

60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane Building Redevelopment and Carpark

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 19828

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative

29 November 2024

Sponsor: Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative

Heritage Advisor: [redacted] Keiller

Author: [redacted] Bell & [redacted] Keiller

The Power of Commitment

Wadawurrung
Traditional Owners
Aboriginal Corporation

29th of November 2024

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Section 63

Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

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

60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane Building Redevelopment and Carpark

Cultural Heritage Management Plan number: 19828

Sponsor: Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative (ABN 26 564 626 453)

Heritage Advisor: S Keiler

Authors: J Bell and S Keiller

Date: 29th of November 2024

Pages: Cover page, xx-xiii, 1-190

Received for Approval: 2nd of August 2024

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

J Martin
General Manager

A Evans
RAP Heritage Advisor

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

60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane Building Redevelopment and Carpark

Cultural Heritage Management Plan 19828

Activity Size	Medium
Assessment Type	Desktop, Standard, and Complex Assessment
Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage material present in Activity Area	VAHR 7721-0629 Davis Collection VAHR 7721-1285 Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree
Sponsor	Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Limited
ABN	26 564 626 453
Heritage Advisor	S Keiller
Author	J Bell and S Keiller
Submission Date	28 November 2024
File Name	https://projectsportal.ghd.com/sites/pp17_08/wathauronghubredevel/ProjectDocs/12613592_REP_CHMP 19828_60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane Redevelopment.docx

Document status

Status Code	Revision	Author	Reviewer		Approved for issue		
			Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
S4	0	J Bell	K Oataway		H Blythe		24/09/24
S4	1	J Bell	K Oataway		H Blythe		21/10/24
S4	2	J Bell	K Oataway		H Blythe		29/11/24

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Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners of all lands throughout Australia on which we do business, and we pay our respects to Elders, past, present, and emerging.

Scope and Limitations

This report: has been prepared by GHD for Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative (WAC) and may only be used and relied on by WAC for the purpose agreed between GHD and WAC as set out in section 3 of this report.

GHD otherwise disclaims responsibility to any person other than WAC arising in connection with this report. GHD also excludes implied warranties and conditions, to the extent legally permissible.

The services undertaken by GHD in connection with preparing this report were limited to those specifically detailed in the report and are subject to the scope limitations set out in the report.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on conditions encountered and information reviewed at the date of preparation of the report. GHD has no responsibility or obligation to update this report to account for events or changes occurring subsequent to the date that the report was prepared.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations in this report are based on assumptions made by GHD described in this report. GHD disclaims liability arising from any of the assumptions being incorrect.

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Executive summary

Compliance requirements are set out in Part 1 of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). The CHMP must be readily accessible to the Sponsor and their employees and contractors while carrying out the activity.

The Activity

The Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative (WAC) (the Sponsor) has commissioned GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to prepare a CHMP for the construction of a new building and associated works at 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane. The proposed works are a high impact activity under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, Regulation 46(1)(b)(iii) – a car park.

The Location

The Activity Area is the current location of the existing Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic and WAC office buildings, at 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane. The Activity Area is adjacent to Cowies Creek and covers three parcels of land (Lot 1\TP2679, 1\TP957451, and 1\TP24203) plus the Morgan Street Road Reserve. The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) are the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Activity Area location. The Activity Area is located within an area of CHS under the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, Regulation 26 - waterways. This is a mandatory CHMP.

The Assessment

Two previously registered Aboriginal places (VAHR 7721-0629 and VAHR 7721-1285, both object collections) have been previously recorded within the Activity Area. The desktop assessment's land use history and analysis of previous geotechnical investigations indicated disturbances across most of the Activity Area. Notably, there was no geotechnical investigation or evidence for disturbance around the west side of the bridge, or in the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area. The desktop assessment indicated there to be likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in these undisturbed areas of the Activity Area, and low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in disturbed areas of the Activity Area.

A standard assessment was conducted, with the results of the desktop assessment upheld and no Aboriginal cultural heritage identified. Hand auger excavations were undertaken to determine the potential for natural soils in the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area, for which there was no evidence of disturbance. The results evidenced natural soils, which in conjunction with the presence of Cowies Creek, suggested a likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area, warranting complex assessment.

The complex assessment comprised a single test pit (TP) and two shovel test pit (STP) excavations, with no Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified. The assessment concluded that there is a low archaeological potential and that it is reasonably unlikely for unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area.

Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the Activity Area

The registered Aboriginal places Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree (VAHR 7721-1285) are located within the Activity Area, both being object collections recorded prior to development of this CHMP. No further Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the execution of this CHMP.

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Abbreviations

ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information Services
AH Act	Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
AV	Aboriginal Victoria
BYDA	Before You Dig Australia
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CHS	Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DPC	Department Premiere and Cabinet
FP – SR	First Peoples – State Relations (*Formerly Aboriginal Victoria (AV))
GHD	GHD Pty Ltd
GMU	Geomorphological unit
GSV	Ground Surface Visibility
HA	Heritage Advisor
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
NoI	Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TP	Test Pit
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
WTOAC	Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation
WAC	Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative

A glossary of terms is presented in Appendix D

Part 1 – Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

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

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

1. Conditions

These management conditions must be followed to appropriately manage any Wadawurrung cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor is responsible for undertaking all management conditions and contingencies herein, including payment to undertake these items. This responsibility may be delegated in writing to the Sponsor's agent where required.

The Sponsor or delegated representative is responsible for ensuring that the activity adheres to the activity description as detailed in Section 4 of the CHMP. Any change to the activity area, the activity description or the approved management conditions will require either an amendment to the CHMP or the preparation of a new CHMP.

All references to the WTOAC relate to the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation, or any future name of that organisation.

1.1 Condition 1: Notification of commencement of the Activity

The Sponsor must provide WTOAC with at least two weeks' notification before the commencement of works. This notification should be provided via email to rap@wadawurrung.org.au.

1.2 Condition 2: Copy of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be retained onsite

A hard copy of (at least) the following parts of this approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) must be held onsite at all times during works for the activity.

PART 1 – Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

– Specific management conditions
– Contingency plans

PART 2 – Assessment

– Introduction
– Activity description
– Extent of activity area covered by the Management Plan

This information must be readily accessible to those undertaking works detailed within this document and must be able to be provided upon request. The Sponsor, site supervisor and all relevant personnel must read the information and be aware of the legal management conditions and contingency plans concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor or delegated person is responsible for ensuring that all personnel onsite are aware of the management conditions and contingency plans, and of the onsite location of the hard copy of the information from the approved CHMP.

1.3 Condition 3: Fencing of the Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree (VAHR 7721-1285)

Prior to the commencement of the Activity the area depicted within Map 1 must be fenced in accordance with the following requirements:

- Temporary fencing, comprising of concrete footings and wire mesh construction, must be installed around the perimeter of the scarred tree, at a 5m radius from the PGC of the tree, until the area within 5m from the PGC of the tree is enclosed in its entirety by temporary fencing
- The installation of the fencing must be supervised by a surveyor in order to ensure it is being installed at the location required by the approved CHMP
- Fencing will be subject to inspection during the course of heritage inspections and must remain in position during the entirety of the activity
- The fencing must include no-go signage, and the fenced area must be included on all relevant maps indicating that it is a no-go area. Information relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage is not to be included on the signage.
- Temporary fencing may only be removed at the completion of the activity, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by WTOAC
- Any permanent fencing must be subject to approval by WTOAC, via the submission of a landscape plan including all relevant details. This plan must be approved by WTOAC prior to being including as a part of a planning application.
- The activity area immediately surrounding the Aboriginal site/reserve must be maintained at a similar height to that of the protected area

1.4 Condition 4: Relocation of the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629)

The Heritage Advisor must ensure that all Aboriginal cultural heritage (other than Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) recovered from the activity area either during the assessment phase of the CHMP or during subsequent salvage processes are managed in the following way (including 7721-0629): The Heritage advisor must fully document, package, and securely store all recovered cultural material until it is repatriated to the WTOAC. The heritage advisor must submit all relevant documentation to the VAHR. The Heritage Advisor may initially retain custody of the recovered cultural heritage material for scientific analysis for a period of up to six months from the completion of the activity. Within six months after the completion of the activity the Heritage Advisor must contact WTOAC to arrange the repatriation of all cultural material recovered within the activity area. At the completion of the activity VAHR 7721-0629 must be repatriated to WTOAC in accordance with their requirements (which will be determined via email correspondence). The packaged cultural material must be accompanied by the relevant artefact catalogue as well as the nature, extent, and significance statement for the associated place. All relevant recording and documentation, including submission of object collection forms to the VAHR, must be undertaken by the Heritage Advisor. The Sponsor is responsible for all costs associated with this repatriation.

1.5 Condition 5: Cultural heritage induction

A Cultural Heritage Induction must be conducted with all site workers/contractors undertaking ground disturbing works by a Heritage Advisor and WTOAC prior to those site workers/contractors undertaking any ground disturbance works. The cultural heritage induction must be conducted by a representative of the WTOAC with the assistance of a Heritage Advisor. The Heritage Advisor will be responsible for developing and providing an Induction Booklet summarising the details to be presented as part of the Cultural Heritage Induction. Should additional staff be required to undertake ground disturbance works under this CHMP additional Cultural Heritage Induction(s) will be required to be completed prior to their participation in ground disturbance works.

