

7th August 2015

Julie Higgins
Hellier McFarland
342 Hawthorn Road
Caulfield East

jhiggins@hmf.com.au

Dear Julie

Re: Cultural Heritage Works at Portarlington Rd, Portarlington

As requested, please find a summary of the current status of Aboriginal cultural heritage at the subject site in Portarlington.

TerraCulture undertook archaeological investigations in 2004: a desktop and survey followed by subsurface testing. I am aware that you have a copy of the subsurface testing report, I have attached to the accompanying email a copy of the initial assessment.

You are probably aware that 3 Aboriginal sites were found during the 2004 investigations; however the origin of the artefacts comprising these sites seems questionable. Given these findings and the distance from potable water of the subject land, it is unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural heritage will cause undue problems with any future development.

I confirm that prior to any development of the land that will result in significant disturbance, permits to disturb these sites, either from the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (OAAV) or the Wathaurung Aboriginal Corporation (the RAP) will be required.

Please feel free to contact me if you wish to discuss.

Yours sincerely

Dr Catherine Webb
Director

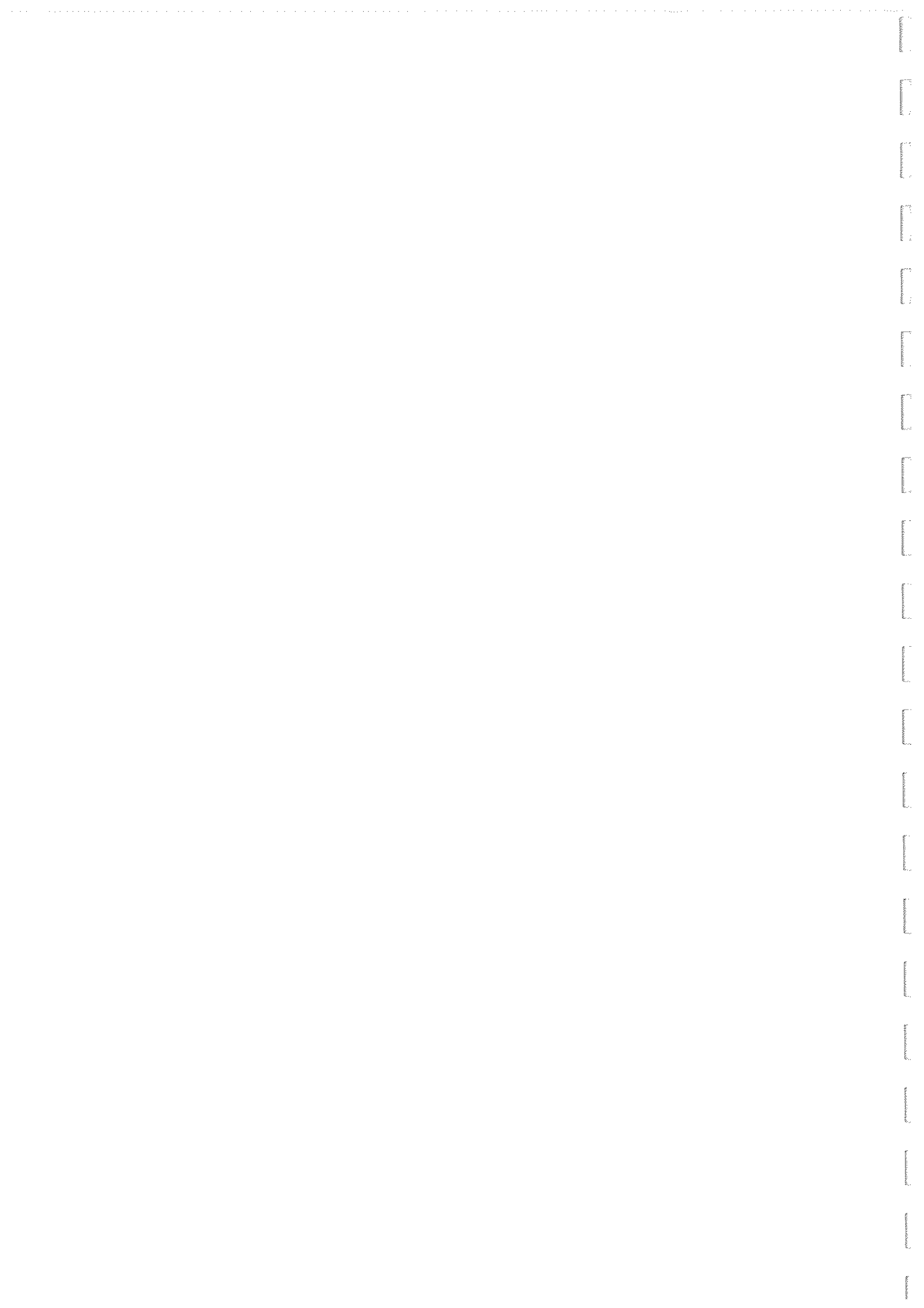
An Archaeological Assessment At Portarlinton Road Portarlinton

A Report Prepared for
Hellier McFarland
August 2004



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AT PORTARLINGTON ROAD PORTARLINGTON

A report prepared for:

Hellier McFarland Pty Ltd

TerraCulture Pty Ltd

August 2004

Acknowledgements

TerraCulture wish to acknowledge the following people and organisations for assistance in this project:

Trevor Edwards (CEO)	Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Vicky Abrahams (Field representative)	Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Trevor Abrahams	South-West & Wimmera Cultural Heritage Region
Gerard Holwell	Hellier McFarland Pty Ltd

The following TerraCulture personnel contributed to this report:

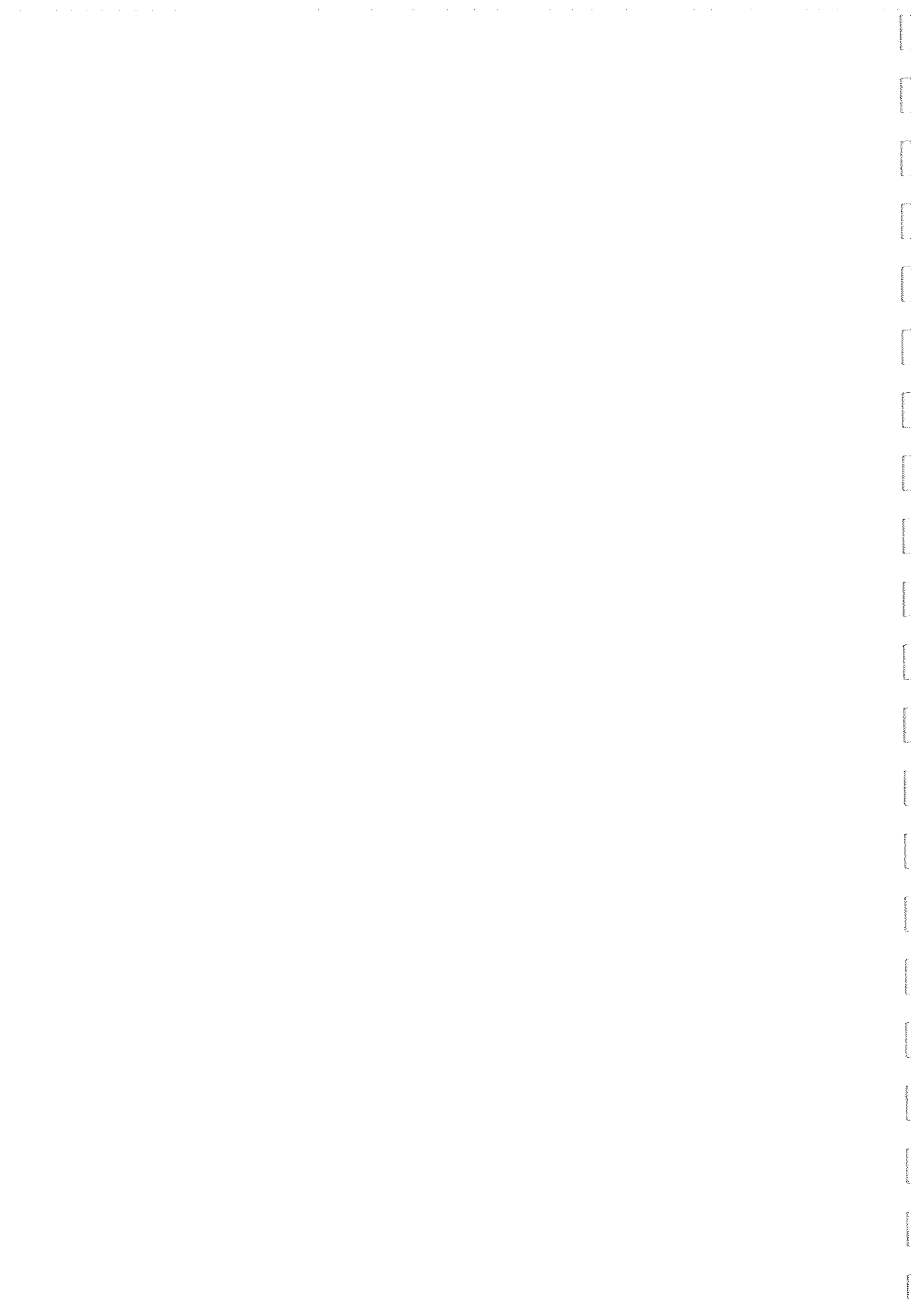
Sarah Collins	Field Work, Report Writing, Mapping, Background research
Natalie Paynter	Field Work, Background Research
Brendan Marshall	Report Writing, Editing
Catherine Webb	Editing

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

In June 2004, Hellier McFarland Pty Ltd commissioned TerraCulture Pty Ltd to undertake a cultural heritage¹ assessment of an approximate 28 ha parcel of land on the corner of Portarlinton Road and Batman Road Portarlinton (Maps 1 and 2). Hellier McFarland are planning a residential development for this land that will involve the construction of housing, roads and associated infrastructure.

Portarlinton is located approximately 30 kilometres east of Geelong on the northern most point of the Bellarine Peninsula, between Clifton Springs and Indented Head. The Geelong-Portarlinton Road (which for the remainder of this report will be referred to as Portarlinton Road) runs from Geelong east and then northeast at Drysdale, roughly following the direction of the coastline. The subject land is located on the western outskirts of the Portarlinton Township. It is roughly triangular in plan and is bounded by Portarlinton Road to the west, Allens Road to the east, Batman Road to the south and Tower Road to the north. Pigdon Road runs east west dividing the subject land into unequal halves. The subject land samples a relatively steep hill slope and like other areas on the township's outskirts is rural in character. It is currently being used as an olive grove, vineyard and as open paddocks for grazing livestock.

The proposed residential development at Portarlinton will involve excavation of the ground. As such, the development has the potential to disturb or destroy any archaeological deposits or features that occur on the ground's surface or in subsurface deposits. The following report presents the results of TerraCulture's cultural heritage assessment. This assessment involved a review of known (registered) cultural heritage sites and places on or near the subject land and an archaeological field survey.

1.1.1 Existing Conditions (Map 3)

The Portarlinton Road subject land is located on the northwestern face of a hill; part of a more extensive formation of basalt hills between Drysdale and Portarlinton. The hill tends northeast to southwest and slopes steeply toward Port Phillip Bay, which at Point Richards is approximately 2 kilometres away. Currently it supports three major forms of land use:

1. a vineyard and olive grove (the Balla Karringa Olive Road);
2. an open paddock which is currently vacant; and
3. a second open paddock used for grazing livestock.

Olive Grove and Vineyard

The southern half of the subject land between Portarlinton, Allen's and Batman Roads supports a large olive grove, the Balla Karringa Olive Grove. The olive grove contains rows of young olive trees oriented north-south, with a large shed located in the centre of the grove and a small dam and shed on the corner of Portarlinton Road and Batman Road. To the north of the olive grove, on the corner of Allen's Road and Pigdon Road, is a small vineyard. The vineyard rows are also oriented north-south and there is a modern timber residence in the south-eastern corner of the vineyard.

Vacant Land

A large vacant block is located directly to the west of the vineyard, bounded by Pigdon Road to the north and Portarlinton Road to the northwest. The block is heavily grassed. A drainage line runs diagonally across the block following the general slope northwest towards Portarlinton Road.

¹ The term 'cultural heritage' refers to those sites and places that have a physical component, a text reference or other record that relates to a past human activity.

Grazing Paddocks

At the northwestern end, between Tower Road, Pigdon Road and Portarlington Road, the subject land consists of two large residential blocks containing houses, various sheds, pens and grazing paddocks with stock. There is a small plantation of gum trees in the western most property and a garden. Otherwise, both properties are heavily grassed and afford no ground visibility.

1.1.2 *Aboriginal Archaeological Potential*

There have been few archaeological investigations in the Portarlington area. Along the north coast of the Bellarine Peninsula, known (registered) Aboriginal archaeological sites occur predominantly as low-density stone artefact scatters and shell middens (see Chapter 5). Eroding sand dunes directly to the west of the Portarlington Road subject land between Portarlington Road and the Port Phillip Bay coastline have been shown to contain such sites. Given its proximity to these landforms and sites there is a high probability that the Portarlington Road subject land will contain Aboriginal archaeological material. Any such material on the ground's surface or within the plough zone is likely to have suffered previous disturbance. Given the local geology, there is also the possibility of less disturbed archaeological material in deeper deposits.

1.1.3 *European² Archaeological Potential*

Portarlington (East Bellarine) is one of the earliest locations of European settlement on the Bellarine Peninsula and maintained a permanent albeit small residential population since at least the 1850s. Like most other townships on the Bellarine Peninsula, the archaeological and built heritage associated with the Portarlington settlement is poorly known.

There are four known (registered) historical sites within the Bellarine-Portarlington area; four known (registered) shipwrecks along the immediate coastline and several places identified on the City of Greater Geelong (COGG) Heritage Overlay. These places include three large homesteads along Portarlington Road within 2 km of the subject land.

None of the known (registered) historic sites occurs on the Portarlington Road subject land. During the field survey, a brick-domed well was visible in a paddock to the east of Allen's Road (outside the survey area). Discussions with a local landowner indicated that there was also an old house site to the southeast of the area under investigation. Given the age of the Portarlington settlement and the presence of historic structures on adjacent land, the Portarlington Road subject land retains some potential to contain significant historic archaeological material.

1.2 Project Aims

The archaeological investigation consisted of:

- Background research by consulting Site Registries at Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) and Heritage Victoria (HV) to establish the location of any previously recorded Aboriginal or historical archaeological sites and to review any previous archaeological investigations in the area;
- Consultation with the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative;
- Consultation with Hellier McFarland regarding the proposed housing development and any specific issues that they wish to see addressed during the course of the study;
- Pedestrian survey;
- Production of a report that meets the requirements of AAV and HV detailing the investigations and outlining the findings.

² The term 'European' encompasses all non-indigenous peoples, unless otherwise specified.

1.3 Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV)

AAV Heritage Services Branch is the State Government body that administers the Commonwealth and State legislation that serves to protect Aboriginal heritage in Victoria (see Chapter 2). This heritage includes archaeological sites, artefact collections and places of cultural significance.

Prior to the fieldwork reported below and in accordance with Section 22 of the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, AAV was notified of the survey via a Schedule 2 survey notification. AAV's response is presented in Appendix 1.

AAV Brief

In the absence of a more specific brief from Hellier McFarland, the standard AAV *Outline Brief for Archaeological Survey Projects* was adopted in order to meet their requirements for undertaking and reporting on an archaeological investigation.

The objectives outlined in this brief are summarised below:

- a. To locate Aboriginal archaeological sites within the project area, using a systematic survey strategy
- b. To record and interpret any Aboriginal archaeological sites found
- c. To establish the significance of any archaeological sites found, using criteria normally applied to the assessment of cultural heritage resources
- d. To identify any areas or landforms of high archaeological potential
- e. To establish the implications which the presence of any archaeological resources may have for the future management and/or development of the project area
- f. To establish the views of Aboriginal people, and of any other groups with a special interest in the archaeology of the project area, on matters such as the interpretation and significance of recorded sites, and on appropriate management procedures
- g. To develop recommendations and guidelines for:
 - 1) management of each identified archaeological site, or areas of high archaeological potential
 - 2) methods to be used for carrying out additional work, including information on permits /consents required if sites are to be disturbed or destroyed
 - 3) interpretation of each identified archaeological site, or areas of high archaeological potential

1.4 Heritage Victoria

Heritage Victoria (HV) is the State Government body that administers the Heritage Act (1995). This Act serves to protect heritage in Victoria relating to non-indigenous or European settlement of the State (see Chapter 2). This heritage encompasses built structures, and modifications to the natural landscape, including archaeological features and deposits, resulting from its historic use.

