RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
130-150 FOREST ROAD SOUTH, LARA

Cultural Heritage Management Plan Number 12670

Sponsor: Chris Marshall (TGM Group Pty Ltd)
Cultural Heritage Advisor: Monica Toscano (TerraCulture Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd)
Author: Monica Toscano and Henry Nichols (TerraCulture Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd)
Date: 14 March 2014

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Wadawurrung
ABN: 11 312 302 330

14th April 2014

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Section 65

Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation trading as Wadawurrung, acting as the Registered Aboriginal Party hereby approve the cultural heritage management plan referred to below:

Residential Subdivision – 130-150 Forest Road South, Lara

Cultural Heritage Management Plan number: 12670

Sponsor: TGM Group Pty Ltd

Cultural Heritage Advisor: Monica Toscano

Authors: Monica Toscano & Henry Nichols

Cover Date: 14th March 2014

Pages: Cover Page, i – viii, 1 – 94

Received for Approval: 14th March 2014

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.*

John Young
RAP Manager
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
trading as: Wadawurrung

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

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RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
130-150 FOREST ROAD SOUTH, LARA

Cultural Heritage Management Plan Number 12670

Medium Complex Assessment

Sponsor: Chris Marshall (TGM Group Pty Ltd)
Cultural Heritage Advisor: Monica Toscano (TerraCulture Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd)
Author: Monica Toscano and Henry Nichols (TerraCulture Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd)
Date: 14 March 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Activity Area Location

The Activity Area is located at 130 – 150 Forest Road South in Lara. The property is rectangular in shape and covers approximately 16 hectares. Forest Road South runs along the eastern boundary with Canterbury Road West running along the northern boundary. To the south is Flinders Memorial Park, combined with vacant farm land, which extends to the west. The Activity Area is within the Parish of Woornyalook and within the municipality of the City of Greater Geelong. The cadastral details are:1/TP606397.

Activity Description

The proposed activity is a residential subdivision located within the property address 130 – 150 Forest Road South in Lara. The entire area is proposed to be subject to earthworks to allow for the various features of this subdivision including lot development, roads and the detention basin. The preliminary plans show 106 lots of varying sizes with several internal roads and two entry/exit points to Canterbury Road West. The housing lots and proposed local road network are confined to the northern half of the Activity Area only. The servicing and infrastructure supply is proposed at a maximum depth of 3 metres which will include power, water, gas and telecommunication services. Drainage runs from the north-western corner, south into a large detention basin within the southern portion of the Activity Area. Part of the drainage design includes an extensive wetlands area along the western boundary of the site. A small public park is also proposed on the eastern boundary of the proposal which will service the needs of the future residents and will include a play ground and sitting area. Proposed minor activities include walking tracks and landscaping around the detention basin, in addition to landscaping around the subdivision.

Assessment Summary

A Desktop, Standard and Complex Assessment were undertaken during the preparation of this CHMP. The following is a summary of the assessment undertaken for this Activity Area.

Desktop Assessment

The Desktop Assessment shows that Aboriginal people would have been present within the geographic region, both before and after European settlement. There have been several

previous assessments undertaken within the geographic region, with two in close proximity to the current Activity Area on the northern side of Canterbury Road West (Marshall 1998 and Toscano 2012). Combined, these reports recorded four sites (VAHR 7721-0358, 0359, 0360 and 1213). In addition a CHMP (12664) in preparation by the CHA recorded a low density artefact distribution, consisting of fifteen surface artefacts within the same former freshwater meadow that encroaches part of the Activity Area (VAHR 7721-1250). Both this site and VAHR 7721-0360 are within fifty metres of the Activity Area. Out of the five sites across the road, one (VAHR 7721-1213) is a subsurface site, disturbed from previous historical uses. The review of the geology shows the Activity Area within the freshwater limestone formations seen within the broader Lara area. This formation overlies the Newer Volcanics, suggesting the Activity Area will sample thin soils, indicating a higher likelihood of surface artefacts than subsurface. The local hydrology sees the Hovells Creek 1.6 kilometres to the east of the Activity Area, with a smaller waterway/drainage channel (Elcho Drain) approximately 1.3 kilometres to the west. In addition, in the north west corner of the Activity Area is part of a larger former freshwater meadow.

The land use history shows that the Activity Area would have been part of a larger holding and would have been used for agricultural purposes with aerial photos suggesting that the Activity Area has been ploughed up until at least 2009 and likely to present day. This ploughing, while it would not be enough to completely destroy surface sites, would have caused movement to any artefacts within the plough zone making them no longer *in situ*. More recently, part of the Activity Area has been used as the location of a large Circus and associated parking. This would have also impacted the ground surface within part of the Activity Area.

In summary, the Desktop Assessment has predicted that there is a likelihood of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage material to be present within the Activity Area; more particularly in the form of low density surface scatters, most likely within disturbed context.

Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment confirmed the predictions of the Desktop Assessment with the Activity Area sensitive for Aboriginal Cultural material on the surface. A total of 124 surface artefacts were recorded, with 121 of these located within the northwest corner of the Activity Area shown during the Desktop Assessment to be part of a former Freshwater meadow. This location was also the lowest point of the Activity Area which gradually sloped downwards from the western and southern sides. That the northwest corner is the lowest point within the activity area is probably the reason why a larger number of artefacts are located here, as it is likely that movement through natural processes as well as extensive ploughing have caused the surface artefacts to gather within the lowest point. There was a very distinct difference

between the visible ground surface deposits of the northwest corner and the rest of the Activity Area. Black damp loamy clay was sampled within the northwest corner, where as the rest of the Activity Area samples red loamy clay. With the results of the Standard Assessment demonstrating that the Activity Area is sensitive for surface artefacts, a Complex Assessment will be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the surface scatter and to test the balance of the Activity Area.

Complex Assessment

No Aboriginal Cultural material was recorded subsurface within the Activity Area. The testing that occurred near the highest concentration of surface artefacts determined that it was highly unlikely for a subsurface component to be associated with the surface scatter. The subsurface deposits of the Activity Area were shallow with an average depth of 22 cm. The deposits were loose, indicating disturbance from years of ploughing. It is this use of the property that is the likely explanation for the large number of artefacts found within one particular area of the land. Other than signs of prolonged ploughing, there was little evidence for other disturbances; for example, no foreign materials were seen within any of the test pits.

Results and Summary of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Identified During the Assessment

One hundred and twenty-four surface artefacts were recorded during the preparation of this CHMP. Due to limitations with the ACHRIS system run by the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, these artefacts have been registered as two sites (Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259). The artefacts that make up these two sites were recorded mostly within the lowest point of the Activity Area, in the northwest corner on a former freshwater meadow. The assemblage is made of mostly angular fragments (n=52), complete flakes (n=34) and broken flakes (n=30). The broken flakes can be further categorised into distal flakes (n=14), medial flakes (n=8), proximal flakes (n=6) and split flakes (n=2). The rest of the assemblage is made up of cores (n=8). Two scrapers were identified within this assemblage; one steep edge and one thumbnail. The majority of the material sampled is quartzite (n=65) followed by quartz (n=44), silcrete (n=12), crystal quartz (n=2) and lastly chert (n=1).

Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

Management Prior to the Activity

- All surface artefacts of which the Aboriginal Places of VAHR 7721-1258 and VAHR 7721-1259 are comprised must be collected by a CHA and RAP representatives.

- During the collection a comprehensive plan of the artefacts must be prepared, including the recording of each artefact location via Differential GPS, with each artefact individually bagged with a reference number.
- A salvage report must be written on the conduct and outcomes of the salvage.
- A second more detailed analysis of the artefacts must be undertaken which considers conjoinabilty as well as the standard range of metrical and non metrical attributes. This analysis must be completed to the prescribed standard and included within a salvage report.
- From the artefact assemblage, six artefacts will be chosen by the RAP and must be put on display within the Lara Museum and Historical Centre that is located across the road from the Activity Area. The display must show the plan of the sites original location with a cultural significance statement written by the RAP and a technical description written by a qualified archaeologist. This display must be developed in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the RAP
- The Sponsor must provide appropriate inductions for construction personnel regarding the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area. These inductions will be carried out by the RAP before the commencement of any works and should include information relating to the identification of stone artefacts and deposits in which they may occur. All personnel who will be working within the Activity Area must attend this induction. Two weeks notice must be provided to the RAP for the requirement to present a Cultural Heritage Induction. The cost of the induction is to be borne by the sponsor.
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation before construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.

Management Needed During the Activity

- All works must be restricted to the extent of the Activity Area as is shown in Map 1.
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation during construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.
- Approved CHMP must be kept on site.

Management Needed After the Activity

- Reburial of remaining artefacts (other than those artefacts designated for museum display) must take place within the southwest corner of the Activity Area (see map 6) in accordance with the RAP standard procedure attached as Appendix 8. Reburial must take place within 30 days after completion of activity
- Public open space signage acknowledging the Wathaurung Traditional Owners must be erected following the Wathaurung standard procedure listed in Appendix 8. Signage must be erected within 30 days after completion of activity
- Site cards for Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259 must be updated by a CHA
- Should any artefacts be recovered during the activity the Contingency Plan in Section 9 must be followed
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation after construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.

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1. Introduction

This report contains information that the Aboriginal community may regard as sensitive and should not be released for general public viewing or disseminated in other forms without prior consultation with the *Wathaurung* Aboriginal Corporation and with their written permission.

1.1 Preamble

TerraCulture Pty Ltd has been commissioned by TGM Group Pty Ltd to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for a proposed subdivision off Forest Road South in Lara. The Activity Area (130-150 Forest Road South, Lara) is approximately 54 kilometres southwest of Melbourne and 13 kilometres northeast of Geelong within the parish of Moranghurk and within the county of Grant, LGA 327, Parcel 1/TP606397.

1.2 Reasons for Preparing the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Part 2 Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2007 states that a CHMP is required if:

(a) all or part of the Activity Area is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
(b) all or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

This CHMP is required under Section 47 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, as subdivision is a high impact activity Regulation 46 (1) in conjunction with Regulation 22 (2); part of the Activity Area being within an area of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity, (within fifty metres of a previously registered sites; VAHR 7721-0360 and VAHR 7721-1250).

1.3 Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Under Section 54 of the Act and attached to this CHMP, the Sponsor has submitted a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to the *Wathaurung* Aboriginal Corporation (the RAP) and the Secretary, Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria. A copy of this Notice of Intent to Prepare and a copy of the written response by the *Wathaurung* specifying that they will evaluate the Management Plan are included in Appendix 1. The owner was given the Notice of Intent by the Sponsor.

1.4 The Name of the Sponsor

The Sponsor of this CHMP is:
Name: Chris Marshall
Organisation: TGM Group Pty Ltd
Address: 1/27-31 Myers Street Geelong 3220
Phone: 03 5202 4600

1.5 Cultural Heritage Advisor

The CHA for this CHMP is Monica Toscano who undertook the fieldwork and prepared the plan. Monica holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Classics and Archaeology from the University of Melbourne and has seven years experience in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessments in Victoria. Monica has also completed other CHMPs within the Lara area including proposed subdivisions at Grand Lakes Estate and Canterbury Road.

1.6 The Names of Owners and or Occupiers of the Activity Area Land

The Activity Area is within property 130-150 Forest Road South, Lara (1 TP 606397) and is owned by Bisinella Developments, county of Grant, parish of Moranghurk. The land is currently unoccupied.

1.7 Registered Aboriginal Parties with the responsibility for the Activity Area

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 requires consultation with any Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) registered under the Act over the Activity Area.

The *Wathaurung* Aboriginal Corporation 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 *Wathaurung* Aboriginal Corporation has elected to evaluate the CHMP (Appendix 1).

2. Activity Description

2.1 Description of the Proposed Activity

2.1.1 Proposed Activity

The proposed activity is a residential subdivision located within the property address 130 – 150 Forest Road South in Lara. The entire area is proposed to be subject to earthworks to allow for the various features of this subdivision including lot development, roads and the detention basin. The preliminary plans show 106 lots of varying sizes with several internal roads and two entry/exit points to Canterbury Road West. The housing lots and proposed local road network are confined to the northern half of the Activity Area only. The servicing and infrastructure supply is proposed at a maximum depth of 3 metres which will include power, water, gas and telecommunication services. Drainage runs from the north-western corner, south into a large detention basin within the southern portion of the Activity Area. Part of the drainage design includes an extensive wetlands area along the western boundary of the site. A small public park is also proposed on the eastern boundary of the proposal which will service the needs of the future residents and will include a play ground and sitting area. Proposed minor activities include walking tracks and landscaping around the detention basin, in addition to landscaping around the subdivision.

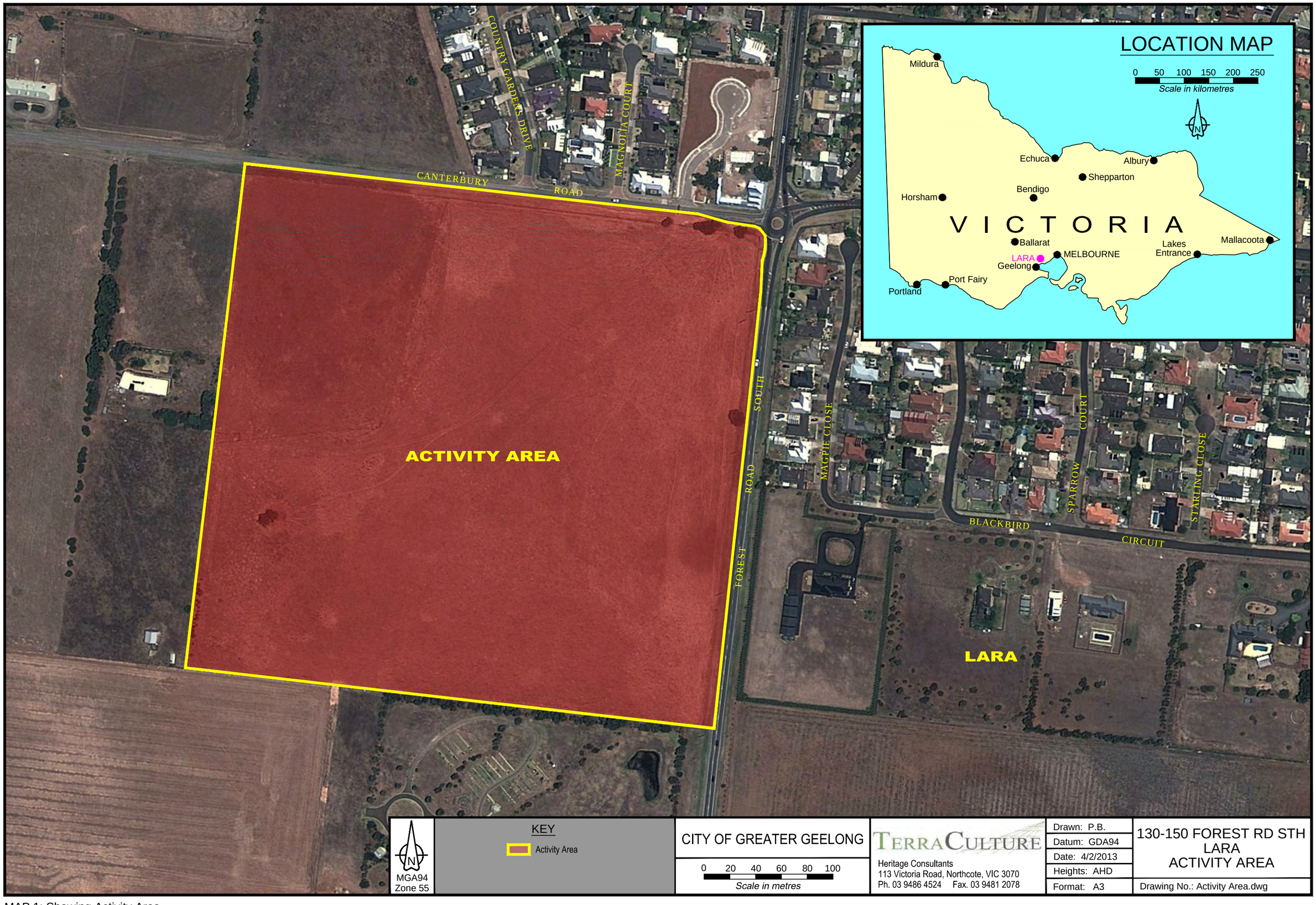
The permitted uses under the relevant planning scheme are attached in Appendix 6.

2.1.2 Possible Impact on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

As a high impact activity, the proposed subdivision will impact heavily on the ground surface and subsurface soil deposits, and therefore is likely to disturb or destroy any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage which may be present in a surface or subsurface context.

3. Extent of Activity Area

The Activity Area is located at the property 130-150 Forest Road South in Lara. It is rectangular in shape and covers an area of 16 hectares. Along the northern boundary is Canterbury Road West, with Forest Road South running along the eastern boundary. The Activity Area is neighboured to the south by Flinders Memorial Park (cemetery) and vacant farm land. Farm land also borders the Activity Area to the west. The Activity Area is within the Parish of Woornyalook and within the municipality of the City of Greater Geelong. The cadastral details are: 1/TP606397.



MAP 1: Showing Activity Area.

4. Documentation of Consultation

4.1 Consultation in Relation to the Assessment and Recommendations

The following tables provide details of all consultation in relation to the assessment of the Activity Area for the purposes of the development of the Management Plan.