The Cultural Heritage Induction must be booked at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance works. The best contact email for booking the Cultural Heritage Induction can be requested from rap@wadawurrung.org.au. A booking form will need to be submitted to confirm the Cultural Heritage Induction.

The purpose of the cultural heritage induction is to:

– Describe and demonstrate the Aboriginal cultural heritage relevant to the activity area or the locality for personnel engaged in the construction of activity works
– Create an awareness of Aboriginal cultural values, and
– Inform personnel about the specific conditions of Part 1 of the management plan and the procedures set out for reporting any suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be discovered or uncovered

The cultural heritage induction will include information concerning:

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

The Sponsor or site contractor must indicate during the induction both the commencement date of the activity and the likely completion date of the activity.

Information detailing the CHMP management conditions and contingency plans must be incorporated into any job safety, tool-box meetings or Environmental Management Plans developed for the activity.

This Cultural Heritage Induction must be organised by the Sponsor.

1.6 Condition 6: Cultural heritage inspection

Heritage inspections will be undertaken by WTOAC representatives to monitor the progress of the activity and observe whether management conditions and the contingency plan contained within this CHMP are being followed. A total of three heritage inspections are to be undertaken during the course of the activity. Heritage inspections must occur at the following times:

– Before work commences
– During works, ideally at the time of maximum ground exposure / just after stripping
– After works are completed

If Aboriginal cultural material is located during any Heritage Inspection, the relevant contingency measures detailed in section 2 below must be enacted.

WTOAC must be notified two weeks in advance of the required inspections.

A WTOAC representative will conduct the inspection and complete the compliance checklist under Contingency 10 of this CHMP.

If the inspection reveals suspected non-compliance of the CHMP, then the procedure outlined in Contingency 10 will be initiated by the Sponsor. This procedure must be organised by the Sponsor.

1.7 Condition 7: Protocol for handling sensitive information

With the exception of publicly available information, there shall be no communication or public release of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the WTOAC. No photographs or information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be circulated to the media or via social media without the written permission of the WTOAC.

1.8 Condition 8: Notification of completion of activity

WTOAC must be notified at the completion of all works associated with the activity. This notification must include reference to the completion of the CHMP conditions, including all relevant dates. This notification must be provided via email to rap@wadawurrung.org.au.

1.9 Condition 9: Works to be restricted to the Activity Area

Works must be restricted to the Activity Area and must be limited to the works in Section 4: Activity Description. This CHMP permits works as detailed in Section 4: Activity Description and shown in Map 4, within the Activity Area as described in Section 5: Extent of the Activity Area Covered by the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and shown in Map 4. Works must be restricted to the Activity Area as described in Section 5: Extent of the Activity Area Covered by the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and shown in Map 4 and be limited to the works in Section 4: Activity Description and shown in Map 4.

2. Contingency plans

2.1 Contingency 1: Proposed changes to the Activity

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

2.2 Contingency 2: Matters referred to in Section 61 of the Act

If Aboriginal cultural heritage is unexpectedly discovered during the activity, the following contingencies (which take into account matters referred to in Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* with regard to harm avoidance and minimisation) must be implemented by the Sponsor or the relevant delegate.

2.3 Contingency 3: Dispute resolution process

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

If a dispute arises that may affect the conduct of the activity, resolution between the parties using the following dispute resolution procedure is required:

1. All disputes will be jointly investigated and documented by both WTOAC and the Sponsor
2. Where a breach of the CHMP conditions has been identified, and there is no agreement between the parties as to how that breach is to be remedied, WTOAC and the Sponsor must meet within one week of the initial notification of the breach to seek agreement as to a suitably appropriate remedial measure
3. The Sponsor and WTOAC must arrange for authorised representatives to be present at the meeting
4. At the meeting, the authorised representatives of both WTOAC and the Sponsor must state their understanding of the issue(s) in dispute and ensure each party is aware of their position. If requested by either WTOAC or the sponsor, third party mediation may be held during the meeting
5. If the authorised representatives of the parties reach agreement, the agreed corrective method for the breach must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement). If the authorised representatives of the parties do not reach agreement, the parties will participate in third party mediation of the dispute by an agreed mediator within two weeks. Any costs of the mediation are to be met equally by the parties. Any agreed outcome of the mediation must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement).
6. The Sponsor, site supervisor, contractor and any relevant personnel will not undertake any correction or remedial activities except in accordance with the Agreed Method Statement. Any correction or remedial activities required must:
    i. Be recorded in writing and signed off by the authorised representatives of WTOAC and Sponsor
    ii. Be supervised by a WTOAC representative
    iii. Occur in accordance with the instructions of the WTOAC representative, providing they are consistent with the agreed correction activities

WTOAC will strive to minimise delays to work schedules while not compromising Aboriginal cultural heritage, places or values.

Issues related exclusively to cultural heritage management, which do not have an impact on the conduct of the activity, will be handled through the following dispute resolution mechanism:

1. Within one week of notification to each party that a breach is deemed to exist, authorised representatives of WTOAC and the Sponsor must attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to the cultural heritage management of the activity area within two working days
2. If the authorised representatives of the WTOAC and the Sponsor do not reach agreement, the parties will participate in third party mediation of the dispute by an agreed mediator within two weeks. Any costs of the mediation are to be met equally by both parties. Any agreed outcome of the mediation must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement).

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

1. The parties seeking advice from Aboriginal Victoria to assist in resolution of the dispute; and
2. Any legal recourse open to the parties being taken; however, the parties must agree that the above resolution mechanism will be implemented before such recourse is made

2.4 Contingency 4: Discovery of human remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, works must cease. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office should be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following five-step contingency plan.

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

1. Discovery:
    - If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must stop; and,
    - The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage
2. Notification:
    - If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
    - If there are reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544;
    - All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities; and,
    - If it is confirmed by these authorities the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with Section 17 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
3. Impact Mitigation or Salvage:
    - The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by Section 18(2)(b) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006; and,
    - An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor
4. Curation and Further Analysis:
    - The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral Remains must be in accordance with the direction of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council
5. Reburial:
    - Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to Aboriginal Victoria; and,
    - Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future

2.5 Contingency 5: Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage material other than human remains

If Aboriginal cultural heritage material other than human remains is identified within the activity area at any time before, during or after the activity, the Sponsor must fulfil the following conditions:

1. At any time during construction, if suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage materials, features and/or deposits are found in the activity area, all construction that could potentially harm the suspected cultural heritage must cease, and a 10m buffer must be established around the potential find. The area must be protected from harm through the installation of temporary (mesh and wire, above ground) fencing. Only construction that is required to comply with occupational and environmental health and safety standards and/or to protect the cultural heritage can occur within this buffer zone.
2. If any Aboriginal cultural heritage material and/or deposits are found as above, a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist must be engaged to investigate the extent, nature, and significance of the deposit with the involvement of representatives from WTOAC (to be organised by Heritage Advisor), record in detail the location and context of the material, notify AV and WTOAC, and update and/or complete and submit to AV a VAHR Form.
3. In order to fulfil Section 61 requirements, the Sponsor must seek to avoid harm to any Aboriginal cultural heritage. This may include adjustments to the proposed Activity design, to avoid the extent of the site. If not possible to avoid harm, the Sponsor must seek to minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage. This may include minimising depth of impact, adjusting the activity footprint to avoid a section of the Aboriginal cultural heritage, or utilising alternative construction techniques. If not possible to avoid or minimise harm, the Sponsor must work with WTOAC to determine appropriate mitigation measures. Any mitigation measures must be agreed to in writing by WTOAC. Any salvage must involve the recording, collection (labelled and packaged according to provenance), and analysis of the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The archaeologist must use a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) (<1 m accuracy) when mapping the cultural material. Any salvage must also include, where possible and appropriate, collection of samples suitable for dating.
4. Construction may recommence when WTOAC and the archaeologist have deemed appropriate damage avoidance action or salvage has occurred. This agreement must be documented in writing.
5. In the case of a dispute, dispute resolution contingencies are presented in Contingency 3.
6. It must be reiterated that in accordance with the AH Act, all cultural heritage material must be reported to the Secretary to AV and WTOAC, and a Heritage Advisor must be engaged to suitably record it and submit relevant documentation to AV. Significant fines occur for failing to do so, and even greater penalties exist for harming Aboriginal cultural heritage.
7. Any cultural materials associated with the protocols listed above must be subject to repatriation or reburial, following the requirements of the WTOAC
8. The Sponsor is responsible for all costs relating to the process detailed above

2.6 Contingency 6: Custody of cultural heritage

This contingency relates to the unexpected discovery of any material recovered from within the activity area during works.

Any Aboriginal cultural heritage material unexpectedly discovered within the activity area during works must be temporarily stored with the supervising archaeologist until analysis can be undertaken. Once analysis is complete, custody of all Aboriginal cultural heritage material must be assigned following the hierarchy listed below:

1. With WTOAC;
2. Reburial within a suitable part of the activity area;
3. Any relevant registered native title holder for the land from which the Aboriginal heritage is salvaged;
4. Any relevant native title party (as defined in the AH Act) for the land from which the Aboriginal heritage is salvaged;
5. Any relevant Aboriginal person or persons with traditional or familial links with the land from which the Aboriginal heritage is salvaged;

6. Any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests in Aboriginal heritage relating to the land from which the Aboriginal heritage is salvaged

VAHR records must be updated by the Heritage Advisor to reflect the location of the collection once the above custody arrangements have been executed.