HV has yet to produce an Outline Brief for Archaeological Surveys that can be used for and cited in a survey report such as this. HV's draft reporting guidelines provide some indication of what they require a survey report to contain, and these were adopted for the Portarlington investigation.

In accordance with Section 131 of the Heritage Act 1995, HV was notified of the fieldwork via a *Notice of Intention to carry out an Archaeological Survey* (Appendix 1).

1.5 Aboriginal Community Consultation

Under the Regulations of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984, Portarlinton falls within the boundaries of the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative. Under the legislation, this organisation represents the Aboriginal owners and custodians of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the survey area.

Prior to the commencement of the survey, TerraCulture contacted the *Wathaurong* office to discuss the timing and the scope of the survey at Portarlinton Road. Discussions were held with the Co-operative's CEO Mr. Trevor Edwards and Trevor Abrahams, who is a Site Protection Officer based at Geelong for the Southwest and Wimmera Cultural Heritage Region. At the completion of the field investigation, TerraCulture sent the report to Trevor Edwards with a covering letter outlining the results of the archaeological investigation and the recommendations.

1.6 *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative's Perspective

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984 recognises a cultural significance to artefacts, sites and places, distinct from an assessment based on scientific values. The *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative has its own views on the importance of individual archaeological sites and on areas and landforms that are generally sensitive for Aboriginal heritage sites.

This report focuses on scientific values but records any views expressed by *Wathaurong* Co-operative representatives on any archaeological sites found during this investigation.

1.7 Report Format, Contents and Definitions

This report follows the format recommended by AAV Heritage Services Branch for reporting on archaeological investigations. Following this format and as a stand-alone report, it necessarily reiterates background information on the physical or historical context of the subject land that may have been presented elsewhere. However, this report will focus on what is relevant for understanding the distribution and form of the archaeology within the survey area.

For the remainder of this report the Portarlinton Road subject land may be referred to as the 'survey area'.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES AND PLACES

Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sites and places of cultural heritage significance are protected by State and Commonwealth legislation. The relevant legislation is summarised below.

All heritage legislation is subordinate to the Coroner's Act 1985 in relation to the discovery of human remains.

2.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage-State and Commonwealth Legislation

Victoria has both State and Commonwealth legislation providing protection for Aboriginal cultural heritage. With the exception of human remains interred after the year 1834, the *State Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* provides blanket protection for all material relating to the past Aboriginal occupation of Australia, both before and after European occupation. This includes individual artefacts, scatters of stone tools, rock art sites, ancient camp sites, human burials, trees with slabs of bark removed (for the manufacture of canoes, shelters, etc.) and ruins and archaeological deposits associated with Aboriginal missions or reserves. The Act also establishes administrative procedures for archaeological investigations and the mandatory reporting of the discovery of Aboriginal sites. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) administers the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*.

In 1987, Part IIA of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* was introduced by the Commonwealth Government to provide protection for Aboriginal cultural property in Victoria. Immediately after enactment, the Commonwealth delegated the powers and responsibilities set out in Part IIA to the Victorian Minister Responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. Currently, this delegation is held by the Hon. Gavin Jennings, and the legislation is administered on a day to day basis by AAV.

Whereas the State Act provides legal protection for all the physical evidence of past Aboriginal occupation, the Commonwealth Act deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. Again, there is no cut-off date and the Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal property as well as ancient sites. The Commonwealth Act takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. In most cases, Aboriginal archaeological sites registered under the State Act will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

The Commonwealth Act prohibits anyone from defacing, damaging, interfering with or endangering an Aboriginal place unless the prior consent of the local Aboriginal community has been obtained in writing. The Schedule to the Act lists local Aboriginal communities and each community's area is defined in the Regulations so that the whole of Victoria is covered. Portarlington is in the community area of the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative. They can be contacted at:

PO Box 402
NORTH GEELONG VIC 3215
Phone: (03) 5277 0044

Further information on the State and Commonwealth legislation protecting Aboriginal heritage in Victoria and the role of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) Heritage Services Branch can be obtained from:

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
Heritage Services Branch
9th Floor 1 Spring Street
Melbourne 3000
Phone: (03) 9208 3333

2.2 Recommendations for dealing with the discovery of human remains (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Guidelines 2002)

The *Coroner's Act* (1985) requires anyone who discovers the remains of a 'person whose identity is unknown' to report the discovery directly to the State Coroner's Office or to Victoria Police. A person who fails to report the discovery of such remains is liable to a \$10,000 fine.

In addition, Part IIA of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* (1984) requires anyone who discovers suspected Aboriginal remains in Victoria to report the discovery to the responsible Minister. The Director, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, holds delegated authority to receive and investigate such reports.

It should be noted that the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* is subordinate to the *Coroner's Act* regarding the discovery of human remains. In the first instance, therefore, the location at which the remains are found should be treated as a possible crime scene, and the developer and/or contractor should not make any assumptions about the age or ethnicity of the burial.

Victoria Police Standing Orders require that an archaeologist from the Heritage Services Branch, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, should be in attendance when suspected Aboriginal remains have been reported (Police Headquarters and the State Coroner's Office hold after-hours contact numbers for Heritage Services Branch staff).

In cases where it is believed that the remains are Aboriginal, the Police will now usually invite representatives from the local Aboriginal community to be present when the remains are being assessed. This is because Aboriginal people usually have particular concerns about the treatment of Aboriginal burials and associated materials.

2.3 The Heritage Act (1995) and Historic Cultural Heritage

The Victorian Government introduced the *Heritage Act* in 1995. The main purposes of the Act are:

- To provide for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance and the registration of such places and objects;
- To establish a Heritage Council; and
- To establish a Victorian Heritage Register.

The Heritage Act serves to protect all categories of historic cultural heritage relating to the non-Aboriginal settlement of Victoria, including historic buildings, shipwrecks and archaeological sites. The Act defines an archaeological relic as:

- a) Any archaeological deposit
- b) Any artefact, remains or material evidence associated with an archaeological deposit which
- c) Relates to the non-Aboriginal settlement or visitation of ... Victoria; and is more than 50 years old.

There are two categories of listing provided for under the Heritage Act; the Heritage Register and the Heritage Inventory. The Heritage Register is established under Section 18 of the Act and the Heritage Inventory under Section 120.

2.3.1 The Heritage Register

The Heritage Register is a register of all heritage places, relics, buildings, objects or shipwrecks deemed to be of outstanding cultural significance within the State of Victoria. Section 23 of the Act sets out procedures for nomination of a place or object to the Heritage Register. Section 23(4) of the Act states that nominations are required to clearly specify why the place or object must be included in the Heritage Register and are to include an assessment of cultural

significance against the criteria published by the Heritage Council. Nominations are assessed by the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria; if accepted, the Executive Director may then recommend to the Heritage Council that the nomination be accepted for inclusion in the Heritage Register. The notice of the recommendation must be published in a newspaper within the area where the place or object is located. Submissions in relation to a recommendation for inclusion in the Heritage Register can be made within 60 days after notification of a decision by the Executive Director. A person with a specific interest in the place or object, such as a property owner or local historical society, may request a hearing by the Heritage Council into a recommendation by the Executive Director for nomination. Archaeological sites or places and relics from any such sites or places can be nominated for the heritage register.

Section 64 of the Heritage Act (1995), states that it is an offence under the Act to disturb or destroy a place or object on the Heritage Register. Under Section 67 of the Act, a person may apply to the Executive Director for a 'Permit to carry out works or activities in relation to a registered place or a registered object'. Permit applications within the classes of works identified in Section 64 must be referred to the heritage Council. They must also be publicly advertised and formal notification provided to local government authorities by the Executive Director. The Heritage Council will state, within 30 days of receiving a permit application, whether it objects to the issue of a permit after a period of 30 days.

2.3.2 *The Heritage Inventory*

Section 121 of the Acts states that the Heritage Inventory is a listing of all:

1. Places or objects identified as historic archaeological sites, areas or relics on the register under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*;
2. All known areas where archaeological relics are located;
3. All known occurrences of archaeological relics; and
4. All persons known to be holding private collections of artefacts or unique specimens that include archaeological relics

Under Section 127 of the Act, it is an offence to disturb or destroy an archaeological site or relic, irrespective of whether it is listed on the Heritage Register or the Heritage Inventory.

Consent from Heritage Victoria is required to disturb or destroy historic archaeological sites, places, buildings or structures listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. An application may be made to the Executive Director for a Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological site or relic listed on the Heritage Inventory under Section 129. Consent application fees apply. An application for Consent to uncover or expose an archaeological site or relic or to excavate land for the purpose of uncovering a site or relic is \$80.00. An application for Consent to disturb or destroy an archaeological site on the Heritage Inventory is \$320.00.

2.3.3 *D Classification*

Heritage Victoria has introduced a 'D' classification for places of low historical or scientific significance. Sites assigned a 'D' classification are listed on the Heritage Inventory but there is no requirement to obtain a Consent from Heritage Victoria to allow the removal of these sites.

2.4 **Other Commonwealth Protection for Aboriginal and Historic (non-indigenous) Cultural Heritage**

In August 2003 the Federal Parliament passed three new sets of legislation that identify, conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage places of national significance. The legislation also creates an independent body to advise the relevant Minister on the registration and management of significant heritage places. These acts are:

1. *Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003*
2. *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*; and
3. *Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003*

2.4.1 *The Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2003:*

This Act:

- Replaces the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*
- Amends the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- Sets out steps for entering places on the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List (see below);
- Prescribes criteria for the nomination of places on these lists and sets out management principals for listed places.

Under this Act, Australia's National Heritage '...will be protected using the Commonwealth's constitutional powers and managed co-operatively with State and Territory governments and private owners where appropriate'.

2.4.2 *The Australian Heritage Council (Australian Heritage Council Act 2003)*

As of the 1st January 2004, the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* establishes the Australian Heritage Council (AHC). The AHC replaces the Australian Heritage Commission and as stated in the Act its functions are to:

- Assess nominations in relation to the listing of places on the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth heritage List
- Advise the Minister on specified matters relating to heritage
- Promote the identification, assessment and conservation of heritage.
- Keep the Register of the National Estate; and,
- Perform any other functions conferred on the Council by the EPBC Act.

The Australian Heritage Council (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Act 2003 'provides for the smooth transition between the old heritage regime and the new'.

2.4.3 *National Heritage List*

This list consists of '...natural, historic and indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation'. 'Each place in the List would be assessed by the Australian Heritage Council (see below) as having National heritage values which can be protected and managed under a range of Commonwealth powers. Listed places are protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

2.4.4 *Commonwealth Heritage List*

This list consists of natural and cultural heritage places '...owned or controlled by the Australian Government'. 'These include places connected to defense, communications, customs and other government activities that also reflect Australia's development as a nation. As with the National Heritage List, heritage places on the Commonwealth Heritage List are protected by the EPBC Act, which means that '...no-one can take an action that has, will have or is likely to have, a significant impact on the environment of a listed place, including its heritage values, without the approval of the Minister' and '...that it is a criminal offence not to comply with this legislation'.

2.4.5 *Register of the National Estate*

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a statutory register that was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. While this Act has been repealed the RNE has been '...retained under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*. The Council will compile and maintain the register'.

2.5 Other State and Local Heritage Registers

2.5.1 National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is a non-profit, non-government organisation that has been operating since 1956. The National Trust Register contains over 7000 listed historical and cultural heritage places within Victoria.

Classification on the National Trust (NT) register does not in itself provide any legal protection to a heritage place. However, it can often lead to legal protection as classified places are nominated for inclusion on either the Victorian Heritage Register (for places of State significance) or local government (for places of regional or local significance), which does provide legal protection.

2.5.2 City of Greater Geelong Planning Scheme

Portarlington falls within the municipal boundaries of the City of Greater Geelong (CoGG). The CoGG Planning Scheme contains a Heritage Overlay, which identifies 'Heritage Places' or sites of historic importance within the municipality.

The structure of the overlay and its schedule follows the format presented in the Victorian Planning Provisions and Heritage Places are provided with overlay numbers on the Planning Scheme, prefaced by 'HO'. The overlay is based in part on sites and places identified during independent studies.

3.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL BACKGROUND

The following section provides background information on the physical context of the Portarlington Road subject land. This information is used to discuss past human use of the landscape and the potential for archaeological remains or other types of heritage within the area that may be affected by the proposed residential development.

3.1 Description of the Portarlington Road Subject Land (see Maps 2 and 3 and Plates 1 to 7)

Portarlington is located on the northeastern end of the Bellarine Peninsula between Clifton Springs and Indented Head. Its township is a small commercial strip that straddles both sides of Newcombe Street (the extension of Portarlington Road) where there are a number of historic buildings. Portarlington's existing residential development is mostly between Point Richards Road to the west and Oxley Street to the east. The northern side of Newcomb Street includes a number of reserves and parks that lead to the Esplanade and Portarlington Jetty.

3.1.1 Existing Land Use and Conditions

The Portarlington Road subject land is on the western outskirts of existing residential development. It is surrounded by open paddocks to the south, east and west. There is recent residential development immediately to the north, on the western side of Portarlington Road. As mentioned in Section 1.1, the subject land is roughly triangular in plan and is bounded by Portarlington Road to the west, Allen's Road to the east, Batman Road to the south and Tower Road to the north. Pigdon Road runs east west dividing the subject land into two unequal portions.

The existing land use and conditions of the Portarlington Road subject land were described in Section 1.1. It is worth noting that:

- the subject land samples the slope of a basalt hill that drops steadily towards Portarlington Road and the coastline and that due to its elevation provides for notable views of Port Phillip Bay and the You Yangs;
- there is a minor drainage line;
- all parts of the subject land have been subject to previous developments and (it appears) have long been cleared of any remnant (original) vegetation;
- built structures are restricted to houses and sheds associated with the Balla Karringa Olive Grove, with the vineyard and the two properties between Pigdon and Tower Roads;
- the previous and existing land use has been rural in character and has involved disturbance to the ground to at least the depth of the plough zone.

3.2 Climate and Rainfall

The Bellarine Peninsula has a mild maritime climate. Wright (1973) states that *'the range of maximum temperatures indicates that Queenscliff is cooler than most bayside resorts with average maxima around 22°C for the two hottest months January and February while other bayside areas generally range between 26 to 28°C'*. Similarly, the temperature range for the Peninsula during winter is milder than that experienced by other bayside areas – minimum temperatures averaging 7°C rather than 5°C.

The Peninsula's climate provided no constraints to either the Aboriginal or the European settlement in the Portarlington area (although accessing reliable sources of water was a major constraint for the farming of some locations, particularly on the Bellarine Peninsula).

3.3 Geology and Geomorphology of the Bellarine Peninsula (Map 4)

3.3.1 *Bellarine Peninsula*

The Bellarine Peninsula is an uplifted landmass bounded by the Barrabool Fault to the north and the Bellarine Fault along the east. It forms the southern and western boundary of the Port Phillip Sunkland. The southern side of the Peninsula fronts the coast of Bass Strait and its south-eastern point (Point Lonsdale) forms the western heads of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. At Portarlington, Point Richards marks the north-eastern point of the peninsula where the coastline changes direction and heads east and then southeast towards Indented Head.

The surface geology of the Bellarine Peninsula consists primarily of sand sheets overlaying Miocene sands and clays. The hills in the centre of the Peninsula are formed from the oldest sand sheet, which is Tertiary in age. Parts of the Tertiary sand sheets have been weathered to form a 'gently rolling plain' and more recent sands of variable depth have in turn covered these.

Topographically, the landforms on the Bellarine Peninsula vary from vast areas of shallow lakes and low-lying estuary (namely Lake Connemara and Reedy Lake) to the uplifted Tertiary Plain in the centre of the Peninsula and the well-weathered basalt hills between Drysdale and Portarlington. These hills are Lower Tertiary in age and extend from Drysdale to Portarlington, outletting into the bay (see Wright 1973; Bird 1993).