Date	Name	Organisation	Consultation
6 June 2013	John Young	Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation RAP manager	Project Establishment Meeting- Background of Activity Area discussed with reference to geology nearby registered sites. Proposed methodology put forward by CHA involving a walkover of entire area then 50 cm x 50 cm test pits every 50 metres covering activity area. At least two 1m x 1m pits to be excavated, location to be determined on site.
	Monica Toscano	TerraCulture Heritage Consultants	
12 August 2013	John Young	Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation RAP manager	Post fieldwork meeting to discuss the results of the Standard and Complex Assessment. CHA informed that there was one site found which consisted of 124 surface artefacts within the northeast corner within a slight depression. CHA explained that there were no artefacts found in any of the test pits, those excavated within same area as the surface artefacts showing a damp black clay, while the rest of the Activity Area showed shallow red clays. John asked whether the surface artefacts within the north eastern corner could be avoided by the Activity. Chris mentioned that this was the planned area of drainage; however he would go back to his engineers and see what could be done.
	Monica Toscano	TerraCulture Heritage Consultants	
	Chris Marshall	TGM Group (sponsor)	
23 September 2013	John Young	Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation RAP manager	Sponsor sent CHA letter with reason why harm can not be avoided to the surface sites. CHA forwarded on to RAP. John responded to letter via email suggesting the following measures to avoid harm Investigate alternative measures for draining the land and retaining water prior to discharge Reconfigure the subdivision Discussing buffer imposed by CoGG Redesigning the sediment basin. Sponsor then prepared a new letter stating specifically why these suggestions could not be done. This letter is attached in Appendix 3. In response John requested to see the draft recommendations. These were determined by the CHA and were sent to John on 18/11/2013. John replied with a few minor comments, but overall was happy with the recommendations. These recommendations included • a surface collection of all artefacts, detailed plan of the surface artefacts, recorded by
	Monica Toscano	TerraCulture Heritage Consultants	
	Chris Marshall	TGM group (sponsor)	

			differential GPS and bagged onsite individually; • A collection of all artefacts that comprise VAHR 7221-1258 and VAHR 7721-1259; • A salvage report • Six artefacts chosen by the RAP to be put on display in the Lara Museum and Historical Centre located across the road from the Activity Area • Reburial of the remainder of the artefacts within the south western corner of the Activity Area after the activity has been completed • Public signage within any open space within the Activity Area acknowledging the RAP as traditional owners.

Table 1 - Consultation in relation to the assessment and recommendations

4.2 Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment

Date	Name	Role
20-26 June 2013	Monica Toscano	Supervising Archaeologist and CHA (TerraCulture)
20-26 June 2013	Alex Demeo	Archaeologist (TerraCulture)
20-26 June 2013	Albert Fagan	Representative (*Wathaurung*)
20,21 and 26 2013	Tammy Gilson	Representative (*Wathaurung*)
24 and 25 2013	Richard Fagan	Representative (*Wathaurung*)

Table 2 - The names of those individuals who participated in the field assessment.

During the Standard and Complex Assessments, discussions were had with all RAP representatives present regarding the landform and the potential for finding artefacts. All test pits were closed with the agreement of the RAP representatives. At the end of the Complex Assessment, RAP representatives present agreed that the amount of testing was sufficient for the Activity Area.

4.3 Summary of Outcomes of Consultation

- Complex Assessment methodology to involve 1m x 1m Test Pits and grid of 50 cm x 50 cm test pits every 50 metres throughout the Activity Area
- Survey resulted in the recording of 124 surface artefacts, most of which were recorded within the northwest corner of the Activity Area
- The testing did not result in any subsurface cultural material
- Sponsor unable to avoid harm to the artefacts as the area they are located would need to be excavated for drainage purpose no matter what the configuration of the subdivision

- The sponsor considered different ways to avoid harm, however can not do so based on the location on the proposed drainage for the subdivision and the existing natural drainage patterns. A letter detailing their considerations is attached in appendix 6
- Recommendations to include;
    - A surface collection of all artefacts, detailed plan of the surface artefacts, recorded by differential GPS and bagged onsite individually;
    - A collection of all artefacts that comprise VAHR 7221-1258 and VAHR 7721-1259;
    - A salvage report,
    - Six artefacts chosen by the RAP to be put on display in the Lara Museum and Historical Centre located across the road from the Activity Area,
    - Reburial of the remainder of the artefacts within the south western corner of the Activity Area after the activity has been completed,
    - Public signage within open space of the Activity Area acknowledging the RAP as traditional owners.

5. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

5.1 Desktop Assessment

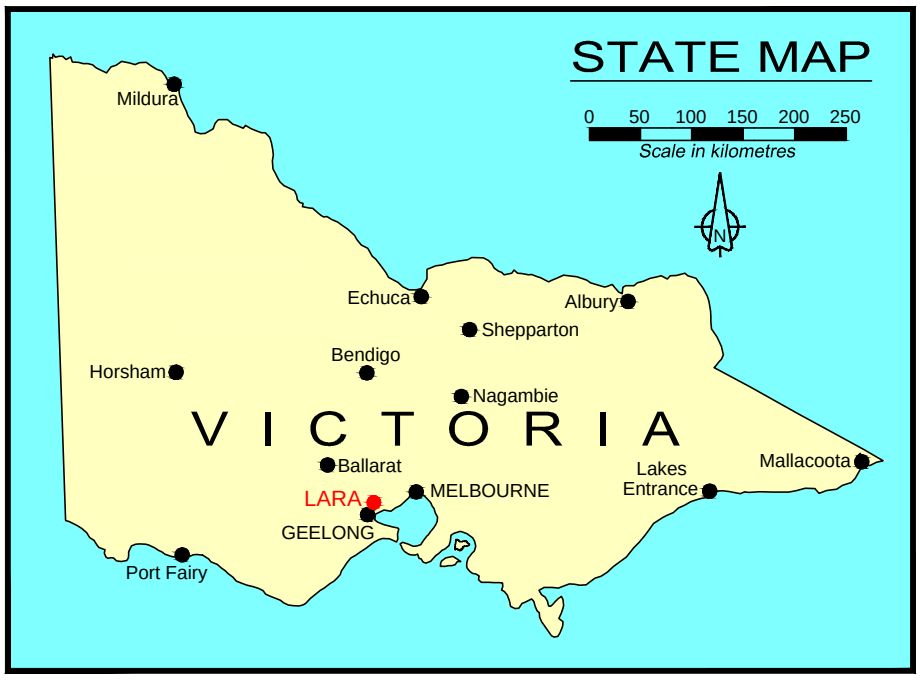
5.1.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

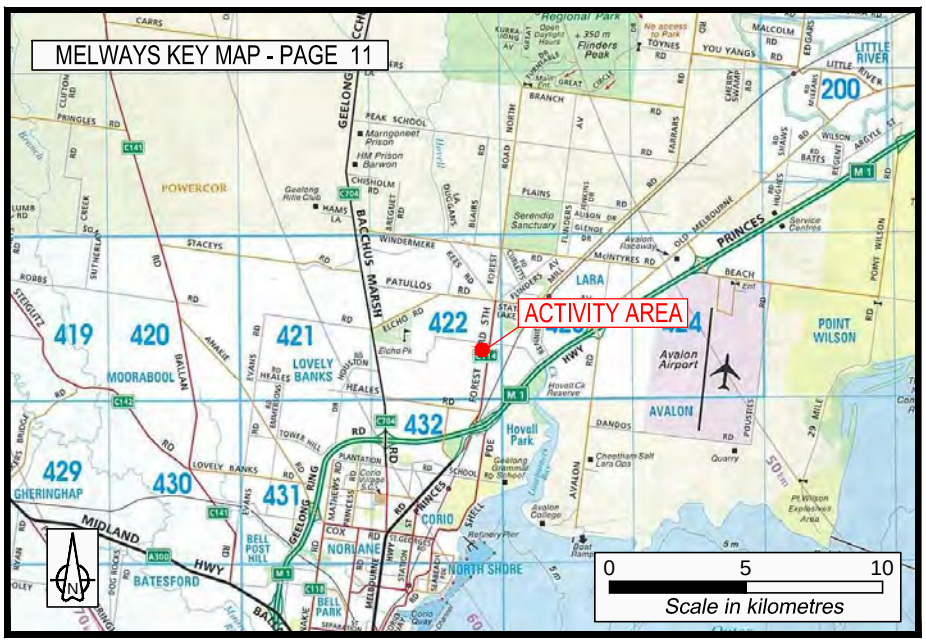
The Desktop Assessment was completed by Monica Toscano (CHA). Historical information and relevant background was obtained from published and unpublished documents and statutory registers were accessed and environmental information assessed.

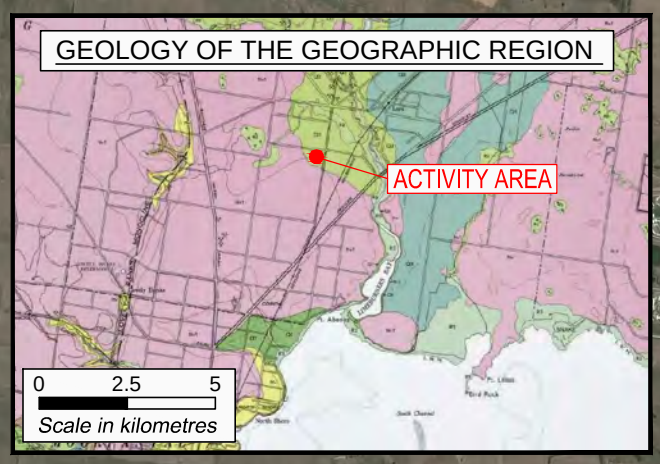
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) maintains an online register called the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) of all recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites and a library of all published and unpublished reports describing investigations of Aboriginal archaeological sites in Victoria. ACHRIS was originally accessed on the 5 June 2013 with a secondary search on 25 October 2013 by Monica Toscano (CHA) with a map generated showing the location and type of local registered places. Relevant site cards were copied and checked against the relevant report and maps contained therein.

5.1.2 The Geographic Region

For the purposes of this CHMP, the geographic region is the Freshwater Limestone formation (Q2) and Newer Volcanics (Nv1) as shown on Map 2, between Hovells Creek and Bacchus Marsh Road. The northern extent ends at Windermere Road (arbitrary cut off point 3 km from Activity Area) while the southern extent of the geographic region stops at Heals Road. This region is relevant as it contains most of the previously registered sites within Lara, which are located on the same geological formations as the Activity Area.







N MGA94 Zone 55	KEY: Activity Area; Geographic Region; Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Place	CITY OF GREATER GEELONG 0 1 2 3 Scale in kilometers	TERRACULTURE HERITAGE CONSULTANTS Heritage Consultants 113 Victoria Road, Northcote, VIC 3070 Ph. 03 9486 4524 Fax. 03 9481 2078	Drawn: R.M. Datum: GDA94 Date: 8/4/2014 Heights: AHD Format: A3	130-150 FOREST RD SOUTH LARA GEOGRAPHIC REGION Drawing No.: Geographic Region.dwg

MAP 2: Showing Geographic Region and Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places.

5.1.3 Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region

The Desktop Assessment identified forty Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places within the Geographic region, identified in Table 3.

There are no previously registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places within the Activity Area.

Two sites are within 50 metres of the Activity Area, Darcys Lane 4 VAHR 7721-0360 and Canterbury Road West LDAD VAHR 7721-1250, located just to the north of the Activity Area on the northern side of Canterbury Road West.

VAHR Place ID	Place Name	Coordinates GDA94/MGA55	Place Type	Approximate Distance from Activity Area
7721-0094	Lara Burial	270844/5788325	Burial / Human remains Artefact Scatter	1 kilometre north
7721-0106	Forest Road 1	271512/5788035	Artefact Scatter	800 metres north
7721-0355	Investigator Ave 1	272192/5788045	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres east
7721-0357	Darcys Lane 1	271312/5787584	Artefact Scatter	350 metres north
7721-0358	Darcys Lane 2	271012/5787384	Artefact Scatter	150 metres north
7721-0359	Darcys Lane 3	270952/5787348	Artefact Scatter	100 metres north
7721-0360	Darcys Lane 4	271168/5787257	Artefact Scatter	>50 metres north
7721-0416	Lara-Colac 15	269583/5787669	Artefact Scatter	1.4 kilometres west
7721-0423	Lara-Colac 16	26962/5788684	Artefact Scatter	2 kilometres north west
7721-0509	Buckingham St 1	270798/5787969	Artefact Scatter	720 metres north
7721-0510	Buckingham St 2	270849/5787956	Artefact Scatter	700 metres north
7721-0642	Grand Park Estate 1	270660/5787346	Artefact Scatter	250 metres west
7721-0643	Grand Park Estate 2	270677/5787534	Artefact Scatter	350 metres north west
7721-0644	Grand Park Estate 3	270726/5788087	Artefact Scatter	850 metres north west
7721-0645	Grand Park Estate 4	270532/5787840	Artefact Scatter	700 metres north west
7721-0646	Grand Park Estate 5	270456/5787388	Artefact Scatter	480 metres west
7721-0647	Grand Park Estate 6	270587/5787290	Artefact Scatter	320 metres west
7721-0648	Grand Park Estate 7	270250/5787329	Artefact Scatter	650 metres west
7221-0649	Grand Park Estate 8	270172/5787569	Artefact Scatter	800 metres north west
7721-0650	Grand Park Estate 9	270148/5787355	Artefact Scatter	750 metres west
7721-0651	Grand Park Estate 10	269720/5787406	Artefact Scatter	1.2 kilometres west
7721-0652	Grand Park Estate 11	270034/5787713	Artefact Scatter	1 kilometre north west
7721-0653	Grand Park Estate 12	270111/5787741	Artefact Scatter	950 metres north west
7721—0654	Grand Park Estate 13	269721/5787549	Artefact Scatter	1.2 kilometres west
7721-0893	Station Lake Rd 1	272043/5788340	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres north east
7721-	Station Lake Rd 2	271949/5788355	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres north east

0894				
7721-1175	Broderick Road AS 1	270248/5786648	Artefact Scatter	650 metres south west
7721-0104	Hovell Ck at Lara	272084E/5788499	Artefact Scatter	1.5 kilometre north east
7721-0412	Princes 1	272843/5786722	Artefact Scatter	1.5 kilometres east
7721-0532	Hovells Creek Rail Reserve 1	272348/578968	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres north east
7721-0533	Hovells Creek Rail Reserve 2	272496/5787945	Artefact Scatter	1.4 kilometres north east
7721-0534	Hovells Creek Rail Reserve 3	272442/5787853	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres north east
7721-0535	Hovells Creek Rail Reserve 4	272441/5787760	Artefact Scatter	1.3 kilometres north east
7721-0756	Canterbury Road East 1	272496/5786889	Artefact Scatter	1.2 kilometres east
7721-0872	Canterbury Road East 2	272570/5786430	Artefact Scatter	1.4 kilometres south east
7721-1213	Canterbury Road West IA	270912/5787341	Isolated Artefact	100 metres north
7721-1250	Canterbury Road West LDAD	270953/5787270	Artefact Scatter	50 metres north
7721-1216	Manzeene Avenue IA 1	270251/5789716	Isolated Artefact	2 kilometres north
7721-1207	Kees Road IA1	270196/5789923	Isolated Artefact	2 kilometres north
7721-0996	Melbourne-Geelong Interconnector 1	268880/5790354	Artefact Scatter	3 kilometres northwest

Table 3 - Previously registered sites within the Geographic region

All of the sites within the geographic region are artefact scatters, with only one multi component site consisting of an artefact scatter and a burial, approximately one kilometre north. The closest sites to the Activity Area are VAHR 7721-1250 and VAHR 7721-0360, located on the northern side of Canterbury Road West, just under 50 metres from the northern edge. The next closest are three sites, again on the northern side of Canterbury Road West approximately 80 to 90 metres from the northern edge of the Activity Area. Considering this information it is likely that stone artefacts will be present within the area, particularly in the form of isolated artefacts or low density scatters

5.1.4 Distribution and Contents of Aboriginal Archaeological Sites in the Geographic Region

In summary of the above table and the preceding review:

- the registry search indicates that there are some forty registered Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Geographic region, within about two kilometres of the Activity Area;
- Two of these sites (Darcy's Lane 4 VAHR 7721-0360 and Canterbury Road West LDAD VAHR 7721-1250) are within 50 metres of the Activity Area.
- Most of these archaeological sites take the form of stone artefact scatters, mostly low in density and ranging from single isolated pieces to multiple finds;
- One burial site was located within the geographic region approximately one kilometre north of the Activity Area

- The stone artefacts were discovered as surface finds during surveys and in buried or subsurface deposits during subsurface testing;
- Most of the sites are recorded along water ways such as Hovells Creek and the Elcho Drain

On the basis of these results, it is likely that the Activity Area will contain Aboriginal Cultural material, most likely in the form of low density artefact scatters, with possible subsurface components.

5.1.5 Previous Work in the Geographic Region

The Lara region has been the subject of early Aboriginal assessments which have focused on proposed infrastructure on or adjacent to the Princes Freeway (e.g, Lane 1997; Lane and Brown 1996; du Cros and Associates 1993; Newby and Muir 1999; Webb 1997a, b, c; Rhodes, Marshall and Webb 1999) and along Old Melbourne Road (Marshall and Webb 2000). Smaller local studies have occurred closer to the township (Biosis Research 1998; Weaver 1998; Marshall 1998, 2001, Schell 2003, 2003a).

Debney 1998

In 1998 a survey was conducted on industrial land comprising 49 hectares within Heals Road Industrial Estate, for a proposed ammonia/fertiliser plant, approximately 7 kilometres south west of the current Activity Area. No Aboriginal sites were recorded nor were there any areas of potential sensitivity. However the author stated that there was a small possibility that sites may have been associated within the study area, as isolated artefacts had been recorded similar distances from Hovells Creek.

Marshall 1998

Marshall undertook a survey in 1998 of the property to the east of the current Activity Area. The total area was 16 hectares of farmland and had historical associations with the former Lake Bank Hotel built on the property. Four Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places were recorded during the survey; VAHR 7721-0357, 0358, 0359, 0360. All were low density artefact scatters.

Marshall 2001

In 2001 TerraCulture undertook an Aboriginal archaeological survey for a proposed residential subdivision at Wongalea Drive in Lara. No Aboriginal cultural heritage places were found during the survey and it is stated that it is unlikely for sub surface artefacts to be present. However it is

noted that buried archaeological deposits may occur along Hovells Creek in areas where there has been no previous disturbance to the ground.

