Geelong existed. Area was surveyed between the Barwon River and Corio Bay and the town of Geelong officially came into existence on 26th October 1838. Large parcels of land were purchased from the Crown from 1840 onwards. In 1841 the number of European settlers in the Geelong region was 454, and by 1854, this number had increased to 20,115 (Beaurepaire 2005: 12).

Township of Bannockburn

Originally, the area which is now Bannockburn encompassed parts of the Shire of Meredith and the Borough of Steiglitz (Beaurepaire 2005: 17). According to Beaurepaire, Bannockburn was named after an early Scottish settler, James Bruce, likely commemorating the Battle of Bannockburn in Scotland, headed by Robert the Bruce in 1314 (Beaurepaire 2005: 17). James Bruce also gave his name to Bruce Creek, the stream that runs through the current Activity Area. The establishment of Leigh Road, now known as the Hamilton Highway, provided the primary source of movement and settlement into Bannockburn, and the opening of the railway line travelling from Geelong to Ballarat in 1862 secured the formation of Bannockburn as a township (Victorian Places 2015). Land was offered for sale in one acre lots in the area

around Bruce Creek at the time of the first subdivision, opposite the Somerset Hotel (Beaurepaire 2005: 84).

Along with the railway station, the shire offices, built in 1864; court and police gaol, built in 1869; and school, opened in 1866, contributed to an established township of more than one hundred residents by the beginning of the twentieth century (Victorian Places 2015).

7.6.3 Land Use History of the Activity Area

The early European settlers of Bannockburn mainly focussed their work on the production of wool, grazing merino and other breeds of sheep (Beaurepaire 2005: 10). A large pastoral run was taken up along Bruce Creek by the Clyde company in 1848, with a portion being licenced to James Bruce in 1849 and named Bruce's Creek run. The run was sold to Peter Sharp in 1851, and it was closed down in the 1890s when the area was subdivided (Spreadborough and Anderson 1989: 268).

In 1855, district surveyor A. J. Skene describes the agricultural potentials for the land on a map depicting the towns and suburbs of Bannockburn, stating:

> *The suburbans generally consist of good agricultural land, lightly timbered with gum and she oak. The water in Bruces Creek is slightly brackish in the summer months.*

The map also includes various descriptions of spaces within the Activity Area. Ormond Street, which runs north-west to south-east through the Activity Area, was already established by this time. The plot between Ormond Street and Bruce Street seems to have been subdivided into small blocks of land, the space east of Ormond Street is labelled as being made up of 'dry, sandy soil', while the area south-west of Ormond Street is described as 'thickly timbered with Gum, She-oak, and Honeysuckle' (Figure 4). By 1879, the land within Bannockburn had been subdivided further and rapidly taken up by settlers (Figure 5). A map of the township in 1879 shows the Activity Area being subdivided into several plots of land. To the north, between Ormond and Harvey road, Esther Petterent is listed as the owner, while to the south and east, several members of the Keanan family own five separate plots of land (Figure 5). It is likely that the land was used for agricultural use and domestic living until the present day. An aerial photograph from 1978 shows that the land was comprised of livestock grazing paddocks and homesteads, similar to its present state (Figure 6).

Figure 3: Township and suburbs of Bannockburn on Bruce Creek, County of Grant, 1855 (State Library of Victoria).

Figure 4: 'Murghe Boluc, County of Grant', compiled by R. N. Lowe, June 5th, 1879 (State Library of Victoria).

Figure 5: Aerial photograph of Bannockburn, 1978, showing approximate location of the Activity Area (Department of Lands and Survey).

7.7 Oral History

No specific oral history was provided by the WTOAC regarding Aboriginal history in the Activity Area or geographic region.

7.8 Landforms and Geomorphology

7.8.1 Geology and Geomorphology

Bannockburn falls within the Geological Survey of Victoria's Geelong 1:63,360 map sheet. According to this map, the geological composition of the Activity Area is comprised of Moorabool Viaduct Sands, dating to the Pliocene period, and much older Fyansford Clay, dating from the Miocene to the Oligocene period (Department of Mines 1:63,360 map sheet). In his explanatory notes for the Geelong Geological Map, Spencer-Jones (1970) describes the geological structure of Geelong and the Surrounding region as:

> *Broadly speaking the area is a plain, consisting of extensive basalt flows overlying and partly blanketing flat-lying Tertiary sediments. This plain has been broken into several units by block faulting and is dominated by the raised Barrabool Hill fault or horst, which exerts a controlling*

> *influence on the outcrop geology and drainage pattern. The Roswell Fault and Lovely Banks Monocline, both orientated broadly north south, are part of the major fault system, which forms the western side of the Port Phillip Sunklands or graben. These structures progressively step down the plain level of the country from the northwest to the east across the Geelong standard sheet area* (Spencer-Jones 1970: 7).

The majority of the Activity Area falls within the Moorabool Viaduct Sand formation. The formation was first introduced as Moorabool Valley Beds by Hall and Pritchard in 1894, later to be renamed and described by Bower in 1963 (VandenBerg 2016: 8). The foundation is described by Spencer-Jones as:

> *A thin, but widespread, succession of calcareous sands, sandy limestones, sands, quartzite and ferruginous sandstone, blankets the area of Tertiary sedimentation including a large area of the Bellarine Peninsula... It overlies the Fyansford Clay with a slight angular disconformity. At the disconformity there is a discontinuous but very widespread phosphatic nodule bed containing nodules eroded from the underlying sediments* (Spencer-Jones 1970: 5).

A small portion of the east of the Activity Area lies within the Fyansford Clay formation, formerly known as Newport Silt. According to VandenBerg (2016), the creation of the Newport Bore and coal shafts dug in Altona Bay in the 1890s revealed the presence of marine Miocene clays with Limestone Bands. Thomas and Baragwanath gave it the name Newport Formation in 1950. In 1963, however, Bowler gave the name Fyansford Clay to the same rock unit "outcropping further west in the valleys of the Moorabool and Barwon rivers, and in the Batesford limestone quarry" (VandenBerg 2016: 21). This formation is described by Spencer-Jones as consisting of:

> *Calcareous clays, marls and some impure silty and salty limestones, and is one of the most widespread and persistent Tertiary units in this area. Continuous outcrop is found along the valleys of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers, Bruce Creek and along the Barwon River upstream from Pollock's Ford, 9 road miles from Geelong… to the northwest and west along the Leigh River it is often difficult to distinguish between the sands of the Fyansford Clay and the younger Moorabool Viaduct Sands* (Spencer-Jones 1970: 4).

Further east of the Activity Area, the region is dominated by the Newer Volcanic Group. The Newer Volcanics consist of Quaternary basaltic lava flows (Plio-Pleistocene in age). The flows originate from several eruption points including Mt Moriac, Mt Pollack and Mt Duneed (Spencer-Jones 1970: 5). Spencer-Jones (1970: 5) distinguishes between Older (NV1) and Newer (NV2) flows noting that the former is deeply

weathered and pre-dates the formation of the Moorabool and Barwon River valleys. The latter flowed down these valleys to join near Fyansford to the east and are usually associated with the lower reaches of the Moorabool River as well as the Barwon River (Spencer-Jones 1970: 5).

To the east of the Activity Area lies the Rowsley Fault. This fault, along with the Lovely Banks Monocline, forms part of the "major fault system which forms the western side of the Port Phillip Sunklands or graben" (Spencer-Jones 1970: 7). Geomorphologically, the Activity Area and surrounding region is comprised of gently undulating sedimentary plains, consisting of low relief and slow site drainage (Jeffery & Costello 1981). The landform is made up of long gentle slopes, drainage lines, and stony rises. The soil types of this geomorphic division include unconsolidated sediments with *in situ* weathered rock, alluvium, and *in situ* weathered basalt. The soils are alkaline in texture, while surface soils are "light, with a limited nutrient holding capacity and poor structure, influenced by the sodic subsoil" (Jeffery & Costello 1981). According to ACHRIS, the Activity Area is comprised of plains and plains with low rises to the west, and plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith to the east.

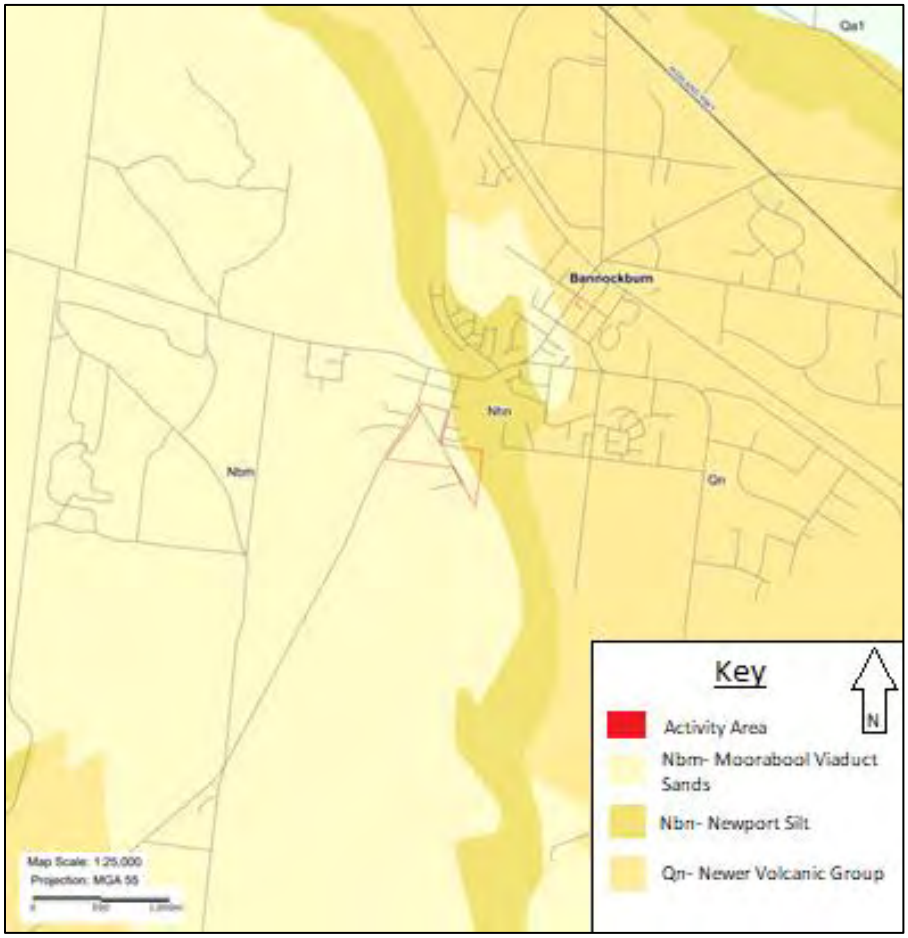


Figure 6: Geological map of the geographic region (GeoVic).

7.8.2 Climate

Toward the end of the Late Pleistocene during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) around 18,000 years ago, temperatures in south-eastern Australia were considerably cooler and drier than today (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999). This caused more water to be stored in glaciers and the polar icecaps resulting in much lower sea-levels. A land-bridge connected mainland Australia across Bass Strait to Tasmania and the increased aridity resulted in a reduction of forests and wooded areas. By the Holocene, around 12,000 years ago temperatures warmed and the climate stabilised with vegetation likely similar to what existed at the time of European contact.

The current climate in the region is described as temperate with dry summers and an average maximum temperature of 24 degrees Celsius. The winters are described as cool with an average minimum temperature of 7 degrees Celsius. Average annual rainfall is between 700-100 mm (Bureau of Meteorology 2019).

7.8.3 Water Resources

Bruce Creek runs through a small portion of the Activity Area. It has its confluence with the Barwon River, approximately 5km the south. Bruce Creek is comprised of moderately to steeply sloping sides, with a total area of 3.6km. The height and slope of the creek decrease at the north, with the inner bends containing small flat terraces (Jeffery & Costello 1981).

Sandy Creek flows to the west of the Activity Area, which also converges with the Barwon River at the south. The Moorabool River flows from the northeast of the Activity Area. Again, it has its confluence with the Barwon River below Buckley's Falls at Fyansford. The Moorabool River has cut into the underlying Tertiary sediments, forming steep valleys and prominent escarpments.

7.8.4 Flora and Fauna

Remnant vegetation provides a good indicator to the degree of ground disturbance and in turn a measure of the likelihood of *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological deposits, at least in shallow deposits. It is also a good indicator of the range of plant species available for use by the local Aboriginal groups during recent pre-contact times.

According to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) bio-diversity mapping, the pre-European settlement Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) of the majority of the Activity Area would

have been freely draining plains woodlands or forests (EVC 55). This would have been made up of grassy or sedgy woodland, up to 15m tall, with "large, inter-tussock spaces potentially supporting a range of annual or geophytic herbs adapted to low summer rainfall, with low overall biomass" (DSE EVC Bioregion benchmark fact sheet 2007). The soil is described as fertile and silty with heavy subsoils, originating from former Quaternary swamp deposits. The EVC of Bruce Creek is described as a swampy creek line, and 'riverine grassy woodlands or forests' (EVC 68). Vegetation in the area would have included eucalyptus tree varietals, golden wattle (*Acacia pycnanth*), and sheep's burr (*Acaena echinate*) (DSE EVC Bioregion benchmark fact sheet 2007).

The Bannockburn region would have supported a large number of animals including kangaroos, possums, lizards, emus and many other bird species. Early European explorers described seeing large numbers of swans, eagles and gulls in the region (Wynd 1988: 4).

7.9 Conclusions of the Desktop Assessment

The Desktop Assessment indicates that the Golden Plains and Bannockburn area would have been occupied by Aboriginal people before and after the arrival of Europeans to Port Phillip Bay. A review of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) found a total of ninety Aboriginal places within two kilometres of the centre of the Activity Area. The registered Aboriginal places consist of low-density artefact distributions, artefact scatters, and four scarred trees. The nearest registered Aboriginal place was recorded approximately 110 metres east of the Activity Area and was comprised of one-hundred and forty-three stone artefacts made of quartz, quartzite, and silcrete. Due to the high number of Aboriginal places in the geographic area and the close proximity of the area to Bruce Creek, it is expected that Aboriginal cultural heritage is located within the Activity Area, likely in the form of stone artefacts.

Settlement of the Golden Plains and Bannockburn area was characterised by large pastoral runs from the mid-1830s. Maps of the township in 1855, 1879, and an aerial photograph taken in 1978 reveals that the land within the Activity Area was likely used for agricultural farming and domestic living until the present day. Disturbance has occurred over most of the Activity Area due to the construction of Ormond Street, houses and sheds, as well as agricultural and pastoral activities suggesting that Aboriginal cultural heritage (if present) is unlikely to be well preserved or *in situ*.

Due to the likelihood of the presence of Aboriginal heritage, particularly in the form of low-density artefact distributions or artefact scatters, the CHMP will proceed to a Standard Assessment according to Section 62 of the Regulations.

8.0 Standard Assessment

8.1 Aims and Methods

The aims of the Standard Assessment were to investigate the presence or absence, nature and extent of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area and to determine the likelihood for archaeological material to exist within the existing landforms. The pedestrian survey involved a systematic ground surface survey of all accessible areas of the Activity Area following the standards set in Burke and Smith (2004). The participants involved walked transects of two-metre spacing, roughly east-west where practical. The purpose of the survey was to collect the following information:

- Information regarding surface exposure and ground surface visibility;
- Notes and photographs were taken to illustrate prior ground disturbance, as well as changes in aspect or landform;
- A dumpy level was used to record relative heights across the Activity Area for the purpose of marking contours; and
- In the case of Aboriginal Heritage Places being encountered, their contents, GPS location (in GDA94) and visible extent were to be recorded.

The following division has been used to assess ground surface visibility. The higher the number the less vegetation:

- Excellent visibility 90-100%
- Good 50-90%
- Poor 30-50%
- Very Poor 0-30%

8.1.1 Participants

Date	Personnel	Organisation
1 Mar 2019	Daniel Barker	TerraCulture (Supervising Archaeologist)
	Anna MacNeill	TerraCulture
	Kacie Mitchell	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
	BJ O'Toole	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

Table 7: Summary of participants involved in the Standard Assessment.

8.1.2 Limitations and Obstacles

Limitations and obstacles to the Standard Assessment were confined to the very poor ground surface visibility caused by the grass and recently cut vegetation. There were no other limitations or obstacles to the conduct of the Standard Assessment.

8.2 Results of the Standard Assessment

A pedestrian survey was taken across the Activity Area on 1 March 2019 by Daniel Barker and Anna MacNeill from TerraCulture and Kacie Mitchell and BJ O'Toole representing the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC). The Activity Area can be divided into four sections along property boundaries which were surveyed separately (Figure 8). Generally, ground surface visibility was very poor across the entire activity area, however some sections had better visibility than others. Overall, approximately 10% of the activity area had exposed ground and could be effectively surveyed for archaeological deposits.

Section 1 of the activity area consisted of a house and garden in the north-west corner and a vineyard in the remaining portion of the property. Other amenities include a large dam which has been excavated to the north of the vineyard as well as driveways and sheds. Ground surface visibility in this section was very poor (20%) with most areas of visibility caused by disturbance, such as from the excavation of the dam. The entirety of the property appeared to have been disturbed by either the construction of the house and gardens, the construction of outbuildings, the construction of the vineyard or the excavation of the dam. The landform was very flat apart from where the dam had been excavated and there were no other natural features.

Section 2 of the activity area consisted of a house and large garden in the south-east corner of the property with other amenities such as a tennis court, gravel driveway and sheds. In the rear of the property was a large grassed open space previously used for grazing. Along the southern boundary of section 2 was a row of introduced trees. There were several other trees, both native and introduced throughout the property, however they were all planted within the last forty years. Ground surface visibility in this section was very poor (15%) with short grass covering most of the open areas. Patches of ground surface visibility were present particularly in the rear of the house and garden along the southern tree line and in the tennis court. The landform was very flat and there were no other natural features.

Section 3 of the activity area consisted of a house and garden in the south-eastern corner of the property and large paddocks for grazing in the remaining portion. The northern boundary of this section abuts the southern boundary of section 2. Ground surface visibility was very poor (5%) with only patches of visible ground, particularly in the far eastern margin and around fence lines. Approximately 60% of the paddock was covered by long grass with no visibility. The only disturbance appeared to be associated with the house, garden and outbuildings. The landform was very flat and there were no other natural features.

Section 4 of the activity area consisted of a house and garden in the north-west corner of the property and large paddocks and open space in the remaining parts which backs onto Bruce Creek. Other smaller outbuildings were present elsewhere on the property. Ground surface visibility in this section was very poor (10%) with only patches of exposed ground, particularly around a row of introduced trees running north-east through the centre of the property. This section slopped heavily toward Bruce Creek and in some places had very steep drop-offs. There was some remnant native vegetation including a large river red gum close to Bruce Creek, however there was no evidence of cultural scarring or bark stripping. Three stone artefacts were recorded during the survey of section 4. Artefact no.1 was exposed by rabbit burrowing and no.2 and no.3 were exposed on the surface near the row of introduced trees. The artefacts were all found on the ridgeline before the steep drop-off to Bruce Creek.

There were no caves, rock shelters or cave entrances in the activity area and there were no trees with cultural scarring.

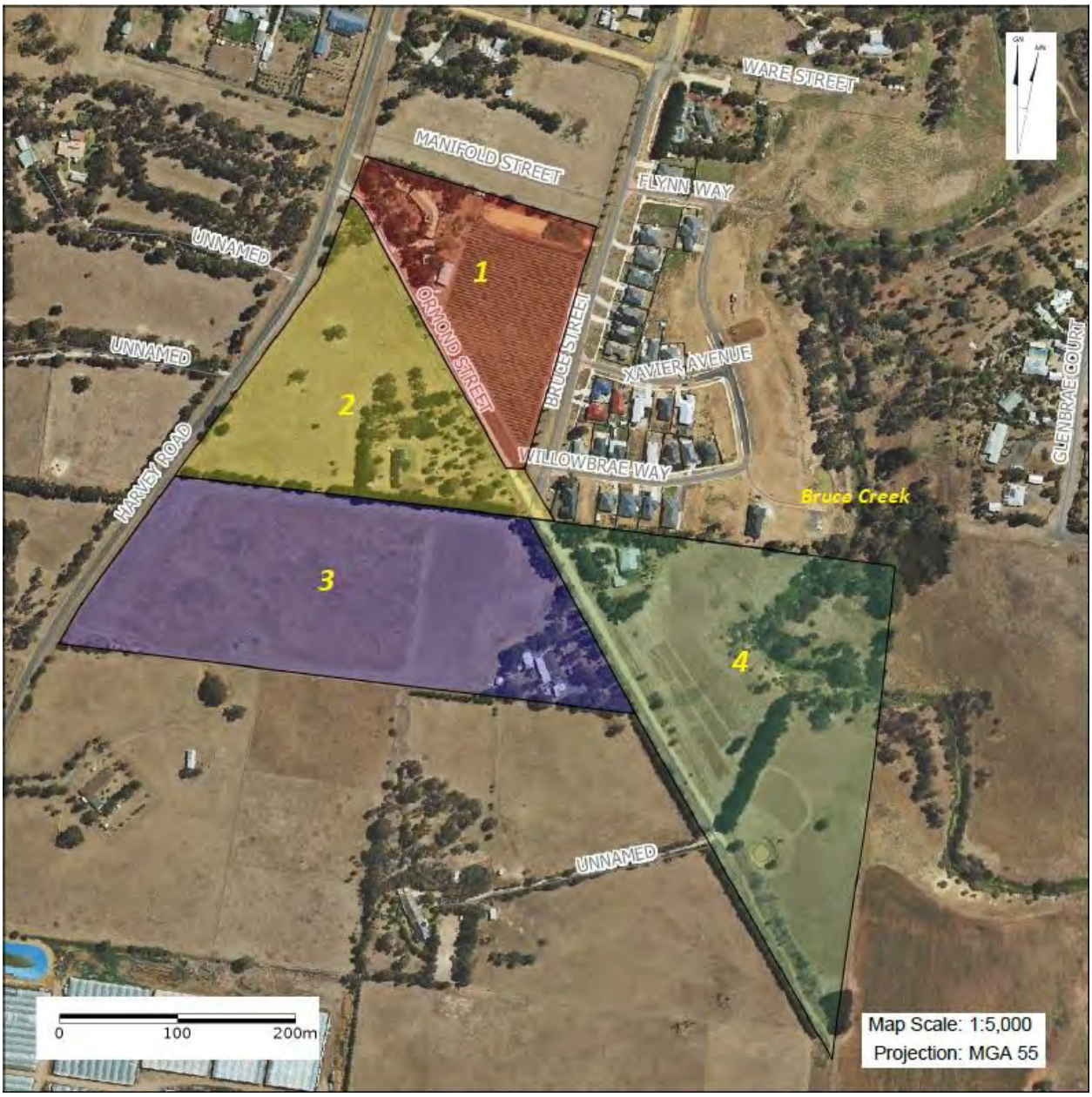


Figure 7: Showing the division of the activity area into four sections.