3.3.2 *Northern Coast of the Bellarine Peninsula*

The northern coastline of the Bellarine Peninsula, between Indented Head and Point Richards, consists of aggraded sand cliffs and rocky bluffs. Bird (1993) describes this area as follows:

The cliffs become bluffs at Portarlington, and run inland behind the large triangular Point Richards foreland, which consists of subdued sandy beach ridges with shell beds separated by swales, and backed by an elongated swamp. The bluff returns to the coast to the west, north of the village of Bellarine, and continues along the Curlewis Monocline, parallel to the coast, as a series of cliffs up to 15 metres high, with minor headlands, and several active landslides (Bird 1993: 137-138).

3.3.2 *Local Geomorphology and Geology*

The Portarlington Road subject land samples two local geologies; the Otway Eumeralla Formation (Lower Cretaceous) and Older Volcanics (Eocene to Oligocene). Following the geological map (Map 4) the former is restricted to a small area towards the south-eastern end, the Older Volcanics (Basalts) are dominant. McWright (1973) describes the geomorphology:

Towards the northeast of the Peninsula lies an elevated range of hills of older (Lower Tertiary) well-weathered basalt. These hills show the greatest relief amplitude on the Peninsula (460'). The soils of the basalt are deep evenly textured heavy clay soils. Unlike most of the other Peninsula soils these black cracking clays are very stable and resistant to erosion. The rolling hills are a complete contrast to the flatter tertiary and recent sand sheets surrounding them.

McWright also notes that the 'hills are cleared of native vegetation and are grazed...and ... that Portarlington lies on a tongue of basalt which extends into the sea' (McWright 1973: 17).

3.3.3 *Drainage Lines*

The no creeks, rivers or other documented sources of portable water on or near the Portarlington Road subject land. Like other parts of the north coast of the Bellarine Peninsula, local creeks are often minor drainage lines that drain the runoff from the higher ground that backs the coastal strip. Elsewhere towards Clifton Springs, these drainage lines have developed into deep gullies

due to erosion. An 1859 plan of the Bellarine Peninsula, presented here as Map 5, shows a series of minor creeks to the south and north of the subject land flowing northwest into a longer creek running parallel to the coast. There are currently wet lands to the north of Portarlington Road which may be remnants of this former drainage system.

There is a minor drainage feature on the Portarlington Road subject land on the vacant block between the olive grove and Pigdon Road. The origins of this feature are unknown. As a possible natural feature, its presence may help explain the reasons for the Aboriginal stone artefacts found on the adjacent olive grove (Chapter 6).

3.4 Flora and Fauna

The native flora and fauna of the Bellarine Peninsula has been dramatically reduced since European settlement because of the destruction of habitat by farming and more recently, the development of residential and industrial estates. Remnant vegetation is usually a good indicator of the degree of ground disturbance and in turn a measure of the likelihood of *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The Portarlington Road subject land conforms to McWright's description of the basalt hills area of the Bellarine Peninsula and appears to have long been cleared of its original vegetation.

3.5 Implications for local Aboriginal Archaeology

Nothing substantive is known about the Aboriginal archaeology associated with the rolling basalt hills at the eastern end of the Bellarine Peninsula; there have been few archaeological investigations of this landform and there are no dated archaeological deposits. The formation of these hills and their underlying geology pre-dates the Aboriginal settlement of the Australian Continent (at about 40,000 years BP). The surface sediments overlaying the older volcanics however, particularly the alluvial deposits along the borders of local creeks and rivers, continued to form co-currently with Aboriginal occupation of the area and are likely to contain artefactual material. Dated archaeological deposits at Lake Connewarre and elsewhere demonstrate the mid to late Holocene settlement of the Bellarine Peninsula by local Aboriginal groups. The Aboriginal occupation of the Portarlington area is at least this old and in all likelihood stretches back to the Pleistocene.

Previous Aboriginal archaeological surveys on the Bellarine Peninsula have demonstrated the occurrence of archaeological sites along the coastline and within 100 m or so of local sources of potable water. Away from the coast and the local water sources, Aboriginal archaeological sites have been found on hill and ridge tops and other elevated landforms that afford a view of the surrounding landscape or offer some other strategic or resource based advantage. The Portarlington Road subject land is on the edge of the above noted basalt hills, within view of Port Phillip Bay and may include a former natural source of potable water. The subject land therefore is likely to contain Aboriginal archaeological material. It is also close to Indented Head where there are ethnohistorical references to Aboriginal camps just prior to the permanent European settlement of Geelong and Melbourne.

The initial clearance of native vegetation in the Portarlington area and the land's subsequent use for grazing and cropping would have resulted in disturbance to and destruction of Aboriginal archaeological sites. Aboriginal archaeological sites *beneath* the plough zone or outside areas that were cleared of their native vegetation are likely to be intact and to have *in situ* components. As mentioned, it appears that the Portarlington Road subject land has long been cleared of its native vegetation; has probably been ploughed and the bulk of the area is currently supporting intensive agricultural and arboricultural uses in the form of a vineyard and an olive grove. These previous and current land uses would have resulted in considerable disturbance to the ground at least to the depth of the plough zone and therefore disturbance to any Aboriginal archaeological material.

3.6 Implications for local European (Historic) Archaeology

There are no direct implications of the physical setting of the Portarlington Road subject land for its potential European heritage. As demonstrated by local historic sites such as Spray Farm, the former Lincoln Homestead and buildings along Church Road, these were often built on elevated areas that provided good views of the surrounding landscape. Following this and given Portarlington's relatively long history of European settlement (Section 4.3) it is possible that the subject land supported previous buildings or other historic structures that in turn may have an archaeological expression. However, as discussed below, the research conducted as part of the current investigation did not find any archival evidence for historic structures on the subject land.

4.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following section presents a brief historical account of the former Aboriginal and European settlement of the Portarlington area. Its purpose is to provide a historical context for the archaeological investigation of the Portarlington Road subject land. Much of the historical information is derived from published texts, while other sections are based on research, particularly historical maps.

4.1 Early European Exploration

The first European to 'discover' the Bellarine Peninsula was Lieutenant John Murray, who entered the mouth of Port Phillip Bay on February 14th 1802. He sailed around the area for one month but return to Sydney due to a lack of supplies (Wynd 1988).

Later in the same year (April 26th), Flinders entered and crossed Port Phillip Bay on the 'Investigator' and viewed the Bellarine Peninsula and Indented Head from Arthur's Seat (Bluff Mount). A few days later (April 29th), he took his boat and landed at Indented Head, where he camped that night and then moved further northwest along the Bellarine Peninsula, near Portarlington. He crossed Port Phillip Bay again to investigate the You Yangs, later returning to Indented Head.

In early 1803, the 'Cumberland' set sail from Port Phillip with the Surveyor-General Charles Grimes aboard, with the intention of surveying the coast for potential settlement. The men landed at Portarlington and on foot headed westward, crossed five dry 'dingles' before reaching Point Henry. Technically, dingles are deep dells (valleys), usually shaded with trees. These 'dingles' could refer to the number of small creeks that head inland from the coast to the Clifton Springs area.

William Buckley

In 1803, the 'Ocean' and the 'Calcutta' arrived at Sorrento, laden with convicts including William Buckley, settlers and marines. The settlement was abandoned apparently due to the poor quality of the soil and lack of fresh water. On December 27th 1803, William Buckley escaped from the Sorrento settlement, and went on to live with the *Wathaurong* for the next 32 years, during which time there was little or no European exploration of the Bellarine Peninsula (Wynd 1988).

In 1835, Buckley learned of three white men camped at Indented Head, who were part of John Batman's Port Phillip exploration party. The party had landed from the 'Rebecca' on 29th May 1835, and went on to explore the area, returning once again on June 9th and later left the three of the exploration party. These men made a garden and built a house of sods. After some interaction with the local Aborigines, Buckley approached the camp on the 6th of July. It was at this time Batman explored the Bellarine Peninsula, climbing the Bellarine Hills he reported:

'I found the Hills of a most superior description beyond my most sanguine expectation – the Land Excellent and very rich in a light black soil covered with Kangaroo Grass' (cited in Wynd 1988: 6).

4.2 Early European Settlement

The townships of Bellarine, Bellarine East and Portarlington were first surveyed in 1848. Land sales began in the early 1850s with much of the area taken up rapidly by both pastoral holdings and township settlement. Prior to this the area was occupied by large pastoral runs, the most famous of which was the Derwent Run, a large cattle run extending from Bellarine to Point Lonsdale and west toward Paywit, operated by several prominent Geelong settlers including Dr Alexander Thompson (Wynd 1971: 47-51).

As European settlement into the area increased, only the well established squatter runs remained. Spray Farm was built by C. J. Langdon in 1851. Originally called 'Ellendale', the farm

was located between the Bellarine coastline and Portarlington Road, approximately 2km southwest of the Portarlington Road subject land. Originally a sheep farm, Langdon sold the property in 1856 to Charles Ibbotson and moved to Geelong. John Birkett also maintained a large pastoral holding to the west of Point Richard Road, which contained a homestead built in the early 1850s. The area later became known as Lincoln's Farm (Wynd 1988: 13-25).

The European population of the Bellarine Peninsula grew rapidly during the 1850s. Areas surrounding township reserves were often sold before town allotments themselves due to the prominence of local farming. By 1854, the appeal of areas along the peninsula such as Clifton Springs and Queenscliff had increased the local population to 1,754.

4.3 The Portarlington Road Subject Land (Map 5, 6 and 7)

The Portarlington Road subject land is in an area formerly known as East Bellarine, which extended along Portarlington Road to its junction with Queenscliff Road to the south. A small settlement developed in Bellarine in conjunction with the growth of Portarlington during the 1850s. Bellarine included three churches also used as schools, a post office built in 1863, and the Farmers' Arms Hotel. The hotel was run by Robert Wiley between 1869 and 1870. It was a large weatherboard house later used as a Cobb and Co. Depot for transport along the Bellarine Peninsula (McLeod 1962).

The township of Portarlington developed in a similar way, with much of its growth due to pastoral development and a small dependence on steamer ships and day-trippers from Melbourne and Geelong. By the 1880's, Portarlington boasted four hotels for 'summer visitors', several stores, and a blacksmith and coach house. The Portarlington Flour Mill was built on five acres of land in 1857 to support the peninsula's large farming community (Huddle 1996).

A plan of the parishes Bellarine, Paywit and Moolap from 1859 (reproduced here as Map 5) shows that the current subject land consisted of allotments 6 and 7 between Tower and Pigdon Roads and allotment 4 between Batman and Pigdon Roads, located directly to the south of the Portarlington township reserve. Allotment 7 was later subdivided, incorporating two square blocks along the northern boundary. Army maps from 1914 and 1955 (reproduced here as Maps 6 and 7) of the Bellarine Peninsula show no structures on the subject land.

4.4 Aboriginal Historical Summary- the *Wada wurrung*

Following Clark (1990), at the time of European contact, Portarlington was probably 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 properties or home country. The area of land over which the clan hunted and gathered has been called the range.

..the tract or stretch of country identifiable as the economic range, normally included the property 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)

..the clans within a language grouping are capable of being distinguished on the basis of differing linguistic and cultural characteristics. (Clark 1990: 9)

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)

The exact number of clans remains a point of contention among historians as does the demographics.

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.

(Clark 1990: 277)

The *Wada wurrung* clans who lived on the coast were the first to come into direct contact with the "ngamadjig/ amerjig" or white man. 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.

The *Wada wurrung balug*

Portarlington is located in an area that may have been part of the territory of the *Wada wurrung balug*. This clan occupied the Geelong area and its territory included 'the country between the Barwon and Werribee Rivers' (Massola 1969: 66, in Clark 1990: 330); the clan location is given as the Barrabool Hills (Clark 1990: 333). The clan moiety was Bunjil. It is thought that the *Wada wurrung balug* were the clan who adopted William Buckley in 1803 (Clark 1990: 331). Robinson considered that the *Wada wurrung balug* exercised considerable influence over other clans in the eastern section of the Western District (Clark 1990: 331).

Located around Geelong, the *Wada wurrung balug* were highly exposed to Europeans in the early days of Victorian settlement, and members of the clan were being employed by European settlers to collect stray stock and cut wood from as early as about 1839 (Clark 1990: 332). This contact led to the rapid demise of traditional lifeways and indeed to the *Wada wurrung balug* themselves. Recorded as numbering 300 people in 1837, by 1853 there were only 17 surviving clan members. The survivors refused to occupy a reserve set up along the Barwon River at Buntingdale, as it was not in their territory (Clark 1990: 293, 332). The last full-blood male of the clan reportedly died in 1885 (Brownhill 1955, in Clark 1990: 333).

4.5 *Wada wurrung* Hunting and Gathering

Like their clan organization and religious beliefs, little is known about *Wada wurrung* settlement patterns and technology. It can be assumed that they were mobile hunters and gatherers whose clans (in this case *Wada wurrung balug*) occupied a specific range over which they moved according to subsistence requirements, trading and social obligations. Foods that were seasonally abundant, such as eels, would have been important, as they would have allowed for the coalescing of large numbers of people during which social obligations could be met.

In his regional survey of the Bellarine Peninsula, Rhoads (1986) and G. Dunnett (in Rhoads 1986) present exhaustive lists of potential Aboriginal plant and animal resources, noting their habitat and seasonal availability.

4.6 Significance of Local Aboriginal and European (Historic) Archaeological Sites

In the absence of more historical information, archaeological sites and materials are often the only means of reconstructing the Aboriginal past. Given the paucity of historic detail on the Aboriginal occupation of the Bellarine Peninsula and the lack of detailed archaeological investigations, particularly excavations of stratified and dateable deposits, it is not possible to be more precise about past Aboriginal use of the landscape. The nature of Aboriginal settlement would have varied with long-term climatic and sea level changes, as these changes affected food resources associated with the coast, bay and hinterland.

As a general principal, archaeological sites that were formed during the latest occupation of an area prior to European settlement are those most likely to be discovered during an archaeological survey such as this one. However, factors such as erosion may differentially expose archaeological deposits and strongly influence site distribution and preservation, and must be considered when interpreting survey results.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There have been few archaeological surveys in the Portarlington-Bellarine area and most have occurred along the coastal strip. These surveys were investigations intended to assess the impact of specific proposals on any cultural heritage values.

The following section summarises these previous archaeological investigations and presents the results of searches within the relevant Commonwealth, State and local cultural heritage registers. These searches were conducted via web sites or manually, which required visits to registries and inspections of hard-copy records. The registers of the following organisations were accessed for this study:

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV)

AAV maintains a register of all recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites and a library of all published and unpublished reports describing investigations of Aboriginal archaeological sites in Victoria. Where available, site cards were copied and checked against the relevant report and maps contained therein. A separate register contains details of Aboriginal historic places. Field notes at AAV relating to specific sites or areas were also examined.

Heritage Victoria (HV)

HV maintains a site inventory containing a list of largely archaeological sites that are afforded protection under the Heritage Act 1995. HV is also responsible for maintaining the Victorian Heritage Register, which lists historic heritage sites in Victoria of State or National significance. Like AAV, HV maintains a library of published and unpublished reports describing investigations of historic sites in Victoria. Relevant site cards and reports were examined.

Register of the National Estate

The role of the National Estate in protecting cultural heritage places was discussed in a previous section (see 2.4.5). The on-line RNE listing was accessed for this study.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The role of the National Trust in protecting cultural heritage places was discussed in a previous section (see 2.5.1). The on-line register of classified places was accessed for this study.

City of Greater Geelong (CoGG)

The role of the local council in protecting cultural heritage sites and places in the Portarlington area through the planning scheme was discussed in a previous section (see 2.5.2). For this study, the Council's Heritage Overlay and its Schedule were accessed via hard copies of the relevant Outer Areas Study.

5.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Investigations on the Bellarine Peninsula

In 1986 Rhoads presented a review of and management recommendations for all known Aboriginal archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive landforms for the entire Bellarine Peninsula. At this time, registered sites were predominantly shell middens and located on or near the coast. While his is one of the few regional studies of Aboriginal archaeological sites within the CoGG, only small samples of land at widely separated localities were the subject of an actual ground survey.