Marshall 2002

In 2002, TerraCulture performed an Aboriginal archaeological survey of an area on the corner of Forest Road and Buckingham Road, north of the current Activity Area. This investigation was undertaken as part of Stage 1 of the Grand Park Estate development (future Grand Lakes Estate). Two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places were identified during the field survey registered as VAHR 7721-0509 and 7721-0510. Both sites consisted of a single artefact and were probably redeposited due to European land practices thus not *in situ.*

Collins, Paynter and Marshall 2004

In 2004 a large parcel of farmland between Canterbury Road West and Buckingham Street in Lara was surveyed for the housing development known then as Grand Park Estate (future Grand Lakes Estate). The survey recorded low density sites; VAHR 7721-0642, 0643, 0644, 0645, 0646, 0647, 0648, 0649, 0650, 0651, 0652, 0653, 0654. All of these sites were low density scatters made from a variety of stone types including quartz and silcrete. In terms of type, artefacts ranged from flaked fragments and flakes to more formal categories such as anvils and scrapers. It is also noted that all the sites appear to have been disturbed by ploughing with none *in situ*.

Marshall and Kaskadanis 2008 CHMP 10241

Marshall and Kaskadanis prepared a CHMP for Stages 1 and 2 of the proposed Grand Lakes Estate development (14 ha) via a complex assessment. The residential components of these stages were restricted to the north western corner of the estate. Stage 2 however also included the wetland, which had been constructed prior to the management plan. Of the previous sites recorded during Marshall's 2004 assessment, only VAHR 7721-0644 fell within the Stage 1 activity area. The complex assessment involved the excavation of five 1m x 1m test pits and thirty-two shovel probes representing an estimated 3 cubic metres of sediment. The excavations demonstrated that the surface sediments were shallow. A single stone artefact was recovered from the subsurface deposits, close to VAHR 7721-0644. Three surface stone artefacts were also recorded within the vicinity of the site. The complex assessment confirmed that VAHR 7721-0644 was a low density stone artefact scatter with minimal archaeological integrity and low archaeological significance. The assessment also indicated a lack of Aboriginal heritage elsewhere within the Activity Area.

Marshall and Toscano 2008 CHMP

In 2008 a CHMP was completed within the neighbouring property to the west of the current Activity Area, for stages 3 to 25 of the Grand Lakes Estate Housing development. The overall area was approximately 86.55 hectares between Canterbury Road West and Buckingham Street in Lara. Three different methods of excavation were undertaken; six manual 1m x 1m test pits, twenty-three 50cm x 50cm test pits and twenty-four 2 metre mechanical trenches. Out of all this testing, only seven artefacts were found subsurface. These artefacts constituted a new site registered as VAHR 7721-0873. Three surface artefacts were also recorded as part of this site. Testing was also undertaken in areas near previously registered sites found during a 2004 survey (see Paynter, Collins and Marshall 2004), however no subsurface artefacts were associated with these sites. The stratigraphy included two main deposits: shallow red clays and shallow limestone.

Toscano 2012 CHMP 12099

In 2011, Toscano conducted a CHMP within 50-60 Canterbury Road Lara for a proposed subdivision. During the Standard Assessment it was noted that the ground visibility was too low to offer any information, therefore a Complex Assessment was conducted via three 1 x 1m test pits and forty-seven 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated every 50 metres throughout the Activity Area. Only one artefact was recorded from a 1m x 1m test pit within the southern end of the Activity Area. This was a single silcrete flake found within the clayey deposits that also showed a high level of glass, ceramics and metal. This site was registered as VAHR 7721-1213.

Feldman, Matthews, Albrecht & Chandler 2010 CHMP 11340

In 2010 Andrew Long and Associates completed a CHMP for the Melbourne Geelong Interconnection underground pipeline. The length of the pipe line was approximately 28.8 kilometres running through the Lara area on the way to Geelong, with only a small section within the current geographic region. A Complex Assessment was conducted with 141 shovel test pits and three 1 x 1 m test pits excavated. In conjunction with a Standard Assessment, this resulted in the recording of 161 stone artefacts, within six Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places (Melbourne-Geelong Interconnector (MGI) 1 VAHR 7721-0996, MGI 2 VAHR 7721-0997, MGI 3 VAHR 7722-0746, MGI 4 VAHR 7722-0747, MGI 5 VAHR 7722-0745 and MGI 6 VAHR 7722-0748). The highest density site was MGI 4 VAHR 7722-0747 with 115 artefacts, most of which were eroding out of the banks of Hovells Creek. Of all the sites found during this assessment, only one falls within the geographic region for the current CHMP; VAHR 7721-0996.

Bullers, MacManus and Harbour 2011 CHMP 11902

In 2011, Ecology and Heritage partners completed a CHMP for the proposed Elcho retarding basin and drainage channel in Lara, approximately 7 kilometres south of the current Activity Area. The Elcho Activity Area consisted of a large paddock between McManus Road and Broderick Road. During the Standard Assessment one Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Place (a single quartzite broken flake) was recorded as VAHR 7721-1175. This site was tested via three radial test pits, with no other subsurface artefacts recorded. An additional subsurface artefact was found 10 metres north of the initial surface artefact, therefore a fourth radial in this position was not excavated. Another two 1 x 1m test pits were excavated within the Activity Area however no further cultural material was identified.

Chamberlain and Myers 2008 CHMP 10393

In 2008, Chamberlain and Myers undertook a CHMP for a proposed subdivision at 48 to 58 Station Lake Road in Lara, approximately 8 kilometres south of the current Activity Area. During the Standard Assessment, one quartz artefact was recorded on high ground, surrounded by surface rubble, indicating disturbance. A Complex Assessment was then conducted via the excavation of four shovel probes, one 1m x 1m and seven short mechanical trenches ranging from 1.5 to 3 metres in length. At the completion of the complex assessment two Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places were recorded; Station Lake Road 1 VAHR 7721-0893 consisting of two quartzite and one silcrete artefact located subsurface, and Station Lake Road 2 VAHR 7721-0894, consisting of six quartzite, four silcrete and one quartz artefact found subsurface, in addition to the quartz artefact found during the survey. Both sites were considered to have low scientific significance due to their poor condition and because both are common within the Lara area.

Light and Albrecht 2012 CHMP 12061

In 2012 Andrew Long and Associates conducted a CHMP for a proposed residential subdivision within 59 ha of land located to the north east of Patullos Road and O'Hallorans Road junction, west of Camerons Court and south of Kees Road in Lara. During the Standard Assessment, two stone artefacts were recorded and registered as VAHR 7721-1216 and VAHR 7721-1207. A complex assessment methodology was devised which was based on the results of the desktop and standard assessments, which indicated the Aboriginal places recorded in the geographic region are generally surface occurrences of isolated stone artefacts, generally with no subsurface component", therefore the shovel probes were located within areas of poor ground visibility. No subsurface artefacts were found during the excavation of forty-three shovel probes and two 1 x 1m test pits.

Bullers et al 2013 CHMP 12370

Ecology Partners prepared a CHMP in advance of proposed road realignment, retarding basins construction and ancillary activities in the south and east of the township of Lara. The activity area covered 9.23 hectares and bordered Hovells Creek to the west. Assessment was carried out to the level of complex assessment. Desktop assessment did not identify any previously recorded Aboriginal Places within the activity area. Despite effective ground survey coverage of 38%, no Aboriginal places were identified during standard assessment also. Complex assessment took the form of the manual excavation of two 1m x 1m shovel test pits and 19 0.4m x 0.4m shovel test holes, with a further eight radial test holes. Two Aboriginal Places were recorded through this sub-surface testing: VAHR 7721-1233 (Hovells Creek LDAD Object Collection/ Artefact Scatter and VAHR 7721-1230 (Station Lake Road LDAD 1)/ Isolated Artefact. These consist a total of four artefacts found from shallow disturbed or potentially disturbed contexts.

Toscano 2013 CHMP 12538

TerraCulture prepared a CHMP for a proposed residential subdivision covering 15.8 ha in the north of the township of Lara. Desktop assessment identified one previously recorded site (VAHR 7721-0821) consisting of two artefacts. The thin topsoil suggested a high probability for surface artefacts to be present. Six artefacts were identified in a disturbed (ploughed) context during a full surface survey of the activity area. Complex assessment involved the excavation of one 1m x 1m Test Pit, sixty four 50cm x 50cm Test Pits in a grid at 50m intervals and an additional fifty three radial 50cm x 50cm Test Pits. At the completion of the assessment, two new sites had been recorded. These are artefact scatter of seventy two stone artefacts (VAHR 7721-1227) and a low density artefact distribution of eleven stone artefacts (VAHR 7721-1236). The low density artefact scatter includes seven silcrete flakes recorded during the excavation of a 50cm x 50cm test pit, 30m north of the current activity area. Radial testing was carried out around this test pit with negative results.

Conclusion

The review of previous assessments shows that the geographic region is sensitive for surface and subsurface stone artefact scatters, with indications that surface artefact scatters are more predominant than subsurface. Many of the assessments have included a high amount of subsurface testing which has resulted in very small subsurface artefact densities, and in some cases none at all (Marshall and Toscano 2008, Toscano 2012, Light and Albrecht 2012, Chamberlain and Myers 2008). Out of the thirteen assessments that included a ground survey, only three did not record any surface artefacts. Ten of the previous assessments reviewed above have been conducted within 2 km west of Hovells Creek, with all but two resulting in registrations, indicating that Hovells Creek and its tributaries played an important role in the Aboriginal

occupation of the area as a source of water and food supply. The review of the previous assessments demonstrated that, within the geographic region, there is a higher likelihood of finding surface than subsurface artefacts and that potential for cultural material increases in closer proximity to Hovells Creek.

5.1.6 Historical and 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.

William Buckley, an escaped convict from an aborted 1803 settlement at Sorrento, was adopted by the *Wada wurrung* 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 *Wada wurrung* 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 historic data from this period. However, it may be assumed that at least some clans continued to live in traditional ways.

Corris (1968) cited in Clark (1990) believes *'(that) there is so little known about the social organisation of the Wada wurrung 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'.*

5.1.7 The *Wada wurrung* Language Group

Following Clark (1990), at the time of European contact Lara was part of the *Wada wurrung* language area. The *Wada wurrung* territory extended along the coast from Painkalac Creek at

Aireys Inlet east into Port Phillip Bay to the Werribee River. It extended north as far as Fiery and Mt Emu creeks.

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 *Wada wurrung* 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).*

Wada wurrung 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'.*

As mentioned 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 *Wada*

wurrung 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 Yuuloin kaeer–'fire-tail wren'–observing the crows amusing themselves by throwing firesticks about, picked up one, 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 which 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 1990: 273).

The *Wada wurrung* 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 Geelong, 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.

Neerer balug

The *Neerer balug* occupied an area between Geelong and the You Yangs. Clark shows the location of this clan at Hovells Creek but neither the clan head nor the moiety of this group was recorded (Clark 1990: 326). Hume and Hovell reported an encounter with a local Aboriginal group possibly belonging to the clan:

> *In 1842, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell led an overland exploration party that traversed the Werribee Plains on December 16th. At the Creek they named Kennedy's Creek (Hovells Creek), they encountered some Wada wurrung who showed some aggression to one of the group when they surprised him alone. When the Aborigines saw the size of the expedition they became more circumspect, but were more fearful of the Ngamadjigs's animals than their weapons. (Clark 1990: 279, 280)*

Yaawangi

The *Wada Wurrung* clan that occupied the You Yangs was called the *Yaawangi.* Citing Tudehope (1962: 234) this clan name means 'Yawang Hills' and Yawang Plains' = You Yangs. In 1835 the *Yaawangi* clan head was named *Murradonnaneuke* (and variants). Clark states that;

> *Buckley expressed fear of this man, although he proved entirely friendly and was closely associated with Wolmudging, the head of the Wada wurrung balug (sic the Barrabool Hills people). In December 1841 Land Commissioner Addis noted that Murordorake* [a variant spelling of *Murradonnaneuke*] *had been killed in 1839 by the 'Yarra's (Woi wurrung)' – his loss was regrettable by colonists because of his support after several 1836 murders (when shepherds refused supplies which Wada wurrung thought was the compensation promised by Batman's party).*

Citing several historic sources, Clark lists the approximate territory of *Yaawangi* as the You Yangs (Clark 1990: 334, Table 15). It may be that members of this clan were mostly based in the You Yangs as Clark has clan locations for two other groups close by: the *Worinyaloke balug* on the west side of Little River and the *Neerer Balug* between Geelong and the You Yangs (Clark 1990: 335). Like most of the other clans that made up the *Wada wurrung*, there is little specific historical information of the *Yaawangi*. Other than *Murradonnaneuke*, the only other individual discussed (at least by Clark) is Billy Leigh, in relation to his death.

5.1.8 Wada wurrung Hunting and Gathering

The details of traditional *Wada wurrung* settlement patterns, technology and social organisation are unknown. It can be assumed that they 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, porcupine ant-eater, possum and other smaller animals. Fish was also consumed such as eel and shell fish.

> *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.*

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.*

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 mornings breakfast. …the cooking of the muurang entails a considerable amount of labour on the women, inasmuch 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 call 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).

5.2 *Wada wurrung* Post-Contact History

The presence of *Wada wurrung* people in the 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 *Wada wurrung* 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 balug* 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' (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 (sic 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 Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation and continue the tradition of caring for country.

5.3 Land Use History

Early 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 never recognised by the Government in NSW.

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: Figure 1).

Township of Lara

The first land sales in the parish of Lara occurred in the late 1850s. Subdivision of Section 15A was offered by J. Bates for the establishment of the township of Lara. To the west, James Austin advertised his land, subdivided to form Cheddar Farms and the Cheddar Township. To the east, John Highett attempted to commence the township of Swindon. Settlement in the Parish of Lara at this time consisted of small pastoral holdings around the larger estates such as Elcho, Marathon and Wooloomanatta. The first hotel; the Robin Hood' was situated at Lanercost (along the Princes Hwy) but was licensed for only 2 years. The subsequent You Yangs Hotel was licensed in 1857 and in 1872 the Lakebank Hotel was opened on the corner of Canterbury Road West and Forest Street (Bayce 1974: 8; Rowe and Huddle Vol.2 1998-2000:12).

By 1882 the fledgling Lara township included a state school, three churches and a small settlement with a population of around 200 (Shire of Corio 1864, A brief History: 6). The name of

'Lara' did not come about until 1874. Prior to that the township was known variously as Kennedy's Creek (as called by Hume and Hovell), Woorn Yalock, Limeburners Creek, Ducks Ponds, Ducks Pond Creek and Hovell Creek in 1872 (Shire of Corio 1864, A brief History: 5).

Land use History of Activity Area

The Background history indicated that the land now within 130 – 150 Forest Road south was once part of a larger holding known as 125 Buckingham Street. The below parish plan of Moranghurk reveals that James Austin and John Kiddle purchased a section of this land (15C) of 640 acres).

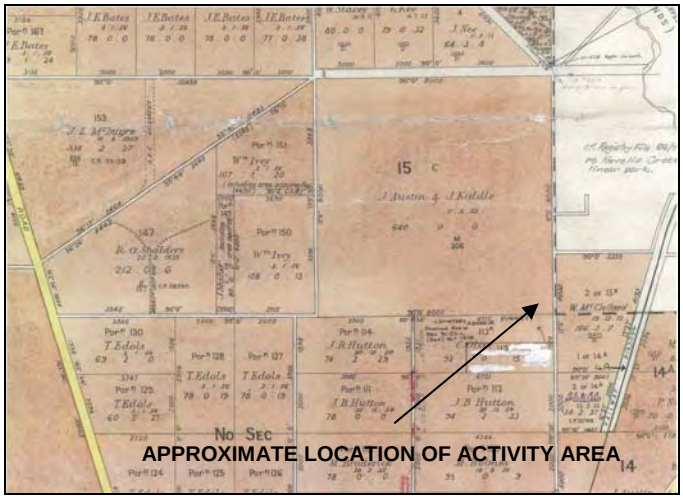


Figure 1 – Parish plan of Connewarre showing approximate location of Activity Area

Rowe and Huddle (1999-2000) list land ownerships for 125 Buckingham St (including the Activity Area) according to various historical resources such as rate books. This list of possible land owners is presented below in Table 5.

Owner	Date	Occupation	Notes
James Austin and John Kiddle			Allotment 15 Parish of Moranghurk, part of the Cheddar Farm Allotments
John Harwick	1867-1873	Farmer	Owned 60 Acres.
Mrs Hewitt	1873-1874		
David McHarry	1874-1910	Limeburner and farmer	Owned up to 210 acres by 1910
Benjamin Lambert Spalding	1910-1913	Farmers	
Henry Arthur Hill	1913	1945	
Henry Arthur and George Alfred Hill	1945	1951	
Herbert Lorne Black	1951-1984		
Owen Herbert Spalding	1984-1999		

Table 4 - Possible past land owners of Activity Area.

Existing conditions

Currently the Activity Area is used for agricultural proposes with evidence of ploughing from aerial imagery. Although the below photo shows the northwest corner separated by a fence line from the remainder of the activity area, earlier aerial photography shows that this wasn't always the case, with 2002 imagery showing no fence line within the Activity Area at all. In addition to this, the east end of the land is the location for Eroni's Circus with a big top and associated caravans and trucks. During the Circus season here, the Activity Area is also used as a car park.

Figure 2 – Aerial image of Activity Area in 2004 showing plough lines (http://energyandresources.vic.gov.au).

Figure 3 – Aerial image of Activity Area in 2002 indicating absence of fence lines separating northwest corner (google earth).