Art. No.	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
1	251025/5783968	Surface	Quartz	Flake- Complete	0	0	Plain	Feather				27	12	10	27
2	250972/5783988	Surface	Quartzite	Flake- Proximal	0	0	Flaked					23	20	11	23
3	250973/5783985	Surface	Quartz	Angular Fragment	0	0						14	8	2	14

Table 8: Aboriginal cultural heritage recorded during the Standard Assessment.

Photograph 1: Northern edge of section 1 showing the dam, facing east.

Photograph 2: Eastern edge of section 1 showing the vineyard, facing west.

Photograph 3: Southern edge of section 2, facing west.

Photograph 4: North-east edge of section 2, facing south-west.

Photograph 5: Section 3 eastern edge, facing north.

Photograph 6: Section 3 eastern edge, facing west.

Photograph 7: Section 3 north-eastern corner, facing west.

Photograph 8: Section 3 centre, facing west.

Photograph 9: Section 3 southern edge, facing west.

Photograph 10: Western edge of section 4, facing north.

Photograph 11: Eastern edge of section 4, facing south-west.

Photograph 12: Surface artefact no. 1, quartz complete flake found in section 4.

Photograph 13: Mature river red gum in section 4, no cultural scarring present.

Photograph 14: Over-looking Bruce Creek in section 4.

Photograph 15: Surface artefact no.2, quartzite proximal flake in section 4.

Photograph 16: Surface artefact no.3, quartz angular fragment in section 4.

Photograph 17: Section 4 centre, facing north-east toward Bruce Creek.

Photograph 18: Section 4 northern edge, facing south-west.

Photograph 19: Showing vegetation and slope along Bruce Creek, from northern edge section 4 facing south.

Photograph 20: Showing Bruce Creek from top of the slope facing north.

8.2.1 Landforms

The activity area comprises two distinct landforms. The majority of the activity area consists of very flat volcanic plains while the area around Bruce Creek consists of a ridge and steep embankment down to the creek. Most of the activity area was covered by short grass, but patches of exposed ground showed that the upper topsoil consisted of brown compact silty sand on both landforms. There were several areas where the landform had been disturbed or modified through the construction of houses, landscaping, agriculture and other amenities such as the dam.

8.2.2 Areas of Archaeological Potential

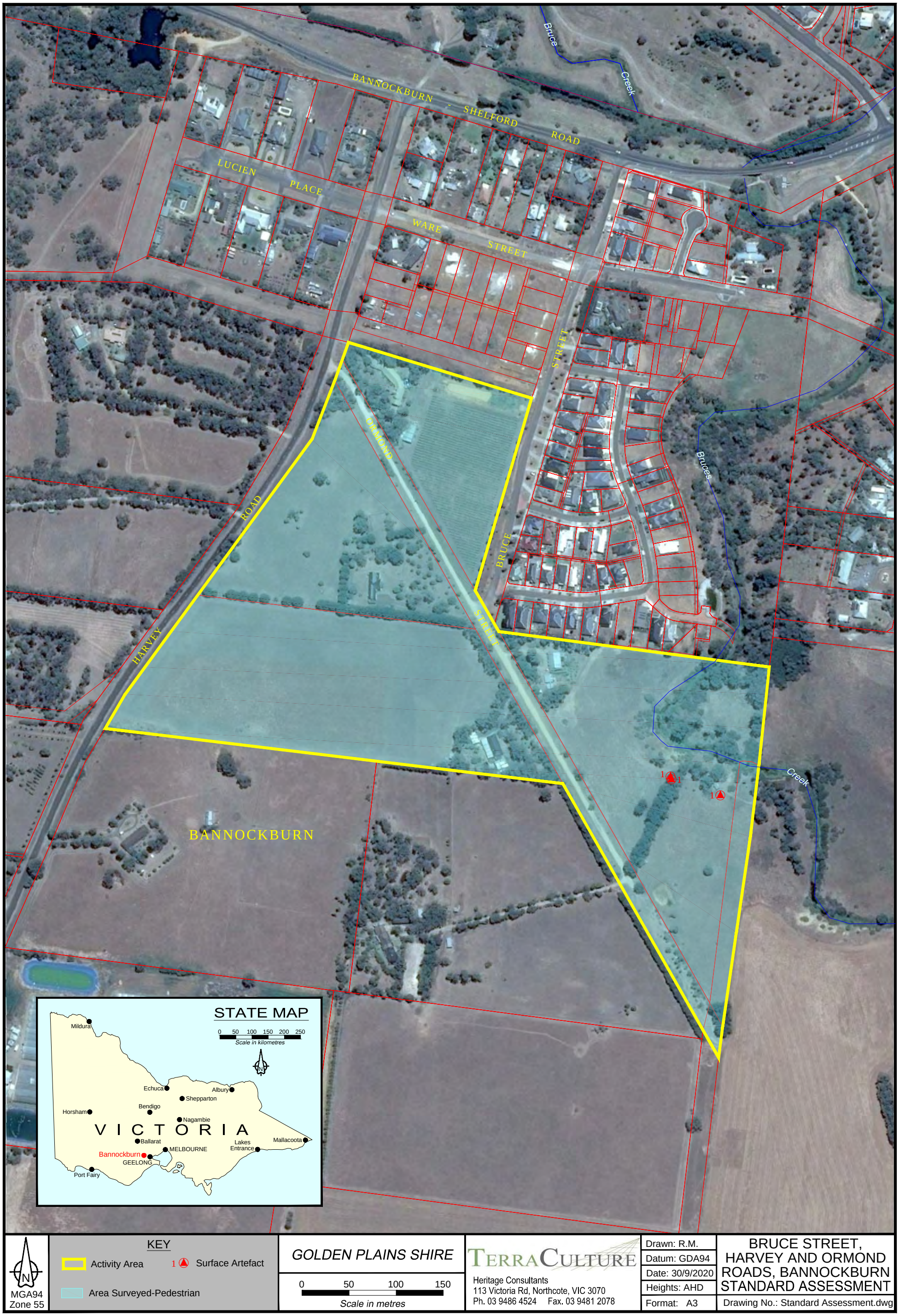
The designated area of cultural heritage sensitivity 200 metres from Bruce Creek incorporates all the ridge and embankment landform and a small part of the volcanic plains landform. The ridgeline and parts of the slope have the most potential for archaeological deposits. The identification of Aboriginal stone artefacts on the surface in these parts reflects the sensitivity of these areas. The flat volcanic plains are less likely to be sensitive and areas where significant disturbance has taken place have likely affected any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may have been present. This fits with the conclusions of the Desktop Assessment that the activity area is likely to have Aboriginal cultural heritage, likely in the form of low-density artefact distributions or stone artefact scatters.

8.3 Conclusions of the Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment involved a pedestrian survey of all parts of the Activity Area. Ground surface visibility was generally very poor over most of the Activity Area (10% overall) with grass and other vegetation covering most of the ground surface. There were a few patches of visible ground surface, most notably along tree lines and areas where grazing has exposed the ground surface.

The activity area comprises two distinct landforms. The majority of the activity area consists of very flat volcanic plains while the area around Bruce Creek consists of a ridge and steep embankment down to the creek.

Three Aboriginal stone artefacts were recorded within the activity area during the survey. They were all located on the slopes and ridgelines along Bruce Creek in section 4 of the activity area and it is likely that subsurface artefacts exist elsewhere in the activity area. Therefore, the assessment must progress to a Complex Assessment under Section 64 of the Regulations.



MAP 4: Showing Area Surveyed and results of the Standard Assessment.

9.0 Complex Assessment

9.1 Aims and Methods

The aims of the Complex Assessment were to investigate the presence or absence, nature and extent of Aboriginal cultural material and whether prior land-use activities have impacted on the integrity of the landform within the Activity Area. A subsurface testing program was developed during the post-Standard Assessment meeting with the WTOAC. The Complex Assessment was undertaken over seven days between January 15-16 and 20-24, 2020.

The Complex Assessment involved the excavation of four 1m x 1m test pits (TP1-4), forty-nine 2m x 1m mechanical test pits (MTP1-6, 8-38, 42, 45-46, 51, 53, 55, 58-59, 61, 63-64), and five 0.5m x 0.5m radial test pits. The subsurface testing program comprehensively sampled all parts of the Activity Area and a total area of 103.25m^2 was excavated. The following methods were used during subsurface testing:

- All 1m x 1m and 0.5m x 0.5m test pits were excavated manually using hand tools, such as shovels, crow bars and trowels.
- The 1m x 1m and 0.5m x 0.5m test pits were excavated in 100mm spits to a culturally sterile layer and soil information was recorded for each spit, including Munsell colour, pH levels, photographs and drawings.
- The 2m x 1m mechanical test pits were excavated with a 5-tonne machine excavator in 100mm spits to a culturally sterile layer and soil information was recorded for each spit, including Munsell colour, pH levels, photographs and drawings.
- All excavated material was screened using 5mm-gauge hand sieves or 5mm-gauge mechanical table sieves. Spoil piles were placed a reasonable distance from the testing area, before being backfilled after recording.
- When archaeological material was identified in subsurface conditions, it was collected for analysis and recorded according to AV guidelines.

9.1.1 Participants

Date	Name	Organisation	Role
15-16, 20-24 Jan 2020	Daniel Barker	TerraCulture	Supervising Archaeologist
15-16, 22-24 Jan 2020	Emily Knowles	TerraCulture	Archaeologist
20-22 Jan 2020	Helene Athanasiadis	TerraCulture	Archaeologist
15-16 and 24 Jan 2020	Richard Fagan	WTOAC	Field Representative

Date	Name	Organisation	Role
15-16 Jan 2020	Alisha Fagan	WTOAC	Field Representative
20 Jan 2020	Ash Skinner	WTOAC	Field Representative
20 and 22 Jan 2020	Kyle O'Toole	WTOAC	Field Representative
21 Jan 2020	Chloe Clarke	WTOAC	Field Representative
22 Jan 2020	Jon Naylor	WTOAC	Field Representative
23 Jan 2020	James Brown	WTOAC	Field Representative
20-21 and 23-24 Jan 2020	Gary Paydon	Belmara Industries	Excavator Operator

Table 9: Summary of participants during the Complex Assessment.

9.1.2 Limitations and Obstacles

The landform and topography of the Activity Area, specifically the steep embankment leading to Bruce Creek, restricted the amount of MTPs that could be excavated across the site. Due to these restrictions, some MTPs could not be excavated, however where possible, some test pits were able to be moved from their original position within the grid. Sixty-five MTPs were originally planned for excavation; however, a total of forty-nine were excavated during the Complex Assessment.

There were no other obstacles encountered during the Complex Assessment.

9.2 Results of the Complex Assessment

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
TP1	250620/5784085	142	**0-140mm:** Hard brown silty sand **140mm-142mm+:** Compact yellowish-brown clay	0
TP2	250700/5784370	190	**0-190mm:** Very hard compact dark brown blocky clayey silt **190mm+:** Orange-brown hard silty clay	4
TP3	250620/5784085	190	**0-100mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **100-190mm:** Brownish grey compact silty sand. PVC pipe encountered and excavation thus terminated at this depth.	0
TP4	250955/5783990	300	**0-100mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **100-300mm:** Light greyish brown compact silty sand **300mm+:** Compact orange brown clay	23

Table 10: Summary results of the test pits (1m x 1m).

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
RTP4.1	250697/5784370	230	**0-100mm:** Brown sandy silt **100-230mm:** Light greyish brown compact silty sand **230mm+:** Orange brown clay	0
RTP4.2	250702/5784375	300	**0-100mm:** Brown sandy silt **100-300mm:** Compact light greyish brown silty sand **300mm+:** Orange brown clay	0
RTP4.3	250707/5784370	320	**0-100mm:** Brown sandy silt **100-320mm:** Compact light greyish brown silty sand **320mm+:** Orange brown clay	2
RTP4.4	250707/5784375	330	**0-90mm:** Brown sandy silt **90-330mm:** Light greyish brown compact silty sand **330mm+:** Orange brown clay	0
RTP 4.5	250707/5784365	350	**0-90mm:** Brown sandy silt **90-280mm:** Light greyish brown silty sand **280-350mm+:** Orange brown clay	0

Table 11: Summary results of the radial test pits (0.5m x 0.5m).

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
MTP1	250620/5784335	400	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with historic glass inclusions **250-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sandy silt **350-400mm+:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	5
MTP2	250570/5784285	350	**0-200mm:** Compact brown sandy silt **200-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sandy silt **350mm+:** Mottled orange-brown compact clay	10
MTP3	250620/5784285	380	**0-180mm:** Compact brown sandy silt **180-280mm:** Lighter brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **280-380mm:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	0
MTP4	250670/5784285	350	**0-150mm:** Brown compact sandy silt **150-250mm:** Compact orange-brown sandy silt **250-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **350mm:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	0
MTP5	250520/5784235	400	**0-400mm:** Undulating brown sandy silt with buckshot and patches of lighter brown sand **400mm+:** Compact mottled orange-brown clay	0

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
MTP6	250570/5784185	350	**0-250mm:** Loose brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **250-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sandy silt **350mm+:** Mottled orange-brown compact clay	0
MTP7	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP8	250520/5784135	360	**0-290mm:** Brown sandy silt with patches of lighter brown sand **290-360mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	0
MTP9	250620/5784135	300	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with damp patches of lighter brown sand **250-300mm+:** Mottled orange brown clay	0
MTP10	250670/5784135	290	**0-290mm:** Brown sandy silt with patches of lighter brown sand **290mm+:** Mottled orange brown clay	0
MTP11	250720/5784135	400	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **250-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **350mm+:** Compact mottled orange-brown clay	1
MTP12	250420/5784085	180	**0-180mm:** Brown sandy silt **180mm+:** Damp orange brown mottled sandy clay	0
MTP13	250470/5784085	230	**0-180mm:** Brown damp sandy silt **180-230mm+:** Damp, sticky, blocky orange brown mottled clay	0
MTP14	250570/5784085	310	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with patches of lighter brown sand **250-310mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	0
MTP15	250670/5784085	320	**0-320mm:** Brown sandy silt **320mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	0
MTP16	250720/5784085	450	**0-300mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **300-450mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **400mm+:** Mottled orange brown clay	1
MTP17	250770/5784085	300	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt **250-300mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **300mm+:** Mottled orange brown clay	0
MTP18	250520/5784035	300	**0-200mm:** Brown sandy silt **200-300mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **300mm+:** Mottled orange brown clay	0
MTP19	250620/5784035	350	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **250-350mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **350mm+:** Mottled orange-brown clay	1

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
MTP20	250670/5784035	430	**0-300mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **300-430mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **430mm+:** Mottled orange-brown clay	2
MTP21	250720/5784035	430	**0-250mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **250-430mm:** Lighter brown firm sand **430mm:** Mottled orange-brown clay	0
MTP22	250935/5784110	2000	**0-2000mm:** Fine, homogenous brown sand **2000mm:** Compact reddish-brown clay	38
MTP23	250880/5784090	370	**0-200mm:** Brown sandy silt **200-370mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot inclusions, large stones, and quartz pebbles **370mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	3
MTP24	250905/5784090	450	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt **250-450mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone inclusions **450mm+:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	0
MTP25	250970/5784085	560	**0-500mm:** Brownish-grey very compact clayey silt **500-560mm:** Dark brown silty clay	7
MTP26	250880/5784065	330	**0-150mm:** Brown sandy silt **150-330mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot **330mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	1
MTP27	250905/5784065	740	**0-230mm:** Brown sandy silt **230-650mm:** Brown silty sand with undulating reddish-brown clay from 500mm **650-740mm:** Light brown silty sand with undulating reddish-brown clay **740mm+:** Reddish-brown clay	1
MTP28	250855/5784040	320	**0-150mm:** Brown sandy silt **150-280mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **280-320mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	9
MTP29	250880/5784040	250	**0-100mm:** Brown sandy silt **100-250mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot **250mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	0
MTP30	250905/5784040	290	**0-160mm:** Brown sandy silt **160-220mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot inclusions **220-290mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	0

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
MTP31	250880/5784015	310	**0-180mm:** Brown sandy silt **180-280mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **280-310mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	4
MTP32	250905/5784015	440	**0-200mm:** Brown sandy silt **200-310mm:** Brown sandy silt with stone and pebble inclusions **310-440mm+:** Reddish brown clay	5
MTP33	250930/5784015	200	**0-100mm:** Brown sandy silt **100-200mm+:** Reddish-brown clay with ochre nodules	1
MTP34	250905/5783990	330	**0-200mm:** Brown sandy silt **200-330mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **330mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	28
MTP35	250930/5783990	330	**0-250mm:** Brown sandy silt **250-330mm:** Sticky brown silty clay with yellow ochre **330mm+:** Reddish brown sticky clay	3
MTP36	250905/5783965	340	**0-200mm:** Brown sandy silt **200-340mm:** Brown sandy silt with stones and buckshot inclusions **340mm+:** Reddish brown clay	7
MTP37	250930/5783965	450	**0-370mm:** Brown sandy silt **370-450mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	4
MTP38	250955/5783965	400	**0-280mm:** Brown sandy silt with tree roots **280-400mm+:** Reddish-brown sticky clay	9
MTP39	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP40	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP41	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP42	250930/5793940	320	**0-190mm:** Brown sandy silt **190-290mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **290-320mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	12
MTP43	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP44	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP45	251030/5783940	1000	**0-1000mm:** Rich brown loose sandy silt **1000mm+:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	20
MTP46	250930/5783915	290	**0-150mm:** Brown sandy silt **150-260mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **260-290mm+:** Orange brown mottled clay	1
MTP47	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 Easting/Northing	Depth (mm)	Description	Artefacts
MTP48	250980/5783915	280	**0-280mm:** Rich brown sandy silt **280mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	0
MTP49	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP50	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP51	250955/5783890	370	**0-160mm:** Loose brown sandy silt **160-370mm:** Brown sandy silt with buckshot inclusions **370mm+:** Reddish-brown mottled clay	2
MTP52	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP53	251005/5783890	600	**0-550mm:** Compact rich brown sandy silt **550-600mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	1
MTP54	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP55	251005/5783865	190	**0-190mm:** Rich brown sandy silt **190mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	8
MTP56	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP57	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP58	251005/5783840	340	**0-160mm:** Brown sandy silt **160-270mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot **270-340mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	18
MTP59	251030/5783840	330	**0-210mm:** Brown, loose sandy silt **210-330mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone inclusions **330mm+:** Compact reddish-brown clay	5
MTP60	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP61	251005/5783815	370	**0-350mm:** Brown sandy silt with lighter sand patches **350-370mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	68
MTP62	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A
MTP63	251005/5783790	370	**0-190mm:** Brown sandy silt **190-370mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot **370mm+:** Reddish brown mottled clay	5
MTP64	251030/5783790	400	**0-150mm:** Brown sandy silt **150-300mm:** Brown sandy silt with ironstone buckshot **300-400mm+:** Reddish brown clay	3
MTP65	N/A	N/A	Unexcavated	N/A

Table 12: Summary results of mechanical test pits (2m x 1m).

9.2.1 Test Pits (TP1-4)

Four 1m x 1m test pits were excavated in the activity area. The test pits were measured and marked using a string line. The test pits were excavated manually using hand tools such as shovels, crow bars and trowels. All excavated material was hand screened using 5mm gauge sieves. The test pits were excavated in arbitrary spits of 100mm until a culturally sterile basal layer was reached or it became unsafe to excavate further. One test pit in Section 3, one test pit in Section 4, and two test pits in Section 1 of the Activity Area were excavated as part of the Complex Assessment.

Test Pit 1 (TP1) was located in the centre of the southern paddock (Section 3). The surface of the test pit was characterised by long, dead grass. The stratigraphic profile consisted of a hard, brown silty sand topsoil to 140mm overlaying a compact yellowish-brown clay at a final depth of 142mm. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was recorded in TP1.

Test Pit 2 (TP2) was located in Section 4 of the Activity Area, at the top of the ridgeline leading down to Bruce Creek. The stratigraphic profile consisted of very hard compact dark brown blocky clayey silt to 190mm overlaying a hard orange-brown silty clay to a depth of 190mm. One quartzite core, one quartzite angular fragment, and two flakes make of silcrete and quartz were recorded within the very hard compact dark brown blocky clayey silt layer at a depth of between 50-100mm.

Test Pit 3 (TP3) was located in Section 1 of the Activity Area, approximately 10m west of an agricultural dam at 5 Ormond Street. Test Pit 3 is the northernmost test pit within the Activity Area. The stratigraphic profile consisted of a loose brown sandy silt topsoil to a depth of 100mm, overlaying a brownish grey compact silty sand to 190mm. At this point a PVC pipe was encountered and excavations within this test pit were subsequently terminated. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was recorded in TP3.

Test Pit 4 (TP4) was located in Section 1 of the Activity Area, approximately 30m south of TP3. The stratigraphic profile consisted of a loose brown sandy silt to 100mm overlaying a light greyish brown compact silty sand with artefacts throughout. This layer sat above a compact orange-brown clay to a final depth of 300mm. A total of 23 silcrete artefacts were recorded at depths of between 150-200mm.

Photograph 21: TP1 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 22: TP1 northern profile.

Photograph 23: TP2 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 24: TP2 northern profile.

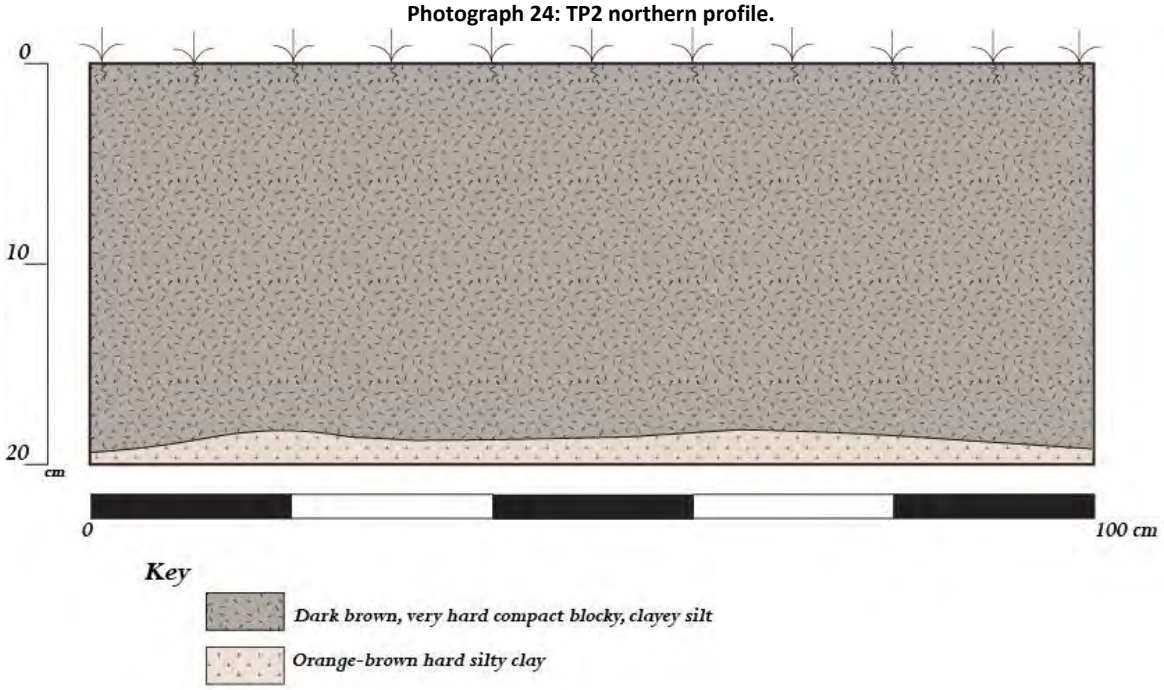


Figure 8: TP2 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 25: TP3 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 26: TP3 northern profile.