There have been many cultural heritage investigations on the Bellarine Peninsula since Rhoads' seminal investigation, the majority of these along the west coast between Barwon Heads and Queenscliff (e.g. Marshall and Webb 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2001). Other towns and locations on the peninsula proper that have been the focus of similar cultural heritage studies including Clifton

Springs (see Weaver 2001b, Luebbers 1998, 1999, Drysdale (Clark 1984, Marshall 1997, Weaver 2002, Portarlington, Indented Head and St Leonards (Tulloch 1995, Weaver 2001a, b, Marshall & Chamberlain 2002, Marshall and Paynter 2003). These studies have been directed at assessing the impact of specific developments such as residential sub-divisions on cultural heritage values within a prescribed area of land.

5.2 Previous Local Aboriginal Archaeological Surveys

In comparison to other parts of the Bellarine Peninsula and as mentioned above there have been few Aboriginal archaeological studies at or near Portarlington. Those within 5km of the Portarlington Road subject land on comparable landforms are briefly summarised below.

Port Bellarine Proposal, Portarlington (Cekalovic 2003)

Cekalovic (2003) conducted an archaeological survey of 100 ha of land along Portarlington Road, between Spray Farm Road and Point Richards Road Portarlington, approximately 0.5km directly west of the current subject land. Cekalovic identified twelve Aboriginal archaeological sites during the survey; seven stone artefact scatters and five isolated stone artefact sites (AAV 7821/0571-0582). These sites were found predominantly where the underlying sand was exposed. These sites consisted predominantly of quartz stone artefacts with smaller quantities of silcrete. Sites 7821/0574 and 0575 were notable for their high stone artefact densities.

Bellarine Peninsula Gas Supply Route (Stone 2001)

Stone (2001) conducted an archaeological survey of a 20km section of road reserve to assess the impact of the construction of a proposed gas main on any archaeological values. Following the proposed pipe alignment the survey investigated the road reserves along Whitcombes Road in Clifton Springs and Portarlington Road and The Esplanade at Portarlington. As part of this survey Stone examined a 5m wide corridor on the eastern side of Portarlington Road effectively sampling the western corner of the current subject land. No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Proposed Storm Water Re-Use Scheme, Portarlington Golf Course, Hood Road Portarlington (Weaver 2000)

Weaver (2000) undertook an archaeological survey of a pipeline intended to reuse stormwater from the Portarlington foreshore for the Portarlington Golf Course. Weaver surveyed the foreshore at the northern end of Mercer Street, a 5 metre wide section of road reserve along Mercer Street, and an area of the golf course where a dam was proposed. No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Steele's Rock Midden, Portarlington (Marshall 1997)

Marshall (1997) undertook an archaeological investigation of a section of eroded cliff face along the Portarlington foreshore. At the time of the survey, six separate registered Aboriginal archaeological sites existed along the foreshore (AAV 7821/0366-0371), identified in Rhoads' (1986) study of the Bellarine Peninsula as 'Steele's Rock Midden Complex'. Marshall undertook the survey in response to the Portarlington Foreshore Committee's plans to stabilise the section of cliff face. Marshall concluded that the midden deposit extended continuously along the Portarlington foreshore in an east west direction for 355 metres, parallel to The Esplanade. It was subsequently re-recorded as one archaeological site (AAV 7821/0170).

Portarlington Waste Water Treatment Plant (Tulloch 1995)

Tulloch (1995) conducted an archaeological survey of 60 ha of land on the corner of Church Road and Grassy Point Road Portarlington for the development of a proposed wastewater treatment plant. The study area was located 2 km from the Portarlington coastline and approximately 5 km east of the current subject land. The area contained dense low-lying vegetation with sections of exposed sand and soil caused by sand mining and cattle grazing.

Although ground visibility was poor, Tulloch identified six Aboriginal archaeological sites consisting of stone artefact scatters including a hand axe, areas of baked earth, ash and charcoal, and a scarred tree (AAV 7821/0418-0423). One historical site was also identified a stone formation, possibly a road or path (H7821/0028).

Bellarine Tanks Heritage Study (Marshall 1999)

Marshall (1999) conducted an archaeological survey and heritage assessment of two water storage tanks along the Bellarine Peninsula, at Portarlinton and Barwon Heads. The tank at Portarlinton (H7821-0059) was located along the southern side of Tower Road approximately 600 metres east of the current subject land and was an important component of Barwon Water's supply system to the Bellarine Peninsula. Constructed circa 1933 the tank was made of reinforced concrete and measured 18 metres in diameter and 4 metres high. As a result of the survey both tanks at Portarlinton and Barwon Heads were registered with Heritage Victoria (D7821/0059 and D7821/0060). No Aboriginal artefacts were found in the reserves surrounding the historic tanks.

5.3 Local Registered Aboriginal Sites and Places

5.3.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

A search of the AAV site register demonstrated that there are 14 registered Aboriginal archaeological sites within a 2.5km radius of the Portarlinton Road subject land. These sites (listed below) are artefact scatters and shell middens found along the coastline or inland on eroding sand dunes.

Table 1: Registered Aboriginal sites within 2.5 km of the Portarlinton Road subject land.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Proximity to the subject land
7821/0571	PBAS 1	Artefact Scatter	2km west
7821/0572	PBAS 2	Artefact Scatter	2km west
7821/0573	PBAS 3	Artefact Scatter	2km west
7821/0574	PBAS 4	Artefact Scatter	1.5km northwest
7821/0575	PBAS 5	Artefact Scatter	1.2km northwest
7821/0576	PBAS 6	Artefact Scatter	1.2km northwest
7821/0577	PBAS 7	Artefact Scatter	0.8km west
7821/0578	PBIA 1	Artefact Scatter	2.2km west
7821/0579	PBIA 2	Artefact Scatter	1km northwest
7821/0580	PBIA 3	Artefact Scatter	1.6km west
7821/0581	PBIA 4	Artefact Scatter	2km west
7821/0582	PBIA 5	Artefact Scatter	1.5km west
7821/0359	Esplanade 1 BPAS 2	Shell Midden	2.5km northeast
7821/0360	Esplanade 2 BPAS 3	Shell Midden	2.5km northeast
7821/0361	Esplanade 3 BPAS 4	Shell Midden	2.5km northeast

5.3.2 Aboriginal Historic Places

Aboriginal historic places are the registered locations of events, places or place names that were recorded in documents or in oral tradition and that are historically significant. Unlike Aboriginal archaeological sites, Aboriginal historic places do not necessarily retain any physical evidence of any structures, activities or specific events.

There is one registered Aboriginal historic places within a 2.5km radius of the Portarlington Road subject land and this is listed in the table below:

Table 2: Registered Aboriginal places within 2.5 km of the Portarlington Road subject land.

Place Number	Place Name	Proximity to the subject land
9.1-3	Queen Eliza's Grave	2.5km northeast

5.4 Implications of Previous Aboriginal Investigations and Predicted Site Types

The Portarlington-Bellarine area is likely to contain a range of Aboriginal archaeological site types, which are defined below. Historic places other than those listed by AAV are also likely to be discovered in the area with further archival research on the post-contact period.

Stone Artefact Scatters a surface scatter of stone artefacts, defined as being a cluster of five or more artefacts. These represent locations where stone artefacts were manufactured and/or used.

Isolated Artefacts an isolated artefact is defined, following AAV guidelines, as less than five stone artefacts within a location of approximately 100m².

Scarred Trees These are trees that have had bark removed by Aborigines for making containers, shields, canoes or other bark objects. Scarring may also result from the cutting of toeholds, which enabled easier access to the crown of the tree. In most of the *Wathaurong* area, River Red Gum is the tree type that most commonly displays artificial scars that are Aboriginal in origin.

Mounds Intact mounds are raised areas of ground that are generally circular or oval in shape, usually less than 50 cm high and 10 m wide. They consist of dark sediments and contain charcoal, burnt clay, heat retaining stones, cooking ovens, organic remains and stone artefacts. Mounds are commonly associated with the volcanic plains of western Victoria.

Human Burials These are places where Aboriginal people were buried and consist of human bones and associated material remains such as ceremonial or grave goods. Aboriginal burials may occur in a number of contexts such as buried interments (usually in sandy deposits) or as bundles placed in tree hollows or in crevices formed between rocks. They can be found in close association with other site types such as oven mounds and shell middens.

Marine and Freshwater Shell Middens These are the accumulated remains of shellfish that were gathered and eaten by Aboriginal people. In addition to the shells of edible shellfish species (such as freshwater mussels) they may also contain stone artefacts, burnt stone, charcoal and ash, and the bones of vertebrate food species (fish, mammal or bird).

5.5 Previous European Historic Archaeological Investigations

There have been few studies in the Portarlington-Bellarine area that have looked exclusively at European archaeological sites or existing heritage structures, which are usually identified and

recorded during Aboriginal archaeological investigations. Heritage Victoria has produced information on the better-known or general heritage sites and places, predominantly existing structures and buildings retaining their original fabric. The CoGG has been systematically recording sites and places significant to the heritage of the Geelong area for planning scheme purposes. This has resulted in a number of identified sites, places and subsequent reports. These and other major reviews are considered below.

The Bellarine Heritage Study (Weaver 1996)

Weaver undertook a study of historical archaeological sites on the Bellarine Peninsula within the boundaries of the City of Greater Geelong. Commissioned by Deakin University, her study was part of a broader investigation into the built heritage of the Bellarine Peninsula. Weaver noted that the historical archaeology was only a small part of the overall project and that the documented sites represent a 'sample' of an unknown total number of historical archaeological sites on the peninsula. The study area included Point Henry, Moolap, Newcomb and Whittington. Prior to Weaver's investigation, there were only six previously recorded historic archaeological sites for the entire Bellarine Peninsula.

Weaver's fieldwork comprised a windscreen survey from vehicle roads and tracks on mostly public land. Information was also gathered from maps including a 1940 Army Survey Map and an 1867 Bellarine Peninsula Parish Map. Weaver recorded some 32 new historical archaeological sites, none of them close to the Portarlington Road subject land. These sites were classified and discussed with reference to broad historical themes that relate to the European settlement of the Bellarine Peninsula e.g. early pastoral settlement or townships and education.

Bellarine Heritage Study (Huddle *et.al.* 1996)

In conjunction with Weaver's investigation, Huddle (1996) undertook a study of historically significant places on the Bellarine Peninsula. A total of 290 historical places were identified and recorded, 85 of which were added to the CoGG Heritage Overlay. Sites were identified based on historical themes and given an A, B, or C classification according to their degree of cultural significance. Huddle identified 51 culturally significant places in Portarlington and 22 sites in Bellarine. A large proportion of these are presented on the CoGG Heritage Overlay.

5.6 Registered European Historic Sites and Places

Table 3 below presents historic sites within a 2.5km radius of the subject land registered on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), the Heritage Inventory (HI), the National Trust (NT) and the Register of the National Estate (RNE). It also includes historical sites identified on the CoGG Heritage Overlay (CoGG HO).

Table 3: Registered European Historic sites within 2.5 km of the Portarlington Road subject land.

VHR	HI	NT	RNE	CoGG HO	Site Name	Location
	7821/0059				Portarlington Water Storage Tank	Tower Road, Portarlington
H898			3638	HO 51	Spray Farm	2261-2299 Portarlington Rd, Bellarine
				HO 1546	'Avondale' Homestead	10 Church Rd, Bellarine
				HO 50	Former Bellarine Uniting Church	42-50 Church Road, Bellarine
				HO 1558	Residence	2450 Portarlington Road, Bellarine
				HO 49	'Rosedale' (former Lincoln's Farm House)	1-65 Point Richards Road, Portarlington
				HO 1547	Uniting Church Hall	50 Church Road, Bellarine
				HO 1592	Portarlington Cemetery	32-40 Smythe

						Street, Portarlington
H389		B405	3640	HO 19	Portarlington Flour Mill	7 Turner Crf, Portarlington

5.7 Predicted European Historic Site Types

As discussed in Section 4.3, the areas of Portarlington and Bellarine were permanently settled in the early 1850s. The Portarlington Road subject land falls between these two historic settlements and is sufficiently distant from both to have developed independently. Table 3 shows that there are several known historic buildings and archaeological sites within the general area; none fall within or adjacent to the subject land.

While a search of the relevant registers show no known historic sites, the Portarlington Road subject land could retain archaeological or other heritage values relating to its rural history.

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY AND RESULTS

The archaeological assessment of the Portarlington Road subject land was based on a field survey. The following section presents details on this survey, how and when it was conducted, the personnel, constraints and results.

6.1 Archaeological Field Survey (Plates 1-7)

6.1.1 *Personnel and Methods*

The survey was performed on Monday the 2nd of July by TerraCulture Archaeologists Natalie Paynter and Sarah Collins, with the assistance of Vicky Abrahams representing the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative. The survey was conducted over a single day during overcast weather.

The field survey was conducted according to AAV and HV minimum standards and was sufficient to accurately complete site cards. Details were kept on:

- Approximate area surveyed on the day,
- Landforms sampled and predicted sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits,
- Surface exposure and ground surface visibility,
- The presence of Aboriginal and Historic sites, their GPS location and approximate extent.

6.1.2 *Survey Strategy*

The existing conditions of the Portarlington Road subject land were noted in Sections 1.1 and again in 3.1. As described, much of the subject land is currently the Balla Karringa Olive Grove and a vineyard. The ground between the olive trees is mostly covered in grass. The balance consists of open paddocks (those north of Pigdon Road associated with buildings), which at the time of the survey were also heavily grassed. These conditions provided little opportunity to examine the surface of the ground for archaeological material and there was no purpose to a systematic survey strategy based on linear transects. Instead, the strategy was an opportunistic one and focused on any location where the ground could be inspected. These locations included patches of bare ground beneath the rows of olive trees; and associated with the small dam at the southwestern corner alongside the internal access tracks.

6.1.3 *Scope of the Investigation*

This assessment was based on the presence of archaeological sites in surface contexts and did not involve any subsurface testing for buried deposits. Construction works associated with the proposed residential development will require excavation. Therefore, the results of the surface survey do not necessarily provide an accurate assessment of the actual impact of any proposed development on any buried archaeological heritage.

6.2 Aboriginal Survey Results

6.2.1 *Ground Surface Visibility and Survey Coverage*

At the time of the survey less than one percent of the ground over the approximate 28 hectares was visible. While most parts of the subject land were walked, effective coverage was extremely low and not sufficient to provide for a complete assessment of the presence of archaeological sites, particularly Aboriginal archaeological sites. Paddocks with stock were not walked during the survey but due to the grass cover were unlikely to provide sufficient visibility for a proper assessment.

6.2.2 *Aboriginal Archaeological Sites (Map 8)*

Despite the lack of ground surface visibility, Aboriginal stone artefacts were found in three locations. These artefacts have been registered with Aboriginal Affairs Victoria as three separate sites (AAV 7821/0615, 0616 and 0617). All three sites were located in exposed patches of ground beneath olive trees in the Balla Karringa Olive Grove and the details are discussed below.

Allen's Road 1 (7821/0615)

This site is located approximately 40 metres west of Allen's Road. It consists of two complete flakes one made on silcrete and the other quartz located in an area approximately 1 metre by 1 metre square.

Allen's Road 2 (7821/0616)

This site is located approximately 30 metres south of an internal vehicle track running east west through the olive grove and 100 metres east of Portarlington Road. It consists of three complete flakes; two made on silcrete and one made on quartz, found over about 20 square metres.

Allen's Road 3 (7821/0617)

This site is located approximately 200 metres south of an internal vehicle track running east-west through the olive grove and 50 metres east of Portarlington Road. It consists of a single complete flake made on silcrete in an exposed area measuring 1 metre by 1 metre.

6.3 Discussion of Aboriginal Heritage Values and Impact Assessment

The field survey demonstrated the sensitivity of areas within the Portarlington Road subject land for Aboriginal archaeological sites in the form of low-density scatters of stone artefacts. These stone artefacts were discovered in small patches where the ground was visible beneath the olive trees in an area otherwise covered in grass or other vegetation. There was little opportunity to discover any like material in other areas due to the almost complete cover of grass and as predicted, no sites were found away from the olive grove.