5.3.1 Landforms and/or geomorphology of the Activity Area

Climate

Lara has a temperate climate with cold to mild winters and hot summers. Annual rainfall is between 400 and 600 mm, falling evenly throughout the year but highest from August through to October. Summer temperatures are warm to hot, averaging 24 to 27 degrees Celsius. Winter temperatures are cold, averaging 9 to 12 degrees Celsius, with the lowest winter minimums in July and August. (see LCC 1985)

Regional Geology and Geomorphology

In his explanatory notes for the Geelong Geological map sheet (Department of Mines 1:63,360 map sheet), Spencer Jones (1970) describes the physiography of Geelong and surrounding area;

> *Broadly speaking the area is a plain, consisting of extensive basalt flows overlying and partly blanketing flay-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)*

On the origins of these plains he notes:

> *These flows represent several phases of evolution and extrusion and the coalescing of these flows has resulted in the development of lava plains in the low lying areas. The basalt flows in the northern half of the area emanated from eruption centres to the north, for example, three eruption centres at Anakie. Three prominent eruption centres within the area are Mts. Moriac, Pollack, and Duneed (Spencer Jones 1970:7)*

Freshwater limestone formations are also common within the Lara area. These are Pleistocene in age and have been described by Spencer Jones:

> *Freshwater limestone's associated with sand and gravel out crop at sea level on Limeburners Point and over a fairly wide area near the township of Lara. They outcrop in the valley of Hovells Creek upstream from the Princes Highway. The limestone and associated sediments overlie the NV1 basalts and obviously formed in lakes dammed by some of the basalt lava flows. A high percentage of detrital material is of granitic origin suggesting that the source area may have been the You Yangs. Marsupial bones and fresh water mollusks have been found in these sediments and recorded at Limeburner's Point and Lara (Spencer Jones 1970:6)*

Local Geology and Geomorphology

The 1:63,360 Geological map for Geelong shows that the Activity Area samples the freshwater limestone formations that are discussed above. The Activity Area itself is generally flat, slightly sloping downwards towards the north west corner.

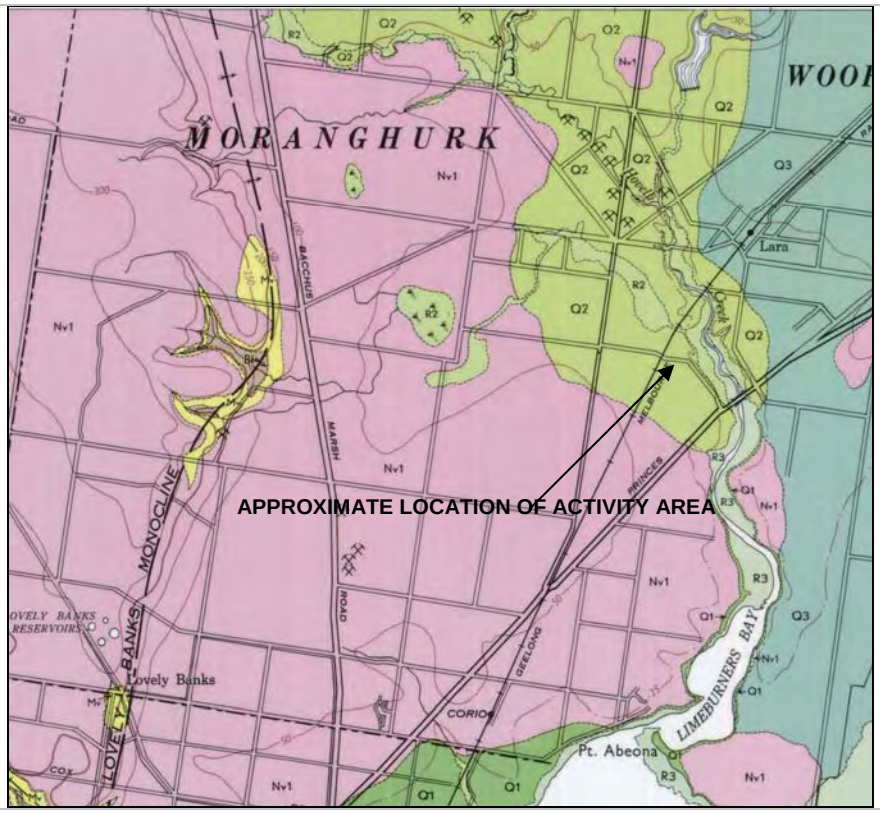


Figure 3 - 1:63,000 Geology map of Geelong. Drawn for reproduction in the Department of mines, 1963.

Hydrology

The closest water source to the Activity Area is Hovells Creek, approximately 1.6 kilometres east. The creek is approximately 26 kilometres long starting below Mt Anakie and drains into Limeburners Bay on the northern shoreline of Corio Bay. The Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) Biodiversity Interactive Map Online shows that the north-western quarter of the Activity Area includes an area identified as a pre-1788 Freshwater Meadow. This seasonal wetland zone is no longer extant; however, prior to 1788 the increased biodiversity supported by the wetland would have encouraged the presence and activity of Aboriginal people.

Flora and Fauna

Lara and the surrounding district have been extensively cleared of the native vegetation to allow for grazing and other farming activities that have been the main economic use of the land since European settlement. The LCC (1985) describes the current vegetation as '*disturbed or altered…usually occupied by pasture species and occasional native grassland'*. The once more extensive native grasslands were probably dominated by kangaroo grass or similar species. The LCC also provides extensive lists of the native terrestrial fauna in the Lara area, noting that most of the larger species are now locally extinct (see LCC 1985).

5.3.2 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment

The Desktop Assessment shows that Aboriginal people would have been present within the geographic region, both before and after European settlement. There have been several previous assessments undertaken within the geographic region, with two in close proximity to the current Activity Area on the northern side of Canterbury Road West (Marshall 1998 and Toscano 2012). Combined, these reports recorded four sites (VAHR 7721-0358, 0358, 0360 and 1213). In addition a CHMP (12664) in preparation by the CHA recorded a low density artefact distribution, consisting of fifteen surface artefacts within the same former freshwater meadow that encroaches part of the Activity Area (VAHR 7721-1250). Both this site and VAHR 7721-0360 are within fifty metres of the Activity Area. Out of the five sites across the road, one (VAHR 7721-1213) is a subsurface site, disturbed from previous historical uses. The review of the geology shows the Activity Area within the freshwater limestone formations seen within the broader Lara area. This formation overlies the Newer Volcanics suggesting the Activity Area will sample thin soils, indicating a higher likelihood of surface artefacts than subsurface. The local hydrology sees the Hovells Creek 1.6 kilometres to the east of the Activity Area, with a smaller waterway/drainage channel (Elcho Drain) approximately 1.3 kilometres to the west. In addition, in the northwest corner of the Activity Area is part of a larger former freshwater meadow.

The land use history shows that the Activity Area would have been part of a larger holding and would have been used for agricultural purposes with aerial photos suggesting that the Activity Area has been ploughed up until at least 2009 and likely to present day. This ploughing, while would not be enough to completely destroy surface sites, would have caused movement to any artefacts within the plough zone making them no longer *in situ*. More recently, part of the Activity Area has been used as the location of a large Circus and associated parking. This would have also impacted the ground surface within part of the Activity Area.

In summary, the Desktop Assessment has predicted that there is a likelihood of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage material to be present within the Activity Area; more particularly in the form of low density surface scatters, most likely within disturbed context.

5.4 Standard Assessment

5.4.1 Standard Assessment Methodology

For the purposes of the survey the Activity Area was broken down into three sections. All of these sections were surveyed with four surveyors walking 2 to 3 metres apart. Section 1 consisted of the northwest corner paddock which had been fenced off from the remainder of the land with transects walked north to south. Section 2 was made up of the rest of the northern half of the Activity Area and the last area to be surveyed, Section 3, included the entire southern half of the Activity Area. Both sections 2 and 3 were walked east to west and were not separated by a fence line. Notes and photographs were taken of any changes in landform or elevation, features and disturbances as well as other general observations. Mature trees were checked for cultural scarring and the area was scanned for rock shelters, caves and cave entrances, with none identified. Analysis of surface artefacts was macroscopic, conducted in the field.

5.4.1.1 Personnel

The following table lists the participants in the field investigation.

Date	Name	Role
20-21 June 2012	Monica Toscano	Supervising Archaeologist and CHA (TerraCulture)
20-21 June 2012	Alex Demeo	Archaeologist (TerraCulture)
20-21 June 2012	Albert Fagan	Representative (Wathaurung)
20-21 June 2012	Tammy Gilson	Representative (Wathaurung)

Table 5 - Names of persons who took part in the survey.

5.4.1.2 Obstacles and Constraints

Ground visibility was poor for the majority of the Activity Area.

5.4.1.3 Survey Results

Section 1

This comprises the northwest paddock, approximately 3 hectares fenced off from the rest of the property. This section was the lowest point within the Activity Area, with a gradual slope from the eastern and southern ends of the land. It was also the location of the former freshwater meadow previously identified during the Desktop Assessment. Visibility within this section was around 70%, much higher than the remaining sections, mostly likely due to different stages in the ploughing process. The ground surface could be clearly seen in most places, which showed a damp black loamy clay. The paddock was bare apart from a large disused timber cattle yard positioned on the southern internal fence line. Within this section 121 surface artefacts were

recorded, mostly found on the northern half, towards the middle. Artefacts ranged from small to large, with most made up of quartzite and quartz.

Photograph 1 - Looking east from northwest corner (former freshwater meadow, section 1) of Activity Area

Photograph 2 - Looking north over section 1 of Activity Area

Section 2

The rest of the northern half of the Activity Area was surveyed as part of Section 2, covering approximately 5 hectares. The landform within this section gently sloped upwards from section 1 towards the east. Visibility within this section was very poor with grasses blanketing the surface. Patches of ground surface exposure were seen in the northeast corner, showing red loamy clay. Within the eastern half was the location of the Circus mentioned during the Desktop Assessment. The survey within this section was conducted the day after the Circus had moved on, and the disturbance to the ground surface could be clearly seen with large patches of surface removal, as well as vehicle tracks throughout. A large pile of saw dust approximately four metres long was also noted. Three artefacts were found during the survey, with two close to the western end and one on the southern end.

Photograph 3 - Looking north over section 2 of Activity Area

Photograph 4 - Looking west at section 2 of Activity Area

Photograph 5 - Looking west at section 3 of Activity Area

Photograph 6 - Looking south at section 3 of Activity Area

Section 3

The last section to be surveyed was the entire southern half of the Activity Area covering approximately 8 hectares. Ground surface was poor with only around 5% visibility. Surface exposure only occurred along the fence lines, showing red loamy clay, the same as Section 2. Section 3 was an extension of the landform within Section 2, gently sloping towards the east and south ends of the Activity Area. No artefacts were recorded within this last section.

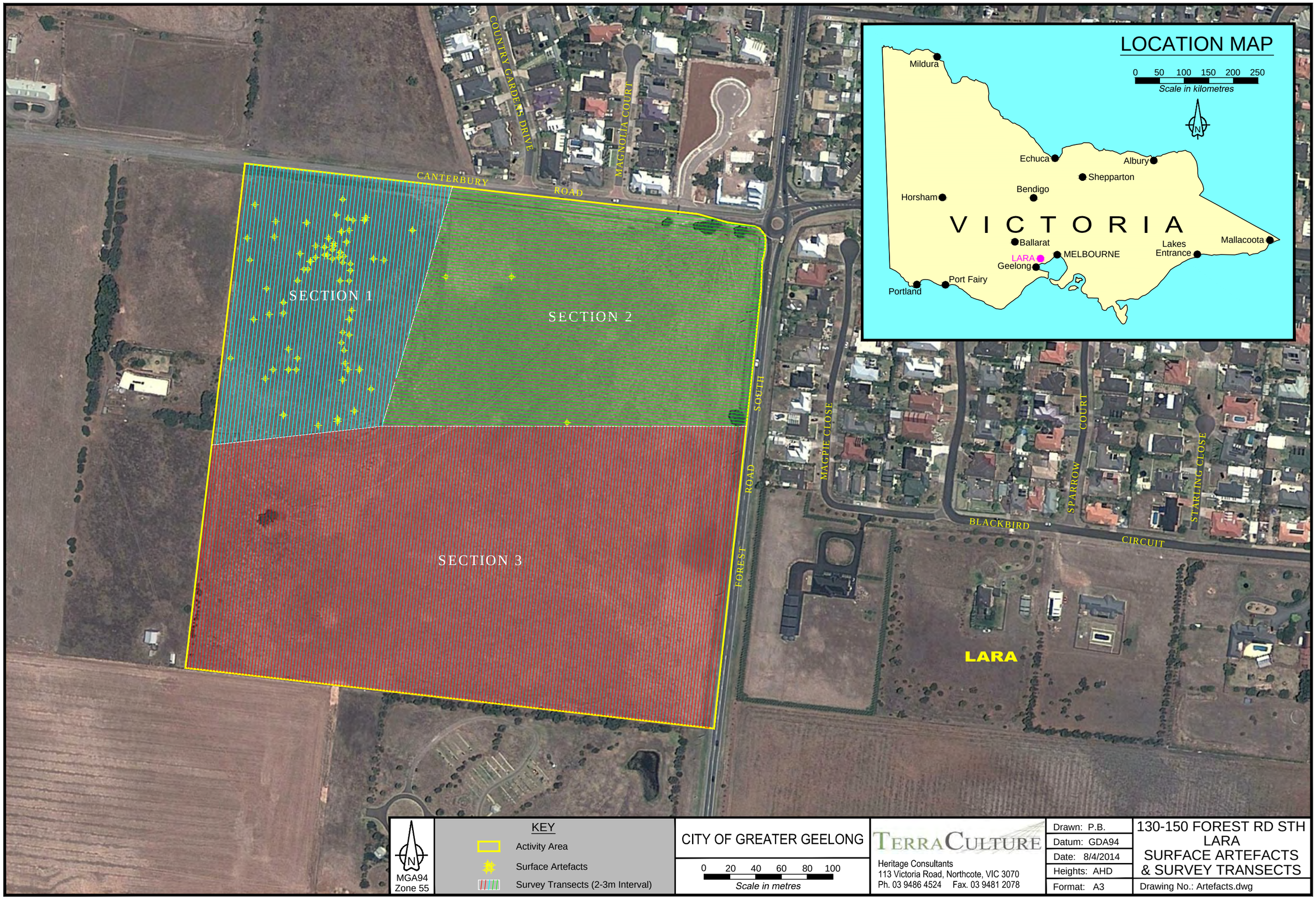
Photograph 7 - Looking north over Activity Area

Photograph 8 - Looking west over Activity Area showing former freshwater meadow in background

5.4.2 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment

The Standard Assessment confirmed the predictions of the Desktop Assessment with the Activity Area sensitive for Aboriginal Cultural material on the surface. A total of 124 surface artefacts were recorded, within 121 of these located within the northwest corner of the Activity Area shown during the Desktop Assessment as part of a former Freshwater meadow. This location was also the lowest point of the Activity Area which gradually sloped downwards from the western and southern sides. While currently the corner paddock (lowest point) is fenced off from the rest of the Activity Area, aerial photography suggests that this was not always the case, with 2001 and 2002 photography showing no fence at all. That the northwest corner is the lowest point within the

activity area may be the reason why a larger number of artefacts are located here, as it is likely that movement through post depositional processes (extensive ploughing) has caused the surface artefacts to gather within the lowest point. There was a very distinct difference between the visible ground surface deposits of the northwest corner and the rest of the Activity Area. Black damp loamy clay was sampled within the northwest corner, where as the rest of the Activity Area samples red loamy clay. There could also be a correlation with the amount of visibility and the lack of artefacts found within sections 2 and 3, however it is doubtful that any scatter hidden from view would be as large as that found within section 1. With the results of the Standard Assessment showing the Activity Area sensitive for surface artefacts, it is possible that artefacts will be present subsurface, as with other assessments within the geographic region. Therefore a Complex Assessment will be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the surface scatter and to test the balance of the Activity Area.



MAP 3: Showing Surface Artefacts.

5.5 Complex Assessment

5.5.1 Aims of the Complex Assessment

The aims of the Complex Assessment were to determine whether subsurface Cultural Heritage is present within the Activity Area, and to determine the nature and extent of surface sites found during the Standard Assessment and to determine if the activity is likely to harm Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

5.5.2 Methodology of the Complex Assessment

Following Burke and Smith (2004: 66 – 68), a random and judgement sampling strategy was adopted for the Complex Assessment. Two 1m x 1m test pits were excavated; Test Pit A, located in the north-western area where the surface artefacts were concentrated, and Test Pit B, located towards the south-western corner of the Activity Area where the land rises southwards. This was to achieve an understanding of the stratigraphy of the area and to test for the presence of sub-surface artefactual material. A further sixty-six 50cm x 50cm test pits were excavated in a grid formation over the entire Activity Area, with a spacing of approximately 50 metres to establish the density and extent of potential sites. This spacing was altered slightly within the north-western quarter of the Activity Area, so as to sample the deposit near the surface artefacts recorded during the survey.

The location of each test pit was recorded by a differential GPS (MGA 95 Zone 55 Coordinates) with photographs taken at the end of each spit followed by depth taken with an automatic (dumpy) level with a temporary datum established. Munsell and pH readings were also taken on each stratigraphic deposit. The 1m x 1m test pits were excavated manually, using horizontal control of 10 cm spits and recorded in terms of stratigraphy and archaeological content. The 50 cm x 50 cm test pits were also excavated manually according to stratigraphy. Excavation ceased at a basal sterile layer. Tools used during excavations included shovel, trowel and brush. Spoil piles were placed approximately one metre from the pit and all deposits were screened using a 5 mm gauge sieve. No material suitable for radiometric dating was obtained.

5.5.2.1 Personnel

The following table details the participants of the Complex Assessment:

Date	Name	Role
20-26 June 2013	Monica Toscano	Supervising Archaeologist and CHA (TerraCulture)
20-26 June 2013	Alex Demeo	Archaeologist (TerraCulture)
20-26 June 2013	Albert Fagan	Representative (*Wathaurung*)
20, 21 and 26 June 2013	Tammy Gilson	Representative (*Wathaurung*)
24 and 25 June 2013	Dick Fagan	Representative (*Wathaurung*)

Table 6 - Names of persons who took part in the subsurface testing.