2.7 Contingency 7: Communication

Sufficient time must be given for written correspondence to reach parties and for a response to be composed and sent (3 working days each way for mail, 1-2 days each way for express mail, and 1 day for email). Phone notification must be given when written correspondence has been posted and where possible communication should occur by phone and email. Response to any communication must occur within 3 working days, unless otherwise agreed by all parties concerned (but only up to a period of 10 working days).

Heritage Advisor Contact Details:

To be provided to the Sponsor and WTOAC prior to the commencement of the Activity.

RAP Contact Details:

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

Phone: (03) 4308 0420

Email: **rap@wadawurrung.org.au**

Sponsor contact details:

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative

Phone: (03) 5277 0044

Email: **admin@wathaurong.org.au**

2.8 Contingency 8: Access to works site

If the Heritage Advisor and/or WTOAC wishes to enter the activity area at any stage, this must be facilitated by the Sponsor. The Heritage Advisor and/or WTOAC must provide the Sponsor with at least 3 days day notice prior to the time they wish to enter the activity area. The Sponsor must ensure that the Heritage Advisor and/or WTOAC is aware of any job safety restrictions or dangers and is suitably protected, and the Heritage Advisor and/or WTOAC must comply with any job safety protocols required by the Sponsor and their contractors (if relevant). These access protocols end following completion of construction.

2.9 Contingency 9: Sensitive information and distribution

The location and nature of cultural heritage material is sensitive information and must be dealt with accordingly and kept confidential.

Copies of the approved CHMP must be distributed to the following parties:

– Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC);
– WTOAC;
– All owners/managers of land encompassed by the activity area

Additionally, a copy of this CHMP must be kept on site during construction activity.

All Aboriginal place coordinates and details must be removed from this CHMP prior to its distribution to all parties other than those listed above, and relevant planning authorities.

2.10 Contingency 10: Compliance review

In the event that the conditions or contingencies set out in this CHMP are not adhered to, all works must cease, and WTOAC contacted immediately. A record of the breach must include the reasons for non-compliance. All acts of non-compliance must be reported to both WTOAC and Aboriginal Victoria, which may result in an investigation by an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Officer. The Sponsor or nominated representative must take immediate action to remedy non-compliance in accordance with the relevant condition or contingency, including organising a meeting with WTOAC to discuss the non-compliance if requested to do so. Any remedial actions will be subject to written approval by WTOAC; any dispute during this process will be treated in accordance with Contingency 3.

A record of CHMP compliance must also be maintained by the Sponsor or nominated representative at all times and must be available for inspection by either an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Officer under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* or any other representative of WTOAC or Aboriginal Victoria.

Table 1 Compliance checklist

Checklist contingency	Yes / No	If No …
Ensuring compliance		
Have all the conditions in Section 1 of the approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan been met?		All works must immediately cease and WTOAC contacted immediately. Refer to Section 1 and Contingency 10.
Contingency Plans for Discovery of Aboriginal Heritage During Works		
If suspected human remains have been identified, have all works immediately ceased and the Coroner, the VAHC and WTOAC been contacted as per the 5-step contingency plan in Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease and WTOAC and authorities contacted immediately. Refer to Contingency 4.
If potential Aboriginal cultural heritage has been discovered, has the correct procedure been followed as per Contingency 5?		All works must immediately cease within a 10m buffer of the suspected heritage and WTOAC contacted immediately. Refer to Contingency 5.
Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Identified During Works		
Has the procedure been followed for management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage identified during works?		Refer to Contingency 5.



Legend

- Scarred Tree (VAHR 7721-1285)
- Area to be Fenced
- Activity Area
- Parcel
- Watercourse
- River
- Stream
- Road

Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40 Meters

1:1,725

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Condition 3: Fencing of the Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree (VAHR 7721-1285)

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **A**
Date **23/05/2024**

MAP 1

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_CHMP_Figures.aprx - 12613952_001_Condition3_A4L_Rev

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 23/05/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: ekafai

Part 2 – Assessment

3. Introduction

WAC (the Sponsor) has commissioned GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for the proposed Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment at 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane, Victoria. This is a mandatory CHMP under Section 46 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* to allow for construction of the new Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment. Proposed works for the Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment include demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new 3-level building with carparking at 60 – 62 Morgan Street, construction of an additional carpark at Lot B 43 The Boulevard, and additional carparking within a portion of 21 Birdwood Avenue, all within the suburb of Norlane. The proposed works may disturb Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area. This CHMP also provides contingency measures for managing the unexpected discovery of any Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction works.

3.1 Reasons for preparing the CHMP

This is a mandatory Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) under Section 46 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Under Section 7 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, a mandatory CHMP is required if:

a. all or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity (CHS); and

b. all or part of the activity is a high impact activity

3.1.1 Cultural heritage sensitivity

The Activity Area is located within an area of CHS under Regulation 26, waterways as follows:

Regulation 26 Waterways

(1) Subject to subregulation (2), a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity

(2) If part of a waterway or part of the land within 200 metres of waterway has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity

The entirety of the Activity Area is located within 200 m of the named waterway, Cowies Creek.

3.1.2 High Impact Activity

The proposed works at Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane, to construct a car park, is a high impact activity under Regulation 46(1)(b)(iii) – a car park.

46 Buildings and works for specified uses

(1) The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on land is a high impact activity if the construction of the building or the construction or carrying out of works –

(a) Would result in significant ground disturbance; and

(b) Is for, or associated with the use of the land for any one or more of the following purposes –

(iii) a car park;

3.2 Purpose of the report

The purpose of this CHMP is to assess the potential impact of the proposed activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area. The CHMP outlines measures to be taken before, during and after the activity in order to manage and protect unexpected discoveries of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area. Once approved, the conditions of this CHMP are enforceable and failure to comply with the conditions of an approved CHMP is an offence under Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

3.3 Notice of Intent to prepare a CHMP

Under Section 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, on behalf of the Sponsor, a Notice of Intent to prepare a CHMP (NoI) was submitted to the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) on 9 October 2023 (Appendix A). The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) has allocated CHMP number 19828 to this plan.

The Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Activity Area. The NoI was submitted to the WTOAC on 9 October 2023. The RAP elected to evaluate the plan on 24 October 2023 (Appendix B).

The NoI was submitted to Greater City of Geelong on 9 October 2023. The Sponsor notified the owner/occupier of the land to which this plan relates.

Table 2 Land Owner/Manager(s) for the Activity Area

Property Address	Owner/Occupier	Recipient
60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane	WAC	Rose De Jong
Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane	City of Greater Geelong	Leeanne Higgins
21 Birdwood Avenue, Norlane	VicRoads	Ian M Stokes

3.4 Location of Activity Area

The location of the Activity Area is shown on Map 2. The Activity Area comprises three properties: Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane; Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane; and a portion of 21 Birdwood Avenue, Norlane. Collectively the Activity Area is approximately 2.18 hectares (ha) in size, is within the City of Greater Geelong, and approximately 63 km southwest of Melbourne.

The cadastral details of the Activity Area are:

Table 3 Cadastre information for the Activity Area

Cadastre information	
Property Address	60 – 62 Mogan Street, Norlane, VIC, 3214 Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane, VIC, 3214 21 Birdwood Avenue, Norlane, VIC, 3214
Local Government Authority	City of Greater Geelong
Locality	Norlane
Lot/Plan	1\TP2679 1\TP957451 1\TP24203 2113\PP3179
Planning Zone	Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ) Industrial 1 Zone (IN1Z) Transport Zone 2 – Principal Road Network [TRZ2]
Coordinates (MGA 2020)	267628, 5779746 (55)
Coordinates (GDA2020)	38°05'56.84" S, 144°21'03.25" E
Melways	441 K2 (ed. 42)

3.5 Sponsor/Client

This CHMP is sponsored by:

Sponsor Name: Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative

Contact Name:

Address: 62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC, 3215

ABN Number: 26 564 626 453

3.6 Heritage Advisor

This CHMP has been prepared by , GHD Heritage Advisor (HA) and , GHD Senior HA. GHD HA participated in the standard. The complex assessment was supervised by GHD Senior HA Timothy Cavanagh. GHD Heritage Technical Directors were technical reviewers of the CHMP.

J Bell BA Arts, MA (Cultural Heritage), MA (World Heritage)

J started working in the heritage industry in 2019 when he began working for a Melbourne based heritage interpretation company as a historian. Through this he undertook consultation and community engagement for a range of Traditional Owner groups across Victoria to create content for museums, historic sites, public spaces, and building developments. J joined GHD in 2022 as a heritage consultant and has experience in authoring CHMPs, standard and complex assessments, writing due diligence assessments, heritage impact assessments, conservation management plans, and significance assessments.

J is a full international member of Australia ICOMOS and is a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

S Keiller B. Archaeology, Grad. Dip. Archaeology

S has over 12 years' experience in the heritage industry, with a focus on Australian Aboriginal heritage management. She has worked primarily within Western Australia, but also has experience in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. S joined GHD in 2022 as a Senior HA, with a proven background in Indigenous archaeology, lithic analysis, anthropology heritage assessments, and surveys.