On current evidence, the ultimate origin of the artefactual stone in the Balla Karringa Olive Grove is difficult to ascertain. It is possible that the stone derives from a local site, which prior to European use of the area, was more bounded in its distribution. The contents of such a site would have become dispersed with the removal of the original vegetation and the subsequent use of the land for cropping and other agricultural purposes. Alternatively, it is also possible that the artefacts have been transported to the olive grove in topsoil or in other sediments imported as part of the current or earlier uses of the paddocks. In both cases, under the circumstances where visibility was extremely poor, it is highly likely that there will be additional Aboriginal archaeological material and the possibility of other artefactual remains over a much wider area.

Due to a lack of ground visibility survey conditions were not favourable to establish the general character and distribution of any Aboriginal archaeological sites in the paddocks on the northern side of Pigdon Road. It is possible that this area will yield similar types of Aboriginal archaeological material to that found in the olive grove during the present survey.

The registered sites identified during the field survey are likely to be disturbed during construction of the proposed housing development.

6.4 Significance of Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

In cultural heritage terms, Aboriginal archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource. For most areas of Victoria, archaeological sites are the only sources of historical information on the former Aboriginal occupants prior to European settlement. This is particularly the case for much

of the *Wathaurong* area due to the early contact with Europeans and the rapid demise of their traditional culture.

The scientific value or significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites measures importance according to a number of criteria such as type, artefact density and potential to provide information of scientific or educational value. Some archaeological sites by their contents or antiquity automatically attain a high degree of significance. For other archaeological sites, significance is based on their value as representative examples of particular types within a given geographical area or environmental context, or their rarity within an area.

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

Table 4 below presents an assessment of the scientific significance of the Aboriginal archaeological sites discovered during the archaeological assessment of the Portarlinton Road subject land.

Table 4: Preliminary significance assessment for Aboriginal archaeological sites found on the Portarlinton Road subject land. This assessment may change with additional investigation, particularly subsurface testing.

Site Name	AAV Site Number	Site Type	Contents	Site Condition	Scientific Rating
Allen's Road 1	7721/0615	Stone Artefact Scatter	2 complete flakes	Poor as presently known	Low site probably disturbed by activities associated with the olive grove
Allen's Road 2	7721/0616	Stone Artefact Scatter	3 complete flakes	Poor as presently known	Low site probably disturbed by activities associated with the olive grove
Allen's Road 3	7721/0617	Stone Artefact Scatter	1 complete flake	Poor as presently known	Low site probably disturbed by activities associated with the olive grove

6.5 Aboriginal Cultural Significance

Members of the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative believe that all archaeological sites within their community boundaries are significant and that every effort should be made to conserve this Aboriginal heritage.

The *Wathaurong* request that the following statement be included in survey reports such as this one:

- The *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd is the guardian of and responsible for Aboriginal archaeological sites within their community boundary;
- All Aboriginal sites are important to the Aboriginal Community because they provide an important link to the past;
- The *Wathaurong* regard the focus on 'artefacts' and 'sites' to be a European approach to Aboriginal heritage. A locality or place has more importance than the artefacts on or in it, because Aboriginal people have a spiritual connection with the land itself. The natural context of a place is an integral part of its heritage and this context can often extend beyond the boundaries of an archaeological site;
- Archaeologists should use subsurface testing methods when surveying areas with poor ground visibility, or in any cultural heritage management situation where it is suspected that buried occupation deposits are present.

6.7 European Historical Archaeological Sites

No European historical archaeological sites or features were identified during the field survey. This result is in accordance with the above-mentioned historical maps dating from 1859 and Army survey maps from 1914 and 1955 respectively, which show no built structures on the subject land. All of the current buildings such as the residences and other above ground structures are modern and the subject land does not appear to be sensitive for any historical sites or features in buried contexts.

7.0 Management Recommendations

7.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

The survey of the Portarlington Road subject land has demonstrated the presence of Aboriginal archaeological material at three locations within the Balla Karringa Olive Grove. As currently known, these sites occur as low density scatters of stone artefacts in disturbed sedimentary contexts. They have been registered with AAV as three separate sites (AAV 7821/0615, 0616, and 0617). It is highly likely that the Portarlington Road subject land will contain additional Aboriginal archaeological material; elsewhere within the olive grove and in the open paddocks to the north of Pigdon Road where there was no ground visibility during the survey.

7.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

Recommendation 1

The investigation of the Aboriginal archaeology on the Portarlington Road subject land should be extended to:

1. the subsurface testing of areas of poor ground visibility and
2. the subsurface testing of areas adjacent to the location of the known (registered) sites discovered during the current survey (see Map 8).

This subsurface testing should aim to establish the origins of the artefact bearing sediments their depth and distribution. This testing should be done by a qualified archaeologist in close consultation with the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative and will require the relevant permits from the Co-operative and from AAV Heritage Service Branch. Permit fees will apply.

Recommendation 2

The developers or their representatives should consult directly with the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative as the Statutory Authority. In doing so they should:

- Supply details of all works associated with the Portarlington Road residential development and any other ancillary developments that may directly or indirectly impact on Aboriginal archaeological material.
- Arrange a site meeting with the *Wathaurong* cultural heritage officer to discuss the community's requirements in matters relating to the registered sites and any unregistered material. The outcome of this meeting should help determine the scope of the additional archaeological investigations (Recommendation 1) and management strategies to reduce the direct impact of the proposed development on Aboriginal archaeological sites. The consulting archaeologist should also attend this meeting.

Recommendation 3

Prior to the commencement of any works and regardless of the outcome of Recommendations 1 and 2, under the terms of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* (1984), the developers or their representatives are required to seek written consent from the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative to disturb the registered sites discovered during the current investigation. These sites are (AAV Site No's 7821/0615, 0616 and 0617). Consent must be sought in writing by Registered Mail and addressed to:

Mr Trevor Edwards
CEO
Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
PO Box 402
North Geelong Vic 3215

Under the terms of the Act the *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative will place conditions on any grant of consent. These conditions are likely to include:

- permit and administrative fees;
- the collection of any artefactual material prior to any disturbance;
- monitoring of any ground disturbance within the development area;
- further analysis of any artefacts including the radiocarbon dating of any suitable organic material.

If the *Wathaurong* fail to respond to any application within 30 days, an application may be made to the Minister responsible for Aboriginal Affairs, the Honorable Gavin Jennings.

Recommendation 4

During the course of the development, the developers or their representatives should provide an opportunity for a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake an inspection of, report on and register any additional Aboriginal archaeological material that is uncovered during any works. Any report should be added as an addendum to this report unless the scope of the assessment requires a stand-alone document.

Recommendation 5

If human skeletal remains are uncovered during any ground disturbance the recommendations presented below should be followed:

- All works must cease immediately. The Police or Victorian Coroner's Office must be immediately notified, as required by the 1985 Coroner's Act. The State Coroner's Office can be contacted at any time on (03) 1300 888 544.
- If there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the remains are Aboriginal, the discovery should also be reported to the *Wathaurong* Co-operative on Ph:(03) 5277 0044 and AAV on Ph. (03) 9208 3333.
- The remains are not to be touched or otherwise interfered with, other than to safeguard them from further disturbance.
- Do not contact the media.

To facilitate any further assessment the precise area of any ground disturbance should be pegged out.

7.2 *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative

Brendan Marshall has discussed the results of the survey with representatives of the *Wathaurong* Co-operative. Trevor Edwards, their CEO, will respond in writing to the report and the above Recommendations.

7.3 European Historic Archaeology

Recommendation 6

There is no requirement for any further historic archaeological investigations of the Portarlington Road subject land.

Recommendation 7

The developers or their representatives should allow an opportunity for a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake an inspection of, report on and register any historic archaeological

material that is uncovered during any works. Any report should be added as an addendum to this report unless the scope of the assessment requires a stand-alone document.

7.4 Report Distribution

It is a statutory requirement that copies of an archaeological consultant's report be lodged with the responsible State heritage agency and with the relevant Aboriginal community.

TerraCulture will provide copies of this report to:

- Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
- Heritage Victoria
- The *Wathaurong* Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd.

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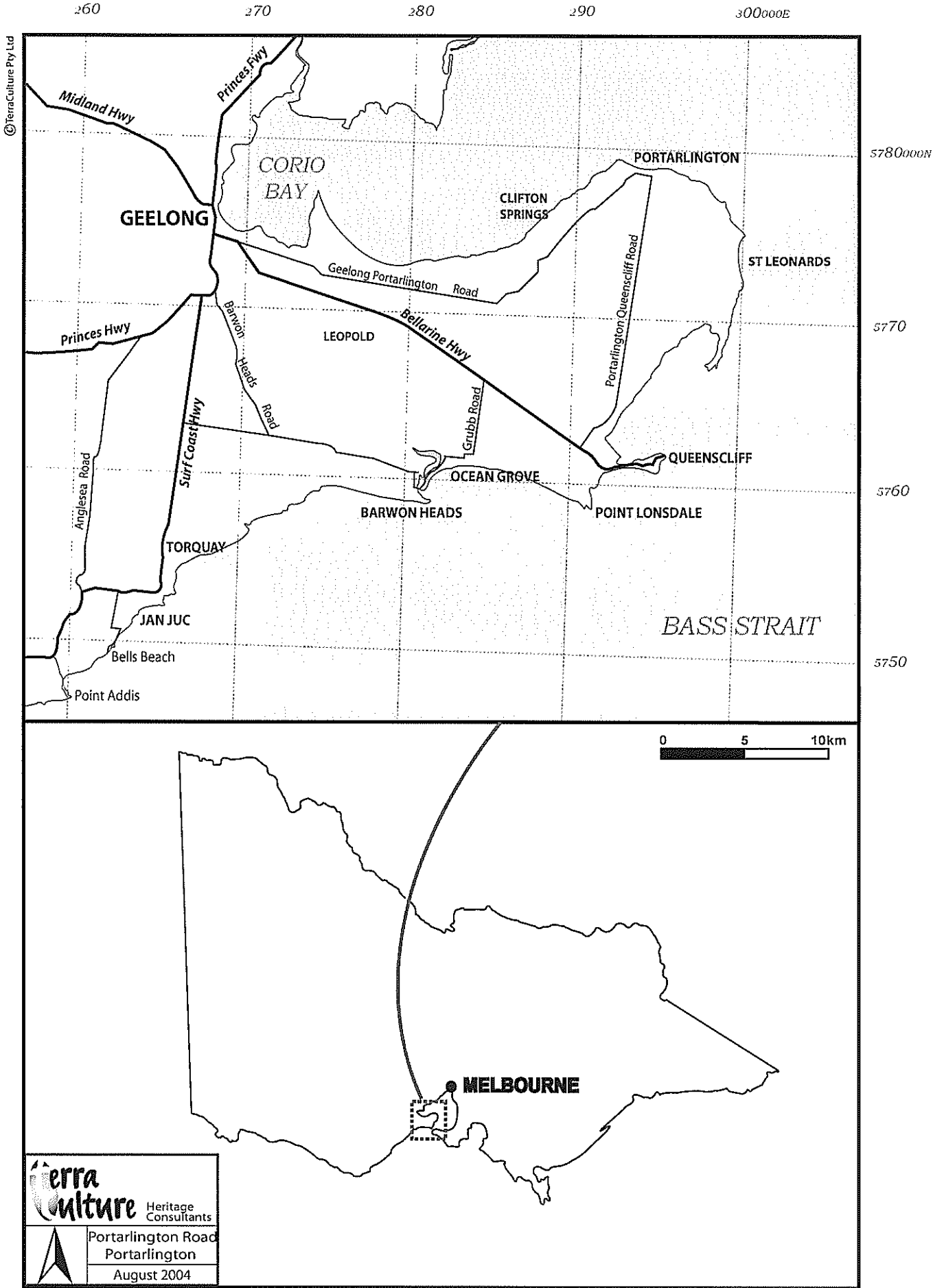
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Map1: Regional map showing the Bellarine Peninsula and the location of Portarlington.

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Port Phillip Bay

Point Richards

5779

Point Richards Road

Sproot Road

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Tower Road

Pidgon Road

Batman Road

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Geelong-Portarlington Road

Church Road

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Key:



Subject Land

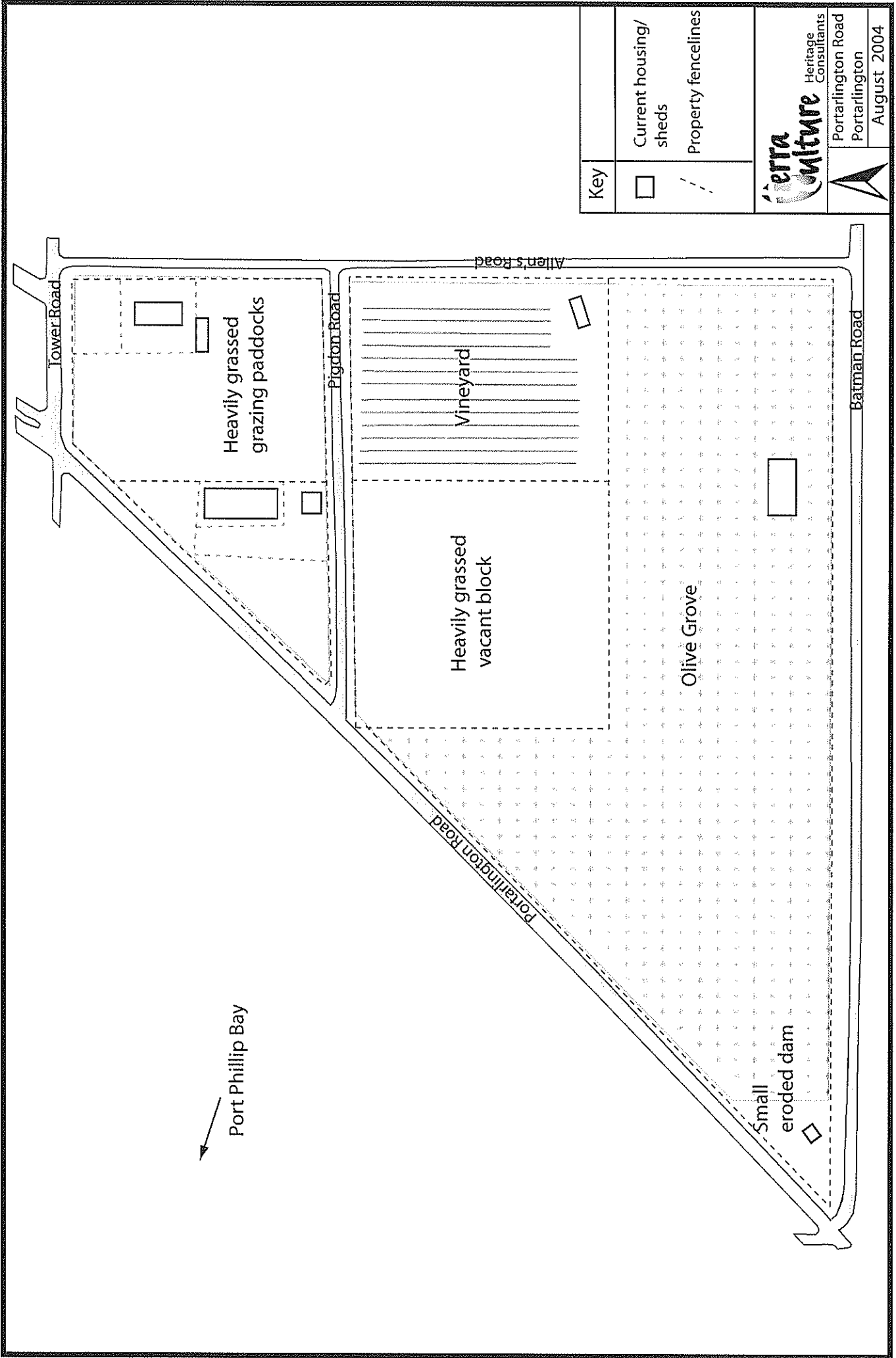


Portarlington Road, Portarlington

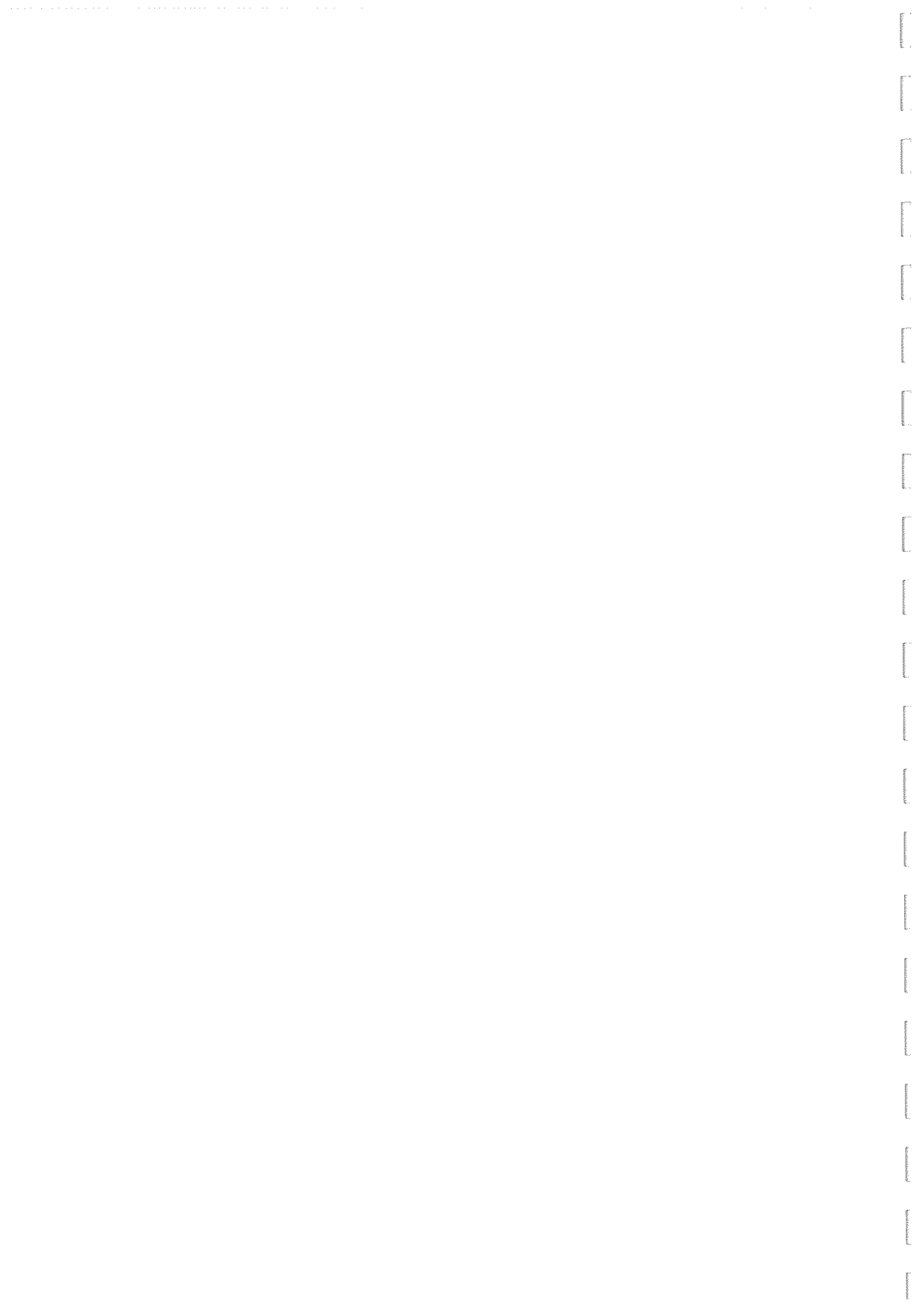
August 2004

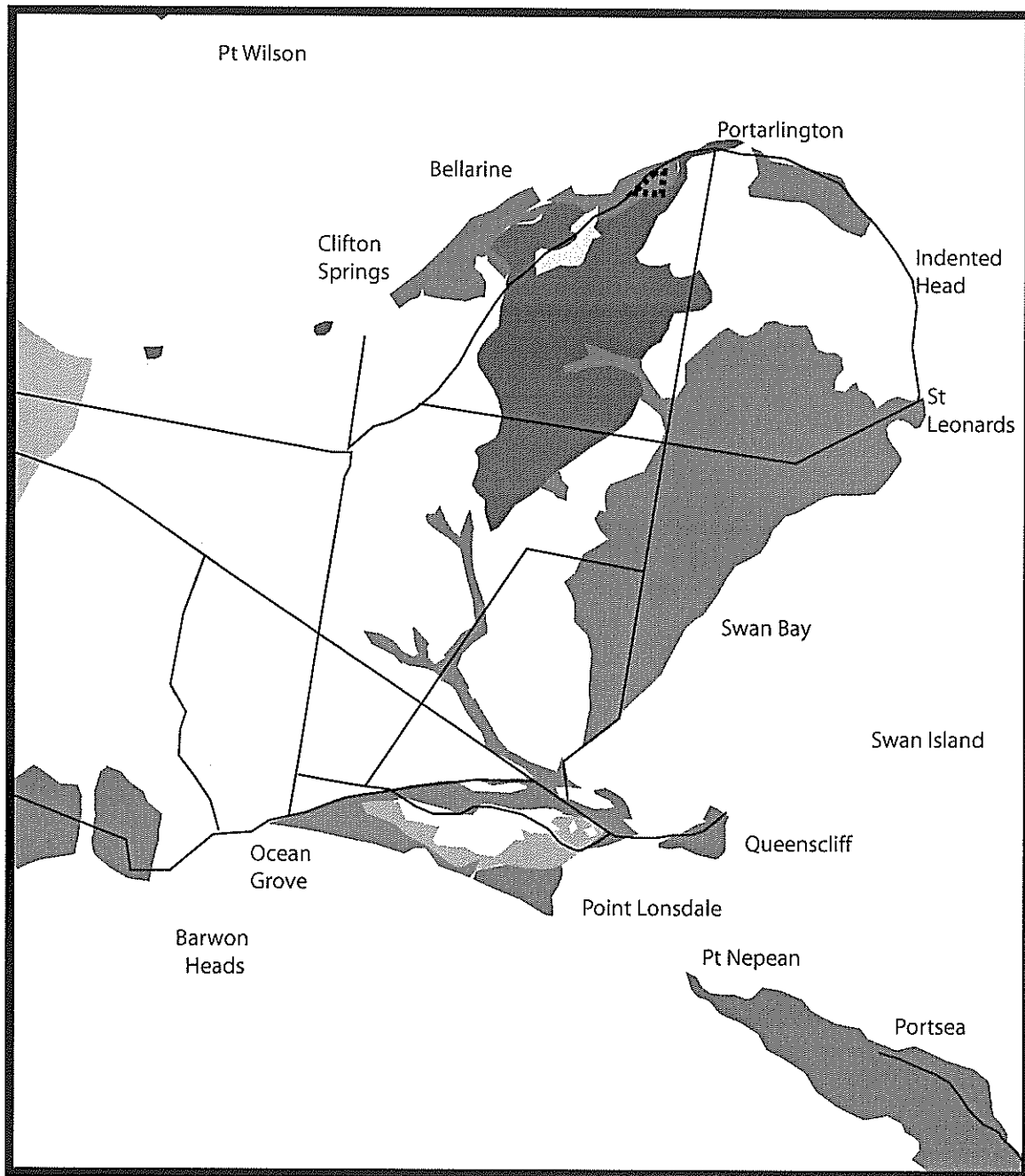
Map 2: Showing the location of the Portarlington Road subject land.





Map 3: Showing the existing conditions within the Portarlington Road subject land.





Miocene - Marine; Fyansford Clay, Newport Silt

Holocene to Pleistocene - Aeolian

Eocene to Oligocene - Older Volcanic

Holocene - Paludal

Holocene to Pliocene - Newer Volcanic

Holocene - Fluvial

Holocene - Fluvial

Subject Land

Pliocene to Miocene - Brighton Fluvial

Cretaceous Lower - Otway Eumeralla Formation

Pleistocene - Aeolian



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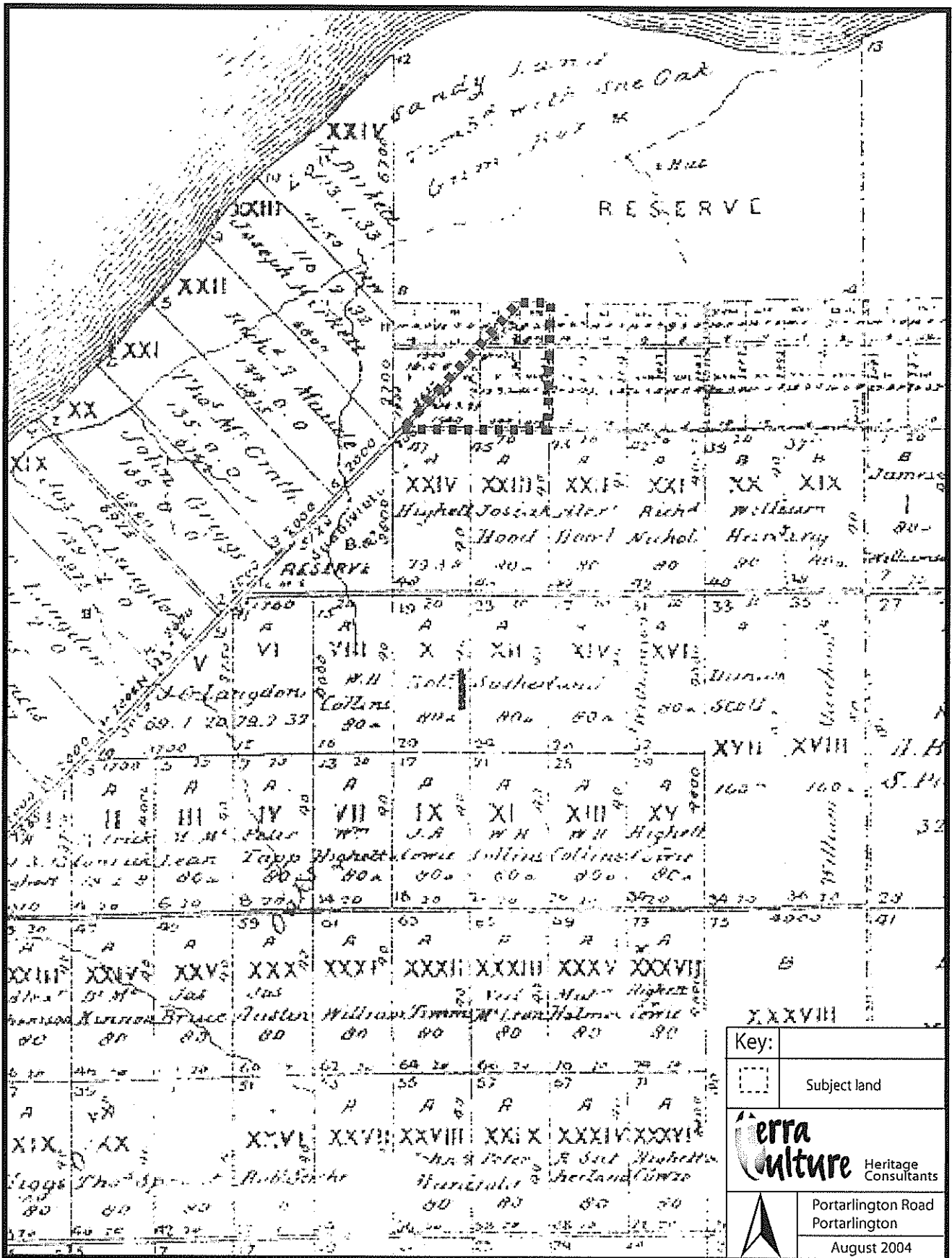
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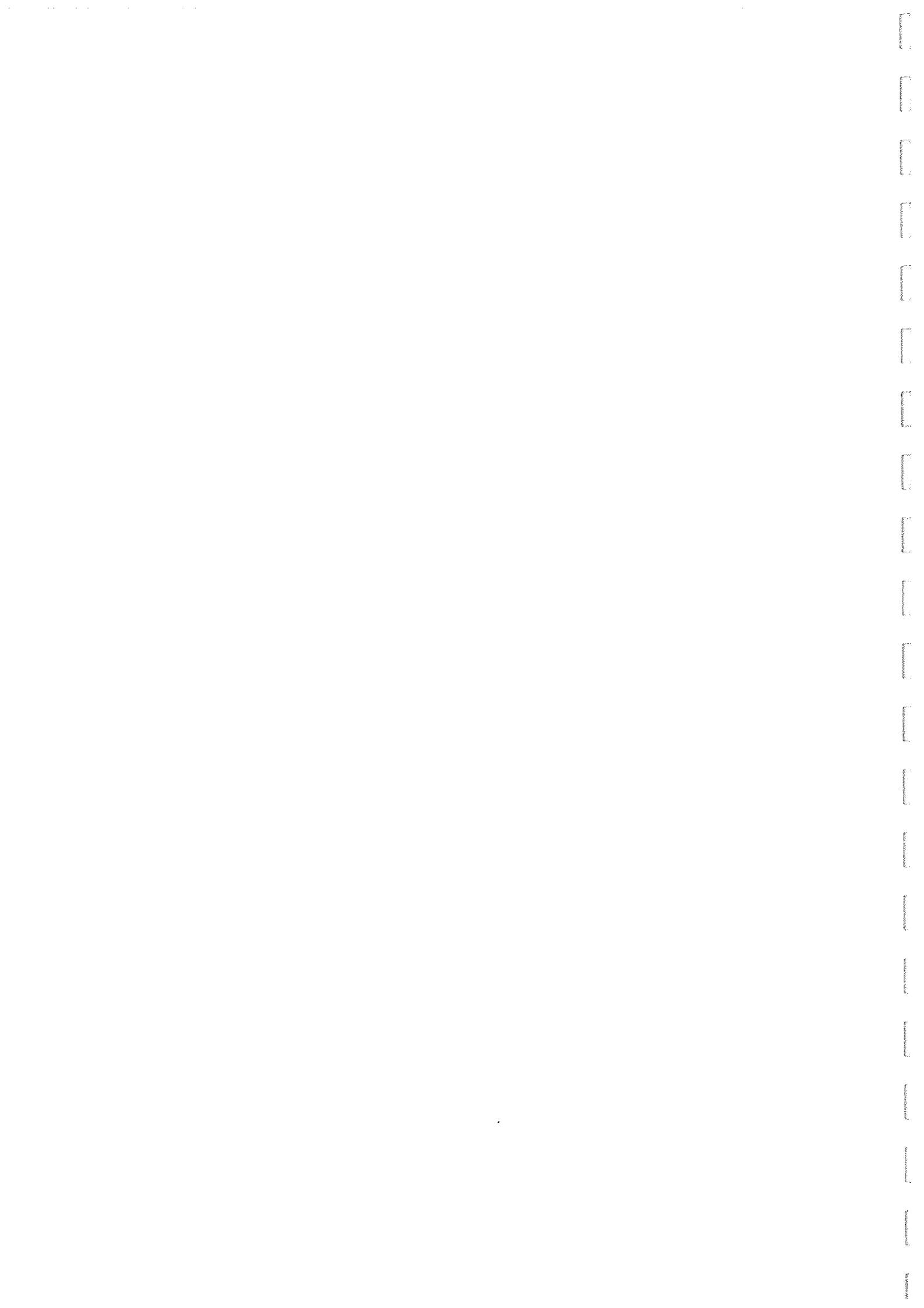
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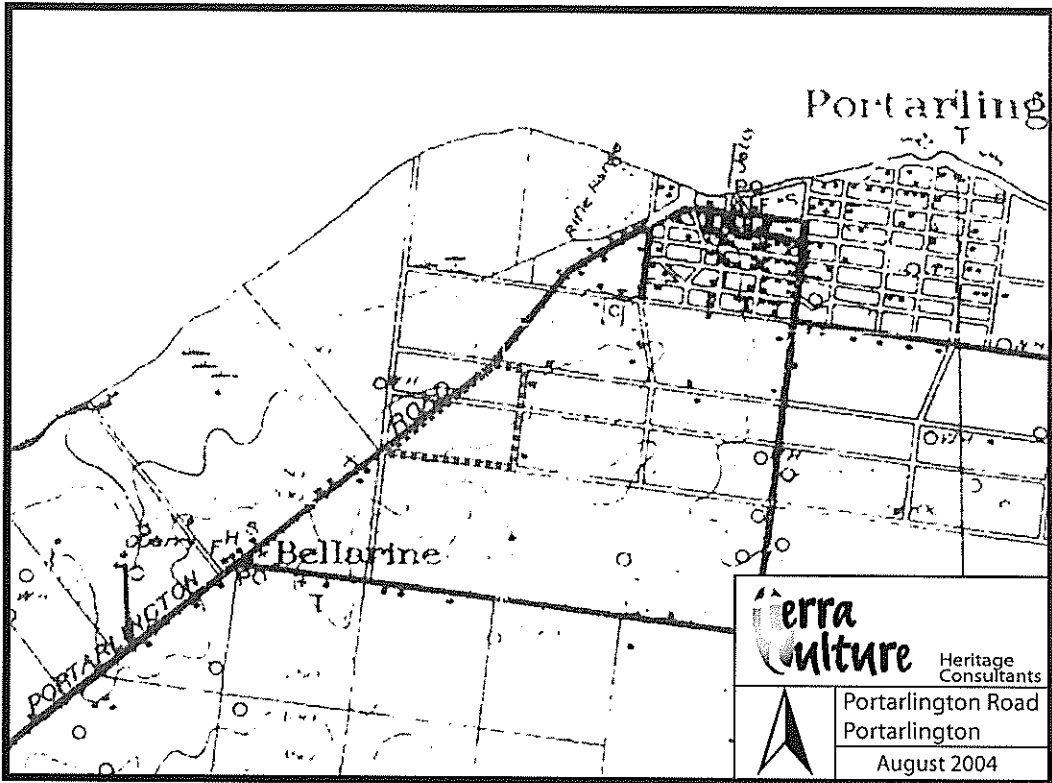
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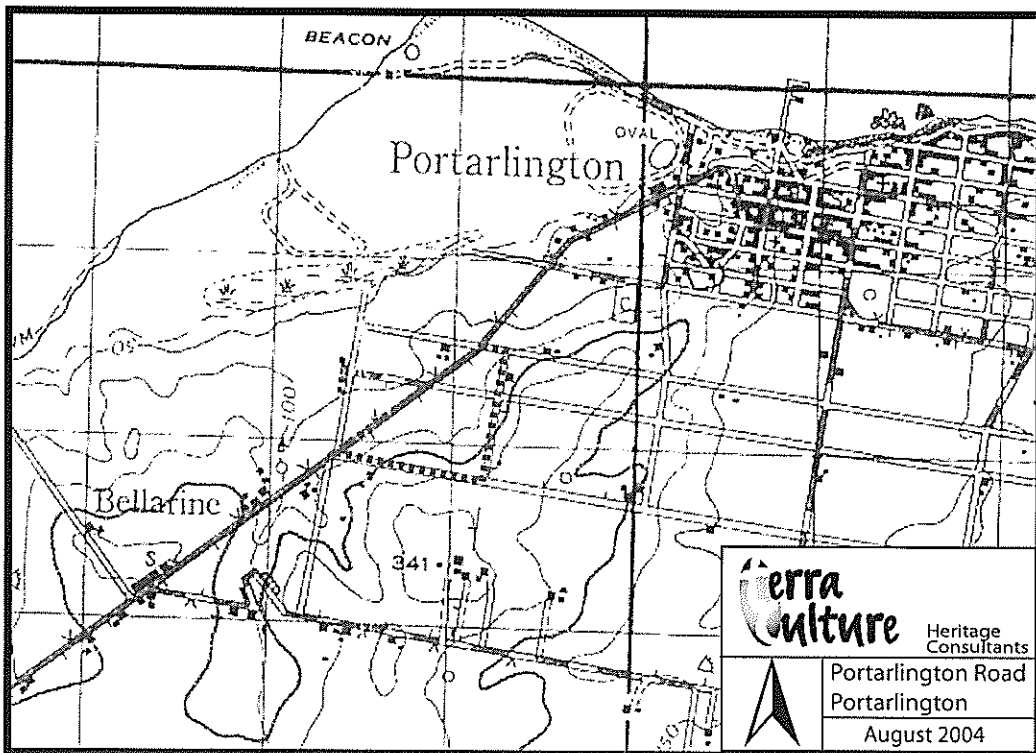