5.5.3 Results of the Complex Assessment

The following section details the results of the Complex Assessment, which comprised a total of two 1m x 1m and sixty-six 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated throughout the Activity Area. The tables below summarise these results.

Test ID	Pit	Location MGA 55 GDA 94 Easting	Location MGA 55 GDA 94 Northing	Depth (cm)	Munsell	PH Reading	Artefacts	Stratigraphy
A		270968	5787176	20	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
B		270975	5786887	30	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay

Table 7 - 1m x 1m Test Pit Location Summary.

Test ID	Pit	Location MGA 55 GDA 94 Easting	Location MGA 55 GDA 94 Northing	Depth (cm)	Munsell	PH Reading	Artefacts	Stratigraphy
1		271070	5787221	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
2		271123	5787217	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
3		271056	5787176	26	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
4		271118	5787173	31	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
5		271041	5787128	45	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
6		271105	5787118	42	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
7		271027	5787079	28	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
8		271106	5787064	37	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
9		271151	5787063	21	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
10		271163	5787108	33	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
11		271174	5787163	35	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
12		271183	5787208	25	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
13		271010	5787022	18	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
14		270997	5786971	21	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
15		270984	5786922	18	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
16		270970	5786866	17	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay

17	270954	5787030	29	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
18	270955	5786984	15	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
19	270951	5786938	22	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
20	270941	5786868	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
21	270883	5786888	24	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
22	270886	5786929	36	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
23	270890	5786990	25	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
24	270902	5787031	31	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
25	271021	5786864	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
26	271030	5786922	22	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
27	271041	5786973	21	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
28	271052	5787022	24	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
29	271100	5787023	17	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
30	271151	5787021	19	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
31	271096	5786972	19	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
32	271096	5786923	21	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
33	271095	5786869	18	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
34	271145	5786868	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
35	271148	5786895	26	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
36	271162	5786961	17	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
37	271251	5787201	19	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
38	271231	5787142	15	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
39	271221	5787095	24	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
40	271214	5787042	16	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay

41	271206	5786989	18	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
42	271202	5786946	18	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
43	271198	5786899	12	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
44	271198	5786847	22	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
45	271249	5786840	32	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
46	271254	5786891	34	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
47	271258	5786941	21	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
48	271260	5786991	20	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
49	271263	5787041	14	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
50	271273	5787093	19	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Red clay
51	271273	5787142	28	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Limestone over Red clay
52	271286	5787192	14	2.5YR4/6	7	0	Red loamy clay over Limestone over Red clay
53	270921	5787229	12	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
54	270900	5787182	20	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
55	270922	5787145	15	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
56	270890	5787102	19	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
57	270905	5787046	21	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
58	270921	5787094	19	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
59	270965	5787075	17	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
60	271004	5787054	15	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
61	271016	5787113	16	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
62	270964	5787122	12	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
63	271018	5787166	16	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
64	271050	5787199	16	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
65	271021	5787219	13	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay
66	270969	5787224	9	10YR2/1	7	0	Black loamy clay over black clay

Table 8 - 50cm x 50cm Test Pit Location Summary.

5.5.3.1 Test Pit Descriptions where Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is Present

There was no Aboriginal Cultural Heritage present in any of the test pits.

5.5.3.2 *Test Pit Descriptions*

Test Pit A was positioned near the highest concentration of surface artefacts recorded during the Standard Assessment within the north western corner paddock of the Activity Area. Grass cover was nearly non-existent at this pits position, with the damp black loamy clay already visible. The first spit showed a continuation of the surface deposit with some inclusions of organic material. During the excavation of Spit 2 the deposits became harder turning from a loamy clay to straight clay. This pit ceased at this clay level which was at a depth of 20 cm. No artefacts were recorded within this test pit. Within the same paddock, another fourteen pits (50cm x 50cm) were excavated (test pits 53-66), which all showed the same stratigraphic profile, and all were artefactually sterile.

Test Pit B (1m x 1m) was excavated within the southern portion of the Activity Area, at the crest of the land which gradually rises southwards. Spit 1 showed a red clayey loam with roots and other organic material inclusions through. Spit 2 showed the deposit turning from loam into red clay and was closed at 25 cm deep. No artefacts were recovered during the excavation. An additional fifty-two test pits (50cm x 50cm) were excavated within the rest of the Activity Area. The majority showed the same stratigraphic profile as Test Pit B, with the exception of test pits 51 and 52, excavated within the northeast corner showing a red clayey loam over red clay mixed with limestone.

Photograph 9 - End levels of Test Pit A

Photograph 10 - End levels of Test Pit B

Photograph 11 - End levels of Test Pit 51 showing limestone inclusions

Photograph 12 - End levels of Test Pit 52 showing limestone inclusions

5.5.3.3 Stratigraphy

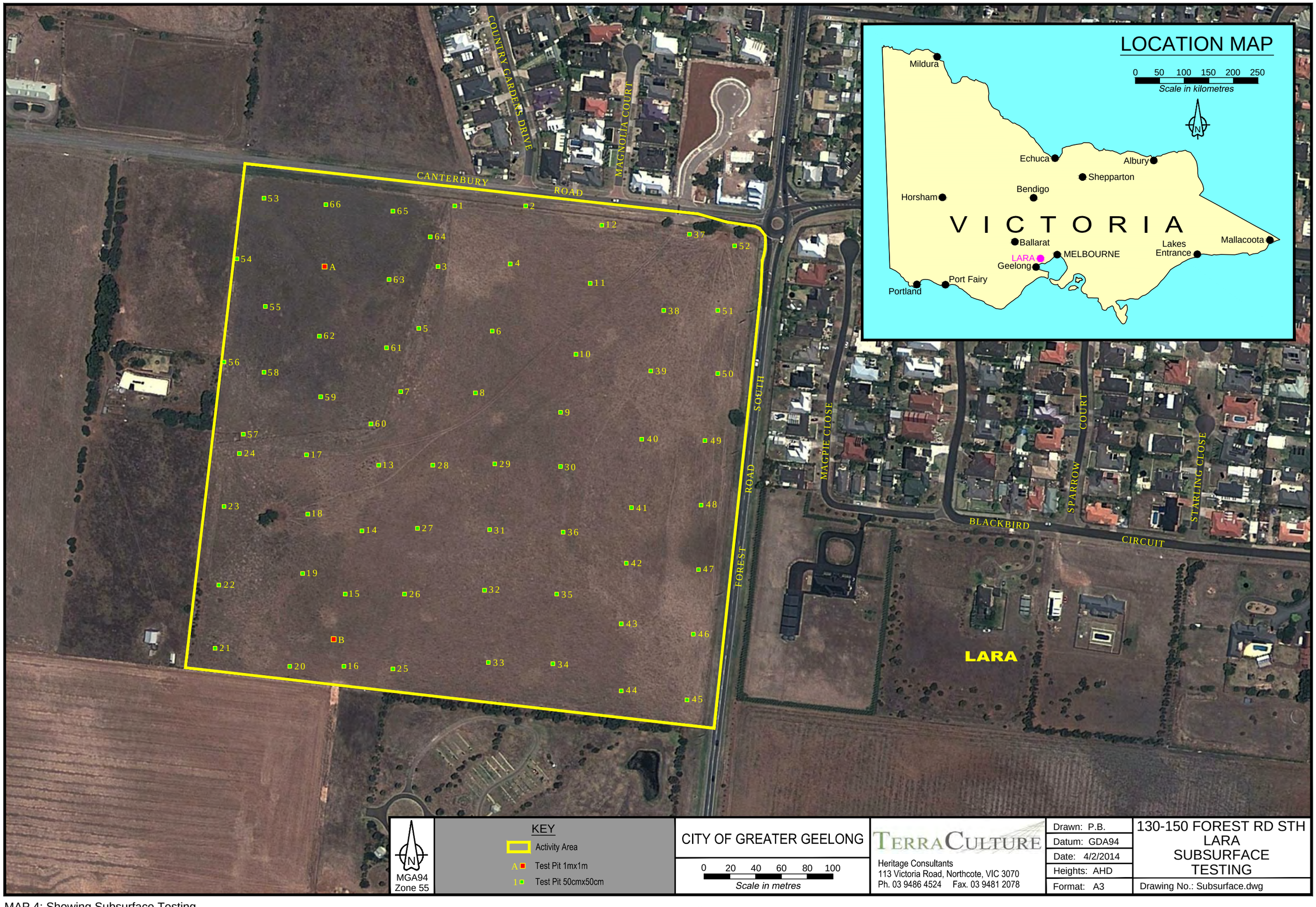
As discussed above, there were two different stratigraphic profiles, within two different sections of the Activity Area. The pits excavated within the former freshwater meadow (where the majority of the surface artefacts were located) showed a black clayey loam over black clay. The rest of the Activity Area sampled red clayey loam over red clay. The exception to this was test pits 51 and 52 which sampled limestone within the red clays.

5.5.3.4 Obstacles and Restraints

There were no obstacles or constraints during the Complex Assessment.

5.5.4 Conclusions from the Complex Assessment

No Aboriginal Cultural material was recorded subsurface within the Activity Area. The testing that occurred near the highest concentration of surface artefacts determined that it was highly unlikely for a subsurface component to be associated with the surface scatter. The subsurface deposits of the Activity Area were shallow with an average depth of 22 cm. The deposits were loose indicating disturbance from the years of ploughing. The lack of subsurface artefacts could be for a range of reasons; the shallow deposits of the activity area, made up of mostly heavy clays not conducive to subsurface artefacts in high densities; ploughing may have displaced any shallow subsurface artefacts, redeposit them on the surface. The presence of artefacts indicates that the activity area would have been utilised by Aboriginal people, especially considering the fresh water meadow, which would have been used as a source of water and food. The fact that the artefacts are recorded within the limits of the wetland rather than around it could be due to past land uses of the Activity Area, with extensive ploughing activities gradually moving the artefacts in the lower point of the land. Other than signs of prolonged ploughing, few other disturbances were identified, for example, no foreign materials were seen within any of the test pits.



MAP 4: Showing Subsurface Testing.

6. Details of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area

6.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

(Due to the limitations of ACHRIS, the surface scatter of artefacts recorded during the field assessment were registered as two different sites, however they will be described in the following chapters together as the separation was arbitrary and not based on any archaeological reasons).

6.1.1 Site Formation Processes

The two Aboriginal Places recorded during the assessments (VAHR 7721-1258 and 7721-1259) consist of one hundred and twenty-four artefacts, all found on the surface. Most of these were located within the lowest point of the Activity Area, within a former fresh water meadow. The artefacts are mostly made from quartzite and consist mostly of waste materials that would have been discarded. It is likely that these Places are linked with those previously recorded across the road within the same landforms (VAHR 7721-0358, 0359, 0360, 1250 and 1213). Together, these sites are likely part of a broader background scatter spread across the Lara area. The land within the Activity Area would have been utilised in the past by Aboriginal people, with the former freshwater meadow being a useful food and water resource. With the majority of the artefacts within the limits of the wetland and lowest point of the Activity Area, it is highly likely that the artefacts within the Activity Area have been affected by post depositional processes such as extensive clearing and agricultural uses including ploughing undertaken from European settlement to present. This disturbance would have resulted in the loss of archaeological integrity of the artefacts, making them no longer *in situ.*

6.1.2 Artefact Analysis

The methodology adopted for the recording of stone artefacts included a technological and morphological analysis (after Holdaway and Stern 2004) and included the following; see Appendix 4

- Artefact type (eg. Complete flakes/tools or broken flakes/tools, flaking debris and cores);
- Artefact form (eg. The morphology type – blade, irregular or point);
- Raw material type (eg. Silcrete or quartz);
- Artefact dimensions (eg. the length, width, thickness and maximum dimension in millimetres);
- Platform type;
- Termination types; and,
- Cortex type and amount (*i.e.* the type and amount of the stone's weathered outer surface which can provide information as to where the stone was sourced from; and to determine the stage of artefact manufacture).

A catalogue of all artefacts located within the Activity Area recorded during this assessment is shown in Appendix 4 and the assemblage is discussed in further detail below and in Section 6.2.

Forest Road South LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road South LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

Surface Artefacts

One hundred and twenty-four artefacts were recorded as part of these two sites, with one hundred and twenty one of these recorded within the northwest corner of the Activity Area within a former freshwater meadow. The remaining three were recorded within the northern half of the Activity Area. The material most represented within this assemblage is quartzite (n=65) then quartz (n=44) silcrete (n=12) crystal quartz (n=2) and lastly chert (n=1).

Sub-surface artefacts

No subsurface artefacts were recorded as part of this site.

Photograph 13 - Silcrete surface artefact within VAHR 7721-1258

Photograph 14 - Quartzite surface artefacts within VAHR 7721-1259

6.2 Results of the Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

One hundred and twenty-four surface artefacts were recorded during the preparation of this CHMP. Due to limitations with the ACHRIS system run by the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, these artefacts have been registered as two sites (Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259). The artefacts that make up these two sites were recorded mostly within the lowest point of the Activity Area, in the northwest corner on a former freshwater meadow. The assemblage is made of mostly angular fragments (n=52), complete flakes (n=34) and broken flakes (n=30). The broken flakes can be further categorised into distal flakes (n=14), medial flakes (n=8), proximal flakes (n=6) and split flakes (n=2). The rest of the assemblage is made up of cores (n=8). Two scrapers were identified within this assemblage; one

steep edge and one thumbnail. The majority of the material sampled is quartzite (n=65) followed by quartz (n=44), silcrete (n=12), crystal quartz (n=2) and lastly chert (n=1).

Name and VAHR No.	Coordinates (GDA94/MGA Zone 55)	Cultural Material & Context	Cadastral Information
Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258	270908E/5787198N	Lithic (flaked stone) surface scatter	LGA: 327 SPI: 1/TP606397 Parish: Woornyalook
Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259	270999E/5787212N	Lithic (flaked stone) surface scatter	LGA: 327 SPI: 1/TP606397 Parish: Woornyalook

Table 9 - Summary of the Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

6.2.1 Extent of Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

Both of these sites are registered as low density artefact distributions and as such do not have a closed extent. Most of the artefacts were found in the northwest corner of the Activity Area which is within a former freshwater meadow. Only three artefacts were found outside the northwest corner, all still within the northern half of the Activity Area.

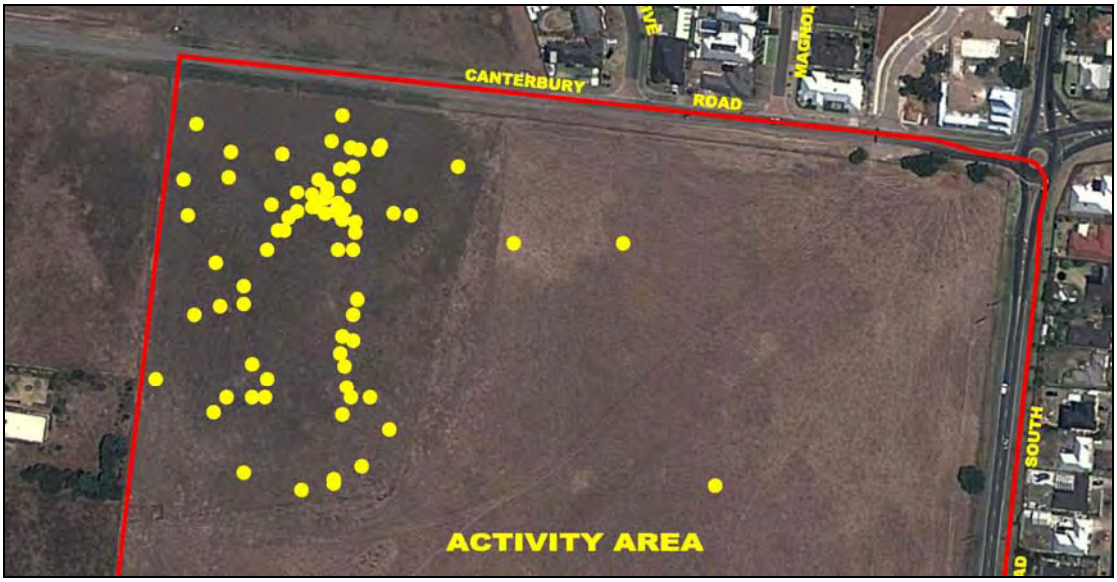


Figure 4 – Plan of surface artefacts recorded within the Activity Area

6.2.2 Nature of Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

One hundred and twenty-four artefacts make up both Forest Road LDAD 1 and 2. The artefacts are concentrated within the northwest corner within a depression; a former freshwater meadow. Outside this depression, only three additional artefacts were recorded. Subsurface testing took place within the entire Activity Area with one 1m x 1m and eleven 50 cm x 50 cm test pits excavated within the northwest section, with no subsurface artefacts recorded. From the background history and evidence during the survey, the land has been ploughed for many years and due to this it is likely that these artefacts have been moved and pushed over time from the higher points of the Activity Area, eventually settling within the lowest part of the land. . Thus it is

unlikely that any of the artefacts within these two sites are *in situ* as they have been dispersed from their original location.

The assemblage is made of mostly angular fragments (n=52), complete flakes (n=34) and broken flakes (n=30). The broken flakes can be further categorised into distal flakes (n=14), medial flakes (n=8), proximal flakes (n=6) and split flakes (n=2). The rest of the assemblage is made up of cores (n=8). Two tools are represented within these categories; a steep edge scraper and a thumbnail scraper. The majority of the material sampled is quartzite (n=65) then quartz (n=44) silcrete (n=12) crystal quartz (n=2) and lastly chert (n=1).

6.2.3 Significance of Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

The site type is common to the geographic region and is expected as the same site types have been found on neighbouring properties. While artefact densities are higher than previously registered sites within the geographic region and the presence of a former fresh water meadow is not seen within other areas subjected to investigations, the artefacts have been disturbed and heavily displaced from their original location causing any research and education potential to remain low In addition, it has been shown that the fresh water meadow itself has been subjected to extensive ploughing which may have changed its form since the time of Aboriginal occupation of the Activity Area The majority of these artefacts are examples of waste materials that have been discarded, with only one formal tool type represented by two artefacts (scraper).