S is a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

N Haysom MCultHer, BArch

N has been working as a heritage consultant with experience in both Australian Aboriginal heritage and Historic heritage management for over 4 years. During this time, N has worked extensively with RAPs and Traditional Owner groups across inland and coastal Victoria, delivering ideal Heritage outcomes for all stakeholders. N has extensive experience in participating and leading fieldwork, both survey and excavation, as well as the assessment and analysis of artefact assemblages. N has a wide range of reporting experience, including providing high level advice, due diligence assessments, Heritage Impact Statements and the preparation and delivery of CHMPs.

N is a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

T Cavanagh BA Archaeology (Hons)

T has been working as an heritage specialist since 2010, with experience obtained in all Australian states and a particular focus on Victoria. T has authored over 100 heritage assessments in Victoria, with the majority providing advice and management for Aboriginal Heritage values. He joined GHD in 2024 as a Senior HA.

T is a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.*

A Ford BA (Hons Anthropology)

A Ford has more than 10 years' experience in the heritage industry, undertaking projects for a wide range of clients and industries within New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. He has a strong background in impact assessment, stakeholder consultation, approvals and management plans for Aboriginal and historical heritage under both Commonwealth and State legislation.

A is a full member of the Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists and a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Dr D Tutchener PhD Archaeology, Grad. Dip. Archaeology, MA Museum Studies, BA

D has broad experience as a heritage consultant in Australia, the USA and the Caribbean. Throughout his heritage career he has worked in the museum sector, academia, completed projects directly for sponsors and worked for Traditional Owner groups. D has contributed to and directed dozens of heritage projects across the world. is the lead author of over 20 peer reviewed articles, many of which co-authored with traditional owners that cover various topics in archaeology, heritage, critical heritage studies and cultural values. D also has experience working on several project steering committees, leadership committees and national level policy review panels. also has experience as an expert witness in relation to EES.

D is a qualified HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

3.7 Owner/Occupier

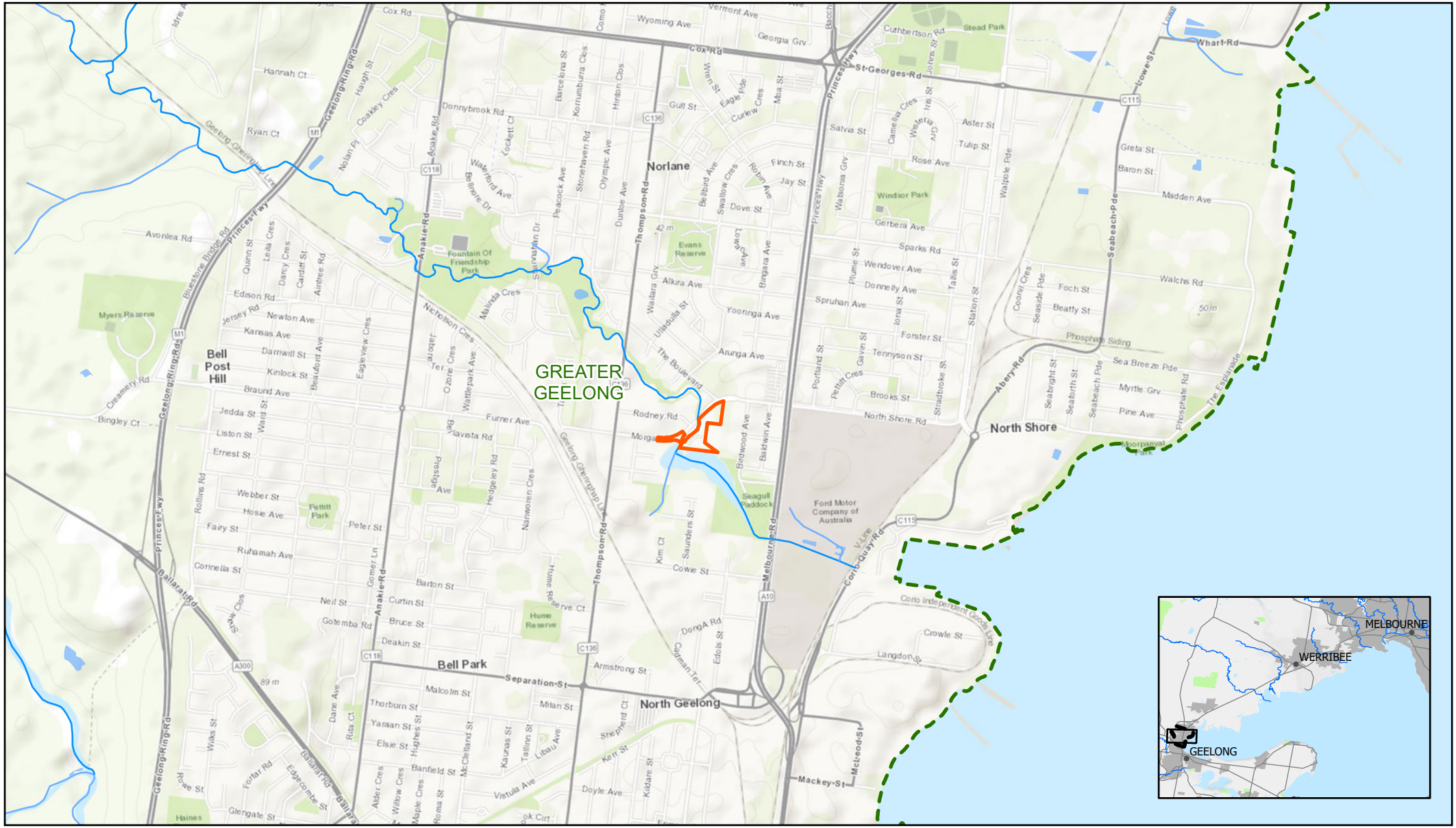
The 60 – 62 Morgan Street Morgan Street property is owned, managed, and operated by WAC. The property currently holds two buildings, the southern building being the offices of WAC and the northern building being the Wathaurong Health Services medical clinic and child care centre. WAC provide a range of family services, cultural services, and community services.

Lot B 43 The Boulevard property is currently owned by the City of Greater Geelong. WAC are in negotiations with the City of Greater Geelong to acquire the property. It is currently vacant land with a walking track running parallel to the road.

21 Birdwood Avenue is owned, managed, and operated by VicRoads. The Activity Area includes only a select portion of the property which VicRoads lease to WAC for use as a carpark.

3.8 Registered Aboriginal Party

The RAP for the Activity Area is the Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC). The RAP elected to evaluate the CHMP on 24 October 2024. As the CHMP is located in a RAP area, no Activity Advisory Group was appointed for this CHMP.



Legend

- River
- Stream
- Drain/Channel/Other
- Lake
- Activity Area
- Local Government Authority (LGA)

Paper Size ISO A4

0 150 300 450 600 Meters

1:25,000

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **23/05/2024**

Location of the Activity Area

MAP 2

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_CHMP_Figures.aprx - 12613952_002_Location_Activity_Area_A4L_Rev

Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 23/05/2024); World Topographic Map: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, METI/NASA
World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: ekafai

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4. Activity description

The proposed works are to demolish the existing Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic and WAC office building, then construct a single larger building in their place at the 60 – 62 Mogan Street property. The building will be supported by a new 123 space car park at Lot B 43 The Boulevard property. Indicative Activity plans contained in Appendix C show the indicative footprints for the proposed works and further detail. Please note that the figures included in Appendix C are indicative only and are subject to alterations. The proposed works are confined within the boundaries of the current Activity Area, no works are occurring outside the Activity Area for the footpath to the south of the Activity Area. This CHMP only applies to works within the Activity Area (refer to Section 5).

Demolition

Likely impacts caused by the demolition include the stripping of surface soils and use of heavy machinery and other vehicles throughout the Activity Area. As part of the demolition works the following will be removed:

– The existing Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic
– WAC office building
– Approximately three trees
– An existing power pole and pole mounted substation in the southeast portion of the site will be removed and relocated.
– Existing garbage disposal to be removed. This will require excavation, though the specific requirements will be determined by the extent of the disposal contamination and required remediation.
– Decommissioning of the approximate southern third of the carpark located on the leased 21 Birdwood Ave property. Bitumen/asphalt to be removed and the area to be landscaped with mulch and tree plantings.
– Various kerbs to be removed from existing carpark

The Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Scarred Tree – Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) is recognised on the demolition plan as sensitive areas and will have a protection zone established around it during demolition works.

Construction

Proposed construction for the activity has been detailed below, with works grouped according to the property or area on which they take place (refer to Map 3 for properties / areas). Impacts caused by construction will include the stripping of surface soils, excavations (refer to Table 4 for maximum impact depths), grading, and use of heavy machinery and other vehicles throughout the Activity Area. The maximum impact depth will be 3 m for local intrusions in vicinity of lift shafts. The maximum depth of impact for the construction of the new WAC building's footing will be 2 m. The maximum depth of impact for the construction of the carpark at Lot B 43 The Boulevard will also be 2 m. Where known, indicative activity footprints are detailed in the indicative plans contained in Appendix C.

To facilitate works, various workers and heavy civil engineering machinery require access to the Activity Area. The works may also require stockpiling of material, and possible on site filtering and treatment of contaminated material. The site may also be utilised for construction sheds and offices, temporary parking, and the associated utility connections, which are all subject to development plans to be considered by the contractor.