Map 5: A 1859 plan of the Bellarine Peninsula showing allotments 4 to 6 in the Parish of Pawyit.

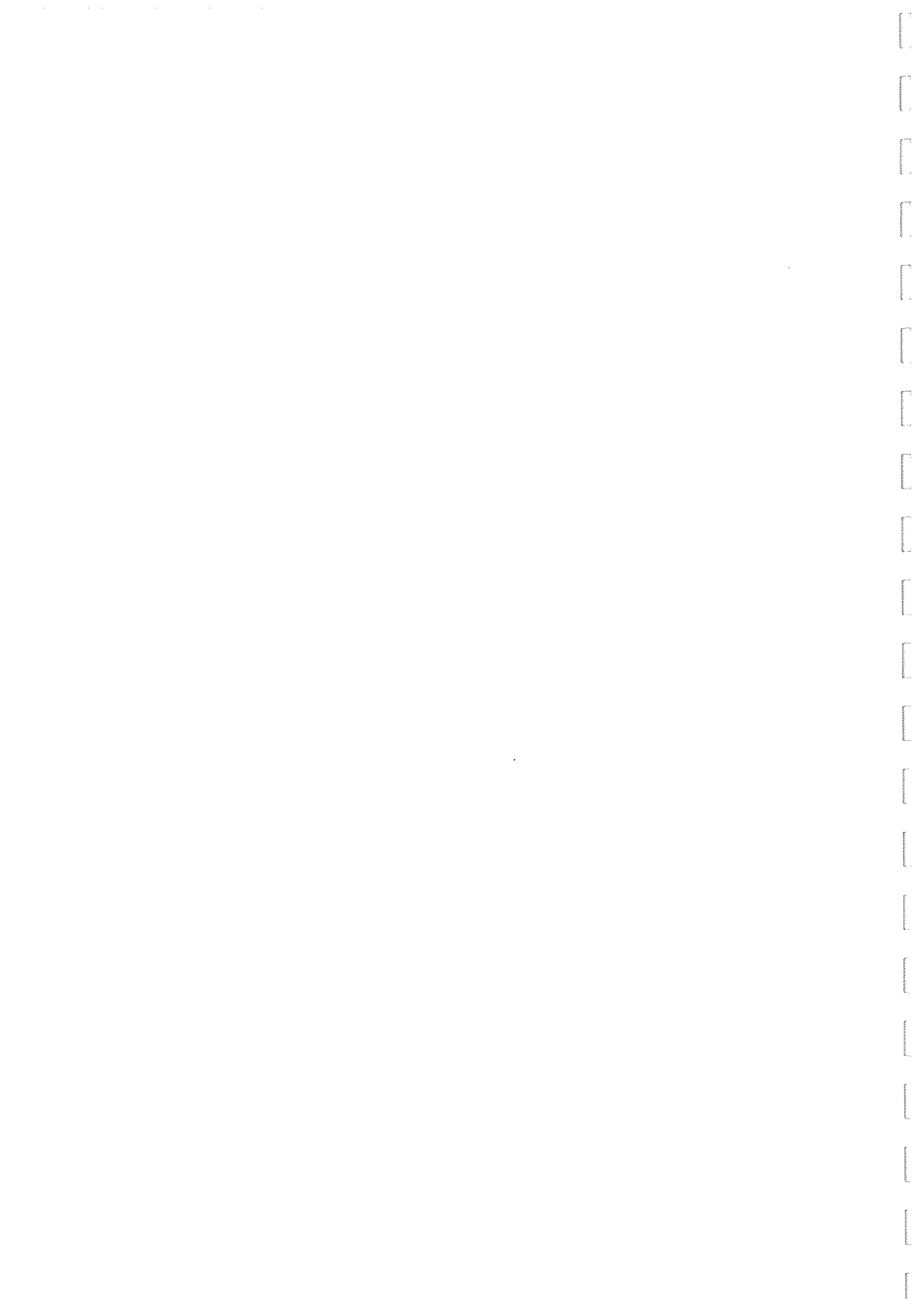


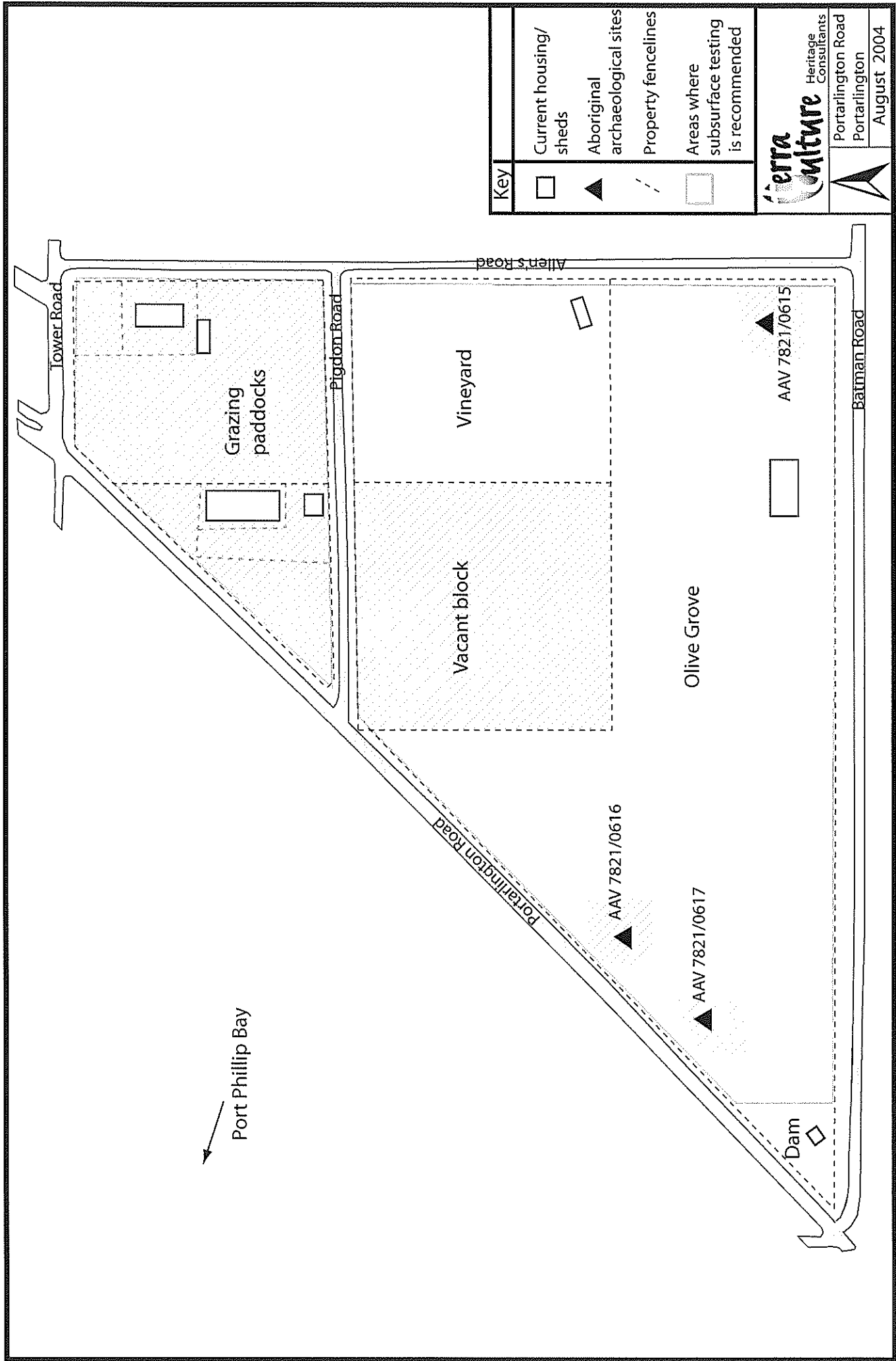


Map 6: A 1914 Army Map showing the Portarlington Road subject land (GHRC).



Map 7: A 1955 Army Map showing the Portarlington Road subject land (GHRC).





Map 8: Location of Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during the field survey and areas where subsurface testing is recommended.



Plate 1: Looking northeast towards Portarlington showing the olive grove and open paddocks. Note the poor ground visibility.



Plate 2: Looking west with the vineyard in the foreground, beyond which lies a vacant block and olive grove.

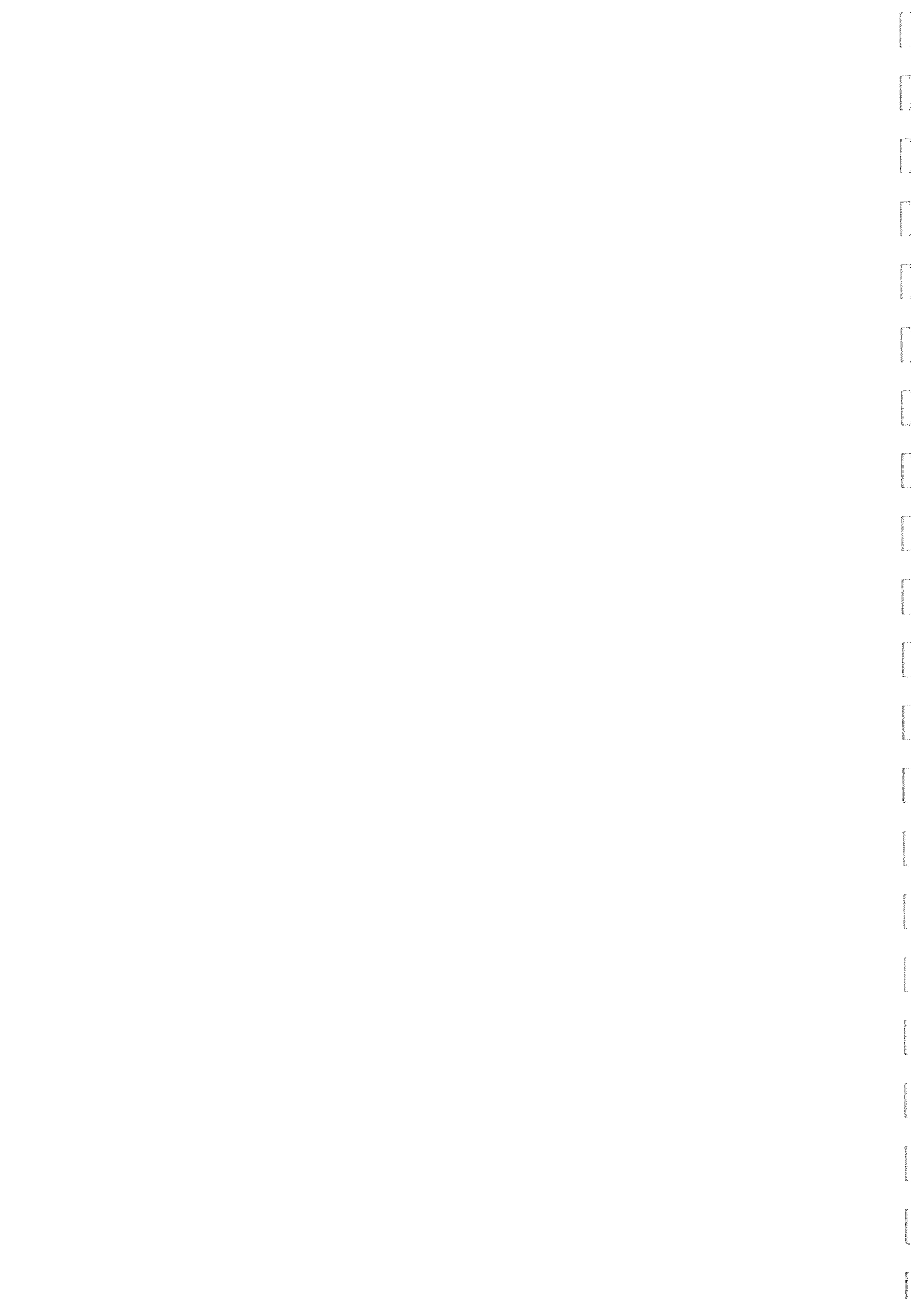




Plate 3: Looking northeast showing land on either side of Pigdon Road. Note the height of the grass in the vacant block in the foreground.