Photograph 27: TP4 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 28: TP4 northern profile.

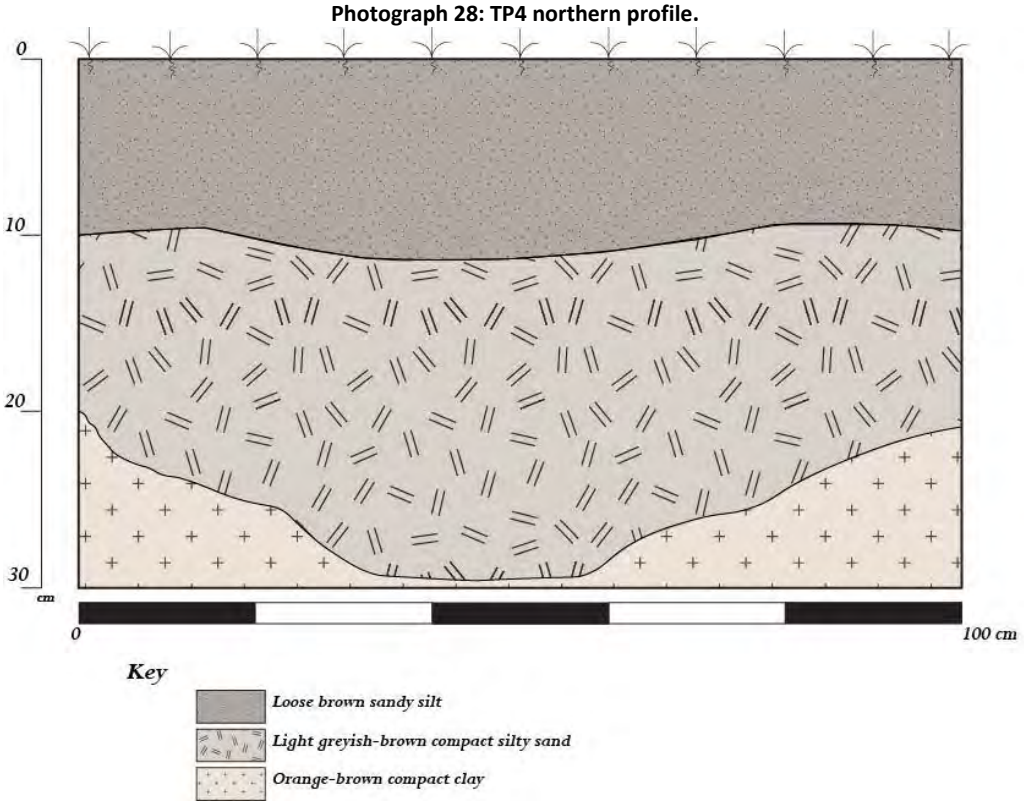


Figure 9: TP4 stratigraphic profile, facing north

9.2.2 Radial Test Pits (RTP4.1-4.5)

A total of five 0.5m-0.5m radial test pits were excavated as a result of the positive identification of Aboriginal cultural heritage within TP4. RTP4.1-4.3 were excavated five metres to the west, north, and east of TP4 respectively. The presence of a shed and animal pen to the south of TP4 inhibited abilities to conduct testing to the south of TP4. Upon the positive identification of artefacts in RTP4.3, two additional RTPs were excavated, RTP4.4 and RTP4.5, five metres to the north and five metres to the south of RTP4.3 respectively. All RTPs were hand excavated using shovels, crow bars and trowels. All excavated material was hand screened using 5mm gauge sieves. The RTPs were excavated stratigraphically until a culturally sterile basal layer was established and all exhibited a similar stratigraphic profile.

The stratigraphic profile of the RTPs generally consisted of a brown, sandy silt topsoil overlaying a light greyish brown compact silty sand. This layer sat above a compact orange-brown clay. The depth of the basal clay layer varied from 230mm in RTP4.1 to 350mm in RTP4.5.

A total of two Aboriginal stone artefacts were recorded in RTP4.3 within the light greyish brown compact silty sand layer, at depths of between 150mm-250mm. These comprised two quartzite flakes.

Photograph 29: RTP4.1 end of excavation.

Photograph 30: RTP4.1 northern profile.

Photograph 31: RTP4.2 end of excavation.

Photograph 32: RTP4.2 northern profile.

Photograph 33: RTP4.3 end of excavation.

Photograph 34: RTP4.3 northern profile.

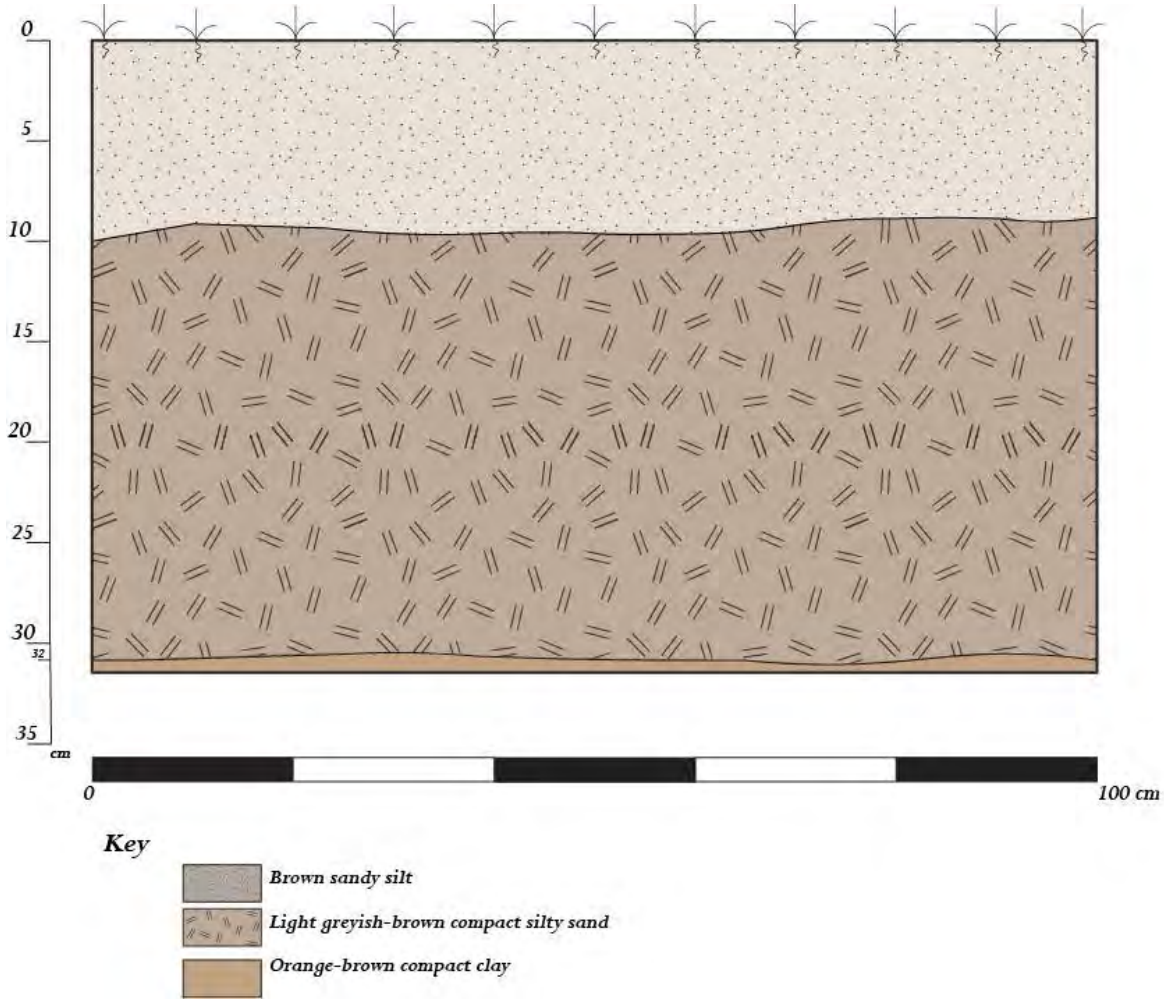


Figure 10: RTP4.3 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 35: RTP4.4 end of excavation.

Photograph 36: RTP4.4 northern profile.

Photograph 37: RTP4.5 end of excavation.

Photograph 38: RTP4.5 northern profile.

9.2.3 Machine Test Pits (MTP1-6, 8-38, 42, 45-46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 58-59, 61, 63-64)

A total of forty-nine machine test pits (MTPs) were excavated in the activity area. Six MTPs were excavated in Section 2, thirteen in Section 3, and thirty in Section 4. The machine test pits were excavated using an excavator with an attached mud bucket and measured 2m x 1m. All excavated material was screened using a 5mm gauge mechanical table sieve. The machine test pits were excavated in approximate 100mm spits until a culturally sterile basal layer was established or it became unsafe to excavate further. The depth and stratigraphy of the machine test pits varied depending on the location and landform.

In Sections 2 and 3, the stratigraphic profile of the machine test pits generally consisted of an upper layer of compact brown sandy silt overlaying a lighter brown firm sandy silt, above a basal layer of reddish to orange brown compact mottled clay. In some instances, such as in MTPs 5, 8-10, and 14, a combination of the two top layers were exhibited. In MTP12 and MTP13, the upper layer of compact brown sandy silt sat directly above the orange brown clay basal layer. The depth of the basal clay depended on the presence or absence of the intermediate layer, ranging from 180mm and 230mm in MTP12 and MTP13 respectively and 450mm in MTP16.

Aboriginal cultural heritage in the form of stone artefacts was recorded within MTP1-2, 11, 16, 19, and 20.

In Section 4, the stratigraphic profile of the machine test pits generally consisted of a compact brown sandy silt layer overlaying a brown sandy silt with pebble or ironstone buckshot inclusions, sitting above a basal layer of very compact mottled reddish to orange-brown clay. In some test pits, the compact brown sandy silt layer sat directly on top of the basal clay layer, however this did not seem to influence the depth

of the basal clay layer. MTP27 consisted of a brown silty sand with undulating reddish-brown clay beneath the compact brown sandy silt layer, which overlayed a light brown silty sand with undulating reddish-brown clay. This lay above a reddish-brown mottled clay basal layer. The depth of the basal clay varied greatly across Section 4, but generally the test pits located within the Fyansford Clay Formation landform and closest to Bruce Creek tended to hold the greatest depth, between 560mm (MTP25) and 2000mm (MTP22). Test pits located away from the contours of Bruce Creek and on the flat plain to the west and south of Section 4 varied in depths of between 190mm (MTP55) and 740mm (MTP27).

Aboriginal cultural heritage in the form of stone artefacts were recorded in all but five of the machine test pits within Section 4. In two of the machine test pits, MTP33 and MTP35, ochre was recorded just above the clay layer.

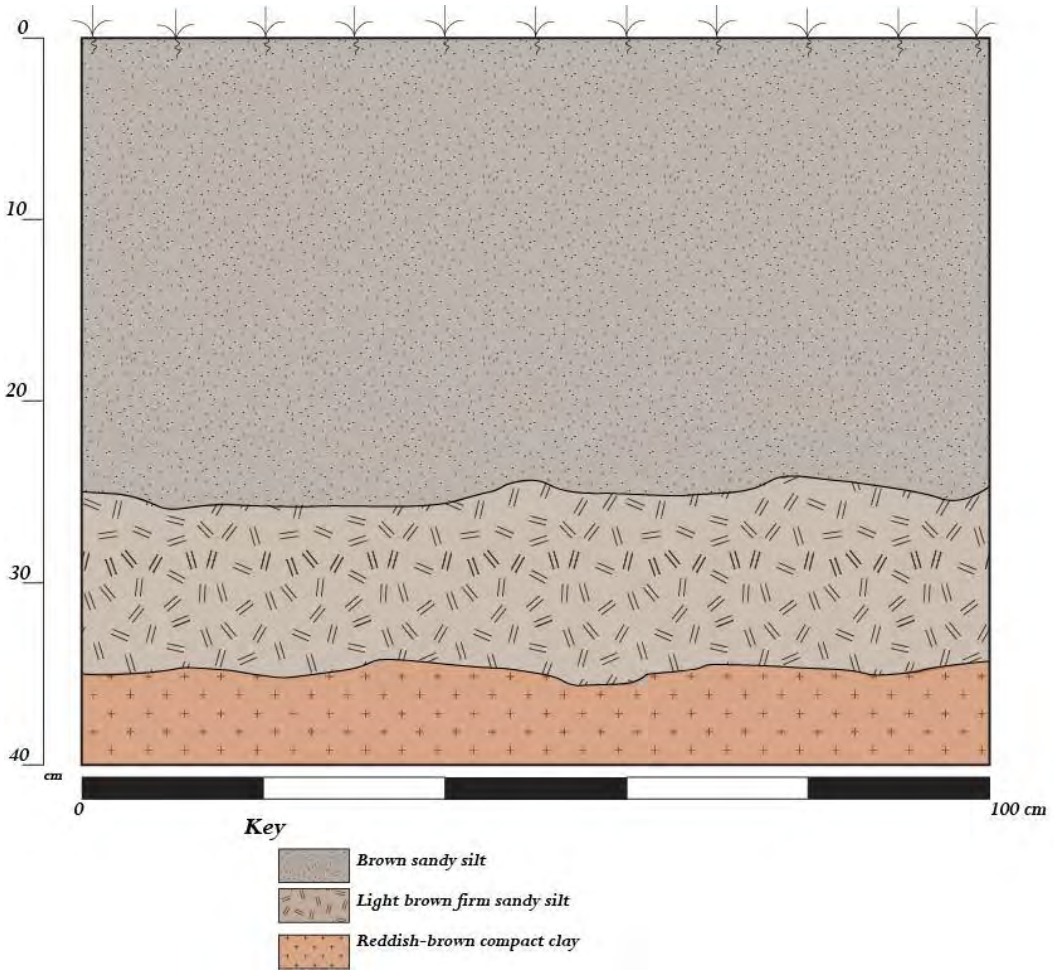


Figure 11: MTP1 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 39: MTP10 end of excavation, facing west

Photograph 40: MTP10 southern profile

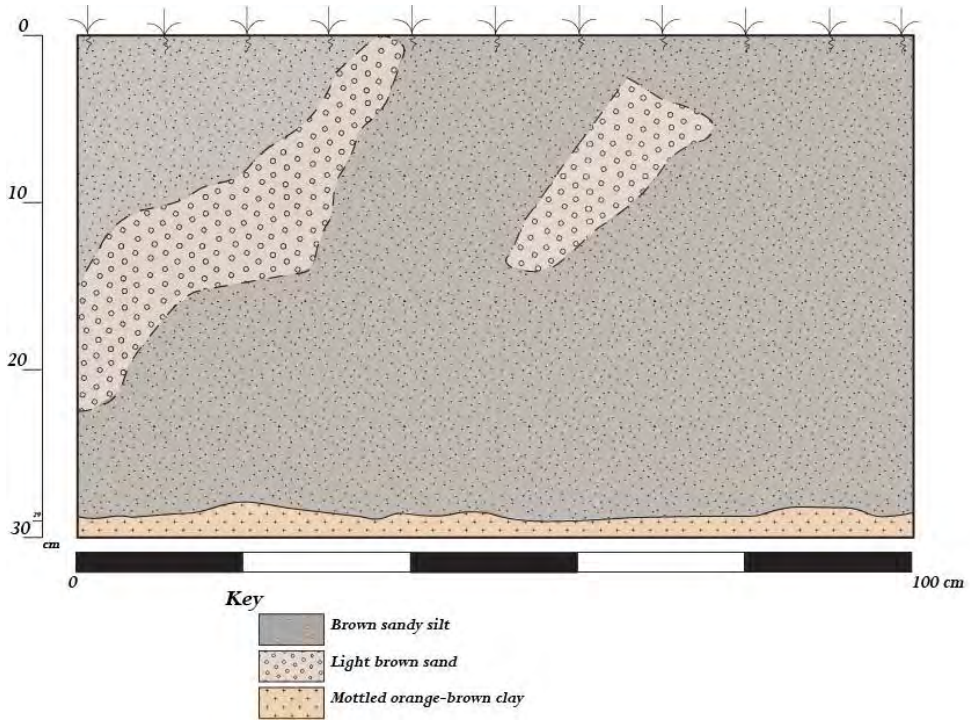


Figure 12: MTP10 stratigraphic profile, facing south

Photograph 41: MTP12 end of excavation, facing north

Photograph 42: MTP12 western profile

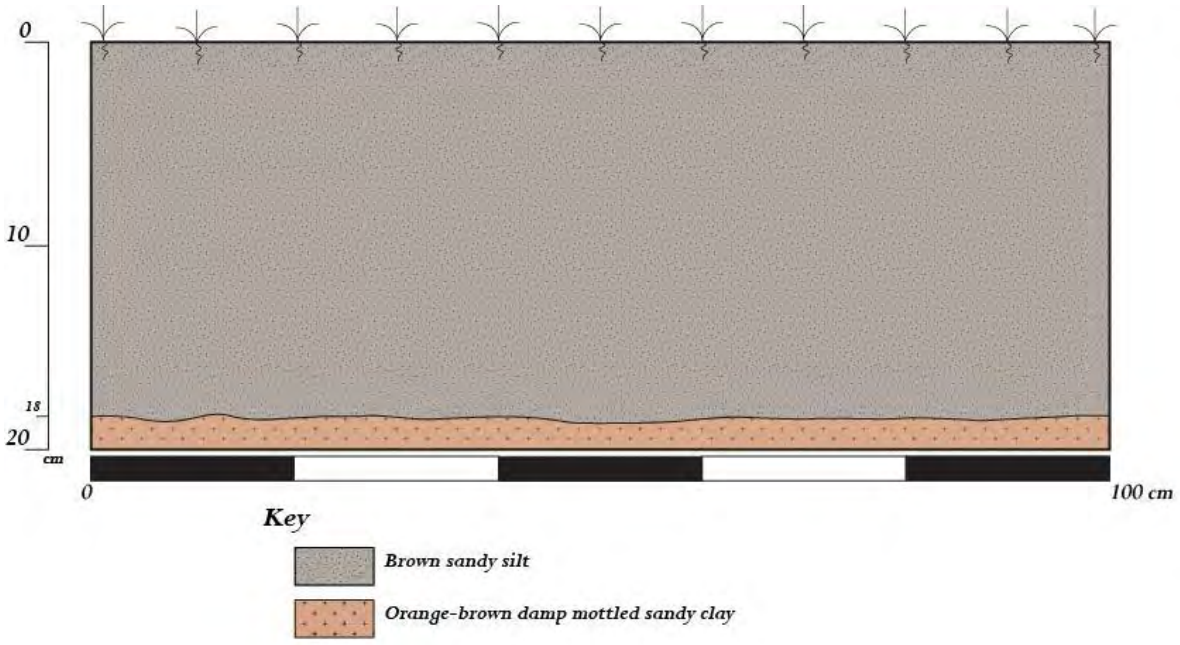
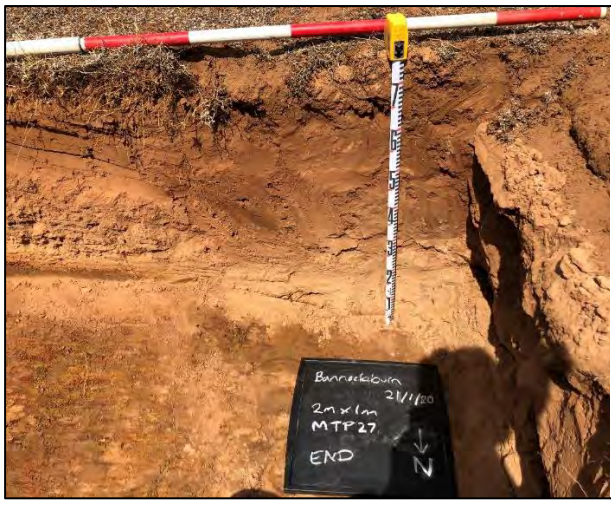


Figure 13: MTP12 northern profile

Photograph 43: MTP27 end of excavation, facing south.



Photograph 44: MTP27 southern profile.

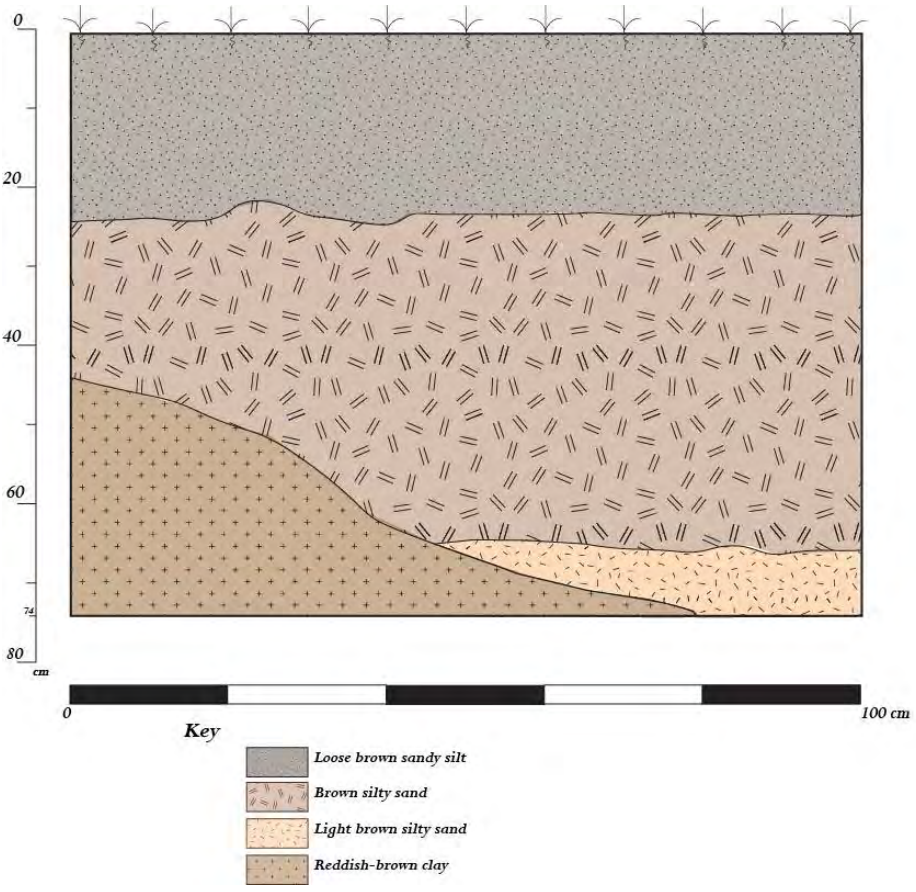


Figure 14: MTP27 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 45: MTP22 end of excavation, facing west.