Within the 60 – 62 Morgan Street property the activity will include construction of:

– Construction of a new WAC building. The footprint for the building is only partially within extent of the existing WAC office building and Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic.
– A garage beneath the new WAC building, with access driveway exiting to the north
– Construction of loading bay on the north side of the new WAC building, comprises construction of concrete hard stand with a concrete framed building
– Construction of bus carparking, one at the northwest corner of the new WAC building and another at the north end of the 60 – 62 Morgan Street property. These are designed for a mini bus (approximately 22 seats) and will be laid with gravel.
– A pedestrian bridge over the garage driveway, connecting the carpark pathway to the new WAC building
– External timber decking south of the new WAC building

– External terraces along the bottom half of the northwestern side of the new WAC building
– A rock retaining wall along the southeast edge of the WAC building
– A pedestrian pathway at the southeast corner of the Morgan St property
– Resurfacing of the shared use trail and landscaping at the southwest corner of the Activity Area.
– Upgrade of the shared use trail bordering Cowies Creek, northwest of the proposed building. Existing footpath removed and resurfaced to 2.5 m width
– Installation of a fire booster cabinet, estimated to be 3100 mm x 1600 mm x 1200 mm in size
– Removal and relocation of flag poles
– Drainage works around the site
– The demolished power pole and pole mounted substation will be replaced with a kiosk substation. This is proposed to be installed east of the new WAC building, in the far eastern corner of the Activity Area, with a footprint approximately 7.2 m x 7.2 m in size. Powercor are undertaking detailed design for this.

The construction activities for the new building will involve a significant amount of ground work. Large quantities of material will be disturbed, with excavation, cut and fill retention on site, and disposal. The existing ground levels will be significantly altered, both up and down from the existing levels.

The extent of the works will not be limited to the extent of the building and will extend beyond this due to:

– Temporary batters
– Increased depths of excavation due to unforeseen ground conditions
– Services trenching including removal of disused services where required
– Possible ground contamination
– Replacement of the existing road and bike path

The depth of excavation works are anticipated to reach a maximum of 2 m below the existing ground levels in the south east corner for the site. Temporary dewatering may be required to facilitate the excavation.

Machinery requiring access to the site will include excavators, tippers, haulage trucks, graders, concrete trucks, concrete pumps, and mobile cranes.

It is not anticipated that a temporary tower crane will be erected on the site, however, this is subject to final direction of the appointed contractor and may occur.

Construction of the proposed concrete framed building with structural steel façade and roof will include erection of temporary formwork and back propping, placement of steel reinforcement and post tensioning works, concrete finishing, building services trades, plastering, painting, joinery, roofers, and the like. All the above will require a large number of deliveries to the site.

Within the leased 21 Birdwood Ave property the activity will include construction of:

– A new footpath along the eastern extent
– The remaining carpark will be reconfigured through line works only
– Installation of two fire water tanks and fire pump with enclosure
– Installation of six visitor bike spaces
– East side fencing will be moved approximately 1.5 m eastward to match the new leased boundary

Within the Lot B 43 The Boulevard property the activity will include construction of:

– Construction of a carpark containing 123 car spaces, covering the majority of the property
– Construction of footpaths to accommodate carpark
– Landscaping works include a ‘rain garden’ at the centre and assorted tree plantings
– Gravel access track at the north end connecting to The Boulevard for flood emergencies, with a lockable gate at entrance
– Drainage works

Excavation at the raingarden will have a maximum depth of impact of 1.5 m below the existing ground level, to create the required levels, the replacement of filtration media, and associated outflows. The maximum depth of impact for the car park will be 2 m, comprising the removal of surface material, after which the existing levels will be raised to profile the surface water run off toward the rain garden.

Morgan Street, west side of Cowies Creek and bridge

– Works were previously proposed in this area during project design development but have since been removed. There are no proposed works taking place in this area.

Maximum impacts to ground surfaces

The impacts that the proposed works may have on the ground surface and potential buried former land surfaces will be predominantly associated with the construction of the new WAC building and car parks, including loading bays and bus parking. It is expected that the proposed works may impact any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage material that exists on the ground surface, or in subsurface deposits on any buried former surfaces. Due to the existing WAC offices, Wathaurong health service medical clinic, existing car parks and infrastructure located on the site, it is likely that there has been some previous ground disturbance.

It is not anticipated that the ongoing use of the WAC buildings and associated facilities and infrastructure will result in ongoing ground disturbance.

Note, no complex assessment testing was undertaken in this southwest corner due to the 0.1 m proposed depth of impact for this area not exceeding the 0.15 m depth of fill identified during the standard assessment auger investigations. This was agreed to with the WTOAC during the standard assessment results meeting on the basis that works in the southwest corner would not exceed 0.1 m. The proposed 0.1 m depth of impact has not changed since the meeting and impacts at the southwest corner will not exceed 0.1 m into the fill. The referred to southwest corner aligns with the area of archaeological potential at the southwest corner of the Activity Area shown in Map 12.

Any of the proposed works listed above, excluding those occurring within the southwest corner of the Activity Area, may result in an impact depth of up to 3 m.

Table 4 demonstrates the various maximum depths for the activities documented above.

Table 4 Typical depths of proposed activities

Proposed activity	Proposed maximum depth (meters)
Construction of WAC building and associated infrastructure	3.0 m
Construction/replacement of car parking and footpaths	2.0 m
Raingarden	1.5 m
Resurfacing of the shared use trail and landscaping at the southwest corner	0.1 m



Legend

- Activity Area
- Parcel
- Road

Property

- 21 Birdwood Avenue
- 60 – 62 Mogan Street, Norlane
- Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane
- Morgan Street, west side of Cowies Creek and bridge

Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40 Meters

1:1,900

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **A**
Date **27/11/2024**

Properties and areas within the Activity Area

MAP 3

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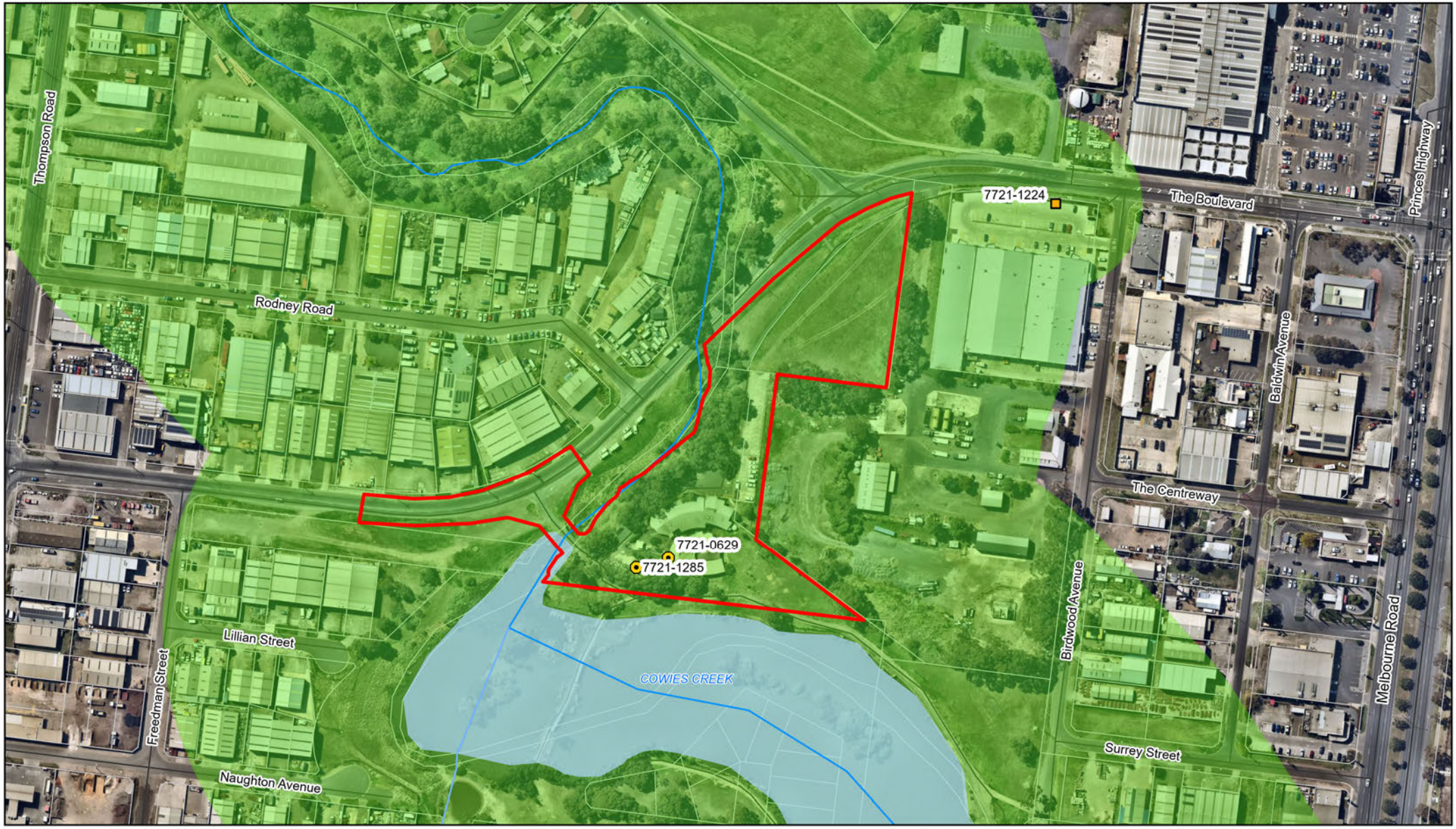
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Data source:VicMap, DEECA,2024; Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau

5. Extent of Activity Area covered by the CHMP

The extent of the Activity Area is shown in Map 4. The Activity Area stretches across three properties within Norlane, VIC, 3214: 60 – 62 Morgan Street at the south; Lot B 43 The Boulevard in the north; and a portion of 21 Birdwood Avenue. The Birdwood Avenue section is a small carpark used by the WAC on the east border of 60 – 62 Morgan Street.