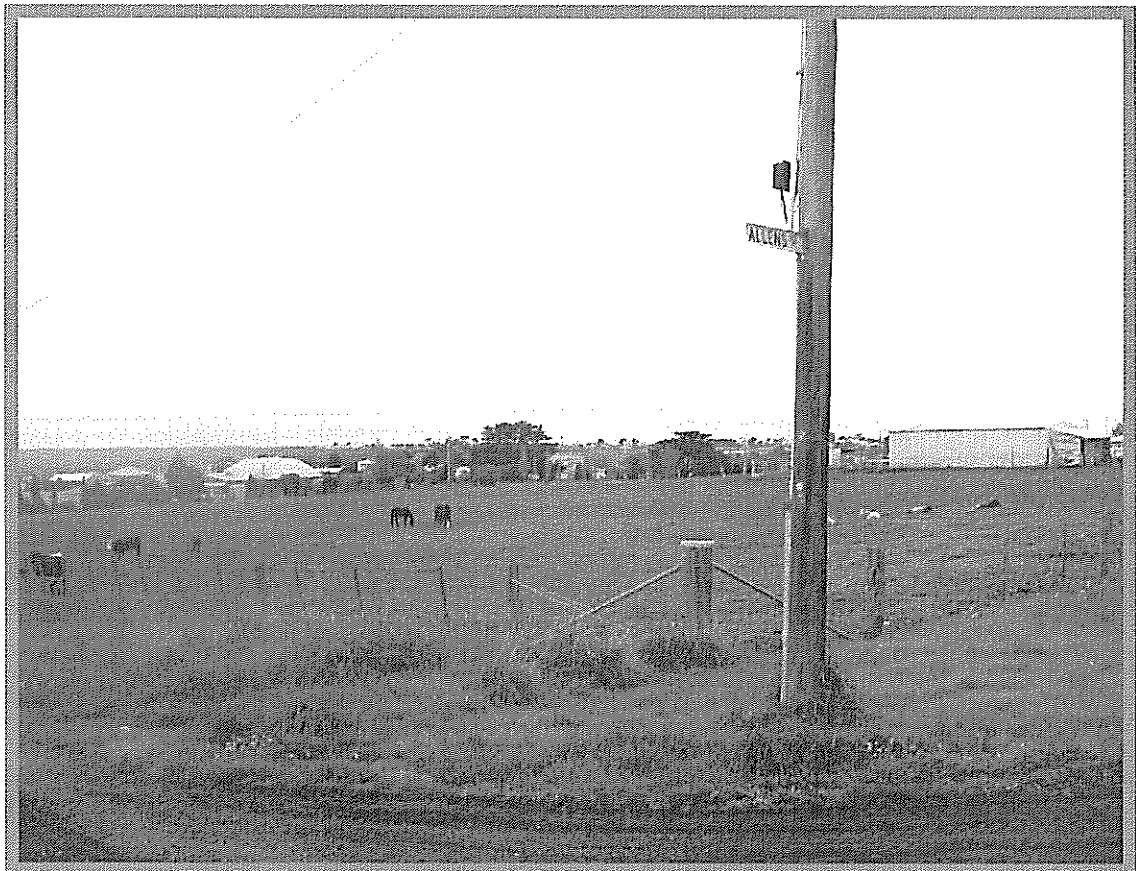


Plate 4: Looking northwest across the open paddocks on the corner of Pigdon Road and Allen's Road. Note the poor ground visibility.



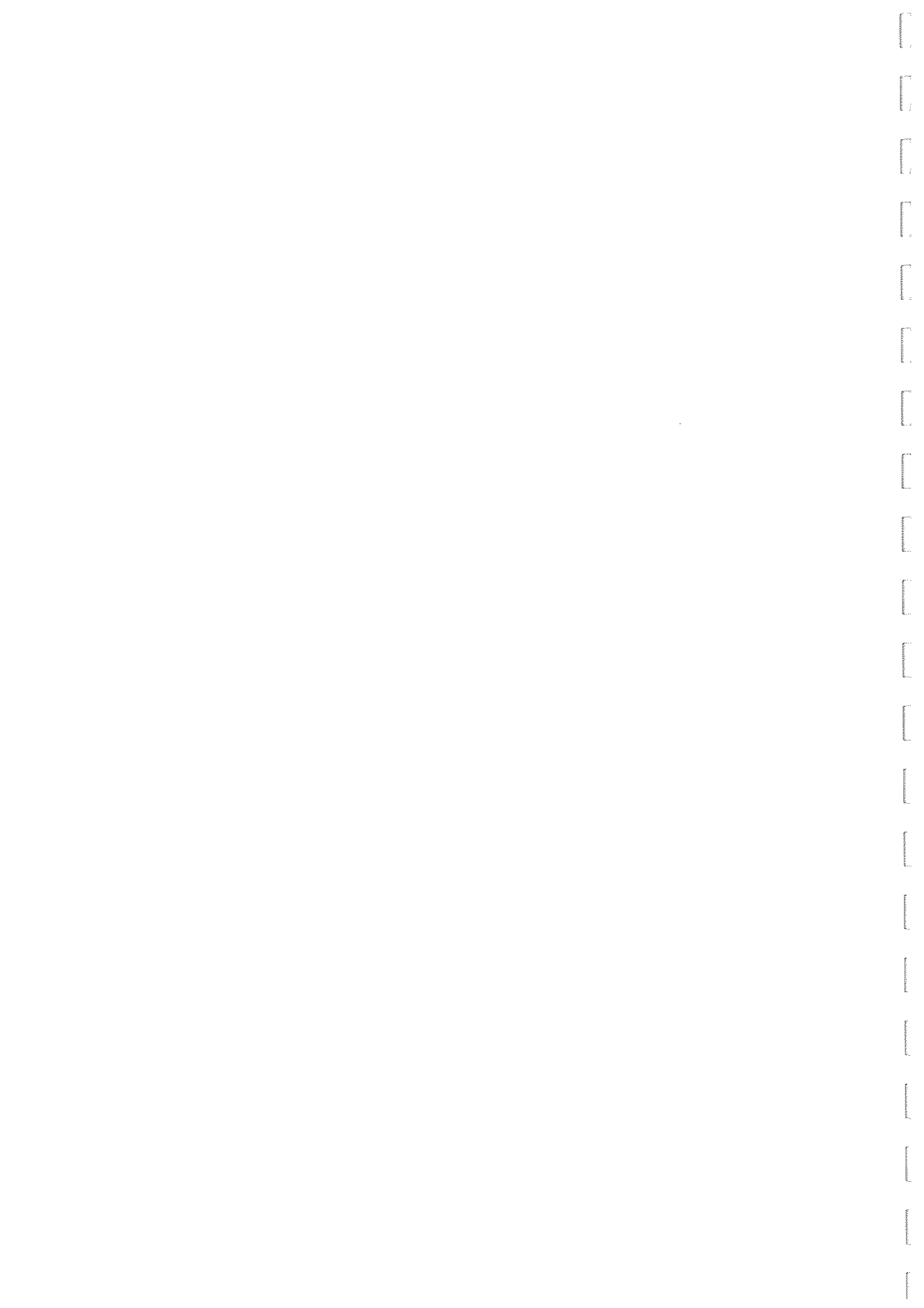
Plate 5: Looking north from the location of Aboriginal archaeological site AAV 7821/0615 in an exposed patch of ground under an olive tree.



Plate 6: Sarah Collins (TerraCulture Archaeologist) recording the location of Aboriginal stone artefact (AAV 7821/0616).



Plate 7: Aboriginal stone artefact found in site AAV 7821/0617. The artefact is a complete flake made on silcrete with a maximum dimension of approximately 3cm.



APPENDIX 1:

AAV and HV Correspondence

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Heritage
VICTORIA

Ref: PL-HE/01/0008 1

28 June, 2004

Sarah Collins
TerraCulture Pty Ltd
316 Bellarine St
GEELONG SOUTH VIC 3220

Nauru House
Level 22
80 Collins Street
Melbourne 3000

Telephone (03) 9655 6519
Facsimile (03) 9655 9720
www.heritage.vic.gov.au

Dear Sarah,

RE: PROPOSED SURVEY

"BATMAN ROAD, PORTARLINGTON"

Thank you for forwarding a completed Notification of Survey Form, advising of your intent to conduct surveys for historical archaeological sites in the above area.

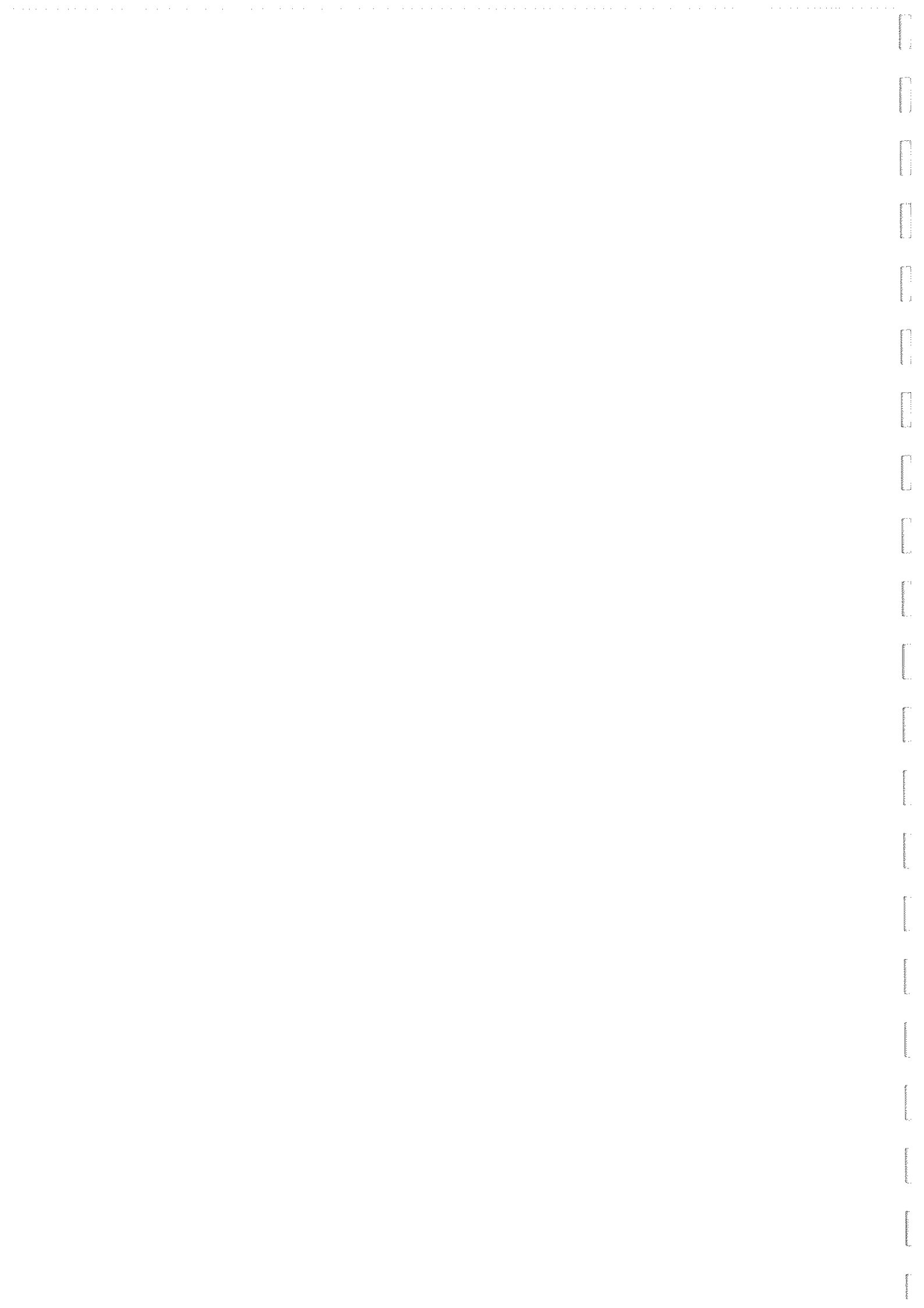
Should your survey reveal previously unrecorded sites I will be able to provide you with the appropriate Heritage Inventory numbers on receipt of completed Archaeology Site Record Forms.

Please quote project number **2154** in all following correspondence that relates to this survey. The final report will be lodged as report number **2154**. Please note that you are required to provide this office with two copies (one bound and one unbound) of any resulting report.

Should you have any queries or require any further assistance please call Jeremy Smith, Senior Archaeologist, on (03) 9655 9764

Yours sincerely,

PT
RAY TONKIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR





Department for Victorian Communities

29 June 2004

Sarah Collins
316 Bellarine St
SOUTH GEELONG VIC 3220

1 Spring Street
Melbourne Victoria 3000
GPO 2392V
Melbourne Victoria 3001
Telephone: (03) 9208 3333
Facsimile: (03) 9208 3292
www.dvc.vic.gov.au

Our Ref:

IH/04/0001
Project no:2949

Dear Sarah

PROPOSED SITE SURVEY: BATMAN RD, PORT ARLINGTON

Thank you for providing Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) with notice of your intended survey.

Please note that, under the terms of section 22(5)(b) of the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and associated regulations, you are required to provide this office with:

- completed AAV record forms for any sites found during the survey; and
- two copies of any resultant project report (one of which may be provided in electronic format).

Please ensure that the project number shown at the top of this letter is quoted in any correspondence with AAV relating to this survey. The project number should also be added to any record forms resulting from the survey (in the "Reference in literature or report" space provided).

Blank record forms, and copies of the document *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting upon Archaeological Surveys in Victoria*, are available on request.

Under the terms of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*, specified local Aboriginal organisations hold responsibility for cultural heritage matters within their particular community boundaries. It is recommended that you contact the relevant organisation as soon as possible, to discuss your intended survey.

Further, if your survey includes Crown land (other than Crown land where native title has been extinguished), you are advised to consult with any parties who hold native title interests in the area. Advice on identifying and contacting groups with native title interests can be obtained from the National Native Title Tribunal (phone: 1800 640 501).

Information on Aboriginal community interests relating to your project area may also be obtained by contacting the Co-ordinator / Director / Manager for the relevant Regional Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Program (RACHP). The AAV web site at <http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm> includes maps and contact lists relating to local Aboriginal communities and the RACHP.

Please contact me on (ph) 03 9637 8180 if any further information is required.

Yours sincerely

BINDI THOMAS
Heritage Information Officer





Project Name Batman Road Portarlington

Author/Consultant TerraCulture Pty. Ltd.

Survey Id. _____ Survey Date 2/7/04

Ground Surface Visibility (%) <1 Study Area Survey Coverage(%) 30%

Survey Spacing (m) N/A Transect Width (m) N/A Number in Crew 3

Survey Method	Survey Design	Sample	Survey Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical <input type="checkbox"/> Auger	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunistic <input type="checkbox"/> Random <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Area <input type="checkbox"/> Transect <input type="checkbox"/> Locality <input type="checkbox"/> Haphazard <input type="checkbox"/> Other
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-surface <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Disturbance

Logged
 Levelled
 Trenched
 Ploughed
 Grazed
 Heavy Machinery
 Track
 Road Reserve
 Fire Break
 Burned
 Deflated
 Burrowing
 Gully Erosion
 Sheet Erosion
 Alluvial Erosion
 Wave Action
 Alluvial Deposition
 Wind Deposition
 General Erosion
 General Aggradation
 Other Agricultural Plantation

Landform

Dune
 Lunette
 Plain
 Floodplain
 Hill (gentle/moderate)
 Mountain/Steep hill
 Other

Vegetation

Closed forest
 Open forest
 Open woodland
 Mallee
 Scrub
 Heath
 Wetland/Swamp
 Grassland
 Barren/Unvegetated
 Other olive trees plantation/ vineyard

Comments