Photograph 46: MTP22 northern profile.

Photograph 47: MTP33 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 48: MTP33 northern profile

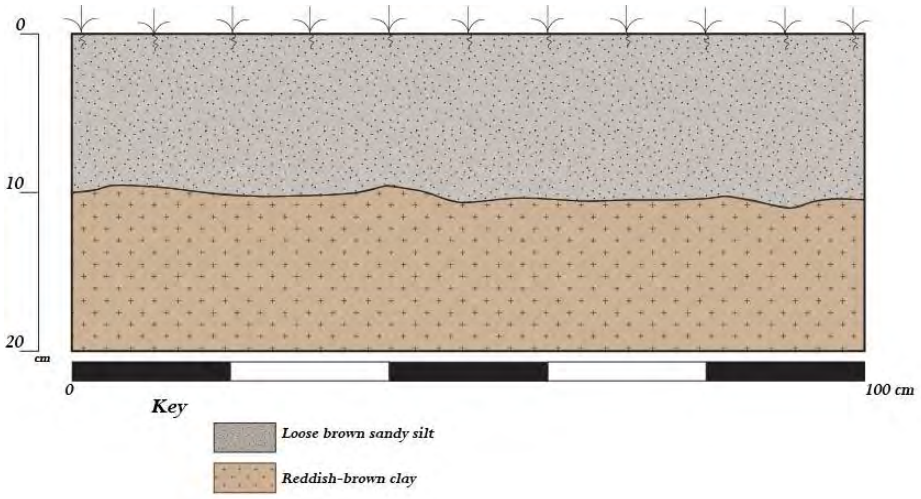


Figure 15: MTP33 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 49: MTP23 end of excavation, facing west

Photograph 50: MTP23 southern profile

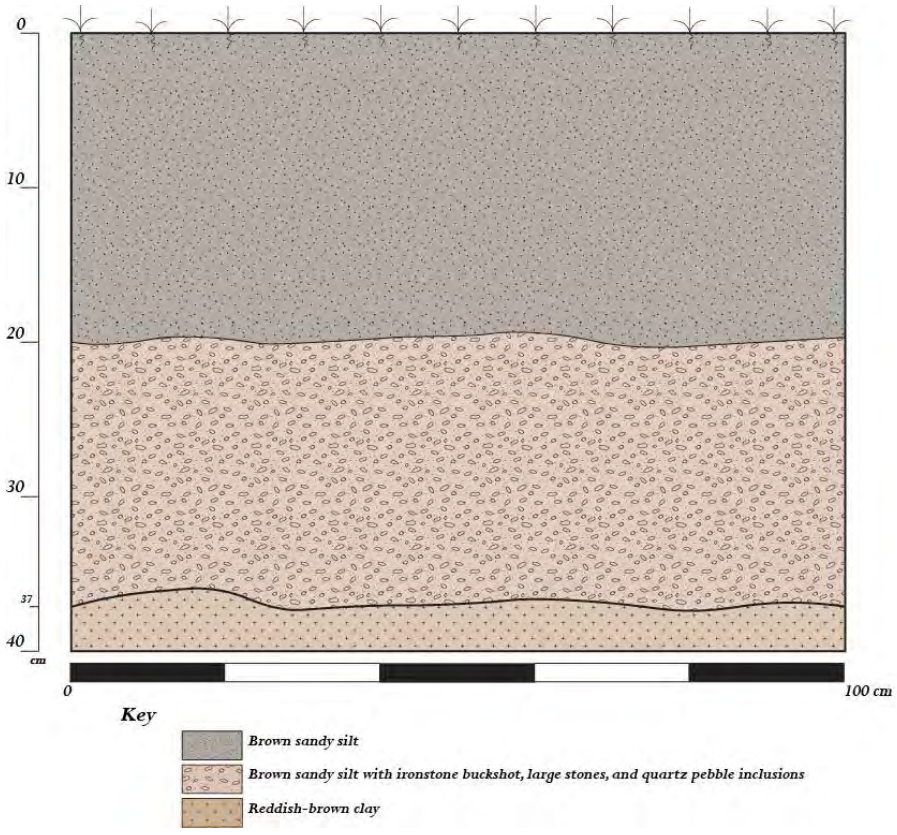


Figure 16: MTP23 stratigraphic profile, facing north

Photograph 51: MTP37 end of excavation, facing north.

Photograph 52: MTP37 western profile.

Photograph 53: MTP35 end of excavation, facing north

Photograph 54: MTP35 western profile

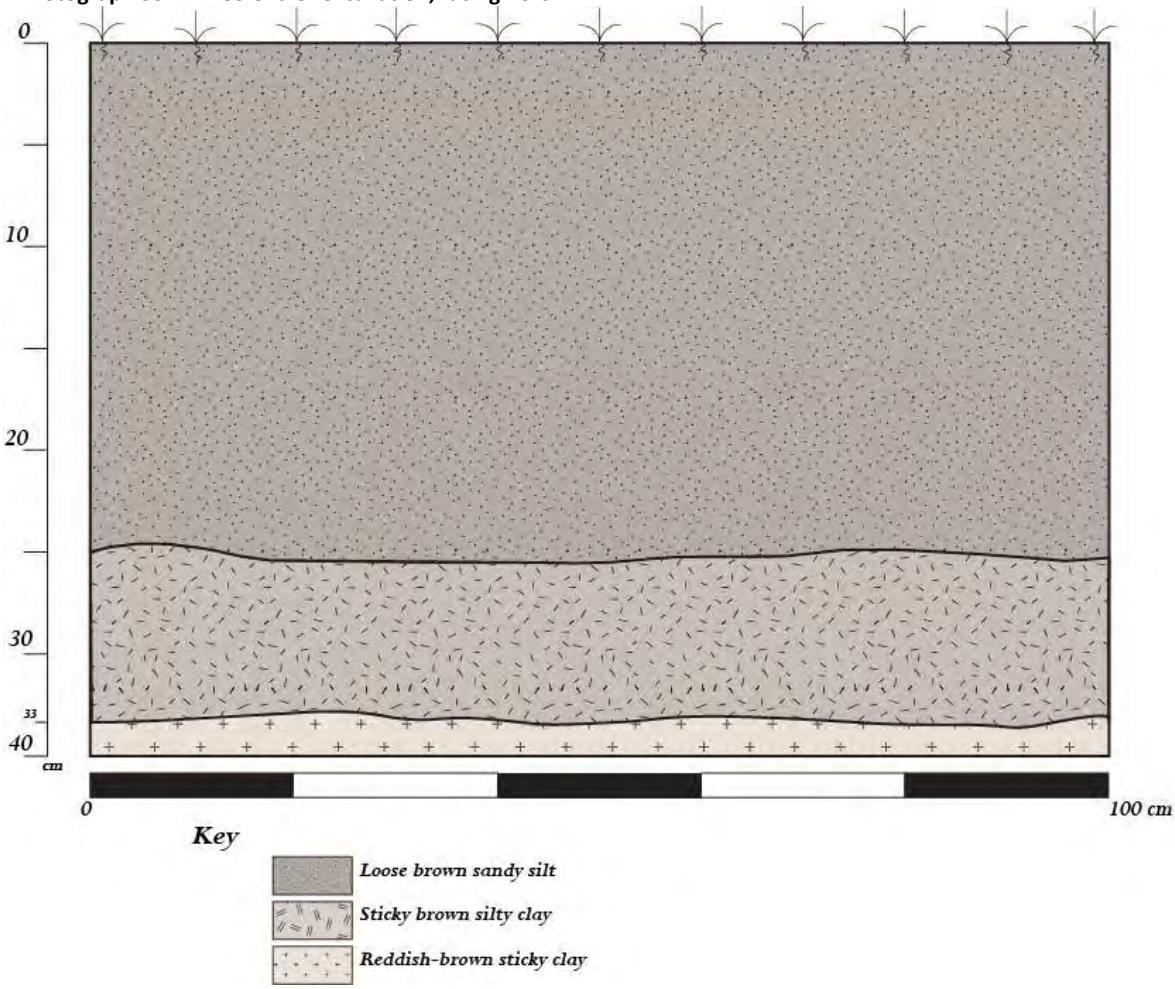


Figure 17: MTP35 stratigraphic profile, facing north

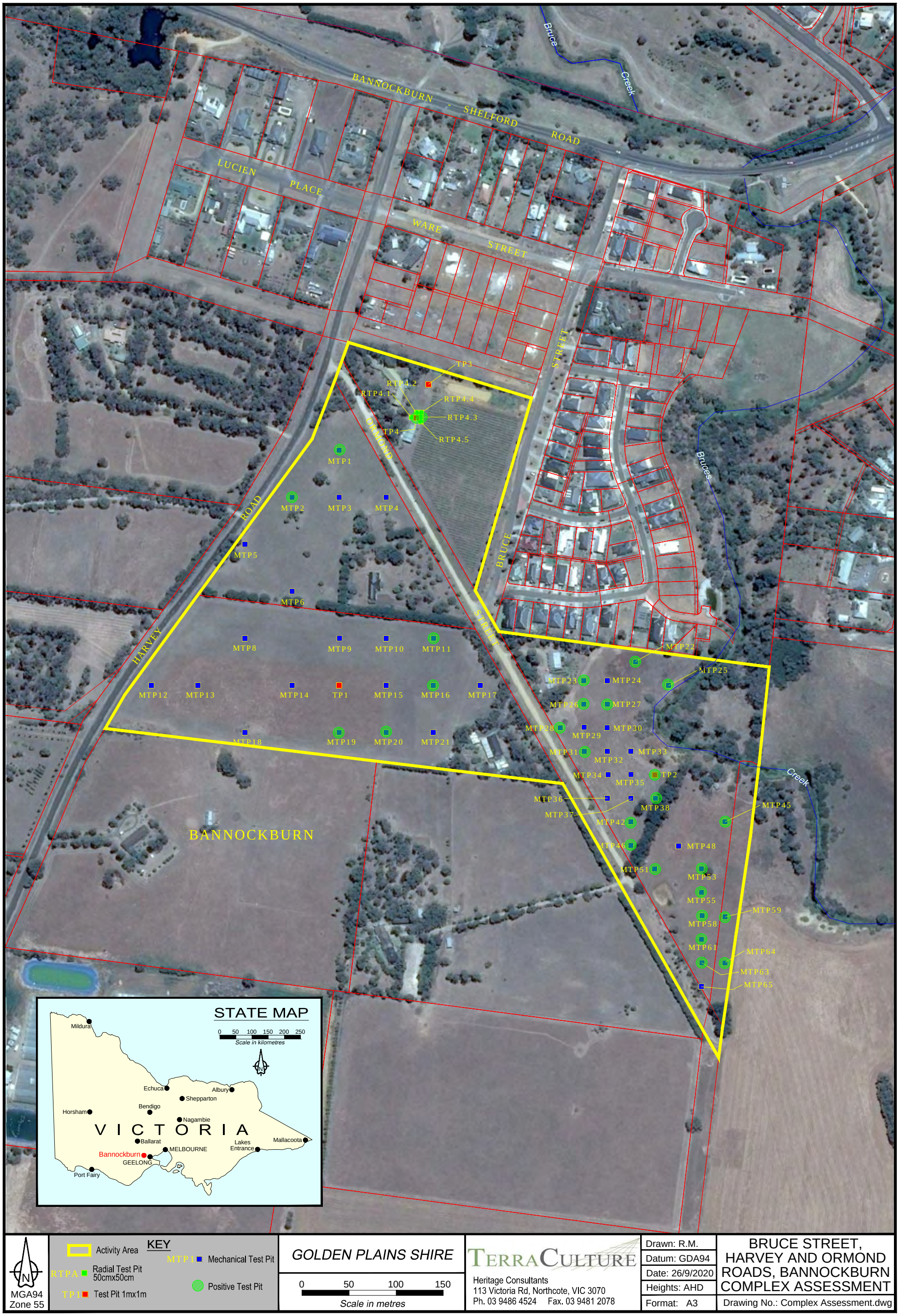
9.3 Conclusions of the Complex Assessment

The Complex Assessment involved the manual excavation of four 1m x 1m test pits (TPs) and five 0.5m x 0.5m radial test pits (RTPs). A further forty-nine 2m x 1m machine test pits (MTPs) were excavated using a machine excavator. All test pits were excavated stratigraphically or in defined arbitrary spits of 100mm. All excavated material was screened using either 5mm gauge hand sieves or 5mm gauge mechanical sieves. The test pits were spaced throughout the activity area to sample as much of the area as possible and to target landforms identified during the Standard Assessment as archaeologically sensitive.

The soil profile was fairly homogenous across the activity area, generally consisting of a brown sandy silt topsoil above an intermediate sand layer and basal clay. The depths of the test pits varied greatly across the Activity Area but were generally deeper in areas on or near contour lines associated with Bruce Creek.

A total of 312 artefacts were found in fifty-eight subsurface testing locations across the activity area. The majority of subsurface artefacts were recorded within the top brown sandy silt layer at depths generally ranging between approximately 150-300mm. However, there were also artefacts recorded within the intermediate sandy silt layer at depths generally ranging between approximately 250-450mm. The highest densities of artefacts were found in MTP61 and MTP22 which were located in Section 4, on the plains and ridgeline leading to Bruce Creek. Approximately 86% of all subsurface artefacts recorded in the activity area were found in Section 4.

The results of the Complex Assessment support the conclusions of the Desktop and Standard Assessments that found low-density and/or diffuse Aboriginal cultural heritage present across the activity area but also with a far larger concentration of stone artefacts in the areas most closely associated with Bruce Creek.



MAP 5: Showing results of the Complex Assessment.

10.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area

10.1 Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

The following section provides details and analysis of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the Standard and Complex Assessments. The Primary Grid Coordinate for Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436) is E:250720, N:5784135 (MGA/GDA94, Zone 55).

10.1.1 Artefact Analysis

Attribute and technological analyses were undertaken on the assemblage observing the typological categories prescribed by AV. The definitions and interpretation of lithics primarily followed those outlined in Holdaway and Stern (2004). The collected subsurface lithic artefacts were sorted prior to analysis. The attributes of the artefacts were recorded using electronic callipers and a DN1040 table magnifying lamp, which provided 1.75 to 4x magnification to assist in identification of use-wear, retouch, flaking scars and raw material type in the laboratory at the TerraCulture offices.

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP19	250620/5784035	0.28	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	none	1-32%		Step			Notched Tool	24	32	8	32
MTP20	250670/5784035	0.35	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				21	15	4	21
MTP20	250670/5784035	0.18	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	1-32%	33-66%	Plain	Feather				17	17	6	20
MTP16	250720/5784085	0.3	Quartzite	Blade - complete	none	1-32%	Plain	Feather				24	12	6	28
MTP11	250720/5784135	0.2	Quartz	Flake - complete	none	None	Plain	Feather				11	11	2	11
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.25	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				21	8	3	20
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Flaked	Plunge			Scraper - Steep-edged	28	13	8	29
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	8	2	13
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	7	3	12
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				14	8	2	15
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				12	14	3	21
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				17	7	2	20
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				32	9	7	32
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	none	1-32%	Plain					25	10	5	25
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Core - unidirectional	1-32%	None			2	11		18	33	14	34
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	none	None			3	12		26	17	10	31
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	none	1-32%	Plain					12	10	3	15
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - medial	none	None						9	11	2	13
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - complete	none	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				12	9	2	13
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - complete	none	33-66%	Plain	Feather				19	10	4	23

Table 13: Summary artefact analysis of VAHR 7721-1436.

10.1.2 Site Formation Processes

The stone artefacts recorded during the Complex Assessments were registered with Aboriginal Victoria as Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436). This Aboriginal place lies on a flat volcanic plain approximately 200 metres west of Bruce Creek. Most of the artefacts were found within the brown sandy silt topsoil layer, however some artefacts were found within the lighter brown firm sandy silt intermediate layer. It is likely that disturbance has allowed artefacts to shift within the deposit. Overall, the place has poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of some ground disturbance by agricultural practices such as ploughing and livestock grazing, as well as by the construction of two houses and other various amenities.

VAHR 7721-1436 has been registered as a low-density artefact distribution. As per Aboriginal Victoria's Guidelines for Recording Low Density Artefact Distributions, a low density artefact distribution is defined as 'the occurrence of stone artefacts at densities of up to 10 counted artefacts in any area of approximately 10m x 10m, or 100m^2, including within a single test pit of ≤1m2'. Further, the guidelines state that 'there should be a maximum of one kilometre between the artefacts recorded in a single LDAD submission'. Although a total of twenty artefacts were registered within this LDAD, the findings do not see more than ten artefacts within the defined area of 10m x 10m, or 100m^2, well within the density threshold. It is unclear whether the artefacts were discarded as a single discreet event or if the place was visited numerous times. It is likely that water erosion and other agricultural activities have caused some of the artefacts, at least, to have shifted within the sandy silt making it unlikely that the artefacts were recorded *in situ*. The artefact assemblage is very small, consisting of twenty quartz and quartzite artefacts, which makes inferences about the discard patterns difficult. This coupled with the disturbed context in which the artefacts were recorded makes it difficult to understand the site formation processes.

10.1.3 Results of the Artefact Analysis

The stone artefact assemblage that makes up Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436) consists of twenty artefacts made from quartz and quartzite. The largest number of artefacts were made from quartzite (n=19) which would have been common in the region. There is no source of quartzite within the Activity Area, however, and it was likely sourced from the Moorabool River. The results are consistent with previous assessments that indicate that quartz, quartzite and silcrete are the most common raw materials in the geographic region (e.g. Marshall and Hyett 2007, Bullers et al. 2014).

Quartzite is a quartz-rich sandstone that has been recrystallized by heat and/or pressure. It is also a commonly occurring raw material in stone tool assemblages in the region. Fine-grained varieties are better suited to knapping than coarser-grained varieties which produce irregular breakage patterns (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 24).

Quartz is a difficult raw material to work with due to natural imperfections in the crystalline structure which make breakage patterns often unpredictable (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 24). Nevertheless, it is common in Aboriginal stone tool assemblages for its ability to form durable sharp edges with little effort.

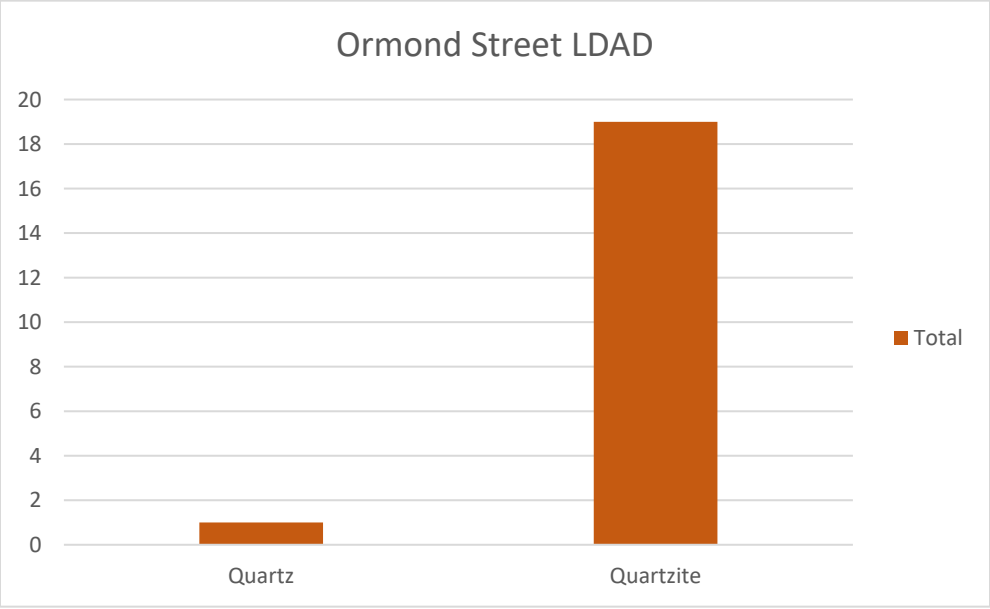


Figure 18: Raw material frequency in VAHR 7721-1436.

All artefacts recorded during the assessment were produced using stone flaking techniques with the most common primary forms being complete flakes and complete blades. The low number of artefacts and the lack of angular fragments suggests that the place was unlikely to have been used as a place of large-scale stone tool manufacture or encampment. Instead, the primary forms suggest that the place was likely only a peripheral place of occupation and most flakes and tools used in everyday activities were produced elsewhere and transported to site before being discarded.

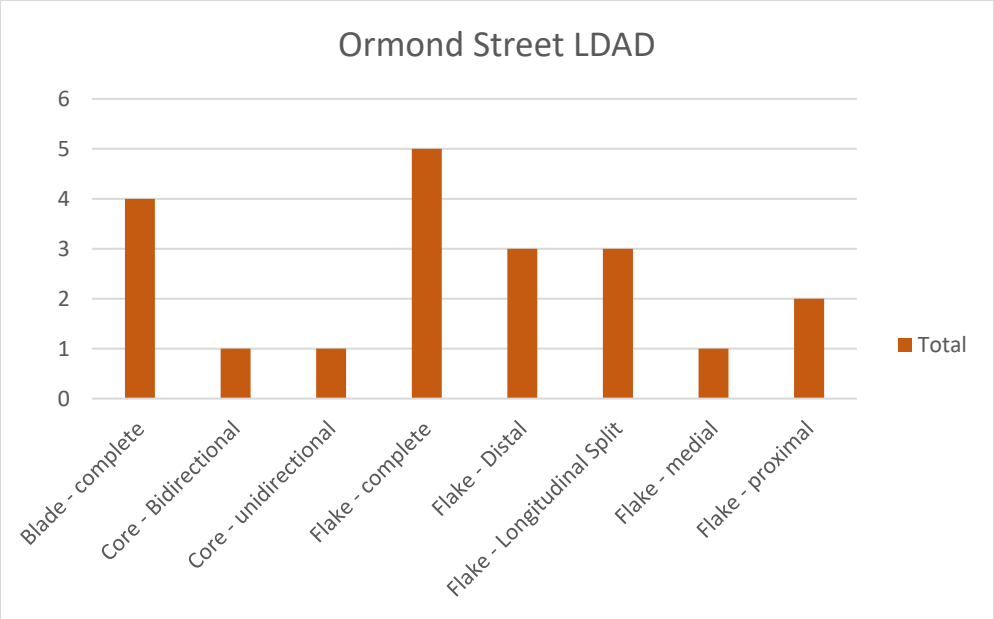


Figure 19: Primary form frequency in VAHR 7721-1436.

10.1.4 Nature of Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

Within the activity area, Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436) consists of twenty quartzite and quartz artefacts found in subsurface test pits. The scatter is located within Sections 2 and 3 of the Activity Area, in flat paddocks approximately 200 metres west of Bruce Creek. Most of the artefacts were found within the brown sandy silt topsoil layer, however some artefacts were found within the lighter brown firm sandy silt intermediate layer. Overall, the place has very poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of major ground disturbance by agricultural and viticultural practices such as ploughing. Disturbance caused by humans and animals while the artefacts were on the surface is also likely to have occurred.

Photograph 55: MTP2, quartzite core, 15cm depth.

Photograph 56: MTP2, quartzite blade, 15cm depth.