The Activity Area is defined by the property boundaries of 60 – 62 Morgan Street and Lot B 43 The Boulevard, with the partial addition of 21 Birdwood Avenue. Beginning in the southwest corner, the Activity Area's follows the property boundary of 60 – 62 Morgan Street, deviating across the bridge to include a portion of Morgan Street before returning along the bridge, northward along Cowies Creek. The Activity Area follows the border of Lot B 43 The Boulevard then cuts south through 21 Birdwood Avenue and back to 60 – 62 Morgan Street, where the Activity Area aligns with the property boundary. The Activity Area forms an irregular shape measuring approximately 2.18 ha in size.



Legend

- Object Collection
- Low Density Artefact Distribution
- Activity Area
- Watercourse
- Areas Of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity
- Parcel
- Road
- River
- Stream

Paper Size ISO A4

0 20 40 60 80 Meters

1:3,000

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **27/11/2024**

Extent of the Activity Area

MAP 4

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_CHMP_Figures.aprx - 12613952_004_Extent_Activity_Area_A4L_Rev

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS
Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau

6. Documentation of consultation

The WTOAC are the RAP for the Activity Area. Consultation during the CHMP is documented in Table 5, and Table 6

6.1 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Table 5 Consultation in relation to the assessment

Date	Name	Communication
09/10/2023	J Bell, HA, GHD	Submission of NoI on behalf of Sponsor.
	First Peoples – State Relations (FP – SR), DPC	
09/10/2023	FP – SR, DPC	Acknowledge receipt of NoI and CHMP number 19828 issued.
	J Bell, HA, GHD	
09/10/2023	J Bell, HA, GHD	NoI is submitted to WTOAC.
	WTOAC - **admin@wadawurrung.org.au**	
	WTOAC - **rap@wadawurrung.org.au**	
09/10/2023	J Bell, HA, GHD	NoI form and map of Activity Area submitted to municipal council.
	City of Greater Geelong	
12/10/2023	J Bell, HA, GHD	Notified City of Greater Geelong as landowner of Lot B 43 The Boulevard that the CHMP had commenced.
	S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
	L Grive, Senior Structural Engineer, GHD	
	L Higgins, City of Greater Geelong	
17/10/2023	J Bell, HA, GHD	Notified VicRoads as landowner of 21 Birdwood Avenue that the CHMP had commenced.
	S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
	I Stokes, VicRoads	
	Famularo, VicRoads	
	W Sherlock, VicRoads	
24/10/2023	Jo Inches, Technical Officer, WTOAC	WTOAC acknowledged NoI and provided notice to evaluate the CHMP.
	R DeJong, Corporate Services Executive Manager, WTOAC	
	S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
09/01/2024	J Bell, HA, GHD	The inception meeting was held to discuss the proposed activity, the results of the desktop assessment, and proposed methodology for the standard assessment.
	S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
	A Ford, Senior HA, GHD	
	L Grive, Senior Structural Engineer, GHD	
	K Morrison, Traditional Owner and Compliance Officer, WTOAC	
	B O'Toole, Traditional Owner and Senior Field Representative, WTOAC	
	Uncle Al Fagan, Wadawurrung Elder and Senior Field Representative, WTOAC	
	J Inches, Technical Officer, WTOAC	
	Je Martin, General Manager Heritage Unit, WTOAC	

Date	Name	Communication
	Kr Ellis, RAP Heritage Advisor, WTOAC	
	Si Flag, Chief Executive Officer, WAC	
	R DeJong, Corporate Services Executive Manager, WAC	
	N Carroll, Project Manager, WAC	
	D Tournier, HA, WAC	
16/02/2024	Bell, HA, GHD	The standard assessment results meeting was held to discuss results of the pedestrian survey and hand auger excavations. A proposed methodology for complex assessment was also agreed upon.
	Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
	Ford, Senior HA, GHD	
	Si Privitera, RAP Manager, WTOAC	
	Fagan, Traditional Owner and Field Representative, WTOAC	
	Uncle Fagan, Wadawurrung Elder and Senior Field Representative, WTOAC	
	J Inches, Technical Officer, WTOAC	
	Ellis, RAP Heritage Advisor, WTOAC	
	DeJong, Corporate Services Executive Manager, WAC	
	N Carroll, Project Manager, WAC	
14/05/2024	Ti Cavanagh, Senior HA, GHD	The complex assessment results meeting was held to discuss results of the excavations, and determine CHMP conditions and contingencies.
	S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	
	K Ellis, RAP Heritage Advisor, WTOAC	
	Jo Inches, Technical Officer, WTOAC	
	Ky O'Toole, Traditional Owner and Compliance Officer WTOAC	
	Je Martin, General Manager Heritage Unit, WTOAC	
	Bi O'Toole, Traditional Owner and Senior Field Representative, WTOAC	
	Ni Carroll, Project Manager, WAC	
	Ro DeJong, Corporate Services Executive Manager, WAC	
	B Davis, Acting Corporate Services Executive Manager	

Notice of Intent to prepare a CHMP

On behalf of the Sponsor, the NoI was submitted to the Secretary DPC, the WTOAC, and City of Greater Geelong on 9 October 2023.

Inception meeting

A project inception meeting was held on 9 January 2024 via Teams. Meeting attendees were GHD representatives
; WTOAC representatives
and WAC representatives

The WAC representatives introduced the project and gave context to the proposed works. GHD discussed the activity in detail and showed the indicative project plans. The desktop assessment results were discussed, with particular attention to the previous geotechnical investigations, highlighting the consistent fill identified around the Activity Area and those few instances of natural soils. The disturbances were discussed in context of the Activity Area's history, including as a quarry and subsequent land fill. Notably, there was no geotechnical investigation or evidence of disturbance around the west side of the bridge, or in the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area. It was concluded that there was likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area, and low potential in disturbed areas.

It was determined in consultation with WTOAC that a standard assessment was necessary, and that augers were to be undertaken around the west side of the bridge, and in the southeast and southwest of the Activity Area to determine the sensitivity of these areas and the potential of natural soils. The number and location of augers was to be determined with the WTOAC representatives during the standard assessment.

Standard assessment results meeting

The standard results meeting was held via Teams was on 16 February 2024.

The standard assessment results meeting began with GHD providing a concise overview of the project and the previously agreed aims for the standard assessment. The results of the standard assessment were reiterated during the meeting. It was noted that the area west of the bridge was fenced off during the standard assessment due to asbestos contamination, which prevented investigation. The results of the four hand auger excavations were discussed, noting that natural soils were identified across all excavations, and fill found in the southwest corner excavation. It was highlighted that the team had attempted to excavate another hand auger further west of AH03, further within the proposed building footprint, but that surface limestone prevented penetration of the hand auger.

Considering the natural soils identified during hand auger excavation and the proximity of Cowies Creek, it was posited that the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area represented potential areas of archaeological sensitivity. WTOAC concurred with this assessment. GHD highlighted that the depth of impact caused by the proposed works in the southwest corner (resurfacing of the existing shared use trail) would not exceed the depth of fill identified during hand auger excavation. Based on this, it was agreed that complex assessment was not required in the southwest corner of the Activity Area. GHD proposed undertaking complex assessment at the southeast corner of the Activity Area and presented the proposed complex methodology, including one test pit (TP) and two shovel test pits (STPs), which WTOAC agreed to. WTOAC requested that GHD appropriately plan for asbestos with protective measures and supplied PPE.

Complex assessment results and conditions

The complex assessment results meeting was held via Teams was on 14 May 2024.

. During the meeting the results of the complex assessment were discussed, along with the proposed CHMP conditions and contingencies.

T Cavanagh presented the complex assessment results, including photos, stratigraphic details, and excavation locations. The WTOAC were satisfied that the results of the complex assessment and discussion moved to the CHMP conditions and contingencies. WTOAC requested their standard conditions and contingencies (as provided via e-mail) be included, with three compliance inspections to be included, one before works commence, one during works (ideally at the time of maximum excavation), and one after the works are completed. It was also stipulated that the CHMP include conditions for the repatriation of the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and for harm avoidance for the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285). It should be noted that during the meeting, J Martin confirmed that the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) had already been repatriated but requested it also be included as a CHMP condition.

6.2 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

As part of this CHMP, consultation included the participation of WTOAC in fieldwork for the standard assessment and complex assessment. WTOAC representatives who participated in the fieldwork are recorded in Table 6.