This place is assessed as being of low archaeological significance.

VAHR no	Site Representatives		Other Data	Research Potential	Educational Potential	Scientific Significance
7721-1258 7721-1259	Regionally common	Locally common	none	poor	poor	low

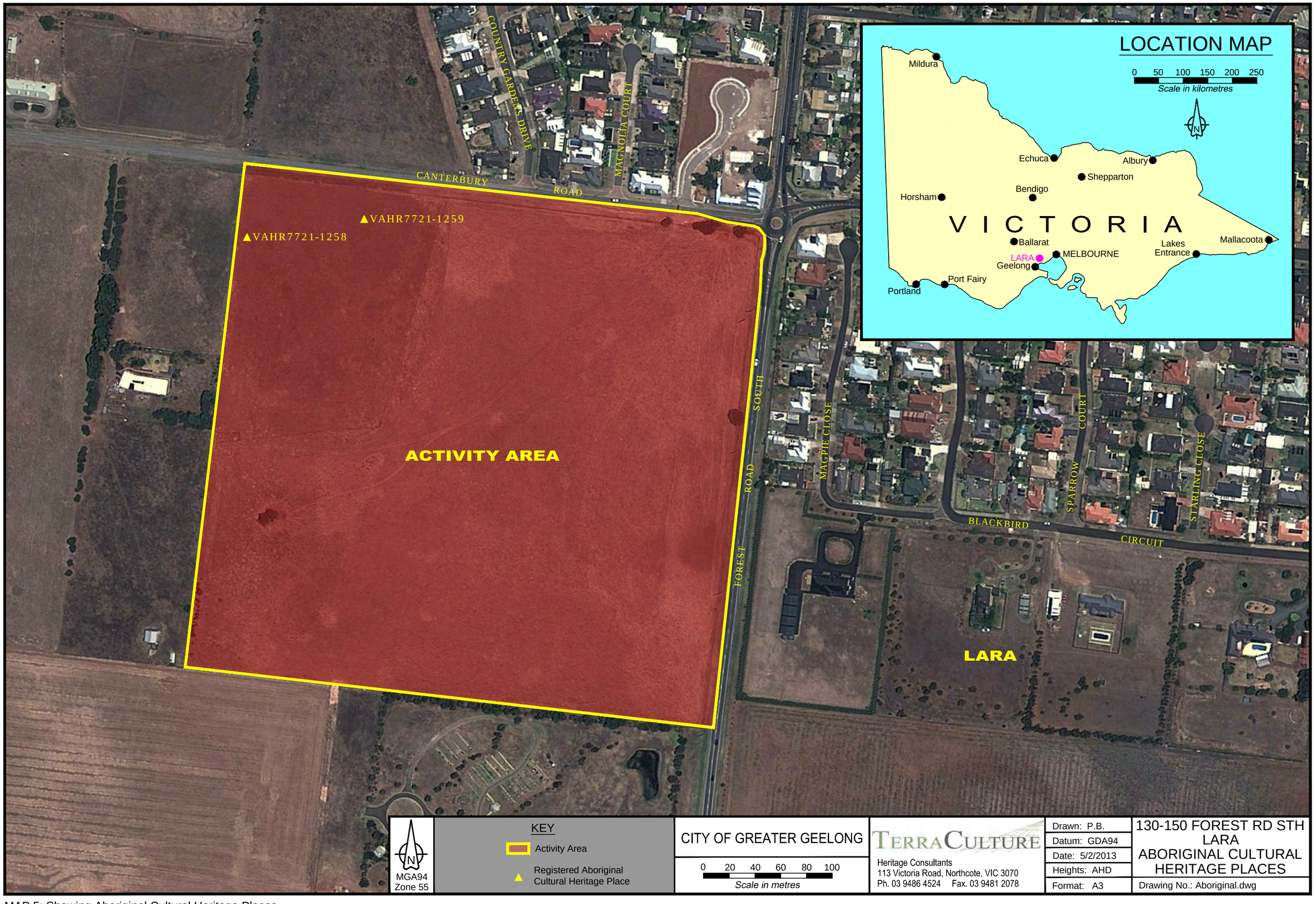
Table 10 - Significance of VAHR 7721-1258 and 1259

6.2.4 Cultural Significance According to Aboriginal Tradition

A general statement of significance for all sites from Mr Bryon Powell, Chairperson *Wathaurung* 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."*

In addition the Wathaurung requested it be noted that these Aboriginal Places are of high social and cultural significance to the *Wada wurrung* specifically and to the wider community more generally.



MAP 5: Showing Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places.

7. Consideration of Section 61 Matters – Impact Assessment

7.1 Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

7.1.1 Can harm be avoided Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

Harm can not be avoided. A comprehensive letter detailing the reason why the sites can not be avoided is attached in appendix 3. This letter was send to the RAP on 18/11/2013.

7.1.2 Can harm be minimised?

While harm can not be minimised to these sites for the same reasons they can not be avoided (see letter from sponsor in Appendix 3). Harm will be mitigated by a salvage program being implemented which will involve a detailed plan of the artefacts before they are collected and reburied within an area that will not be harmed by the Activity.

7.1.3 Are specific measures needed for the management of Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

Collection of Artefacts

Surface artefacts within both Forest Road 1 LDAD VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road 2 LDAD 7721-1259 must be collected by a CHA and RAP representative. After a secondary analysis has taken place, these artefacts are to be given to the RAP where they will be prepared for reburial.

Reburial

Artefacts collected during the salvage must be given to the RAP where they will be prepared for reburial in accordance with the WAC standard procedure for reburial (Appendix 8).

Museum Display

From the surface collection, six artefacts, chosen by the RAP must be displayed within the Lara Museum and Historical Centre, located across the road from the Activity Area. The display must show the plan of the sites original location with a cultural significance statement written by the RAP and a technical description written by a qualified archaeologist. This display must be developed in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the RAP.

Inductions for Civil Contractors

The Sponsor must provide appropriate inductions for construction personnel in regards to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area. These inductions will be carried out by the RAP before the commencement of any works and should include information relating to the identification of stone artefacts and deposits in which they may occur. Those personnel who will be working permanently within the Activity Area must attend this induction. Contractors who are not permanent should be provided with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage information as part of their toolbox induction at the start of their time within the Activity Area. The cost of the induction is to be borne by the sponsor.

The Sponsor's contractors must refer to the checklist that has been prepared to ensure compliance with the requirements of this CHMP (see Appendix 5).

7.2 Are there particular contingency plans that might be necessary?

Contingency Plans that are relevant for this Activity Area are detailed in Section 9 of this report. They include the following:

- Dispute resolution (Section 9.1.1);
- Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during works (Section 9.2);
- Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage discovered during works (Section 9.3); and,
- Reviewing compliance (Section 9.4).

7.3 What custody and management arrangements might be needed?

If any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is recovered or salvaged from the Activity Area it will be the responsibility of the Cultural Heritage Advisor to:

- Catalogue the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage;
- Label and package the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage with reference to provenance; and,
- Arrange storage of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in a secure location with copies of the catalogue and assessment documentation.

The Sponsor will be responsible for the costs associated with the assessment, cataloguing, labelling and packaging of this cultural heritage material.

The custody of Aboriginal heritage (other than human remains) discovered or salvaged during or after the Activity will be assigned to the Custody of the RAP

PART 2 - CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Note: These recommendations become compliance requirements once this Cultural Heritage Management Plan is approved.

8. Specific Cultural Heritage Management Requirements

8.1 Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259

8.1.1 Management Prior to the Activity

- All surface artefacts of which the Aboriginal Places of VAHR 7721-1258 and VAHR 7721-1259 are comprised must be collected by a CHA and RAP representatives.
- During the collection a comprehensive plan of the artefacts must be prepared, including the recording of each artefact location via Differential GPS, with each artefact individually bagged with a reference number.
- A salvage report must be written on the conduct and outcomes of the salvage.
- A second more detailed analysis of the artefacts must be undertaken which considers conjoinabilty as well as the standard range of metrical and non metrical attributes. This analysis must be completed to the prescribed standard and included within a salvage report.
- From the artefact assemblage, six artefacts will be chosen by the RAP and must be put on display within the Lara Museum and Historical Centre that is located across the road from the Activity Area. The display must show the plan of the sites original location with a cultural significance statement written by the RAP and a technical description written by a qualified archaeologist. This display must be developed in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the RAP
- The Sponsor must provide appropriate inductions for construction personnel regarding the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area. These inductions will be carried out by the RAP before the commencement of any works and should include information relating to the identification of stone artefacts and deposits in which they may occur. All personnel who will be working within the Activity Area must attend this induction. Two weeks notice must be provided to the RAP for the requirement to present a Cultural Heritage Induction. The cost of the induction is to be borne by the sponsor.
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation before construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.

8.1.2 Management Needed During the Activity

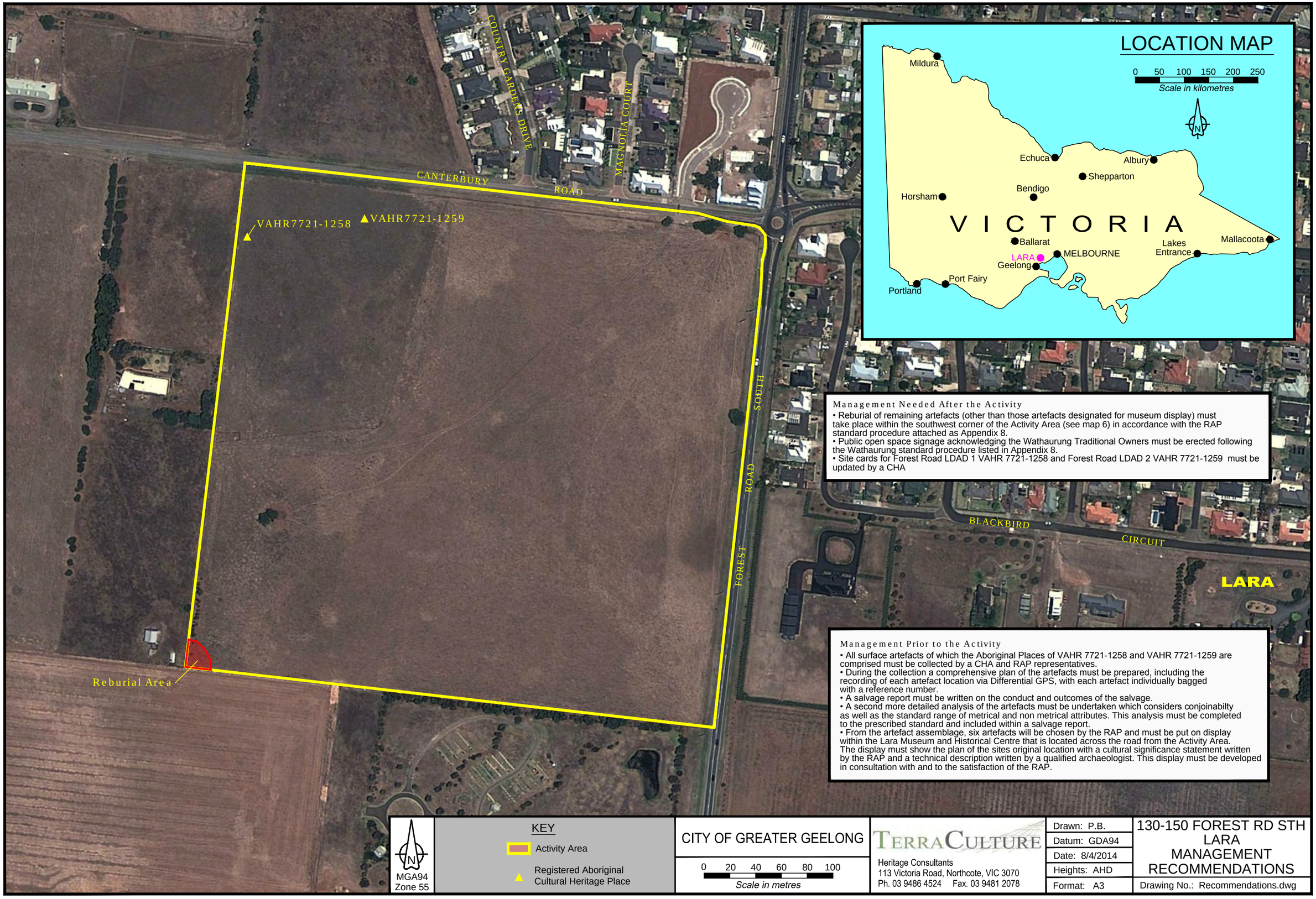
- All works must be restricted to the extent of the Activity Area as is shown in Map 1.
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation during construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with

the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.

- Approved CHMP must be kept on site.

8.1.3 Management Needed After the Activity

- Reburial of remaining artefacts (other than those artefacts designated for museum display) must take place within the southwest corner of the Activity Area (see map 6) in accordance with the RAP standard procedure attached as Appendix 8. Reburial must take place within 30 days after completion of activity
- Public open space signage acknowledging the Wathaurung Traditional Owners must be erected following the Wathaurung standard procedure listed in Appendix 8. Signage must be erected within 30 days after completion of activity
- Site cards for Forest Road LDAD 1 VAHR 7721-1258 and Forest Road LDAD 2 VAHR 7721-1259 must be updated by a CHA
- Should any artefacts be recovered during the activity the Contingency Plan in Section 9 must be followed
- Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation after construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation must comply with all OH&S requirements of the Activity Area.



MAP 6: Showing Management Recommendations.

9. Contingency Plans

9.1 Section 61 Matters

9.1.1 Dispute Resolution

The following is the Wathaurung Standard Procedure for 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 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.

RAP Authorised Project Delegate:

John Young
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
99 Mair St East
Ballarat
(03) 4308 0420
John@wathcorp.com.au

Sponsor Authorised Project Delegate:

Chris Marshall
TGM Group Pty Ltd
1/27-31 Myers Street
Geelong Vic, 3220
5202 4600
chrism@tgmgroup.com

Process:

Informal Dispute Resolution

- The party raising the dispute must complete a Dispute Notification Form (included below) and email or fax a copy to all parties listed above.
- Project delegates (as listed above) 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.

- 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 effected 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.

- 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 with the provisions of the *Commercial Arbitration Act (Vic) 1984*.

- 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.*

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

- 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:

- The Party with the grievance must notify each other Party of the problem at the earliest opportunity;

- Throughout all stages of the procedure all relevant facts must be clearly identified and recorded;

- All disputes will be jointly investigated; and

- 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 and will take place in accordance with their instructions.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION NOTIFICATION FORM

Cultural Heritage Plan No

Relevant Party Making the Dispute:

Contact Person:

Date:

Nature of the Dispute:

Proposed Meeting Time/Date & Place:

Relevant parties who have been sent (email or fax) this notification (tick box):

Party to Agreement	Name of Delegate	Fax	Postal Address	Email	Contacted (√)
RAP	John Young (Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation)	(03) 4308 0421	PO Box 734 Ballarat VIC 3353	john@wathcorp.com.au	
The Sponsor					
Site Supervisor					
CHA					

9.2 Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during Works

9.2.1 Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any Activity, works must cease. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office (1300 309 519) should be notified immediately. **Do not contact the media.** If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Department of Environment and Primary Industry's Emergency Coordination Centre must be

contacted immediately on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following 5 step contingency plan. Any such discovery at the Activity Area must follow these steps.

Discovery:

If suspected human remains are discovered, all Activity in the vicinity must ***stop*** to ensure minimal damage is caused to the remains; and,
The remains must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage.

Notification:

Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroners Office (1300 309 519) and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
If there is reasonable grounds to believe that the remains could be Aboriginal, the Department of Environment and Primary Industry's Emergency Co-ordination Centre must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544; and
All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
If it is confirmed by these authorities that the discovered remains are Aboriginal skeletal remains, the person responsible for the Activity must report the existence of the human remains to the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet in accordance with s.17 of the Act.

Impact Mitigation or Salvage:

The Secretary, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or –body with an interest in the Aboriginal human remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by s.18(2)(b) of the Act.
An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Secretary must be implemented (This will depend on the circumstances in which the remains were found, the number of burials found and the type of burials and the outcome of consultation with any Aboriginal person or body);

Curation and further analysis:

- The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal human remains must be in accordance with the direction of the Secretary.

Reburial:

- Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to OAAV;
- Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure that the remains are not disturbed in the future.

9.2.2 Unexpected Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Discovery:

A person who discovers Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during the Activity will immediately notify the site Supervisor and suspend any relevant works at the location of the discovery. An appropriate buffer (i.e. 20 metres in terms of an artefact or twice the extent of a tree canopy (drip-line) for a scarred tree) would be established of the relevant site extent (the "area of exclusion"). Works shall be immediately suspended until the appropriate investigation outlined below is completed;

Notification:

The supervisor would immediately contact the Sponsor of the identification of the Cultural Heritage.
A RAP representative and a CHA would be contacted to evaluate and record the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and advise on possible management strategies.
In accordance with the requirements of Section 24 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, the person in charge of the Activity will ensure that the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet is notified of the discovery of any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, by providing the Secretary with completed site record cards (completed by a Cultural Heritage Advisor) as soon as is practicable but within 14 days.

Impact Mitigation or Salvage:

The sponsor must make every effort to avoid harm to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Within a period not exceeding three (3) working days a decision/recommendation will be made by the RAP representative in consultation with the Sponsor and the Cultural Heritage Advisor, as to the process to be followed to manage the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in a culturally appropriate manner, and how to proceed with the works. Such management may include investigation strategies, salvage operations or *in situ* retention of the Aboriginal Place.