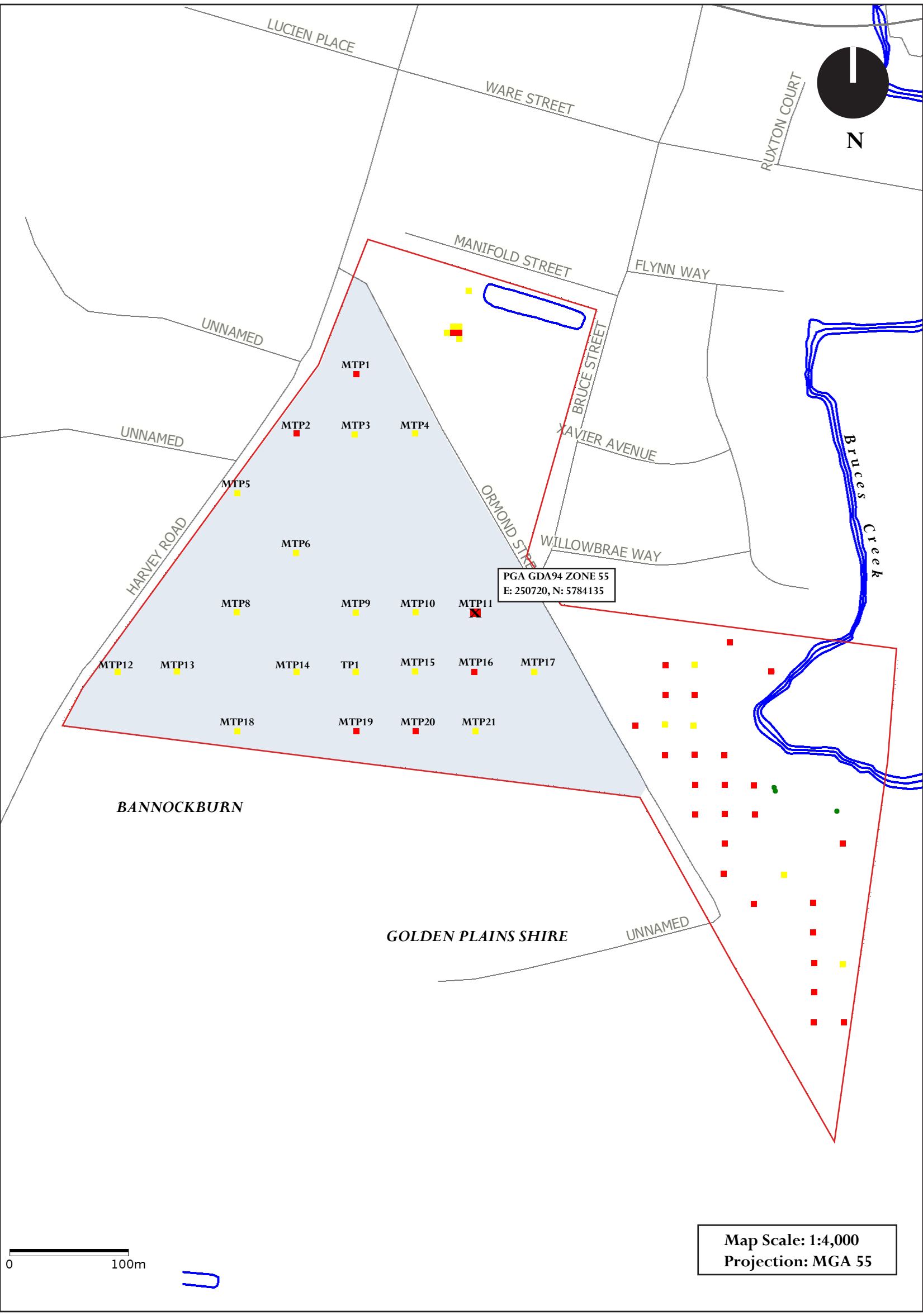
Photograph 57: MTP2, quartzite flake, 15cm depth.

Photograph 58: MTP19, quartzite distal flake showing dorsal and ventral sides, 28cm depth.

10.1.5 Extent of Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436) was registered with Aboriginal Victoria as a low-density artefact distribution which means it does not have a formal place extent. Instead, each artefact is a separate component. MTP2 had the highest density of artefacts (n=10), and MTP1 had the second highest density of artefacts (n=5). The entirety of Sections 2 and 3 within the activity area has been

disturbed by European land-use over the last 150 years, which has likely affected the density and distribution of the artefacts.



KEY

- Activity Area
- Place Extent
- X Primary Grid Coordinates
- Surface Artefacts
- Positive Test Pits
- Negative Test Pits

Map 6: Showing the location of Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436).

10.1.6 Significance of Ormond Street Bannockburn LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

Significance Criteria

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places that are represented by archaeological features and deposits are a non-renewable resource. For most areas of Victoria, archaeology is one of the few sources of historical information on the former Aboriginal peoples that occupied the land prior to European settlement. Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* includes archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific and social or spiritual significance values in its definition of cultural heritage significance.

Scientific and Archaeological Values and Significance

Scientific or archaeological significance measures importance according to a number of criteria such as type, artefact density, and potential to provide information of scientific or educational value. Some archaeological sites, by their contents or antiquity, automatically attain a high degree of significance. For others, significance is based on their value as representative examples of types within a given geographical area or environmental context, or their rarity within an area. In assessing the degree of significance of a Place it is necessary to consider four comparative criteria (Russell and Winkworth 2009:10):

- Provenance;
- Rarity or representativeness;
- Condition or completeness;
- Interpretive capacity.

Scientific Significance is ranked according to the following categories or combination of categories:

- High;
- Medium;
- Low; or
- None.

High Scientific Significance means that the Place has good contextual integrity, has demonstrated or potentially demonstrates high values for research potential or comparative ability. A Place assessed to have no Scientific Significance is usually allocated to Places that have no contextual integrity, the

provenance is poor or has been disturbed to such an extent that the information value has been removed or modified.

The criteria used to assess Scientific Significance are not standards that can necessarily be measured in a scientific fashion. They are relative estimates based on the current state of knowledge of the archaeology within the general region and within the specific area under consideration.

Statement of Scientific Significance

Ormond Street LDAD VAHR 7721-1436 has been assessed as having low scientific significance or potential, given the low density of artefacts, the poor integrity of the site and the commonness of the place within the geographic region.

Many archaeological studies and CHMPs have occurred in the geographic region resulting in the registration of ninety-one Aboriginal cultural places. Low density artefact scatters are the most common registered place-type in the geographic region, making up fifty-nine of ninety places. In addition, most of the previous CHMPs in the geographic region have resulted in the identification of stone artefacts which suggests that they are common in the region.

The condition or completeness of the place is poor, with evidence of ground disturbance from previous land-use activities. Other disturbance includes the impact of animal burrowing and natural processes, such as movement of sediments by water and bioturbation.

The interpretive capacity of the place is low, due mainly to the low density of artefacts making it difficult to complete meaningful statistical analysis and the previous disturbance of the landform. However, the place can be fit into a wider framework for analysing Aboriginal occupation within the wider region.

VAHR No.	Primary Coordinates MGA94 Zone 55 (Easting/ Northing)	Site Representativeness		Integrity	Research Potential	Educational Potential	Scientific Significance
7721-1436	250720/5784135	Regionally Common	Locally Common	Poor	Low	Low	Low

Table 14: Significance Assessment.

10.1.7 Cultural Significance According to Aboriginal Tradition

No specific comments on the cultural significance of VAHR 7721-1436 were provided by the WTOAC members involved in the conduct of the assessment. However, all cultural material is significant to the

Aboriginal community as it provides a tangible link to the past, a connection to country and is a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyles of the ancestors of the Wadawurrung people.

A general statement of significance for all sites from Mr Bryon Powell, former Chairperson of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation is documented below:

> *"All sites within the Wathaurung area are significant in cultural terms as they are a tangible link to our past and a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyle of our ancestors.*
>
> *The cultural significance afforded to the sites by the Aboriginal community must be given a higher standing than the scientific rating as the scientific rating is based on a European perspective without due regard to the value of the Aboriginal culture as a whole."*

10.2 Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

The following section provides details and analysis of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the Standard and Complex Assessments. The Primary Grid Coordinate for Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) is E:250905, N:5783990 (MGA/GDA94, Zone 55).

10.2.1 Artefact Analysis

Attribute and technological analyses were undertaken on the assemblage observing the typological categories prescribed by AV. The definitions and interpretation of lithics primarily followed those outlined in Holdaway and Stern (2004). The collected lithic artefacts were sorted prior to analysis. The attributes of the artefacts were recorded using electronic callipers and a DN1040 table magnifying lamp, which provided 1.75 to 4x magnification to assist in identification of use-wear, retouch, flaking scars and raw material type in the laboratory at the TerraCulture offices.

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	11	4	15
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						14	12	12	14
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						18	13	10	18
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	10	4	15
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	5	3	18
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	8	12
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				18	13	3	20
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	10	3	13
MTP 28	250855/5784040	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Flaked	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	25	21	11	29
MTP 23	250880/5784090	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	9	2	12
MTP 23	250880/5784090	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	5	17
MTP 23	250880/5784090	0.15	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	1-32%	None			2	9		29	29	14	33
MTP 26	250880/5784065	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	13	2	13
MTP 31	250880/5784015	0.25	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			3	15		25	15	13	26
MTP 31	250880/5784015	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					19	12	3	20
MTP 31	250880/5784015	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	10	15
MTP 31	250880/5784015	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						28	24	7	33
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.65	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	18		30	15	7	31
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.95	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				30	29	12	35

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.95	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	10	2	15
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				19	8	3	20
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	5	2	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				8	7	3	13
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	6	20
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	5	10	3
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	8	2	14
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				9	1	7	9
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Hinge				13	5	5	13
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	plunge				20	12	6	22
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	5	3	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	9	6	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						32	16	10	32
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.3	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				13	5	2	13
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Flaked					15	5	3	16
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	13	2	11
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				8	7	1	11
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						5	9	2	9
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				6	12	2	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					8	9	2	14

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				9	12	1	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					9	12	3	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					14	17	5	20
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				27	19	8	28
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	23	18	8	23
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.2	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	1-32%						11	8	4	12
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	67-99%	Plain					31	26	5	32
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	5	3	11
MTP 22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				14	9	3	14
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				17	18	2	22
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					24	12	5	25
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	12	3	15
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	8	3	10
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	9	2	13
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Notched Tool	43	22	10	44
MTP 22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	3	11
MTP 27	250905/5784065	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						16	18	3	19
MTP 32	250905/5784015	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	67-99%	Plain	Feather				26	35	4	36
MTP 32	250905/5784015	0.2	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			3	9		13	25	22	26

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 32	250905/5784015	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	67-99%	Flaked	Feather			Backed - Geometric Microlith	22	11	3	22
MTP 32	250905/5784015	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	14	5	15
MTP 32	250905/5784015	0.1	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	9		20	22	10	23
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	10	2	12
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	13	3	14
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	10	2	13
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	6	4	12
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	8	4	8
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	6	6	14
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	8	2	9
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	8	2	11
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	7	4	15
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						25	17	11	25
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				41	30	8	42
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						20	18	3	20
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				17	14	2	17
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	10	2	12
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						10	12	2	12
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						10	8	3	10
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						17	13	3	17

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				9	10	2	11
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	5	3	8
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	9	6	17
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					11	10	2	15
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	1-32%	Flaked	Feather				12	15	4	16
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						12	8	4	12
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	9	3	11
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	9	6	22
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Plain	Step				22	8	3	23
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	5	15
MTP 34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						13	10	3	13
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						15	8	2	15
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	9	3	18
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	8	3	15
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				16	20	10	20
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				23	13	5	23
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	32	17	4	33
MTP 36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	2	11
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.1	Silcrete	Blade - Proximal	None	1-32%	Crushed					14	7	4	14
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					16	10	2	17

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	10		16	30	13	32
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	9	8	22
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	7	3	12
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					18	20	5	21
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain				Scraper - Steep-edged	25	15	9	28
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				16	11	8	17
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Plunge				20	14	3	21
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				25	27	6	28
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				23	15	5	23
MTP 42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	13	11	22
MTP 46	250930/5783915	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				22	13	6	22
MTP 33	250930/5784015	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Step				22	27	6	30
MTP 35	250930/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	13	5	20
MTP 35	250930/5783990	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				58	32	16	63
MTP 35	250930/5783990	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Step				30	24	8	32
MTP 37	250930/5783965	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				21	10	5	22
MTP 37	250930/5783965	0.15	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	3	15
MTP 37	250930/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	11		13	25	7	25
MTP 37	250930/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						23	18	6	27
TP2	250955/5783990	0.05	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Crushed					10	11	2	13

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
TP2	250955/5783990	0.05	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				20	18	4	20
TP2	250955/5783990	0.1	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	13	4	15
TP2	250955/5783990	0.1	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	12		23	16	8	25
MTP 51	250955/5783890	0.15	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Crushed	Plunge				20	6	4	20
MTP 51	250955/5783890	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge				18	13	3	19
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.5	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					15	12	5	23
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.5	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				19	10	5	20
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				24	14	6	27
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				22	8	4	24
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				27	12	6	28
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	17	2	18
MTP 25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - medial	None	None						6	10	2	10
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	8	3	13
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	19	4	19
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					22	28	6	28
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						27	25	12	27
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				16	10	3	18
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					31	15	6	31
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Step				24	16	5	25
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				32	14	5	32

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				21	13	5	21
Surface	250972/5783988	0	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Flaked					23	20	11	23
Surface	250973/5783985	0	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	8	2	14
MTP 53	251005/5783890	0.4	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				42	20	12	42
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Round-edged	33	27	15	35
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						10	8	6	13
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				25	17	10	30
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - distal	None	33-66%		Feather				22	11	6	22
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Flat-edged	40	22	10	41
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				25	24	9	28
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	15		19	23	16	33
MTP 55	251005/5783865	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					15	10	5	17
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	1-32%	None	Plain					16	14	7	17
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	6	4	9
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	9	3	16
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Plain	Feather				26	15	8	27
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				30	16	7	35
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	18	5	20
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Thumbnail	16	16	2	16

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						23	15	11	23
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	15	6	19
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				16	16	8	18
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				24	16	8	25
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	6	17
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	9	5	18
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				7	10	2	10
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						7	12	3	12
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Blade - complete	1-32%	None	Crushed	Feather				26	9	5	27
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	5	3	12
MTP 58	251005/5783840	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				15	10	3	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	8	2	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Plain	Feather				8	10	3	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				11	16	4	16
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						20	15	5	20
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	5	4	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						21	12	6	21
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	6	5	8
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	5	1	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				7	8	3	8

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					18	7	3	18
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	10	3	16
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	7	4	13
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	7	3	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	21	4	21
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	8	2	8
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	6	3	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	5	2	9
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				17	18	5	18
MTP 63	251005/5783790	0.35	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				35	26	11	36
MTP 63	251005/5783790	0.35	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				14	9	4	18
MTP 63	251005/5783790	0.35	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	9	2	16
MTP 63	251005/5783790	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				15	11	2	16
MTP 63	251005/5783790	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	5	12
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	8	3	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	7	2	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	12	13	18
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						19	10	5	22
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				30	16	7	30
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			2	15		25	20	20	32

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	10	5	16
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Feather				20	11	7	20
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	11	3	19
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Step				8	7	2	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	5	5	13
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	29	19	18	30
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					12	11	3	14
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	13		14	10	6	17
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	7	5	18
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	18	5	18
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					14	9	2	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				8	7	3	14
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	6	3	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				8	8	2	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					12	7	2	14
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	10	2	15
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				7	6	2	9
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	1-32%	None	Plain					10	13	3	25
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	12	7	18

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	21	8	5	22
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	7	2	8
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	7	5	8
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Round-edged	15	10	5	18
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				10	5	3	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	6	2	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						12	7	4	12
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	10	3	17
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				8	7	2	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	67-99%	None						10	7	4	10
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	5	3	16
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	27	21	13	28
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					20	14	7	23
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	8	7	14
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						4	3	1	4
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				7	7	2	8
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Step				12	9	2	12
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						7	7	5	7
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				21	5	5	22

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			5	19	Core - Horsehoof	34	43	30	45
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	1-32%	None			5	18		25	36	24	49
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	6	4	12
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	10	3	11
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						25	11	9	25
MTP 61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	10		14	16	7	19
Surface	251025/5783968	0	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				27	12	10	27
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				21	9	4	22
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						14	11	3	14
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	16	6	16
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	8	3	10
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						7	5	3	7
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	6	12
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	7	4	10
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						11	8	5	11
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	7	4	14
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.65	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	7	2	11
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.65	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					14	9	4	16
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	6	3	10

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain				Scraper - Round-edged	15	16	6	18
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				13	19	5	22
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	6	11
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - medial	None	1-32%						12	8	3	14
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					13	18	2	18
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.75	Quartz	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				30	9	6	30
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.55	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	6	5	12
MTP 45	251030/5783940	0.55	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Feather			Scraper - Thumbnail	17	15	4	17
MTP 59	251030/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						7	6	4	7
MTP 59	251030/5783840	0.25	Other	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	7	3	15
MTP 59	251030/5783840	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	9	2	16
MTP 59	251030/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						17	11	3	17
MTP 59	251030/5783840	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				6	9	2	10
MTP 64	251030/5783790	0.25	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	13		22	23	14	30
MTP 64	251030/5783790	0.1	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			2	15		29	37	8	37
MTP 64	251030/5783790	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	12	3	15

Table 15:Summary artefact analysis of VAHR 7721-1435

10.2.2 Site formation processes

The stone artefacts recorded during the Standard and Complex Assessments were identified as being an extension of a previously registered site to the north of the Activity Area (VAHR 7721-0835). The artefacts previously registered as VAHR 7721-0835 were located on the same landform and were found in a similar context to the artefacts identified during current investigations (Clark 2007, CHMP 10068). Therefore, Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) was merged with this site. This Aboriginal place lies on a volcanic plain and ridge, immediately west of the embankment leading down to Bruce Creek. Most of the artefacts were found within the compact brown sandy silt topsoil layer, however some artefacts were found within the brown sandy silt intermediate layer, characterised by pebble or ironstone buckshot inclusions. It is possible that disturbance has allowed artefacts to shift within the deposit. Overall, the place has poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of some ground disturbance by rabbit burrowing, erosion along the creek embankment, agricultural practices such as ploughing and livestock grazing, and by the construction of a house and garden.

VAHR 7721-1435 has been registered as an artefact scatter. The artefact assemblage is large, consisting of two hundred and seventy quartz, quartzite, silcrete, and glass artefacts. The high density of artefacts exhibiting evidence of both stone tool manufacture (cores, angular fragments) and subsistence activities (formal tool types, retouch, use-wear) suggests that the site was visited numerous times and may have been a place of prolonged habitation or 'base camp' (see Holdaway and Stern 2004: 53). However, it is likely that water erosion, animal disturbance and agricultural activities have caused some of the artefacts, at least, to have shifted within the sandy silt making it unlikely that all of the artefacts were recorded *in situ*.

The single flaked glass artefact found within MTP59 indicates Aboriginal presence in the area from at least the contact-period and may also show evidence of interaction between Aboriginals and Europeans in the area.

10.2.3 Results of the Artefact Analysis

The stone artefact assemblage that makes up Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) consists of two hundred and seventy quartz, quartzite, silcrete, and glass artefacts. The largest number of artefacts were made from quartz (n=167) which would have been common in the region. The results are consistent with previous assessments that indicate that quartz, quartzite and silcrete are the most common raw materials in the geographic region (e.g. Marshall and Hyett 2007; Bullers et al. 2014).

Quartz is a difficult raw material to work with due to natural imperfections in the crystalline structure which make breakage patterns often unpredictable (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 24). Nevertheless, it is common in Aboriginal stone tool assemblages for its ability to form durable sharp edges with little effort.

Quartzite is a quartz-rich sandstone that has been recrystallized by heat and/or pressure. It is also a commonly occurring raw material in stone tool assemblages in the region. Fine-grained varieties are better suited to knapping than coarser-grained varieties which produce irregular breakage patterns (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 24).

Silcrete, another commonly occurring raw material in Aboriginal stone tool assemblages, varies in texture and thus varies in suitability for knapping. According to Holdaway and Stern (2004), coarser-grained silcretes generally produce 'more durable edges', although they are likely to be less sharp than those 'produced from finer-grained varieties' (Holdaway and Stern 2004: 24).

Flaked glass is a common occurrence in post-contact Aboriginal archaeological sites (Gibbs and Harrison 2008). Often, flaked glass was used as a substitute for traditional lithic raw materials in the post-contact years, and while they sometimes show similar retouch characteristics to stone tools, non-retouched shards were also sometimes utilised (see Loy and Wolski 1999: 66). Veth and O'Connor (2005) have highlighted that more attention to these artefacts has the potential to reveal the complex social structure of post-contact settlements and show continuities in Aboriginal occupation that are often absent from the historical record.

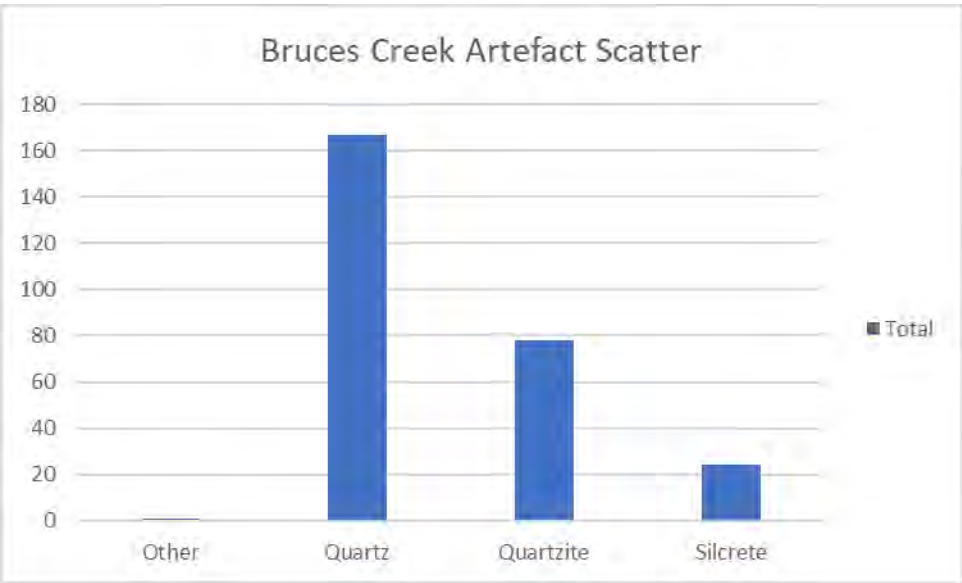


Figure 20: Raw material frequency in VAHR 7721-1435. 'Other' in this instance refers solely to glass.

All artefacts recorded during the assessment were produced using stone flaking techniques with the most common primary forms being complete flakes (n=102) and angular fragments (n=93). The high number of artefacts, particularly those related to subsistence activities and stone tool manufacture suggests that the place was likely to have been used as a place of stone tool manufacture and/or encampment.