Table 6 Participation in the conduct of the assessment

Date	Name	Fieldwork
16/01/2024	Keiller, Senior HA, GHD	Standard assessment undertaken
	Haysom, HA, GHD	
	Mitchell, Field Representative, WTOAC	
	Mitchell, Field Representative, WTOAC	
03/04/2024	T Cavanagh, Senior HA, GHD	Complex Assessment undertaken
	Bell, HA, GHD	
	Murray, Field Representative, WTOAC	
	Mitchell, Field Representative, WTOAC	

Standard assessment

The standard assessment was undertaken on 19 January 2024. The participants included Mitchell and Mitchell, WTOAC field representatives, as well as S Keiller, Senior GHD HA, and Haysom, GHD HA.

Haysom asked Mitchell and Mitchell if they had any specific traditional knowledge of the Activity Area or local region relevant to the Activity Area that they would be willing to share. noted they were not aware of traditional stories associated with the Activity Area.

Prior to commencement of the standard assessment, the results of the desktop assessment were discussed with WTOAC field representatives. A pedestrian survey of the Activity Area was undertaken and the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) were inspected. Following the pedestrian survey, discussions were held with Kacie and Alinta to determine locations for the subsequent hand auger excavations.

Four hand augers were undertaken to investigate possible disturbances and the presence of fill, one in the southwest corner of the Activity Area and three in the southeast corner. The auger in the southwest corner found fill to a depth of 15 cm, overlaying natural soils to a maximum depth of 42 cm. The augur in the southeast corner found no evidence of fill and only a possible indication of disturbance, with natural soils noted across all three augers in this area. It was noted that most of the natural soil profiles were shallow and archaeological features are not likely to be extensive, if present. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the additional standard assessment.

Complex assessment

The complex assessment was undertaken on 03 April 2024. The participants included WTOAC field representatives, as well as Senior HA, GHD, and HA, GHD.

A single 1 m x 1 m TP and two 50 cm x 50 cm STPs were excavated as part of the complex assessment. All three excavations were successfully sunk to the limestone base associated with the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), with the TP01 ending at 140 mm, STP01 at 180 mm, and STP02 at 260 mm depths. Stratigraphy was consistent across all excavations, being of moist very dark brown colour, graduating from clayey silt at the top to silty clay. Although glass fragments, a terracotta fragment, and short length of rubber hose were identified during excavation, it was thought likely that the area was not disturbed and that the refuse may have been deposited by rainwater running down hill, carrying the refuse from the VicRoads site above.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the complex assessment. It is concluded that there is a low archaeological potential, and that it is reasonably unlikely for Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area.

7. Desktop assessment

Pursuant to Regulation 61 and Clause 8(1), Schedule 2 of the Regulations, a desktop assessment is required to investigate the environmental, cultural, historical, and archaeological context of known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area and wider geographic region. This information is used to establish a predictive model for Aboriginal heritage within the Activity Area and to inform the standard and complex assessment.

7.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

A search of the VAHR was initially made on 15 October 2023 and the updated on 22 August 2024, undertaken by , GHD HA using the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information Services (ACHRIS), to assess information relating to the Activity Area. There are two object collections within the Activity Area. These are the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285). Refer to Map 4 for the registered locations.

Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629)

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) refers to a collection of stone artefacts currently held by WAC. When the initial VAHR search was undertake on 15 October 2023, the primary grid co-ordinate for the object collection is outside the WAC hub building and it is assumed that this is a mapping error. The collection is comprised of three greenstone axes and one basalt axe head. These artefacts were collected over time by the Davis family from their property in Little River.

Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285)

Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) is a culturally modified tree, with one scar. It was moved to the Wathaurung Co-operative in the late 1990s from Native Hut Creek near Murgheboluc. Its exact original location is unknown. It is currently permanently fixed to an engineered structure which is holding it upright at its location outside the WAC offices.

7.2 Geographic region

The geographic region is shown in Map 5. The geographic region is defined by minor waterways, the 50 m contours, and coastline within an approximate 3 km radius around the Activity Area. The eastern border of the Activity Area is defined by the coastline, leading north to Rollerama Drain, from which the Activity Area runs west to the 50 m contour. The southern border of the Activity Area links between the 50 m contour and coastline, following the contours of the landscape. The geographic region has been selected on the basis that it contains a range of representative landforms, previous archaeological investigations and recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places that are relevant to informing the predictive model for the Activity Area.

7.3 Landforms and geomorphology

7.3.1 Geology

The surface geology of the Activity Area is Gellibrand Marl (Ntg) created in the Miocene age and is characterised by marl, mudstone, calcarenite limestone, and sandstone, with minor brown coal. The soils here contain shelly fossils and microfossils, along with spores and pollen (Welch, Higgins, & Callaway, 2011). At a 50k level, surface geology within Activity Area also includes coastal dune deposits (Qdl1) aligning with Cowies Creek.

Four sets of geological investigations have been undertaken within the Activity Area, in 2004, 2021, and twice 2023. The geotechnical investigation borehole locations are laid out in Map 6.

2004 geotechnical investigations

The 2004 geotechnical investigations were undertaken at the Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane property. Six samples were taken using 100 mm drilling, all clustered around the existing WAC hub (refer to Map 6) and encountered fill across all six samples up to a maximum depth of 1900 mm. The fill was characterised by moderately compacted grey gravel mix above brown mottled moderately compacted clay silty clay rock fragment mix. The soil below the fill was characterised by clayey sand and weathered limestone fragments. The bore holes were generally ended at 2000 mm though two were prematurely ended at 1200 mm and 1400 mm due to impenetrable weathered limestone fragments (Provincial Geotechnical Pty Ltd, 2004).

2021 geotechnical investigations

The 2021 geotechnical investigations were undertaken at the Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane property and comprised seven boreholes to a maximum depth of 2400 mm, all clustered around the existing WAC offices (refer to Map 6). The geotechnical investigations showed variable imported/disturbed fill consisting of clay, silt, and gravel, generally over clay and weathered limestone. The fill was located to depths between 800 mm and 1800 mm, and it was noted that deeper fill may be located in other areas, particularly around Cowies Creek. Below the fill, the soil was generally naturally occurring silty clays and underlying limestone rock of variable strength associated with the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg) surface geology (St. Quentin Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering, 2021). No naturally occurring surface soils or buried, potentially cultural holding soils were identified during the geotechnical testing.

2023 geotechnical investigations at Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street

In 2023 geotechnical investigations were undertaken at Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane. These geotechnical investigations were part of a larger study and only one, BH04 is within the Activity Area. BH04 identified limestone nodules from the surface down, inferring that the surface level is associated with the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg) surface geology (Miocene age). From the surface to 1.8 m was sandy clay, over clay to the terminated depth of 2.95 m. BH02 and BH05 were close to but outside the Activity Area. BH02 identified fill to 1 m depth, above clay with limestone nodules from 2.4 m. BH05 contained fill down to 2.6 m above clay.

2023 geotechnical investigations at Lot B 43 The Boulevard

In 2023 geotechnical investigation were undertaken at the Lot B 43 The Boulevard property, with 16 boreholes taken from across the site (refer to Map 6) (SCAADA, 2023). The soil results were summarised as brown silty soil across the surface with varying depth, above inconsistent layers of fill including black sands, red sands, concrete / road base material, and white clay. Below this was suspected landfill and it is noteworthy that asbestos was located across varying depths in seven of the 16 boreholes (BH06, BH09, BH10, BH13, BH14, BH15, and BH16). Suspected natural soils were encountered on only three occasions on the eastern border of the property, consisting of yellow clays and sandy clays (refer to Plate 1). These suspected natural soils were identified in BH01, BH02, and BH04, encountered at 1.8 m, 6 m, and 0.5 m depths respectively (SCAADA, 2023).



Plate 1 *Suspected natural soil, being yellow clay (SCAADA, 2023).*

7.3.2 Geomorphology

The Activity Area is situated within the first-tier geomorphological unit (GMU) the *Western Plains* (GMU 6) which constitutes low-lying undulating plains on volcanic and sedimentary lithologies. The *Western Plains* are some of the youngest geological formations in Victoria, which is reflected in the soil. The younger soils have skeletal uniform or gradational soils while the older areas have deeper soils ranging from friable gradational to strongly textured contrast soils. Much of the area is naturally grassland plains (Agriculture Victoria, 2020).

The Activity Area is within the second-tier GMU of *Sedimentary plains (plains on unconsolidated (sedimentary) deposits)* (GMU 6.2), which is predominantly constituted of marine sands left by the retreating Pliocene ocean. Sometimes the underlying Gellibrand Marl Limestone is exposed from beneath the marine sands. In part this GMU is comprised of windows of marine sands within the area of volcanic plains which have not been covered by lava flows (Agriculture Victoria, 2020b).