In situ retention involves;

- The preservation of an area of land encompassing the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage that is not disturbed by development. This must be an outcome if the cultural heritage is assessed by the RAP and CHA to have high significance and good contextual integrity;

Investigation strategies include;

- the surface collection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage;
- a briefing to contractors on this heritage by the RAP;
- the hand excavation of test pits (2x1 metre, 1x1 metre or other size as needed) to determine the nature of the Aboriginal Place. Additional, hand excavated test

pits (such as 50x50 cm test pits) are required if the Place is found to have a stratified subsurface component.

- Samples must be taken for dating analysis (if suitable samples are identified).

Work may recommence within the area of exclusion;

- when an appropriate course of action has been agreed between the Sponsor, RAP and the CHA;
- the appropriate protective measures have been taken;
- all parties agree there is no alternative prudent or feasible course of action;
- any relevant Dispute has been resolved.

The sponsor will ensure that the above steps are followed and the legal obligations and requirements are complied with at all times.

The Sponsor is to ensure that all appropriate documentation of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is completed and submitted to Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

9.3 Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Discovered during Works

The RAP has provided the following procedure which must be implemented:

- Every effort to avoid harm to any Aboriginal cultural heritage located must be made. If not possible to preserve *in situ*, Aboriginal cultural material will have been collected and must be managed as follows:
- Custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage must be given to the RAP
- Reburial must take place within 30 days of completion of the activity;
  a reburial location should be identified in the Activity Area, and this location must be in an area which is protected from future development or disturbance;
  once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by a CHA and be relocatable;
- flagging tape should be laid within the hole, at a depth of 30 cm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;
- the relevant VAHR site record card must be updated and a ‘collection’ component form must be completed by the CHA and lodged with OAAV;
- cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by WAC;
- a separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
- 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;
- the contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied both on 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;

- a smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
- the reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Elder and a Wadawurrung field representative; and
- the cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony and Wadawurrung attendance at the reburial must be borne by the Sponsor.

9.4 Reviewing Compliance

To ensure that the work carried out is in compliance with the recommendations of the CHMP a copy of the checklist, included as Appendix 5 must be present on site during the Activity and referred to as necessary. Access to the Activity Area must be provided to representatives of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation before, during and after construction for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

- All non-compliance issues must result in stop works until such a time as a meeting can be held to determine process to be followed moving forward.
- Compliance with the recommendations of an approved CHMP or Cultural Heritage Permit is mandatory under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 (Vic). Non-compliance that results in harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is an offence under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* (2006) and the Sponsor may be charged accordingly;
- Should the recommendations of this approved CHMP not be followed then the RAP must be contacted immediately;
- Should the recommendations of the approved CHMP not be followed and harm has occurred to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage then OAAV must be contacted immediately;
- When non-compliance is suspected that has resulted in harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs Victoria may order a Cultural Heritage audit under Section 80
- An audit may be undertaken independently of an audit from the Minister in order to ensure compliance;
- Where OAAV finds a breach of the CHMP has resulted in the harming of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage the sponsor may be directed to remedy the harm.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and Response from 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		
ABN/ACN:			
Contact Name:	Chris Marshall		
Postal Address	1/27-31 Myers Street Geelong		
Business Number:	52024600	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:	130-150 Forest Road South
Municipal district:	Greater Geelong City 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

Monica Toscano	Terraculture Pty Ltd	monica@terraculture.com.au
Name	*Company*	*Email address*

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

Start Date:	07-Jun-2013	Finish Date:	27-Jun-2014

Submitted on 07 Jun 2013

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 Environmental Effects Statement is required

☐ A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Mister for Aboriginal Affairs.

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.

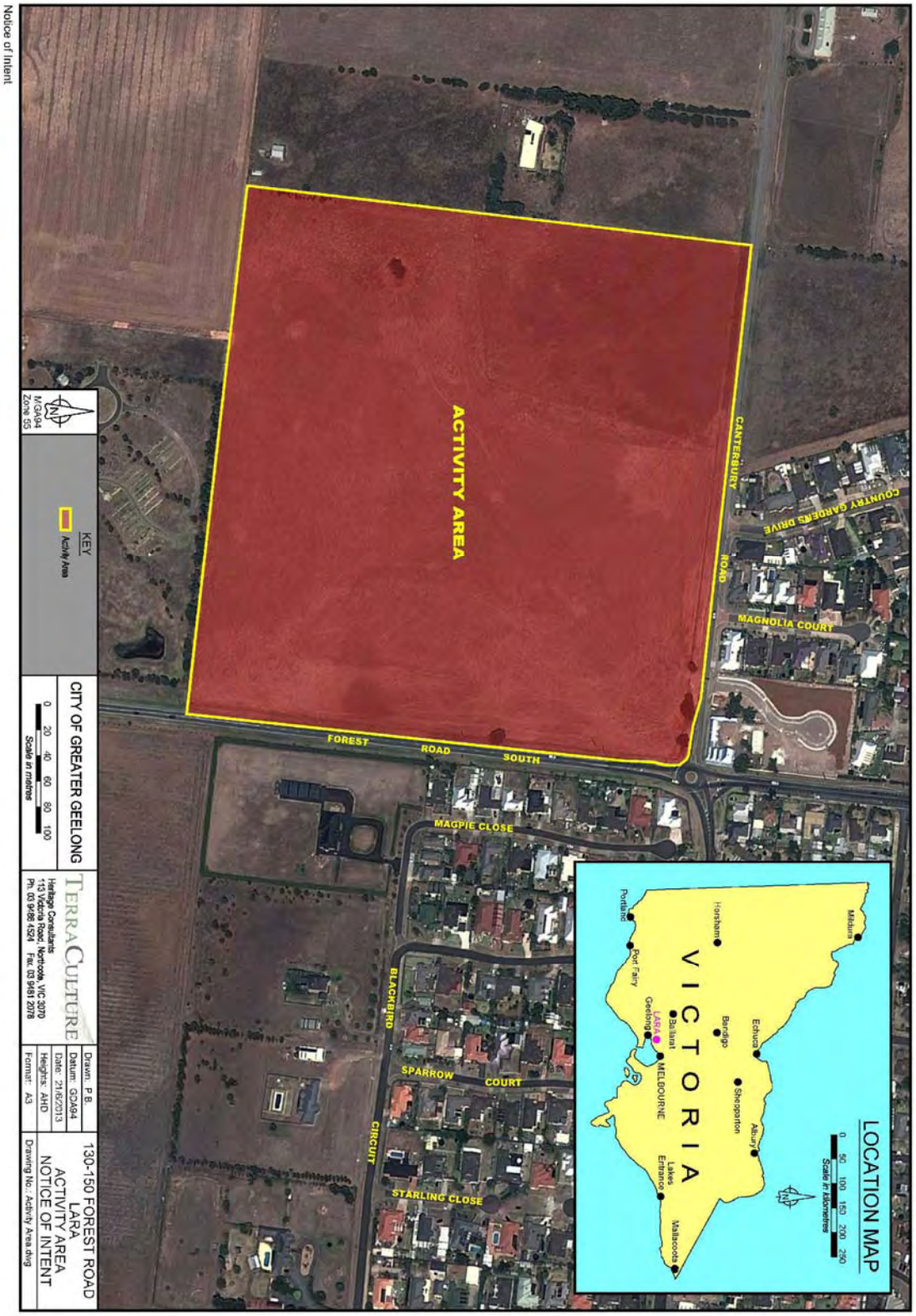
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation

SECTION 7 - Notification checklist

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

In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registerd Aboriginal party/s, 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.

Submitted on:07 Jun 2013


Notice of Intent
ACTIVITY AREA
FOREST ROAD SOUTH
CANTERBURY ROAD
COUNTRY GARDENS DRIVE
MAGNOLIA COURT
MAGPIE CLOSE
BLACKBIRD
SPARROW COURT
CIRCUIT
STARLING CLOSE
LOCATION MAP
VICTORIA
Mildura
Horsham
Portland
Port Fairy
Ballarat
Geelong
LARA
MELBOURNE
Bendigo
Echuca
Shepparton
Albury
Lakes Entrance
Mallacoota
KEY
Activity Area
MGA94 Zone 55
CITY OF GREATER GEELONG
Scale in metres
TERRACULTURE
130-150 FOREST ROAD
LARA
ACTIVITY AREA
NOTICE OF INTENT
Drawn: P.B.
Datum: GDA94
Date: 21/6/2013
Heights: AHD
Format: A3
Drawing No.: Activity Area.dwg

Wadawurrung
ABN: 11 312 302 330

12th June 2013

TGM Group
Att:- Chris Marshall
1/27-31 Myer Street
GEELONG VIC 3220

Dear Chris,

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 7th June 2013, for the Proposed Subdivision – 130-150 Forest Road South, Lara project.

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 recommendations 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 recommended as a minimum:

At least one pre-planning meeting with Sponsor/Cultural 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 requested:
2 hard copies and 1 electronic (PDF or word) copy on disc to the Wadawurrung Office for evaluation

For further information regarding this advice, please contact

John Young on:
0457 008 616
john@wathcorp.com.au
Yours sincerely,

John Young
RAP Manager
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
trading as: Wadawurrung

PO Box 734 Ballarat VIC 3353
99 Mair Street East
BALLARAT VIC 3350
P: 03 4308 0420
F: 03 4308 0421
www.wathcorp.com.au

Appendix 2 - Proposed Activities


For Discussion Purposes Only
Legend
Reserve tree planting
Street tree planting
Existing trees
Groundcover planting
Wetland planting
Wetland ponds
Grass
Neighbourhood Park
2.5m wide shared path
1.5m wide footpath
Seats
Bicycle rack (in neighbourhood park)
Recreation Infrastructure Assets:
- 2.5m wide shared path with seating
- Neighbourhood Park with play area, seat and bicycle rack.
CANTERBURY ROAD WEST
FOREST ROAD SOUTH
Sitting Area
- area 60m²
- concrete paving with seat, bike stand & shade trees.
Neighbourhood Park
- Total area 2100m²
Local Play Area
- area 180m²
- rail swing & climbing frame within softfall mulch area
No. Issue Date
130 Forest Road South
Landscape Concept Plan
project no: 2706
drawing no: LC1
sheet no: 1 of 1
designed by: G.M.
drawn by: M.M
date: 24.03.2014
scale: 1:1500 @ A3

Appendix 3 - Letter from TGM Group regarding harm avoidance

Chris Marshall:SFR:11573-03

8 November 2013

Monica Toscano
TerraCulture
340 Separation Street
NORTHCOTE VIC 3070

Dear Monica,

RE: SUBDIVISION CONFIGURATION AT 130 – 150 FOREST ROAD SOUTH, LARA, AVOIDING HARM TO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PLACES, FOREST ROAD LDAD 1 AND 2

I write in response to the matters raised by the Wathaurung regarding the proposed amendment to the application to avoid harm at 130 – 150 Forest Road South, Lara.

Following the maps provided by the CHA it is my understanding that a low density stone artefact scatter has been discovered across the north-western corner of the subdivision where a drainage reserve as well as housing are planned. This stone artefact scatter is on the surface of the ground and does not have a subsurface distribution. It is also my understanding that these stone artefacts are not *in situ* and have probably collected in this low-lying area due to the land's historical use. This artefact scatter has been registered with AAV as two separate Aboriginal heritage places as Forest Road LDAD 1 and 2.

As you are aware, my client, L. Bisinella Developments, have on more than one occasion, worked with the Wathaurung in preserving in situ artefacts in other locations. This includes Jetty Road where we supported the Wathaurung's recommendations in modifying the standards of the City of Greater Geelong to avoid disturbance to artefacts generally located in Griggs Creek.

However, unlike other local subdivisions undertaken by our client, residential lots cannot be moved or simply removed or the proposed drainage reserve redesigned to avoid harm to the registered Aboriginal heritage places in this instance.

In response to alternative measures of draining the land and retaining the water prior to discharge, and redesigning the sediment basin:

- The natural pattern of drainage has water draining from the south and west of the Activity Area to the north-western corner adjacent to Canterbury Road West, which is low lying and subject to inundation when it rains. The proposed drainage scheme for the subdivision will direct water from the south and west into a proposed discharge point in the north-western corner which is the lowest point within the subdivision. The north-western corner will be shaped and graded by machinery to ensure that the surrounding land will appropriately drain into the system and to formalise the natural discharge point in this area. This will involve the construction of drains, a wet land and retention basin. The detention basin has been sized to manage the calculated volume of water generated from expected flooding events and cannot be easily changed (see below). The detention basin will function by detaining and discharging flows at a pre-development rate to avoid flooding houses downstream.

- The proposed drainage scheme for the subdivision has been designed according to the area's natural drainage pattern, which is accepted practice consistent with requirements of the City of Greater Geelong and the Corangamite Catchment Authority. The proposed drainage scheme has been developed by TGM'S drainage engineers (with whom you have had correspondence) in consultation with BMT WBM flood and stormwater management consultants who have provided expert advice. The proposed scheme

has been modelled to manage the expected flows affecting the subdivision and to avoid downstream flooding of established residential land to the west. According to our advice, given the natural drainage pattern of the land, the drainage scheme cannot be altered or the discharge point in the north-western corner moved to another location within the subdivision.

- The engineers have considered the plausibility of conserving land in the north- western area *in its current state* for the express purpose of preserving the registered stone artefact scatters. In their opinion the entire north-western area has to be excavated and reshaped as any disruption to the flow of surface water will cause water logging and potential flooding within the subdivision to the east and south of the drainage reserve. Therefore from the water engineering point of view an unchanged reserve of land is not feasible.

- With specific regard to avoiding harm the engineers have considered changing the size of the detention basin. Their advice is that reducing its area to avoid disturbance to the ground and to increase its volume is not an option as it will prevent discharge downstream i.e. it will act as a storage dam rather than a retention basin from which water is discharged.

- The drainage scheme is an engineering requirement for the subdivision of the land regardless of the subdivision design. It reflects the flat and low lying nature of the land generally. Not being able to undertake this drainage work means that the subdivision in its totality cannot proceed.

In response to the suggestion to discuss the buffer with the City of Greater Geelong:

- The proposed plan of subdivision has been designed in accordance with the Greater Geelong planning scheme. The southern half of the subdivision is affected by the buffer surrounding the industrial estate to the south. Clause 21.13-14 of the Geelong Planning Scheme prohibits the establishment of sensitive uses in this industrial buffer, including residential lots. The industrial buffer imposed by the City of Greater Geelong is a statutory control and is not open for discussion with (or change on behalf of) any private developer. (Refer to the attached Clause 21.13-4 Lara Structure Plan map which shows the buffer). In accordance with the planning scheme, the southern half of the subdivision has been set aside for appropriate a detention basin and three public soccer fields.

- This statutory control limits the land available for residential development to the northern half of the subdivision only. Therefore, the configuration of the subdivision cannot be modified by relocating residential lots from the north-western corner to the southern half and thereby avoiding harm to the Aboriginal heritage places.

In response to the suggestion to reconfigure the subdivision design to avoid harm:

- For the reasons outlined above residential development is restricted to the northern half of the subdivision.

- For the reasons outlined above the north-western corner of the subdivision will be part of the drainage reserve and the surrounding land will be shaped to ensure the surrounding land will drain into this reserve.

- Therefore, reducing the number of lots in the north-western corner will not change the engineering requirements of the drainage for the balance of the subdivision (including the soccer fields in the southern half) so that harm to the registered Aboriginal places can be avoided. That is to say, even if the north-western corner remained undeveloped the houses to the east would require the construction of a drainage reserve across the sensitive area.

- The restrictions placed on the subdivision by the Geelong Planning Scheme Statutory controls (Clause 21.13-14) and the engineering requirements for the stormwater drainage scheme, have determined its configuration and any further reduction in lot number will make the project unviable.

I trust that this letter answers the queries raised regarding the proposed subdivision of land at 130 – 150 Forest Road South, Lara.

If you have any queries regarding this matter, please contact me on telephone 5202 4600 or e-mail chrism@tgmgroup.com.

Yours sincerely,

TGM GROUP PTY. LTD.