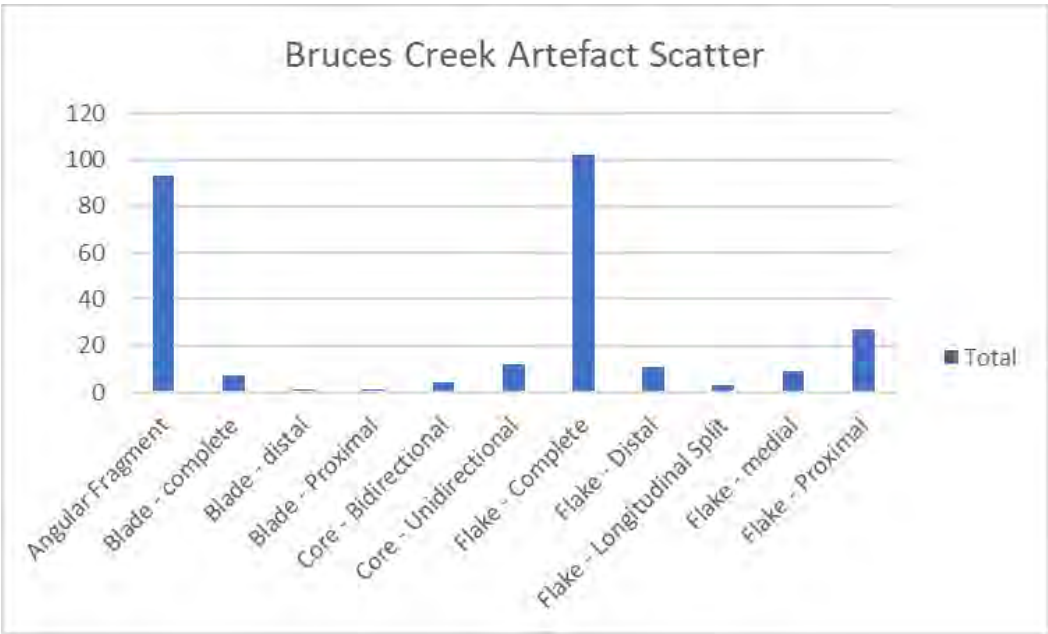


Figure 21: Primary form frequency in VAHR 7721-1435.

10.2.4 Nature of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

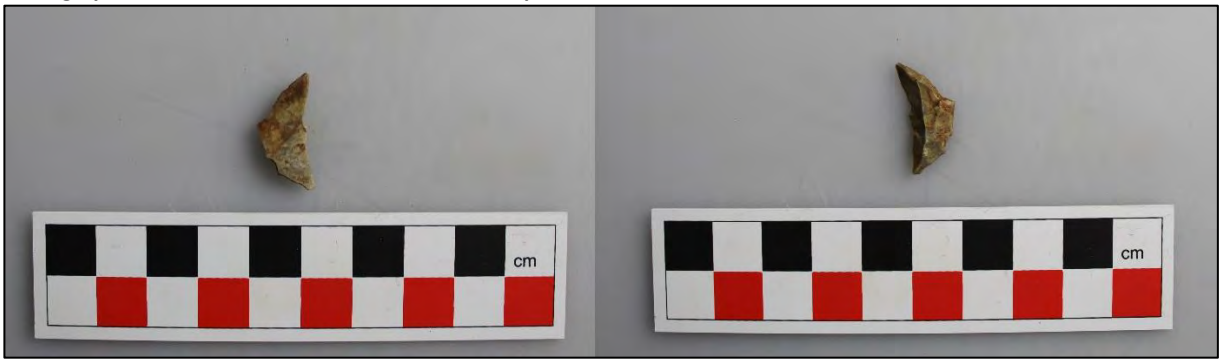
Within the activity area, Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) consists of two hundred and seventy quartz, quartzite, silcrete and glass artefacts found in both surface and subsurface test pits. The scatter is located within Section 4 of the Activity Area, on a volcanic plain and ridge, immediately west of the embankment leading down to Bruce Creek. Most of the artefacts were found within the brown sandy silt topsoil layer, however some artefacts were found within the brown sandy silt intermediate layer, characterised by pebble or ironstone buckshot inclusions. Overall, the place has poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of some ground disturbance by erosion and agricultural practices such as ploughing. Disturbance caused by humans and animals while the artefacts were on the surface is also likely to have occurred.

Photograph 59: Quartzite flakes from MTP22, 105cm depth

Photograph 60: Quartzite scraper from MTP22, 120cm depth

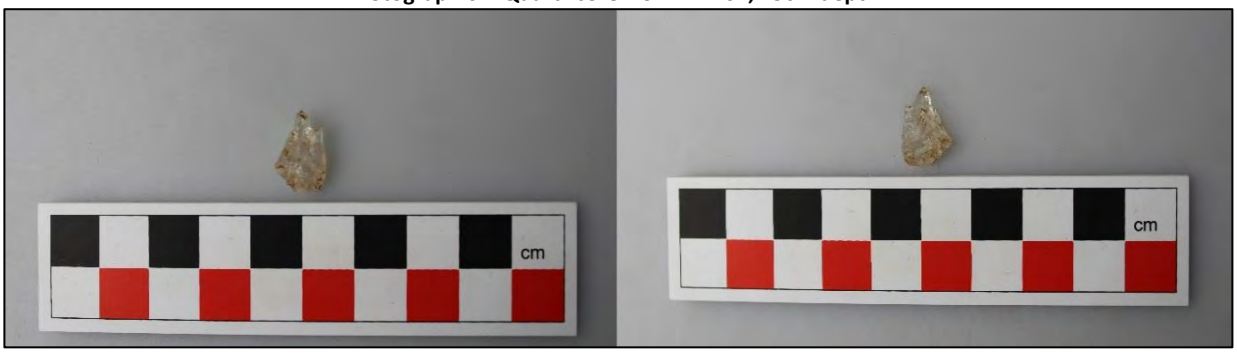
Photograph 61: Silcrete flakes from MTP25, 40cm depth

Photograph 62: Quartzite core from MTP61, 25cm depth



Photograph 63: Silcrete backed geometric microlith showing dorsal and ventral sides from MTP32, 10cm depth

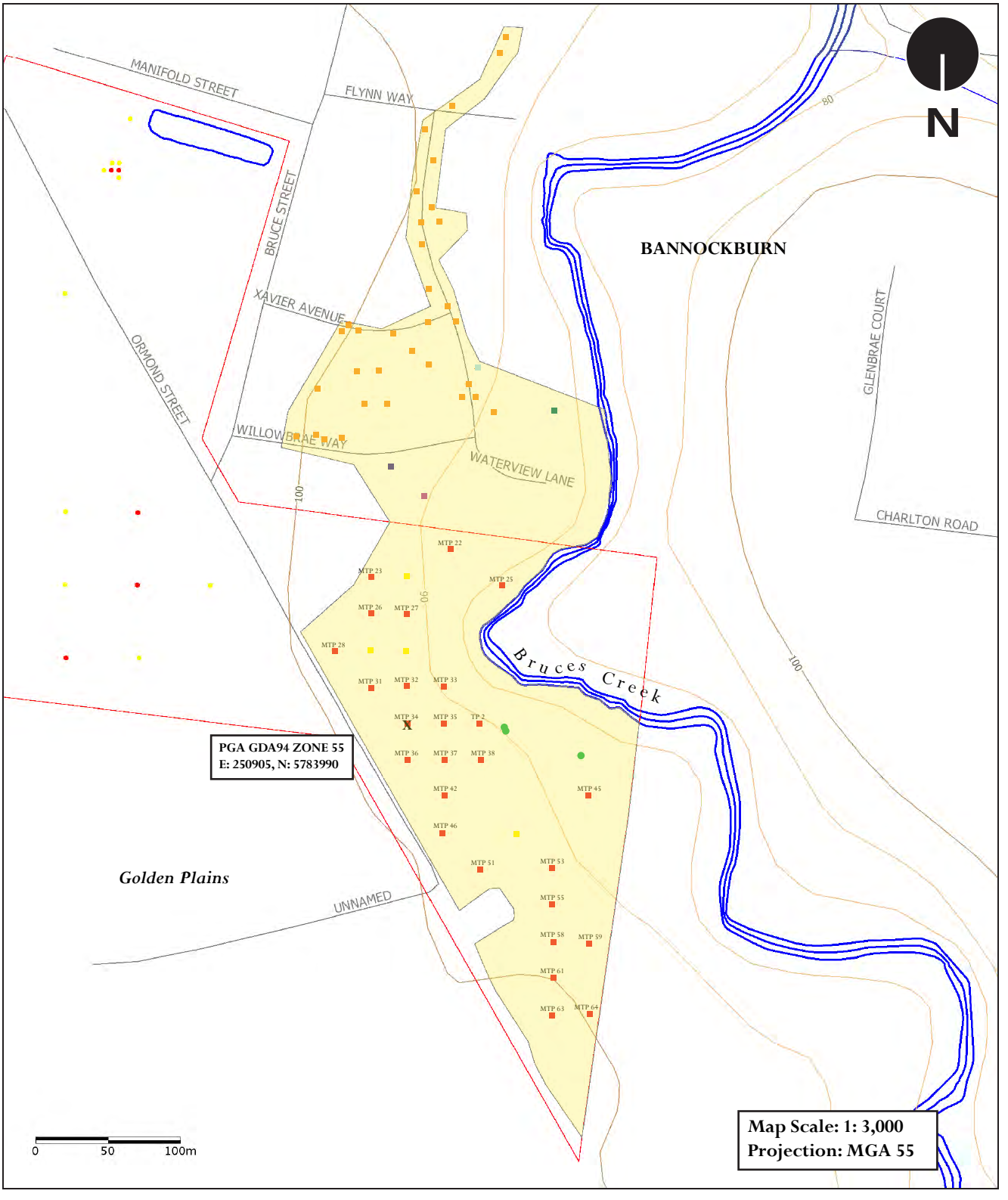
Photograph 64: Quartz core from MTP61, 25cm depth



Photograph 65: Glass flake showing dorsal and ventral sides from MTP59, 25cm depth

10.2.5 Extent of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

The extent is based on landform and encompasses the southern slopes leading down to Bruce Creek and includes the area from just inside the 100m contour line down to the bank of the creek. The northern boundary is defined by the extent defined in report 10068, place 7721-0835, to which this place is merging. The southern boundary is defined by the property boundary and Ormond Street as testing could not occur outside the activity area. If Aboriginal cultural heritage is present to the south it will likely be located on the ridgeline along Bruce Creek. The western boundary is defined by Ormond Street. Artefacts identified further west of the boundary should be interpreted as a distinct place, as it is a separate landform to the ridge leading to Bruce Creek. The eastern extent is defined by Bruce Creek. No places have been previously registered on the eastern side of Bruce Creek and the landform is comprised of a very steep slope.



KEY

- Activity Area
- Place Extent
- X Primary Grid Coordinates
- VAHR 7721-0835
- VAHR 7721-0839
- VAHR 7721-0837
- VAHR 7721-0836
- VAHR 7721-0838-1
- Negative Test Pits
- Surface Artefacts
- Positive Test Pits

Map 7: Showing the extent of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435).

10.2.6 Significance of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

Significance Criteria

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places that are represented by archaeological features and deposits are a non-renewable resource. For most areas of Victoria, archaeology is one of the few sources of historical information on the Aboriginal peoples that occupied the land prior to European settlement. Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* includes archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific and social or spiritual significance values in its definition of cultural heritage significance.

Scientific and Archaeological Values and Significance

Scientific or archaeological significance measures importance according to a number of criteria such as type, artefact density, and potential to provide information of scientific or educational value. Some archaeological sites, by their contents or antiquity, automatically attain a high degree of significance. For others, significance is based on their value as representative examples of types within a given geographical area or environmental context, or their rarity within an area. In assessing the degree of significance of a Place it is necessary to consider four comparative criteria (Russell and Winkworth 2010:10):

- Provenance;
- Rarity or representativeness;
- Condition or completeness;
- Interpretive capacity.

Scientific Significance is ranked according to the following categories or combination of categories:

- High;
- Medium;
- Low; or
- None.

High Scientific Significance means that the Place has good contextual integrity, has demonstrated or potentially demonstrates high values for research potential or comparative ability. A Place assessed to have no Scientific Significance is usually allocated to Places that have no contextual integrity, the provenance is poor or has been disturbed to such an extent that the information value has been removed or modified.

The criteria used to assess Scientific Significance are not standards that can necessarily be measured in a scientific fashion. They are relative estimates based on the current state of knowledge of the archaeology within the general region and within the specific area under consideration.

Statement of Scientific Significance

Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter VAHR 7721-1435 has been assessed as having medium scientific significance or potential, given the high density and location of the artefacts.

Many archaeological studies and CHMPs have occurred in the geographic region resulting in the registration of ninety-one Aboriginal cultural places. Low density artefact scatters are the most common registered place-type in the geographic region, making up fifty-nine of ninety places. In addition, most of the previous CHMPs in the geographic region have resulted in the identification of stone artefacts which suggests that they are common in the region.

The condition or completeness of the place is poor, with evidence of ground disturbance from previous land-use activities. Other disturbance includes the impact of animal burrowing and natural processes, such as movement of sediments by water and bioturbation.

The interpretive capacity of the place is moderate, due to the high density of artefacts and formal tool-types, as well as the location of the place along the creek embankment. The place can also fit into a wider framework for analysing Aboriginal occupation within the wider region.

VAHR No.	Primary Coordinates MGA94 Zone 55 (Easting/ Northing)	Site Representativeness		Integrity	Research Potential	Educational Potential	Scientific Significance
7721-1435	250905/5783990	Regionally Common	Locally Common	Poor	Medium	Medium	Medium

Table 16: Significance Assessment of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435).

10.2.7 Cultural Significance According to Aboriginal Tradition

No specific comments on the cultural significance of VAHR 7721-1435 were provided by the WTOAC members involved in the conduct of the assessment. However, all cultural material is significant to the Aboriginal community as it provides a tangible link to the past, a connection to country and is a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyles of the ancestors of the Wadawurrung people.

A general statement of significance for all sites from Mr Bryon Powell, former Chairperson of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation is documented below:

> *"All sites within the Wathaurung area are significant in cultural terms as they are a tangible link to our past and a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyle of our ancestors.*
>
> *The cultural significance afforded to the sites by the Aboriginal community must be given a higher standing than the scientific rating as the scientific rating is based on a European perspective without due regard to the value of the Aboriginal culture as a whole."*

10.3 Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

The following section provides details and analysis of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the Complex Assessment. The Primary Grid Coordinate for Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434) is E:250702, N:5784370 (MGA/GDA94, Zone 55).

10.3.1 Artefact Analysis

Attribute and technological analyses were undertaken on the assemblage observing the typological categories prescribed by AV. The definitions and interpretation of lithics primarily followed those outlined in Holdaway and Stern (2004). The collected subsurface lithic artefacts were sorted prior to analysis. The attributes of the artefacts were recorded using electronic callipers and a DN1040 table magnifying lamp, which provided 1.75 to 4x magnification to assist in identification of use-wear, retouch, flaking scars and raw material type in the laboratory at the TerraCulture offices.

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
TP4	250702/5784370	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	plain	feather			Backed - Geometric Microlith	19	10	4	20
TP4	250702/5784370	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	plain					10	13	5	14
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					14	14	2	17
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						11	5	5	11
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - distal	None	1-32%		feather				9	13	3	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	crushed	feather				9	13	1	13
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	crushed					10	9	1	12
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	none	plain	feather				13	10	2	19
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				14	5	2	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						8	8	3	8
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Core - unidirectional	None	none			1	11		18	7	5	18
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	8	1	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						16	8	7	16
RTP4.3	250707/5784370	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - distal	None	1-32%		Step				20	11	4	20
RTP4.3	250707/5784370	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	plain					11	15	6	18
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	11	3	17
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					10	10	3	12
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	none	plain	feather				6	7	2	7
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	plain	feather				24	15	5	25
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	crushed					12	15	2	17

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch/ Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	crushed	feather				8	8	1	10
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					7	8	2	10
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	11	3	14
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Core - Bifacial	None	none			3	10		12	20	14	23
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Core - Bidirectional	None	none			2	9		11	18	13	18

Table 17: Summary of artefact analysis from VAHR 7721-1434

10.3.2 Site formation processes

The stone artefacts recorded during the Standard and Complex Assessments were registered with Aboriginal Victoria as Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434). This Aboriginal place lies on a volcanic plain, approximately 290 metres west of Bruce Creek. All of the artefacts were found within the intermediate light greyish brown compact silty sand layer. It is likely that disturbance has allowed artefacts to shift within the deposit. Overall, the place has poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of some ground disturbance by rabbit burrowing, agricultural practices such as ploughing, viticultural practices and livestock grazing, as well as by the construction of a house, garden, and dam.

VAHR 7721-1434 has been registered as an artefact scatter, consisting of twenty-five silcrete and quartzite artefacts found within one 1m x 1m test pit and one 0.5m x 0.5m radial test pit. Due to the high density of artefacts found within close proximity to one another, homogeneity of raw material, and lack of identification of artefacts in four of the five radial test pits, it is likely that the artefacts were discarded as a single or a few discreet events. It is likely that agricultural and viticultural activities have caused some of the artefacts, however, to have shifted within the silty sand making it unlikely that the artefacts were recorded *in situ*. This makes it difficult to understand the initial site formation processes.

10.3.3 Results of the Artefact Analysis

The stone artefact assemblage that makes up Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434) consists of twenty-five artefacts made from silcrete and quartzite. The largest number of artefacts were made from silcrete (n=23) which would have been common in the region, although there is no source of silcrete within the Activity Area. The nearest known silcrete quarry is located at Maude (approximately 14km north of the Activity Area) and Sutherlands Creek (approximately 5km northeast of the Activity Area), so it is possible that it was sourced from these areas (see Light and Tuechler 2014: 53). The results are consistent with previous assessments that indicate that quartz, quartzite and silcrete are the most common raw materials in the geographic region.

Silcrete varies in texture and thus varies in suitability for knapping. According to Holdaway and Stern (2004), coarser-grained silcretes generally produce 'more durable edges', although they are likely to be less sharp than those 'produced from finer-grained varieties' (Holdaway and Stern 2004: 24).

Quartzite is a quartz-rich sandstone that has been recrystallized by heat and/or pressure. It is also a commonly occurring raw material in stone tool assemblages in the region. Fine-grained varieties are

better suited to knapping than coarser-grained varieties which produce irregular breakage patterns (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 24).

Figure 22: Raw material frequency in VAHR 7721-1434.

All artefacts recorded during the assessment were produced using stone flaking techniques with the most common primary forms being complete flakes and complete blades. The high presence of cores (n=3) relative to the number angular fragments and flakes suggests that the place was likely the location of a single knapping event, rather than a place of large-scale stone tool manufacture or encampment.

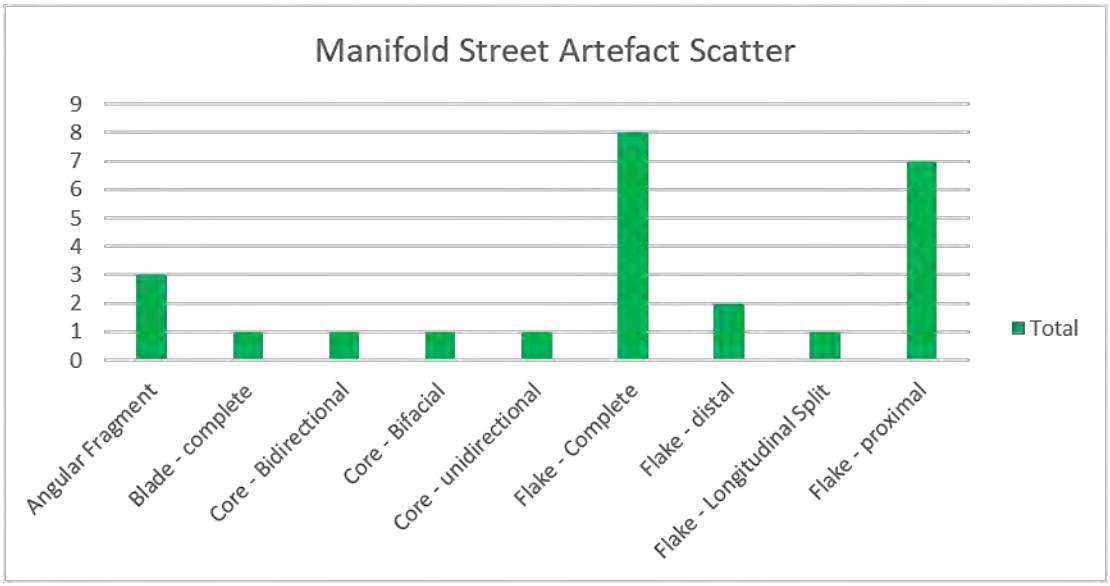


Figure 23: Primary form frequency in VAHR 7721-1434.

10.3.4 Nature of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

Within the Activity Area, Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434) consists of twenty-five silcrete and quartzite artefacts found in subsurface test pits. The scatter is located within Section 1 of the Activity Area, in a flat volcanic plain approximately 290 metres west of Bruce Creek. All of the artefacts were found within the intermediate light greyish brown silty sand layer, at depths of between 150-250mm. Overall, the place has very poor contextual integrity and there was evidence of major ground disturbance by agricultural and viticultural practices such as ploughing. Disturbance caused by humans and animals while the artefacts were on the surface is also likely to have occurred.

Photograph 66: Silcrete artefacts from TP4, 20cm depth

Photograph 67: Close-up of silcrete core from TP4, 20cm depth

Photograph 68: Backed geometric microlith from TP4, 15cm depth

Photograph 69: Silcrete flake from TP4, 15cm depth

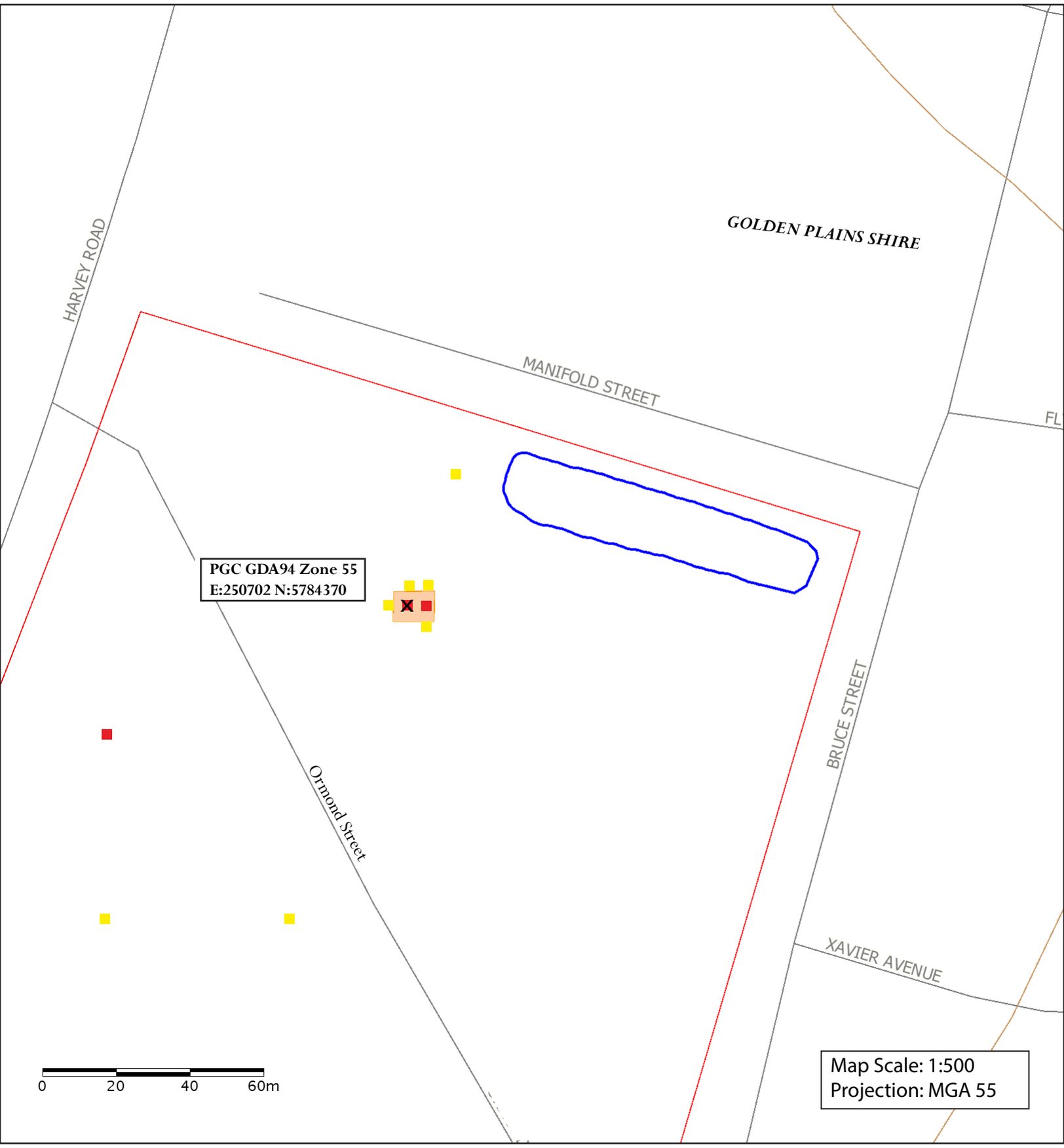
Photograph 70: Quartzite flakes from TP4.3, 25cm depth

10.3.5 Extent of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

The extent is based on radial subsurface testing that was undertaken during the Complex Assessment of CHMP 15813. The extent encompasses the two positive test pits (TP4 and RTP4.3) and is defined to the north, south and west by the presence of negative test pits. The eastern boundary is defined by a vineyard which has caused disturbance to the landform through viticultural practices.

Manifold Street Scatter

Extent Plan



KEY

- Activity Area
- Place Extent
- X Primary Coordinates
- Positive Testpits
- Negative Testpits

Map 8: Showing the extent of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434).

10.3.6 Significance of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

Significance Criteria

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places that are represented by archaeological features and deposits are a non-renewable resource. For most areas of Victoria, archaeology is one of the few sources of historical information on the Aboriginal peoples that occupied the land prior to European settlement. Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* includes archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific and social or spiritual significance values in its definition of cultural heritage significance.

Scientific and Archaeological Values and Significance

Scientific or archaeological significance measures importance according to a number of criteria such as type, artefact density, and potential to provide information of scientific or educational value. Some archaeological sites, by their contents or antiquity, automatically attain a high degree of significance. For others, significance is based on their value as representative examples of types within a given geographical area or environmental context, or their rarity within an area. In assessing the degree of significance of a Place it is necessary to consider four comparative criteria (Russell and Winkworth 2010:10):

- Provenance;
- Rarity or representativeness;
- Condition or completeness;
- Interpretive capacity.

Scientific Significance is ranked according to the following categories or combination of categories:

- High;
- Medium;
- Low; or
- None.

High Scientific Significance means that the Place has good contextual integrity, has demonstrated or potentially demonstrates high values for research potential or comparative ability. A Place assessed to have no Scientific Significance is usually allocated to Places that have no contextual integrity, the provenance is poor or has been disturbed to such an extent that the information value has been removed or modified.

The criteria used to assess Scientific Significance are not standards that can necessarily be measured in a scientific fashion. They are relative estimates based on the current state of knowledge of the archaeology within the general region and within the specific area under consideration.

Statement of Scientific Significance

Manifold Street Artefact Scatter VAHR 7721-1434 has been assessed as having low scientific significance or potential, given the density of artefacts, the integrity of the site and the commonness of the place within the geographic region.

Many archaeological studies and CHMPs have occurred in the geographic region resulting in the registration of ninety-one Aboriginal cultural places. Low density artefact scatters are the most common registered place-type in the geographic region, making up fifty-nine of ninety places. In addition, most of the previous CHMPs in the geographic region have resulted in the identification of stone artefacts which suggests that they are common in the region.

The condition or completeness of the place is poor, with evidence of ground disturbance from previous land-use activities. Other disturbance includes the impact of animal burrowing and natural processes, such as movement of sediments by water and bioturbation.

The interpretive capacity of the place is low, due to the low density of artefacts making it difficult to complete meaningful statistical analysis, and the previous disturbance of the landform. However, the place can be fit into a wider framework for analysing Aboriginal occupation within the wider region.

VAHR No.	Primary Coordinates MGA94 Zone 55 (Easting/ Northing)	Site Representativeness		Integrity	Research Potential	Educational Potential	Scientific Significance
7721-1434	250702/5784370	Regionally Common	Locally Common	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

Table 18: Significance Assessment of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434).

10.3.7 Cultural Significance According to Aboriginal Tradition

No specific comments on the cultural significance of VAHR 7721-1434 were provided by the WTOAC members involved in the conduct of the assessment. However, all cultural material is significant to the Aboriginal community as it provides a tangible link to the past, a connection to country and is a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyles of the ancestors of the Wadawurrung people.

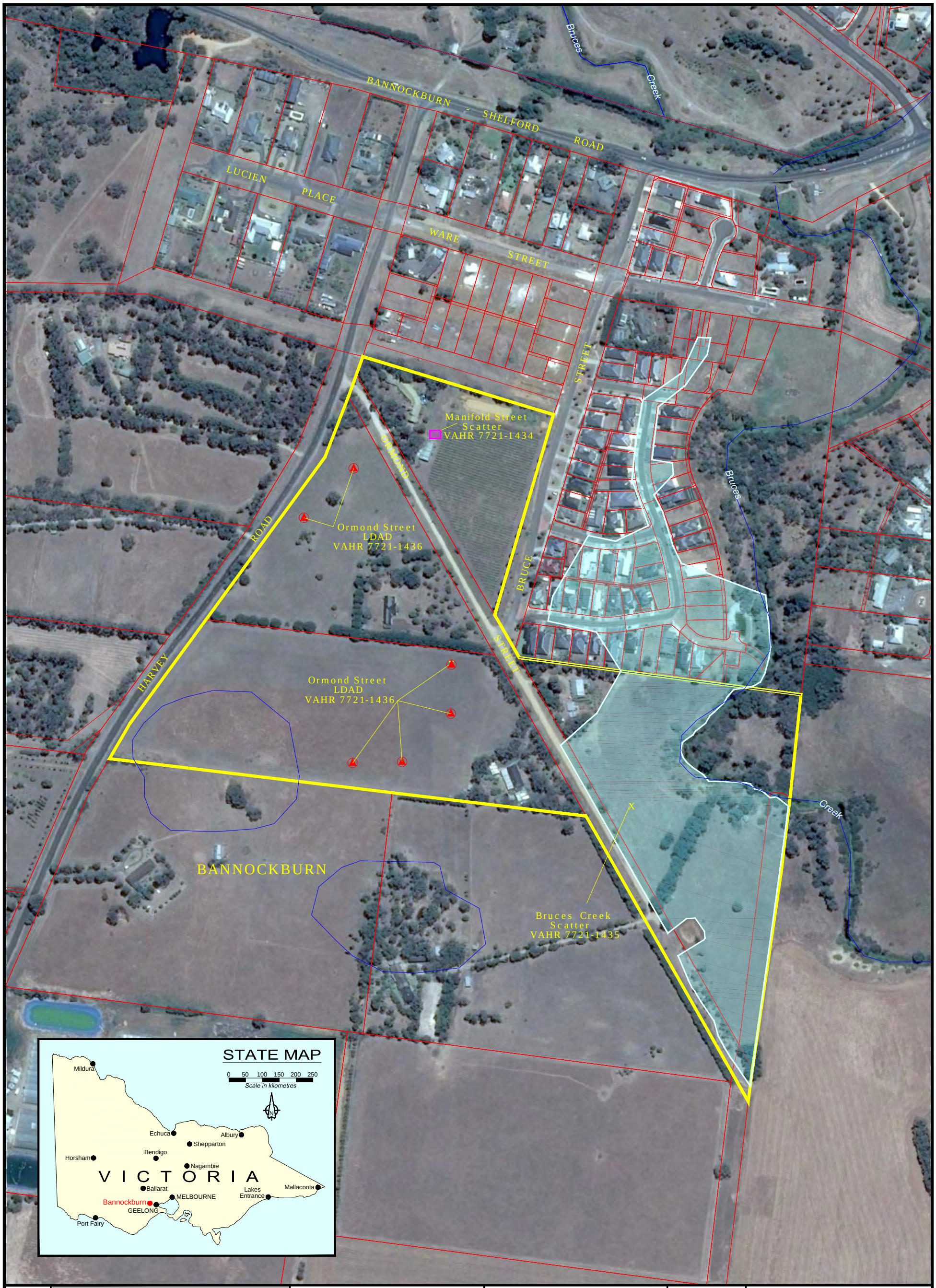
A general statement of significance for all sites from Mr Bryon Powell, former Chairperson of the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation is documented below:

> *"All sites within the Wathaurung area are significant in cultural terms as they are a tangible link to our past and a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyle of our ancestors.*
>
> *The cultural significance afforded to the sites by the Aboriginal community must be given a higher standing than the scientific rating as the scientific rating is based on a European perspective without due regard to the value of the Aboriginal culture as a whole."*

10.4 Conclusions of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Three new Aboriginal cultural heritage places were identified within the activity area during the current assessment, consisting of two artefact scatters and one low density artefact distributions. The places were registered as Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436), Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435), and Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434).

Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435) was assessed as having medium scientific significance due to the high density of artefacts and its location relative to Bruce Creek. The remaining places were assessed as having low scientific significance due to the relatively low density of artefacts, the poor integrity of the places and the commonness of the place types in the geographic region. However, all cultural material is significant to the Aboriginal community as it provides a tangible link to the past, a connection to country and is a non-renewable source of information about the lifestyles of the ancestors of the Wadawurrung.



MAP 9: Showing Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area.

11.0 Consideration of Section 61 Matters- Impact Assessment

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 and the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018, an assessment must be made concerning whether the proposed activity can be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, or in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

11.1 Impact on Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

This section assesses the impact of the proposed activity on the Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436).

11.1.1 Can Harm be Avoided?

The components of the place within the Activity Area are located in soils at depths ranging from approximately 15cm. Due to the nature and impact of the proposed activity it is not possible to avoid harm to the place.

11.1.2 Can Harm be Minimised?

The proposed activity involves excavation to depths of over 15cm across the entire Activity Area. Therefore, harm to the place cannot be minimised.

11.2 Specific Measures Needed for the Protection of Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436)

11.2.1 Inductions

Cultural heritage inductions will be conducted for all personnel involved in ground disturbance works. The inductions will provide information relating to the identification of Aboriginal artefacts, the deposits in which they may occur and explain the conditions and contingencies of the management plan, including what to do if suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified. The details of the cultural heritage inductions are provided in Part 1 Section 1.1.2 of this CHMP.

11.2.2 Compliance Inspections

Three compliance checks will take place before commencement, during the activity and following the completion of the activity for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the CHMP. The details of the compliance inspections are presented in Part 1 Section 1.1.3 of this CHMP.

11.2.3 Repatriation

Following the completion of the activity, all artefacts collected during the assessment of VAHR 7721-1436 will be reburied according to the policies of the WTOAC. The details of the repatriation are provided in Part 1 Section 1.2.1 of this CHMP.

11.3 Impact on Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

This section assesses the impact of the proposed activity on the Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435).

11.3.1 Can Harm be Avoided?

The components of the place within the Activity Area are located in soils at depths ranging from the surface and approximately 5cm. Due to the nature and impact of the proposed activity it is not possible to avoid harm to the place.

11.3.2 Can Harm be Minimised?

The proposed activity involves excavation to depths of over 5cm across the entire Activity Area. Therefore, harm to the place cannot be minimised.

11.4 Specific Measures Needed for the Protection of Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435)

11.4.1 Inductions

Cultural heritage inductions will be conducted for all personnel involved in ground disturbance works. The inductions will provide information relating to the identification of Aboriginal artefacts, the deposits in which they may occur and explain the conditions and contingencies of the management plan, including what to do if suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified. The details of the cultural heritage inductions are provided in Part 1 Section 1.1.2 of this CHMP.

11.4.2 Compliance Inspections

Three compliance checks will take place before commencement, during the activity and following the completion of the activity for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the CHMP. The details of the compliance inspections are presented in Part 1 Section 1.1.3 of this CHMP.

11.4.3 Salvage Excavations

Prior to the commencement of the activity, archaeological salvage excavations will be conducted for VAHR 7721-1435. The aim of the salvage is to recover the Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with this place in order to mitigate harm from the proposed activity and allow for the reburial of the artefacts. The details of the salvage excavations are provided in Part 1 Section 1.3.1 of this CHMP.

11.4.4 Repatriation

Following the completion of the activity, all artefacts collected during the assessment and salvage of VAHR 7721-1435 will be reburied according to the policies of the WTOAC. The details of the repatriation are provided in Part 1 Section 1.3.2 of this CHMP.

11.5 Impact on Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

This section assesses the impact of the proposed activity on the Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434).

11.5.1 Can Harm be Avoided?

The components of the place within the Activity Area are located in soils at depths ranging from approximately 15cm. Due to the nature and impact of the proposed activity it is not possible to avoid harm to the place.

11.5.2 Can Harm be Minimised?

The proposed activity involves excavation to depths of over 15cm across the entire Activity Area. Therefore, harm to the place cannot be minimised.

11.6 Specific Measures Needed for the Protection of Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434)

11.6.1 Inductions

Cultural heritage inductions will be conducted for all personnel involved in ground disturbance works. The inductions will provide information relating to the identification of Aboriginal artefacts, the deposits in which they may occur and explain the conditions and contingencies of the management plan, including what to do if suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified. The details of the cultural heritage inductions are provided in Part 1 Section 1.1.2 of this CHMP.

11.6.2 Compliance Inspections

Three compliance checks will take place before commencement, during the activity and following the completion of the activity for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the CHMP. The details of the compliance inspections are presented in Part 1 Section 1.1.3 of this CHMP.

11.6.3 Repatriation

Following the completion of the activity, all artefacts collected during the assessment and salvage of VAHR 7721-1434 will be reburied according to the policies of the WTOAC. The details of the repatriation are provided in Part 1 Section 1.4.1 of this CHMP.

11.7 Cumulative Impacts of the Activity on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Region

Artefact scatters and low-density artefact distributions are common in the geographic region with a total of 27 artefact scatters and 59 LDAD components previously identified. Previous development in the geographic region has caused the destruction of many of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places recorded as part of CHMPs. However, a large amount of the region remains rural/semi-rural, meaning that unrecorded artefact scatters are highly likely to be present.

The proposed activity will cause harm to Ormond Street LDAD (VAHR 7721-1436), Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1435), and Manifold Street Artefact Scatter (VAHR 7721-1434). However, the reburial of Aboriginal cultural heritage recovered during the assessment and subsequent salvage within a designated area of public open space will ensure that harm to these places is mitigated and the area

maintains a connection to the Aboriginal community.

It is recommended that future CHMPs in the Golden Plains region emphasise the importance of retaining Aboriginal cultural heritage to minimise the impacts from future developments.

11.8 Contingency Plans

Relevant contingency plans for this Activity Area are detailed in Part 1 Section 2.0 of this report. They include the following:

- Section 61 Matters (Section 2.1);
- Dispute resolution (Section 2.2);
- Discovery of Aboriginal human remains during the activity (Section 2.3);
- Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity (Section 2.4);
- Protocol for handling sensitive information (Section 2.5);
- Reporting discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during works (Section 2.6); and
- Reviewing compliance (Section 2.7).

11.9 Custody and Management Arrangements

The reburial of artefacts must be undertaken in accordance with the following WTOAC standard procedures:

a) Cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by the WTOAC;
b) A separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
c) Where an Aboriginal Place is comprised of a large amount of cultural material it will be necessary to manufacture a number of containers to rebury the cultural material;
d) The contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied on both paper and on an archive quality storage medium, a copy of the relevant sections of the CHMP under which the reburial is being performed and a handful of soil from the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated;
e) The reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Traditional Owner and a representative;
f) A smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
g) Flagging tape must be laid within the hole at a depth of 300mm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;

h) Once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by the HA and be relocatable;

i) The relevant VAHR site record card must be updated by submitting an Object Collection component form with the reburial location details. This must be completed by the HA and lodged with AV;

j) Following the reburial, interpretive signage must be placed within the activity area. The content of that interpretive signage, the method of its construction and the location for its placement must be developed in consultation with the WTOAC; and

k) The cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony, WTOAC attendance at the reburial and any consultation with the WTOAC or materials associated with the interpretive signage must be borne by the Sponsor.

The costs associated with the recording of the reburial location and updating of the relevant VAHR site record by the HA must be borne by the Sponsor.

Part 3: Other Information

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Appendices

Appendix A: Notice of Intent and Response from the RAP

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:	TGM Group Pty Ltd		
ABN/ACN:	11125568461		
Contact Name:	Chris Marshall		
Postal Address	PO Box 1137, Geelong VIC 3220		
Business Number:	5202 4600	Mobile:	
Email Address:	chrism@tgmgroup.com		

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:	Ormond Street Bannockburn Subdivision
Municipal district:	Golden Plains Shire Council

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

Subdivision

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Name	Company	Email address
Catherine Webb	Terraculture Pty Ltd	cwebb@terraculture.com.au

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

Start Date:	19-Jun-2018	Finish Date:	01-Jul-2019

Submitted on: 19 Jun 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.

Wathaurung 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: Wathaurung 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

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.)

Submitted on: 19 Jun 2018

In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registerd 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.

Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
ICN 3330
trading as Wadawurrung
ABN 11 312 302 330

20th June 2018

TGM Group Pty Ltd
Chris Marshall
PO Box 1137
Geelong Vic 3220

To Whom It May Concern,

NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I am writing to acknowledge your written notice of intention to prepare a management plan, received on the 20th June 2018, Ormond Street Bannockburn Subdivision CHMP 15813.

Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) trading as Wadawurrung is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the proposed activity area and will:

1. Evaluate the plan when it is completed and
2. Pursuant to s.60 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* give notice that the WAC will do all or any of the following-
   (a) Consult with the sponsor in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan.
   (b) Consult with the sponsor in relation to the conditions to be included in the plan.
   (c) Participate in the conduct of the assessment.

To aid in the development of the CHMP, the following process is requested as a minimum:

At least one pre-planning meeting with Sponsor and Heritage Advisor to determine process and methodology.

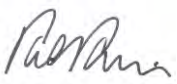
One post-investigation meeting to develop appropriate management recommendations.

And for the evaluation of the CHMP, the following is required:

1 hard copy, 1 electronic (PDF or word) copy and full payment to the Wadawurrung Office for evaluation.
Once all three are received the 30-day evaluation period will begin.

For further information regarding this advice, please contact

Paul Davis on:
03 43080420
paul@wathcorp.com.au
Yours sincerely,



Paul Davis
General Manager
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
Trading as Wadawurrung

99 Mair Street East
BALLARAT VIC 3350

P: 03 4308 0420
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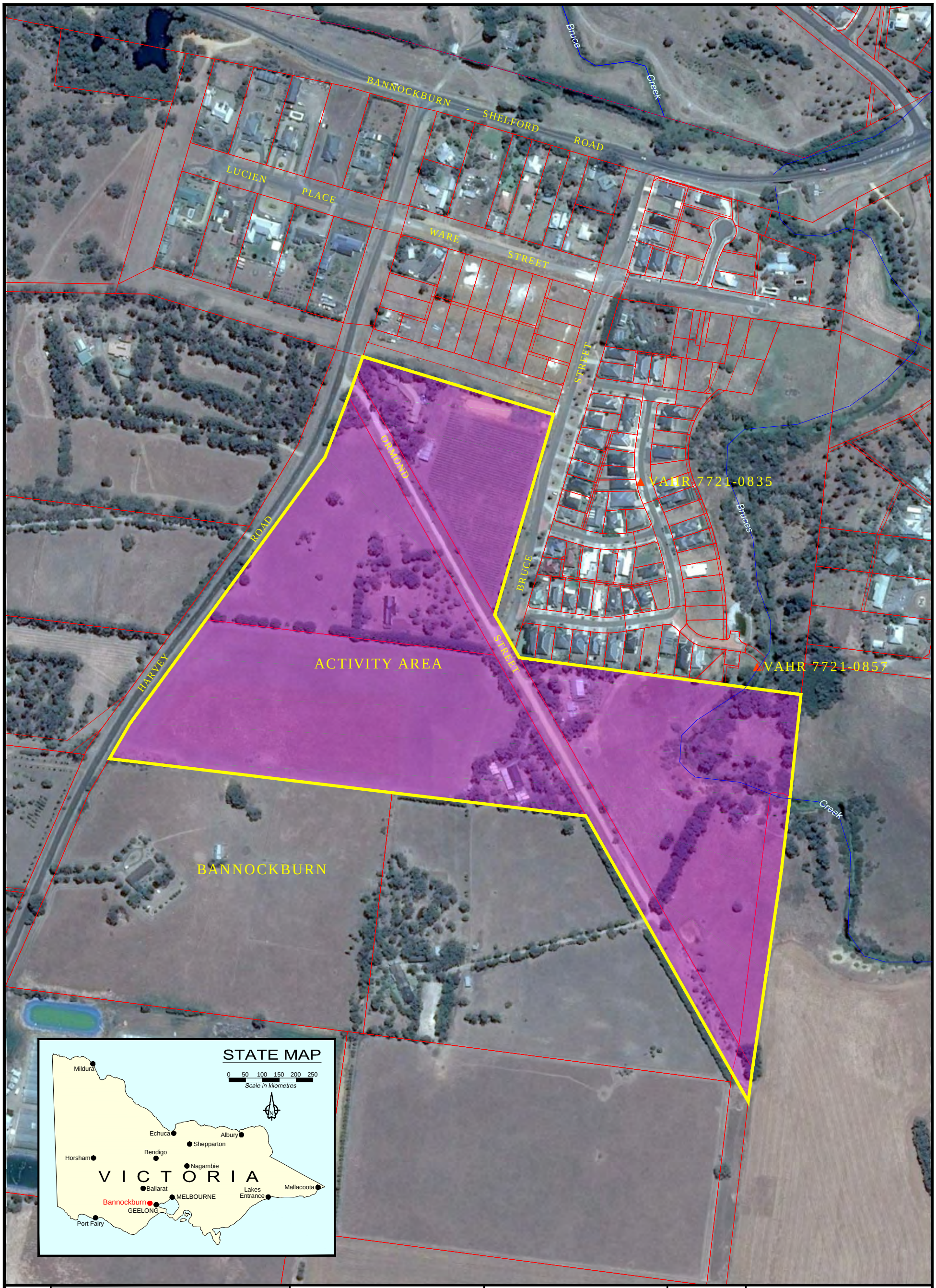
www.wathcorp.com.au



MAP 2: Showing the location of the Activity Area.