Chris Marshall
Group Manager – Town Planning

Appendix 4 - Artefact Analysis

Easting	Northing	Zone MGA 55 GDA 94	Depth (cm)	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear (flakes, blades and angular fragments only)	Flake Platform (complete and proximal flakes and blades only)	Flake Termination (complete, distal and longitudinal split flakes and blades only)	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Length – axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Width – axial for flakes and blades (mm)	Thickness (mm)
270895	5787105	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	1-32%				2	20		26	20	35
270908	5787198	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None						15	19	4
270914	5787224	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				23	13	8
270930	5787211	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	15	4
270929	5787199	55		Silcrete	Flake – Proximal	None	None	Flaked					19	10	4
270923	5787159	55		Silcrete	Flake – Distal	None	None		Step				8	6	3
270925	5787139	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	12	5
270928	5787096	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				26	18	6
270922	5787089	55		Quartz	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				22	15	5
270936	5787140	55		Quartz	Flake – Complete	1-32%	None	Flaked	Feather				25	24	5
270936	5787148	55		Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	6	4
270936	5787148	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	8	4
270940	5787096	55		Quartzite	Flake – Proximal	None	None	Flaked					15	12	5
270946	5787096	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Crushed	Feather				39	37	13
270947	5787105	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						6	5	3
270940	5787112	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				18	21	3
270913	5787133	55		Silcrete	Flake – Distal	None	None		Hinge				16	13	2
270947	5787165	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				21	16	2
270949	5787186	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	9	3
270950	5787178	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	None	Crushed	Step				14	9	4
270950	5787178	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	10	7
270952	5787174	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				30	25	10
270955	5787174	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				30	18	7

270957	5787180	55		Quartz	Core – Unidirectional	None				2	25		37	33	35
270957	5787180	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						25	12	7
270957	5787180	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						22	14	4
270957	5787180	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						21	10	6
270957	5787180	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				21	21	4
270957	5787180	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						10	5	2
270961	5787183	55		Quartzite	Flake – Longitudinal Split	None	None		Feather				25	11	5
270961	5787192	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	None				3	27		45	44	38
270968	5787191	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	11	4
270968	5787191	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						25	10	7
270974	5787189	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				25	26	11
570968	5787185	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						43	32	35
270970	5787182	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				16	11	4
270974	5787182	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				20	19	11
270982	5787179	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	9	6
270988	5787173	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	6	5
270988	5787173	55		Quartz	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				21	11	5
270980	5787165	55		Silcrete	Core – Unidirectional	None				1	11		22	15	9
270987	5787165	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				19	17	5
270988	5787178	55		Quartz	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				24	12	9
270983	5787189	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Step				19	12	2
270980	5787187	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						24	26	8
270970	5787185	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						6	5	2
270970	5787185	55		Chert	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	6	11
270970	5787185	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						14	6	4
270979	5787183	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						24	37	13
270975	5787192	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	7	3
270975	5787192	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	9	5
270977	5787198	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Feather			Scraper – Steep-edged	17	8	4

270981	5787203	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				32	23	8
270981	5787203	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				29	11	5
270981	5787203	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						31	25	5
270987	5787204	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Hinge				20	15	6
270990	5787212	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				37	27	6
270986	5787213	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None						14	24	6
270986	5787213	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				12	12	7
270977	5787216	55		Quartzite	Flake – Proximal	None	None	Flaked					11	13	4
270982	5787228	55		Crystal Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						19	4	6
270982	5787228	55		Crystal Quartz	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				13	16	4
270999	5787212	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Hinge				17	18	9
270999	5787212	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				34	20	8
270999	5787212	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Feather				20	13	7
270999	5787212	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	None				1	43		55	44	36
271000	5787214	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None						25	28	7
271000	5787214	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				28	20	6
271000	5787214	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	11	5
271000	5787214	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						29	19	11
271000	5787214	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	17	6
271000	5787214	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						13	6	3
271000	5787214	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						7	6	3
271000	5787214	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step				25	15	8
271036	5787204	55		Quartzite	Flake – Proximal	None	None	Flaked					20	15	7
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				13	19	4
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						25	11	8
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						12	12	5
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						18	7	6
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	18	6
271036	5787204	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						11	18	8
270985	5787195	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						21	25	11

270985	5787195	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None					9	6	2
270954	5787210	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step			23	11	3
270954	5787210	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather			33	14	5
270954	5787210	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None					29	11	6
270975	5787194	55		Quartzite	Flake – Proximal	None	1-32%	Flaked				16	11	4
271006	5787182	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge			30	20	4
271006	5787182	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None					22	14	8
271014	5787181	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					24	17	6
270989	5787142	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					29	22	11
270949	5787186	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None					11	9	5
270987	5787135	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None					29	12	7
270987	5787135	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					36	18	15
270982	5787125	55		Quartz	Flake – Medial	None	None					17	16	4
270982	5787125	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					25	20	9
270982	5787125	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					13	11	4
270951	5787125	55		Quartz	Flake – Longitudinal Split	None	None		Step			46	18	8
270981	5787117	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather			29	11	6
270983	5787111	55		Silcrete	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step			19	11	3
270984	5787101	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge			47	22	9
270986	5787096	55		Silcrete	Angular Fragment	None	None					11	10	3
270986	5787096	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					19	11	7
270995	5787096	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None					34	22	13
270995	5787096	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather			34	26	12
270982	5787088	55		Quartzite	Flake – Proximal	None	None	Flaked				23	11	12
270982	5787088	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None					13	11	7
271004	5787081	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	None				1	20	40	26	14
271004	5787081	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step			36	15	7
270991	5787064	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	1-32%				1	30	43	37	22
270991	5787067	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None					24	14	12
270981	5787058	55		Quartz	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge			31	23	7

270981	5787058	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	14	9
270978	5787058	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				25	19	6
270978	5787058	55		Quartzite	Flake – Distal	None	None		Step				16	10	6
270978	5787056	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge				42	31	12
270963	5787053	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	33-66%	Flaked	Hinge			Scraper – Thumbnail	36	15	11
270963	5787053	55		Quartzite	Core – Unidirectional	None				1	40		47	30	24
270936	5787061	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				42	21	13
270936	5787061	55		Quartzite	Angular Fragment	None	None						15	11	8
270936	5787061	55		Quartz	Flake – Medial	None	None						14	11	3
271156	5787055	55		Quartz	Angular Fragment	None	None						20	17	9
271062	5787168	55		Quartzite	Flake – Medial	None	None						21	11	6
271139	5787191	55		Quartzite	Flake – Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather				35	18	6

Appendix 5 - Checklist

Checklist for Compliance with the Recommendations within CHMP 12670

Is a copy of the CHMP 12670 containing this checklist kept onsite?	8.1.2
Has an induction by the RAP been carried out prior to any ground disturbance?	8.1.1
Has the surface artefacts been collected before commencement of the Activity?	8.1.1
Was a detailed plan of the artefacts conducted during the collection?	8.1.1
Has a salvage report been completed involving a second analysis of collected artefacts	8.1.1
Has access to the area been provided to the RAP before, during and after construction, subject to OH&S requirements?	8.1.1
Has a representative sample of the artefacts been put on display within the Lara Museum and Historical Centre?	8.1.3
Has a reburial of the reaming artefacts taken place according to Wathaurung standard produce within 30 days of completion of Activity?	8.1.3
Has public open space signage been erected within 30 days of completion of Activity?	8.1.3
I**f unexpected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage was identified during the activity, was the following undertaken -**	
▪ Have works ceased within the appropriate buffer zone?	9.2.2
▪ Have the RAP and Cultural Heritage Advisor been notified, and investigated the discovery?	9.2.2
▪ If Cultural Heritage is discovered has effort been made to avoid harm?	9.2.2
▪ If agreed to, have adequate protection measures been put in place?	9.2.2
▪ If agreed to, has salvage excavation been carried out under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist?	9.2.2
▪ Have all conditions met before recommencing activity?	9.2.2
▪ Has the Cultural Heritage Advisor completed/updated site cards?	9.2.2
▪ Has cultural material been reburied within 30 days of completion of the activity?	9.3
If suspected human remains were discovered, were the police, the RAP and OAAV (1300 888 544) immediately notified?	9.2.1

Appendix 6 - Permitted Uses under Relevant Planning Scheme

19/08/2010
C201

SCHEDULE TO THE FARMING ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **FZ**.

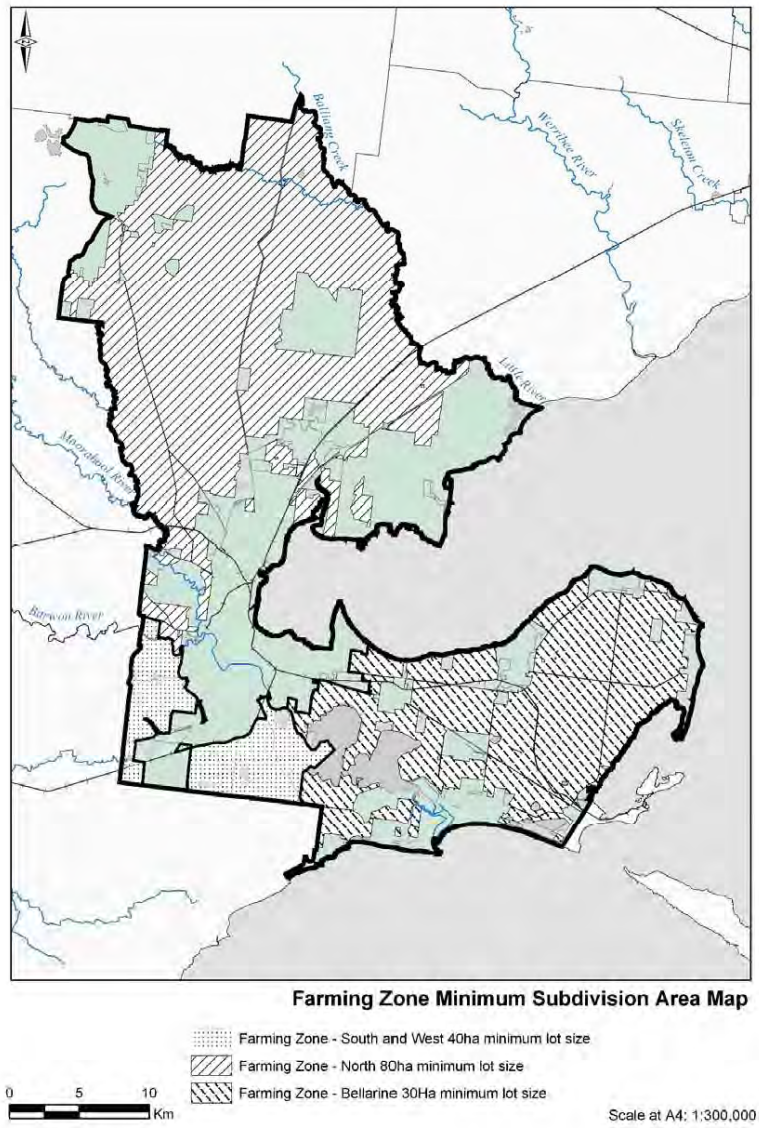
	Land	Area/Dimensions/Distance
Minimum subdivision area (hectares).	Northern Rural area	80 hectares
	South-west Rural area	40 hectares
	Bellarine area	30 hectares
	Refer to the 'Farming Zone Minimum Subdivision Area Map' which is diagram 1 to this Schedule	
Minimum area for which no permit is required to use land for a dwelling (hectares).	Northern Rural area	80 hectares
	South-west Rural area	40 hectares
	Bellarine area	30 hectares
	Refer to the 'Farming Zone Minimum Subdivision Area Map' which is diagram 1 to this Schedule	
Maximum area for which no permit is required to use land for timber production (hectares).	None specified	
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to alter or extend an existing dwelling (square metres).	None specified	
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to construct an out-building associated with a dwelling (square metres)	None specified	
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to alter or extend an existing building used for agriculture (square metres).	None specified	
Minimum setback from a road (metres).	A Road Zone Category 1 or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a road, Category 1	100 metres

	Land	Area/Dimensions/Distance
	A Road Zone Category 2 or land in a Public Acquisition Overlay to be acquired for a road, Category 2	40 metres
	Any other road	20 metres
Minimum setback from a boundary (metres).	Any other boundary	5 metres
Minimum setback from a dwelling not in the same ownership (metres).	Any dwelling not in the same ownership	100 metres

Permit requirement for earthworks	Land
Earthworks which change the rate of flow or the discharge point of water across a property boundary.	All land, except land contained within the Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO3) for or impacted by the construction of the Geelong Bypass – Section 3 and 4B and the Princes Highway West duplication project and associated works.
Earthworks which increase the discharge of saline groundwater.	All land, except land contained within the Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO3) for or impacted by the construction of the Geelong Bypass – Section 3 and 4B and the Princes Highway West duplication project and associated works.

GREATER GEELONG PLANNING SCHEME

Diagram 1



Appendix 7 - Site Gazetteer

Site Gazetteer

The following records Aboriginal Archaeological Sites recorded during the preparation of this CHMP

VAHR Site Number	Site Name	Archaeological Site Type	Location GDA 94 Zone 55	Cadastral information
VAHR 7721-1258	Forest Road LDAD 1	Low density artefact distribution	270908E/5787198N	LGA: 327 SPI: 1/TP606397 Parish: Woornyalook
VAHR 7721-1259	Forest Road LDAD 2	Low density artefact distribution	270999E/5787212N	LGA: 327 SPI: 1/TP606397 Parish: Woornyalook

Appendix 8 - Wathaurung Standard Procedures for Reburial and Public Open Space Signage

Wadawurrung
ABN: 11 312 302 330

WADAWURRUNG STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR THE REBURIAL OF CULTURAL MATERIAL

Dear CHAs,

In an effort to achieve greater consistency in the manner by which given procedures are written in Cultural Heritage Management Plans the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) will be releasing a number of 'standard procedures' to be included, where relevant, in CHMPs.

This standard procedure concerns the reburial of cultural material and is detailed below.

Aboriginal cultural material recovered/collected during the course of the assessment, salvage program or activity, must be reburied (insert reburial location as agreed to with WAC) and the following must occur:

- a reburial location should be identified in the activity area, and this location must be in an area which is protected from future development or disturbance;
- once reburied, the reburial location must be recorded to sub-metre accuracy by a CHA and be relocatable;
- flagging tape should be laid within the hole, at a depth of 30cm above the reburied cultural material to identify that cultural material is buried below the flagging tape;
- the relevant VAHR site record card must be updated and a 'collection' component form must be completed by the CHA and lodged with AAV;
- cultural material to be reburied must be placed in a durable container manufactured by WAC;
- a separate container is to be manufactured for each Aboriginal Place to be reburied;
- 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;
- the contents of the container must include the cultural material to be reburied, a catalogue of the cultural material to be reburied both on 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;
- a smoking ceremony must be performed prior to the reburial of cultural material;
- the reburial must be attended by a Wadawurrung Elder and a Wadawurrung field representative;
- the cost of the manufacture of the container, the analysis and preparation of the cultural material for reburial, smoking ceremony and Wadawurrung attendance at the reburial must be borne by the Sponsor.

Note that it is the preference of WAC to rebury cultural material within the Aboriginal Place from which the cultural material originated. Where this is not

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ABN: 11 312 302 330

possible WAC must be consulted and may agree to an alternative reburial location. The standard procedure for the reburial of cultural material should be used for any Aboriginal Place that WAC states that a recommendation must be made for the reburial of cultural material and also in the Contingencies to allow the reburial of cultural material salvaged or recovered prior to or during the activity.

Having recently reburied cultural material in accordance with the standard procedure WAC is able to advise that the costs associated with the reburial of cultural material are estimated at:

- materials for reburial containers – $13.65 per container
- manufacture and engraving of reburial containers – $100 per container
- photocopying of reports, artefact identification and bagging of artefacts – $100 per hour
- attendance at reburial by Wadawurrung Elder and field representative – $1600 per day
- smoking ceremony - $100 per day

(All figures quoted are plus GST).

Note that the photocopying of reports, artefact identification and bagging of artefacts is charged at $100 per hour. CHAs can reduce the costs associated with this charge by ensuring that cultural material repatriated to WAC is clearly labelled and packaged with reference to provenance details and the easily cross-referenced to the catalogue of cultural material.

The attendance at reburial by a Wadawurrung Elder and field representative are charged per day. Note that depending upon the number of containers to be reburied it may be necessary to perform the reburial over a number of days.

WAC is conscious of the fact that for large projects the reburial of cultural material may run into a considerable cost for the Sponsor and therefore felt it necessary to formalise the standard procedure that has been included in CHMPs in an informal manner for the past few months to ensure that everyone is aware of the standard procedure and can inform Sponsor's of this procedure from the outset of the project.

Yours Sincerely

John Young
RAP Manager
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
trading as: Wadawurrung

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WADAWURRUNG STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC OPEN SPACE SIGNAGE ACKNOWLEDGING WADAWURRUNG PEOPLE

Dear CHAs,

In an effort to achieve greater consistency in the manner by which given procedures are written in Cultural Heritage Management Plans the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation (WAC) will be releasing a number of 'standard procedures' to be included, where relevant, in CHMPs.

This standard procedure concerns Public Open Space signage acknowledging Wadawurrung Traditional Owners.

For every Cultural Heritage Management Plan that has an Aboriginal Place retained within Public Open Space the following recommendation must be included:

"The sponsor must erect or install a natural local stone plinth (stone to be sourced from Wadawurrung country) with an interpretive sign
permanently attached displaying suitable wording acknowledging the Wadawurrung People and their connection to this place" (see sample wording below). The wording of the plaque is to be determined by WAC.

An example of the wording is provided below:

Wadawurrung Logo here

This Public Open Space has been provided courtesy of the WAC and ... *Developers name....*

The ..... *(insert appropriate clan name here)*..... clan of the Wadawurrung people have been coming to this place for thousands of years to live, hunt, fish and enjoy the amenity of the area.

Evidence of the occupation of this place by Wadawurrung people has been found here and it is considered a significant place in Wadawurrung history

The Wadawurrung people hope you enjoy this area as much as we have

Developers Logo here

Yours Sincerely

John Young
RAP Manager
Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation
trading as: Wadawurrung

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Appendix 9 - Glossary

Glossary of Terms

The following glossary presents definitions for words and terms that may have been used in the preceding TerraCulture report. Archaeological site types or specific stone artefact types that have counterparts elsewhere in the world are usually defined according to their known or inferred use in Aboriginal Australia. The definitions of some terms are based on common usage or convention rather than literal meaning. Italicised words within any definition have also been separately defined.

AAV: Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Aboriginal: Referring to indigenous people and their descendants who occupied Australia at the time of European colonisation.

Aboriginal Archaeology: The scientific study of the material remains of past indigenous peoples. Aboriginal archaeology covers both the *pre-contact* (also known as prehistoric) and the *post-contact* period.

Aboriginal Archaeological Site: A location with material evidence of past activity by indigenous people. Activities such as the manufacture and use of stone artefacts have a recognisable archaeological signature. Other activities will have little or no material consequences and are regarded as being archaeologically invisible.

Aboriginal Archaeological Site Types: Aboriginal archaeological sites can be classified into generic types according to their context, fabric and probable function. Aboriginal Affairs 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 a study area.

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

Artefact: Any object created or modified by humans.

Artefact Scatter: A collection of artefacts usually distributed across the surface of the ground.

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.

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

CHMP: 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.

Deposit: A term used to describe buried archaeological material.

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 Exposure: A measure of the quantity of sediment that would normally be buried beneath a modern land surface.

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.

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.

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 'recrystallisation 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 of an actual tool (cf waste flake)

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 steep *retouch* along one or more edges.

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

Spit: arbitrary quantity of excavated ground.

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

Stone Artefacts, *Aboriginal:* Stones that have been modified or used by Aboriginal people.

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

Survey, *Pedestrian*: The act of looking for archaeological material. Also known as foot survey.

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