For your reference- Submission of NOI for archaeological investigations in Bannockburn

Emily Knowles <emily@terraculture.com.au>

Thu 10/12/2020 3:21 PM

To: contactus@geelongcity.vic.gov.au <contactus@geelongcity.vic.gov.au>
Cc: Daniel Barker <DBarker@terraculture.com.au>

2 attachments (762 KB)

herNoticeOfIntentForm-19Jun2018-120040116.pdf; Map 1.pdf;

Good Afternoon

Please find attached a Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in Bannockburn, along with a map of the activity area.

Kind Regards,
Emily Knowles
Project Archaeologist
TERRACULTURE
Wednesday-Friday
P 9489 9583 E emily@terraculture.com.au

W www.terraculture.com.au

Appendix B: Compliance Review Checklist

Task	Section within CHMP	Yes/No
Is a hard copy of approved CHMP 15813 containing this checklist kept onsite and referred to when necessary?	1.1.1	
Has an induction by the RAP been carried out prior to the commencement of the activity?	1.1.2	
Have compliance checks by the RAP been carried out before, during and after the activity, subject to OH&S requirements?	1.1.3	
Have the salvage excavations taken place following the pre-salvage meeting to develop the methodology?	1.3.1	
Has arrangement been made in consultation with the RAP for the repatriation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage found during the CHMP and subsequent salvage?	1.2.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.1	
Has all soil excavated during the conduct of the activity been retained within the Activity Area?	1.1.5	
If unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage or that changes the previously understood nature and extent of the registered place was identified during the activity, was the following undertaken:		
▪ Have works in the immediate location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage or suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage been suspended and has a 10m exclusion zone been set up with an appropriate barrier and signage?	2.4.1	
▪ Has a Heritage Advisor been notified, and made an assessment within 48 hours of the discovery?	2.4.2	
▪ Has the Heritage Advisor taken all necessary steps to evaluate the nature and extent of the discovery and submitted all appropriate documentation with the VAHR within 2 weeks?	2.4.3	
▪ Has the appropriate course of action been determined and enacted according to the results of the evaluation of the discovery?	2.4.4	

Task	Section within CHMP	Yes/No
▪ Have all conditions been met before recommencing activity?	2.4.5	
▪ Have the custody and management arrangements determined in consultation with the RAP been completed?	2.4.6	
If suspected human remains were discovered, was the following undertaken:		
▪ Were the RAP, Victoria Police and State Coroner's Office immediately notified? If the remains are reasonable suspected to be Aboriginal, has the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline been immediately contacted on 1300 888 544?	2.3	
▪ Has all activity in the vicinity stopped and the remains left in place?	2.3.1	
▪ Have all relevant parties been notified of the discovery?	2.3.2	
▪ Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council been implemented?	2.3.3	
▪ Has the treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral remains been in accordance with the direction of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council?	2.3.4	
▪ Has the reburial site(s) been fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to Aboriginal Victoria and appropriate management measures been implemented to ensure the remains are not disturbed in the future?	2.3.5	

Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

Aboriginal Archaeological Place: A site, place or area of land or of water that is of Cultural Heritage Significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.

Aboriginal Archaeological Place Types: Aboriginal archaeological Places can be classified into generic types according to their context, fabric and probable function. Aboriginal Victoria currently recognises some 10 site types including stone artefact scatters, shell middens and scarred trees.

Aboriginal Artefact Scatter: A collection of Aboriginal artefacts usually distributed across the surface of the ground. Stone artefacts are a common component and can be found in association with organic remains, shell, ochre and charcoal. Artefact scatters are the material remains of past Aboriginal use of a location and are generally referable to technological and economic behaviour. They are also called surface scatters.

Aboriginal Burial: Aboriginal interment consisting of human skeletal remains. Aboriginal burials occur in a wide range of forms and physical contexts and may be found with grave goods.

Aboriginal Historic Place: Aboriginal historic places are the locations of events, places or place names that were recorded in historical documents or in oral tradition during the *post contact period*. Unlike Aboriginal archaeological sites, Aboriginal historic places do not necessarily retain any physical evidence of any former structures, activities or specific events.

Activity Area: The area that is under investigation, also referred to as a study area.

Angular Fragment: Shatter or blocky pieces of stone produced during flaking processes.

Archaeology: Conventionally, the scientific study of the material remains of past human activity.

Artefact: Any object created or modified by humans.

Assemblage: Archaeological term used to describe a collection of artefacts associated by a particular place or time and assumed to have been generated by a single group of people. An assemblage can be made from different *artefact* types.

AV: Aboriginal Victoria**,** Department of Premier and Cabinet (Victoria).

Blade: A *flake* that is at least twice as long as it is wide.

CHMP: Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Complex Assessment: The subsurface excavation component of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Context: Refers to the place of artefacts or archaeological features with regards to time and space.

Core: A piece of stone from which other stone artefacts are made. In *freehand flaking* the *core* would be struck with a *hammerstone* removing *flakes* and other fragments of stone often referred to as *debitage*.

Core Tool: A *core* displaying signs of use.

Cortex: The weathered external surface of a stone. Cortex often identifies the origins and original form of flaked stone, e.g. river pebbles.

Debitage: By-products produced during the flaking process.

Desktop Assessment: The background research component of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Excavation: The systematic removal of archaeological deposits using archaeological techniques.

Flake: A piece of stone detached by percussion or pressure from a *core*. The flake will usually display characteristic features such as a *platform* and *bulb of percussion*. The *core* will display a negative flake scar. These features assist in distinguishing between stone that has been altered through human agency and that which has been naturally shaped.

Ground Visibility: A term used to describe the area of the ground's surface that is visible during archaeological field surveys. Effective ground visibility refers to the actual area of ground visible during a field survey calculated as the area of ground inspected multiplied by the percentage of ground visibility.

HA: Heritage Advisor.

Hornfels: Fine grained metamorphic stone, created by contact between sedimentary stones and intrusive igneous masses to produce a stone which is quite hard and durable.

Industry: A single class of artefacts that are consistent in their form and that can be credited to a single group of people.

In situ: In its original place.

Layer: A recognisable band of material of varying thickness, also known as a *stratum*.

LDAD: Low Density Artefact Distribution.

Platform: Face of core that is struck by a *hammerstone*, leaving remnants on both the *core* and the resultant *flake*.

Pleistocene: The geological period equivalent to the last ice age and preceding the *Holocene* from ca 2 million to 10,000 years ago. The late Pleistocene commonly refers to the last 40,000 years *BP*.

RAP: Registered Aboriginal Party

Quartz: A hard mineral that varies from white to blue in colour and in transparency from opaque to clear.

Quartzite: A metamorphic rock formed through the 're-crystallisation of quartz rich sandstone'.

Retouch: Secondary modifications to stone artefacts such as trimming or resharpening. Retouch often indicates use of a stone *flake* and therefore its identification as a stone tool.

Salvage Excavation: The systematic documentation and recovery of an archaeological site prior to its destruction, also known as rescue archaeology.

Scarred Trees, *Aboriginal*: Trees that were used as a source of bark to make canoes and other items. Bark was cut using a stone axe and then levered from the sapwood leaving a scar. The bark around the edge of this scar is called regrowth. Natural scarring is common on some trees and is often difficult to distinguish from scars made by Aborigines during the *pre-contact period*.

Scraper: A stone tool made on a *flake* or *core* with *retouch* along one or more edges.

Silcrete: A highly siliceous rock formed by the replacement of a parent rock (commonly sandstone) by silica in solution.

Spit: Arbitrary quantity of excavated ground.

Standard Assessment: The survey component of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

Stratigraphy: A geological term used to describe the sequence of vertical *layers* and *deposits* that comprise an archaeological site.

Strata: The distinct layers of earth in an archaeological site.

Subsurface Testing: The testing for buried archaeological material through manual or mechanical excavation.

Survey, *Pedestrian*: The systematic examination of the ground surface for archaeological material, also known as a foot survey.

Test Pit: A small excavation unit dug to investigate the depth of stratum and the presence or absence of archaeological material.

VAHR: Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

WTOAC: Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

Appendix D: Activity Plans

M.G.A.94
ZONE 55

Rev.	Revision	Date
-	-	-

TGM Group
1/27-31 Myers Street (PO Box 1137)
Geelong Vic 3220
T 03 5202 4600
03 5202 4691
ABN 11 125 568 461
www.tgmgroup.com
Geelong I Melbourne I Ballarat
JAS-ANZ Accredited: Quality ISO 9001 - OH&S AS/NZS 4801 - Environment ISO 14001

PLAN OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

5, 20, 25 & 30 ORMOND STREET
BANNOCKBURN, 3331

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Job Number: 17170-100
Sheet: 1 of 1
Date of Survey: N/A

Date of Issue 12/02/2018

LENGTHS ARE IN METRES
12.50 0 12.50 25 37.50 50 62.50
1:1250

At Size A1

Survey: N/A | **Drawn:** RJD | **Checked:** RJD

DWG: **17170-100-PROPOSAL1** REV: **1**

Appendix E: Artefact Catalogue

Test Pit	Coordinates MGA/GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Depth (m)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% Edge of Retouch / Use-wear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination	Number of Complete Scars	Longest Scar (mm)	Formal Tool/Core type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Max. Dimension (mm)
Surface	250972/5783988	0	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Flaked					23	20	11	23
Surface	250973/5783985	0	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	8	2	14
Surface	251025/5783968	0	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				27	12	10	27
TP2	250955/5783990	0.05	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Crushed					10	11	2	13
TP2	250955/5783990	0.05	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				20	18	4	20
TP2	250955/5783990	0.1	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	13	4	15
TP2	250955/5783990	0.1	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	12		23	16	8	25
TP4	250702/5784370	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	plain	feather			Backed - Geometric Microlith	19	10	4	20
TP4	250702/5784370	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	plain					10	13	5	14
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					14	14	2	17
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						11	5	5	11
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - distal	None	1-32%		feather				9	13	3	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	crushed	feather				9	13	1	13
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	crushed					10	9	1	12
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	none	plain	feather				13	10	2	19

TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				14	5	2	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						8	8	3	8
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Core - unidirectional	None	none			1	11		18	7	5	18
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	8	1	15
TP4	250702/5784370	0.25	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	none						16	8	7	16
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	11	3	17
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					10	10	3	12
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	none	plain	feather				6	7	2	7
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	plain	feather				24	15	5	25
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	crushed					12	15	2	17
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	crushed	feather				8	8	1	10
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - proximal	None	none	plain					7	8	2	10
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	plain	feather				13	11	3	14
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Core - Bifacial	None	none			3	10		12	20	14	23
TP4	250702/5784370	0.2	Silcrete	Core - Bidirectional	None	none			2	9		11	18	13	18
RTP4.3	250707/5784370	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - distal	None	1-32%		Step				20	11	4	20
RTP4.3	250707/5784370	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	None	1-32%	plain					11	15	6	18
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	none	None			3	12		26	17	10	31
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	none	1-32%	Plain					12	10	3	15
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - medial	none	None						9	11	2	13

MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - complete	none	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				12	9	2	13
MTP1	250620/5784335	0.24	Quartzite	Flake - complete	none	33-66%	Plain	Feather				19	10	4	23
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.25	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				21	8	3	20
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Flaked	Plunge			Scraper - Steep-edged	28	13	8	29
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	8	2	13
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	7	3	12
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				14	8	2	15
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				12	14	3	21
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				17	7	2	20
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				32	9	7	32
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - proximal	none	1-32%	Plain					25	10	5	25
MTP2	250570/5784285	0.15	Quartzite	Core - unidirectional	1-32%	None			2	11		18	33	14	34
MTP11	250720/5784135	0.2	Quartz	Flake - complete	none	None	Plain	Feather				11	11	2	11
MTP16	250720/5784085	0.3	Quartzite	Blade - complete	none	1-32%	Plain	Feather				24	12	6	28
MTP19	250620/5784035	0.28	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	none	1-32%		Step			Notched Tool	24	32	8	32
MTP20	250670/5784035	0.35	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				21	15	4	21
MTP20	250670/5784035	0.18	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	1-32%	33-66%	Plain	Feather				17	17	6	20
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.65	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	18		30	15	7	31

MTP22	250935/5784110	0.95	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				30	29	12	35
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.95	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	10	2	15
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				19	8	3	20
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	5	2	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				8	7	3	13
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	6	20
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	5	10	3
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	8	2	14
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				9	1	7	9
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Hinge				13	5	5	13
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	plunge				20	12	6	22
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	5	3	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.85	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	9	6	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						32	16	10	32
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.3	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				13	5	2	13
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Flaked					15	5	3	16
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	13	2	11
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				8	7	1	11
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						5	9	2	9
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				6	12	2	12

MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					8	9	2	14
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				9	12	1	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					9	12	3	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					14	17	5	20
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.55	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				27	19	8	28
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	23	18	8	23
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.2	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	1-32%						11	8	4	12
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	67-99%	Plain					31	26	5	32
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	5	3	11
MTP22	250935/5784110	1.05	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				14	9	3	14
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				17	18	2	22
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					24	12	5	25
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				11	12	3	15
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	8	3	10
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	9	2	13
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Notched Tool	43	22	10	44
MTP22	250935/5784110	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	3	11
MTP23	250880/5784090	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	9	2	12
MTP23	250880/5784090	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	5	17
MTP23	250880/5784090	0.15	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	1-32%	None			2	9		29	29	14	33

MTP25	250970/5784085	0.5	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					15	12	5	23
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.5	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Crushed	Feather				19	10	5	20
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				24	14	6	27
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				22	8	4	24
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				27	12	6	28
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				11	17	2	18
MTP25	250970/5784085	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - medial	None	None						6	10	2	10
MTP26	250880/5784065	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	13	2	13
MTP27	250905/5784065	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						16	18	3	19
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						14	12	12	14
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						18	13	10	18
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	10	4	15
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	5	3	18
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	8	12
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				18	13	3	20
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	10	3	13
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Flaked	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	25	21	11	29
MTP28	250855/5784040	0.05	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	11	4	15
MTP31	250880/5784015	0.25	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			3	15		25	15	13	26
MTP31	250880/5784015	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					19	12	3	20

MTP31	250880/5784015	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	10	15
MTP31	250880/5784015	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						28	24	7	33
MTP32	250905/5784015	0.2	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	67-99%	Plain	Feather				26	35	4	36
MTP32	250905/5784015	0.2	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			3	9		13	25	22	26
MTP32	250905/5784015	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	67-99%	Flaked	Feather			Backed - Geometric Microlith	22	11	3	22
MTP32	250905/5784015	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	14	5	15
MTP32	250905/5784015	0.1	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	9		20	22	10	23
MTP33	250930/5784015	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Step				22	27	6	30
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				12	10	2	12
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	13	3	14
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	10	2	13
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	6	4	12
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	8	4	8
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	6	6	14
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	8	2	9
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	8	2	11
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	7	4	15
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						25	17	11	25
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				41	30	8	42

MTP34	250905/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						20	18	3	20
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				17	14	2	17
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	10	2	12
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						10	12	2	12
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						10	8	3	10
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						17	13	3	17
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				9	10	2	11
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	5	3	8
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	9	6	17
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					11	10	2	15
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	1-32%	Flaked	Feather				12	15	4	16
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						12	8	4	12
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	9	3	11
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	9	6	22
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Plain	Step				22	8	3	23
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	5	15
MTP34	250905/5783990	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						13	10	3	13
MTP35	250930/5783990	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	13	5	20
MTP35	250930/5783990	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				58	32	16	63
MTP35	250930/5783990	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Step				30	24	8	32

MTP36	250905/5783965	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						15	8	2	15
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	9	3	18
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	8	3	15
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				16	20	10	20
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				23	13	5	23
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	32	17	4	33
MTP36	250905/5783965	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	2	11
MTP37	250930/5783965	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				21	10	5	22
MTP37	250930/5783965	0.15	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	3	15
MTP37	250930/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	11		13	25	7	25
MTP37	250930/5783965	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - medial	None	None						23	18	6	27
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				12	8	3	13
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	19	4	19
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					22	28	6	28
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.05	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						27	25	12	27
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				16	10	3	18
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					31	15	6	31
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Step				24	16	5	25
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Blade - complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				32	14	5	32
MTP38	250955/5783965	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				21	13	5	21

MTP42	250930/5783940	0.1	Silcrete	Blade - Proximal	None	1-32%	Crushed					14	7	4	14
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					16	10	2	17
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	10		16	30	13	32
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	9	8	22
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	7	3	12
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					18	20	5	21
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain				Scraper - Steep-edged	25	15	9	28
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				16	11	8	17
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Plunge				20	14	3	21
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				25	27	6	28
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				23	15	5	23
MTP42	250930/5783940	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	13	11	22
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				21	9	4	22
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						14	11	3	14
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	16	6	16
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	8	3	10
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						7	5	3	7
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	6	12
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	7	4	10
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						11	8	5	11

MTP45	251030/5783940	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	7	4	14
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.65	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	7	2	11
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.65	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					14	9	4	16
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	6	3	10
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain				Scraper - Round-edged	15	16	6	18
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				13	19	5	22
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	8	6	11
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - medial	None	1-32%						12	8	3	14
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.4	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					13	18	2	18
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.75	Quartz	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				30	9	6	30
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.55	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	6	5	12
MTP45	251030/5783940	0.55	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Feather			Scraper - Thumbnail	17	15	4	17
MTP46	250930/5783915	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				22	13	6	22
MTP51	250955/5783890	0.15	Quartz	Blade - complete	None	None	Crushed	Plunge				20	6	4	20
MTP51	250955/5783890	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge				18	13	3	19
MTP53	251005/5783890	0.4	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				42	20	12	42
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Round-edged	33	27	15	35
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						10	8	6	13

MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Feather				25	17	10	30
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Blade - distal	None	33-66%		Feather				22	11	6	22
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Flat-edged	40	22	10	41
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Distal	None	None		Feather				25	24	9	28
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	15		19	23	16	33
MTP55	251005/5783865	0.15	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					15	10	5	17
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	1-32%	None	Plain					16	14	7	17
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	6	4	9
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	9	3	16
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Plain	Feather				26	15	8	27
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				30	16	7	35
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	18	5	20
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Thumbnail	16	16	2	16
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						23	15	11	23
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	15	6	19
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				16	16	8	18
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				24	16	8	25
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						17	12	6	17
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	9	5	18

MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				7	10	2	10
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						7	12	3	12
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Blade - complete	1-32%	None	Crushed	Feather				26	9	5	27
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	5	3	12
MTP58	251005/5783840	0.25	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				15	10	3	15
MTP59	251030/5783840	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						7	6	4	7
MTP59	251030/5783840	0.25	Other	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	7	3	15
MTP59	251030/5783840	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	9	2	16
MTP59	251030/5783840	0.1	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						17	11	3	17
MTP59	251030/5783840	0.1	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				6	9	2	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	8	2	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Plain	Feather				8	10	3	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Step				11	16	4	16
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	33-66%	None						20	15	5	20
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	5	4	15
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						21	12	6	21
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	6	5	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	5	1	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Step				7	8	3	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					18	7	3	18

MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	10	3	16
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	7	4	13
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				15	7	3	15
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	21	4	21
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	8	2	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	6	3	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	5	2	9
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				17	18	5	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	8	3	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	7	2	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	12	13	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - medial	None	None						19	10	5	22
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.35	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	1-32%		Feather				30	16	7	30
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			2	15		25	20	20	32
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				11	10	5	16
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Feather				20	11	7	20
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	11	3	19
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Crushed	Step				8	7	2	15
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.3	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	5	5	13
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	29	19	18	30

MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					12	11	3	14
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	13		14	10	6	17
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	7	5	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				13	18	5	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Crushed					14	9	2	15
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				8	7	3	14
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				9	6	3	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	33-66%	Plain	Feather				8	8	2	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain					12	7	2	14
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	10	2	15
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				7	6	2	9
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	1-32%	None	Plain					10	13	3	25
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	12	7	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Steep-edged	21	8	5	22
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						8	7	2	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	7	5	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather			Scraper - Round-edged	15	10	5	18
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				10	5	3	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						9	6	2	10

MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None						12	7	4	12
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	10	3	17
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				8	7	2	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	67-99%	None						10	7	4	10
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						16	5	3	16
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge			Scraper - Steep-edged	27	21	13	28
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Proximal	None	1-32%	Plain					20	14	7	23
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	8	7	14
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						4	3	1	4
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				7	7	2	8
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Flake - Distal	None	None		Step				12	9	2	12
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.2	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						7	7	5	7
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Hinge				21	5	5	22
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			5	19	Core - Horseho of	34	43	30	45
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	1-32%	None			5	18		25	36	24	49
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	6	4	12
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				10	10	3	11
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						25	11	9	25
MTP61	251005/5783815	0.25	Quartz	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			2	10		14	16	7	19

MTP63	251005/5783790	0.35	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather				35	26	11	36
MTP63	251005/5783790	0.35	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				14	9	4	18
MTP63	251005/5783790	0.35	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				16	9	2	16
MTP63	251005/5783790	0.15	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				15	11	2	16
MTP63	251005/5783790	0.15	Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	8	5	12
MTP64	251030/5783790	0.25	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	None	None			1	13		22	23	14	30
MTP64	251030/5783790	0.1	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	None	None			2	15		29	37	8	37
MTP64	251030/5783790	0.1	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	1-32%	Plain	Feather				13	12	3	15

Appendix F: Site Gazetteer

VAHR Site Number	Place Name	Archaeological Place Type	Primary Location GDA94 Zone 55 (Easting/Northing)	Cadastral Details
7721-1436	Ormond Street LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution	250720/5784135	Allotment 11 Section 22B and Lot 1 TP174543, 20 and 30 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, City of Greater Geelong, Parish of Murgheboluc.
7721-1435	Bruces Creek Artefact Scatter	Artefact Scatter	250905/5783990	Allotment 10 Section 22B, 25 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, City of Greater Geelong, Parish of Murgheboluc.
7721-1434	Manifold Street Artefact Scatter	Artefact Scatter	250702/5784370	Allotment 12 Section 22B, 5 Ormond Street, Bannockburn, City of Greater Geelong, Parish of Murgheboluc.

Appendix G: Dispute Notification Form

Date:	
Cultural Heritage Management Plan:	
Relevant Party Making the Dispute:	
Contact Person:	
Contact Details:	
Other Relevant Parties Involved in the Dispute:	
Nature of Notification (Fax/Email):	
Date of Notification:	
Proposed Meeting Time and Place:	
Nature of the Dispute:	