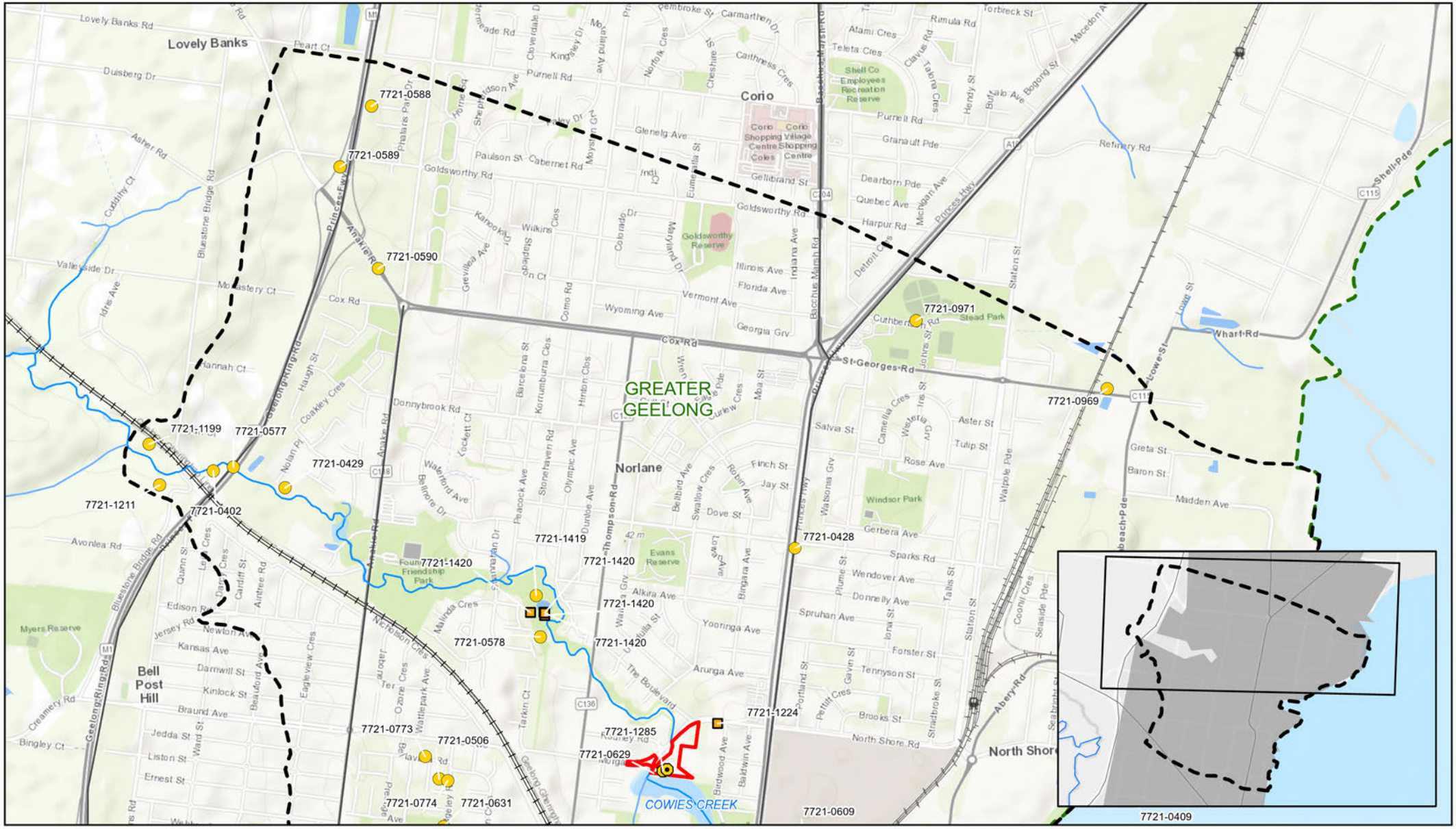
The Activity Area is within the third-tier GMU *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4), which is generally a flat landscape with very gentle low rises. This is generally associated with sodic and non-sodic soils with mottled texture contrast soils (sodosols, kurosols), and pale or grey sandy soils containing coffee rock or clay (Agriculture Victoria, 2020c).

7.3.3 Landform

The Activity Area is situated at approximately 10 m Australian Height Datum along the eastern bank of Cowies Creek and is approximately 1.5 km west of the Port Phillip Bay coastline. The majority of the Activity Area is a floodplain landform, with terraces at the west side of the Activity Area along the east bank of Cowies Creek. South of the Activity Area Cowies Creek collects into lagoon named Seagull Paddock Lake, but lake is a modern artificial construct. The creek's original course can be seen in historic aerial imagery (refer to Plate 2). Seagull Paddock Lake is managed as a family fishing lake and stocked with advanced yearling rainbow trout (Victorian Fishing Authority, 2022).



Plate 2 ***1975 aerial image showing the course of Cowies Creek prior to modification with the Activity Area in red (Geoscience Australia, 1975).***



VAHR Places
- Artefact Scatter
- Low Density Artefact Distribution
- Object Collection
- Shell Midden
- Rail Station

River
Stream
Channel
Road
Railway
Watercourse
Lake
Geographic Region

Activity Area
Local Government Authority (LGA)

GMU 250 T3
- 1.1.1
- 1.1.2
- 1.1.3
- 1.1.4

Paper Size ISO A4

0 170 340 510 680 Meters

1:23,000

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **27/11/2024**

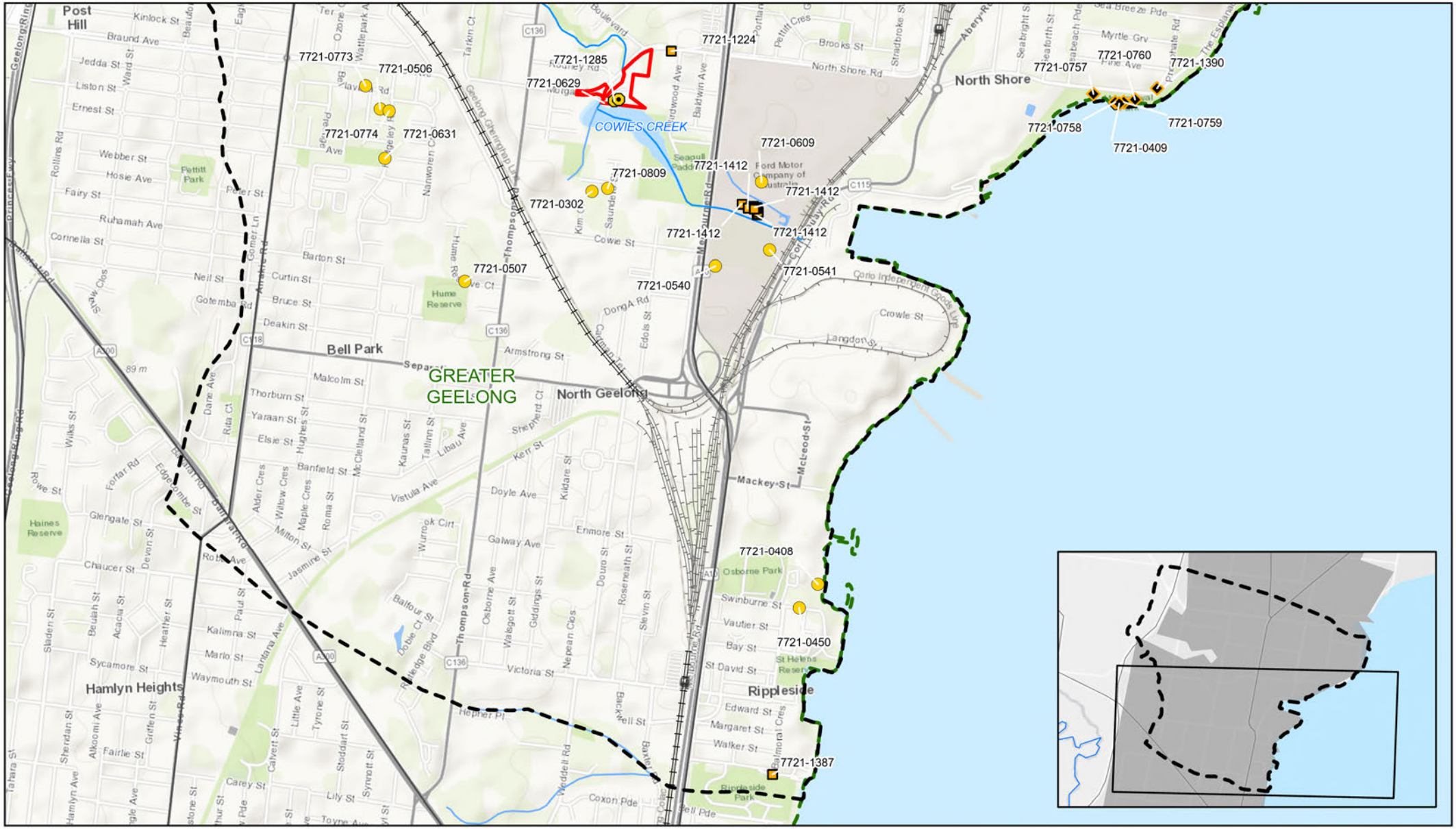
Geographic Region

MAP 5 - Page 1 of 2

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Topographic Map: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, METI/NASA
World Light Gray Canvas Base: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS
World Topographic Map: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: cjauniau



VAHR Places
- Artefact Scatter
- Low Density Artefact Distribution
- Object Collection
- Shell Midden
- Rail Station

- River
- Stream
- Channel
- Road
- Railway
- Watercourse
- Lake
- Geographic Region

- Activity Area
- Local Government Authority (LGA)

GMU 250 T3
- 1.1.1
- 1.1.2
- 1.1.3
- 1.1.4

Paper Size ISO A4

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1:22,000

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **27/11/2024**

Geographic Region

MAP 5 - Page 2 of 2

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Topographic Map: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, METI/NASA, NGA
World Light Gray Canvas Base: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS
World Topographic Map: Vicmap, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS. Created by: cjauniau



Legend

- 2004 Borehole
- 2021 Borehole
- 2023 Borehole at Lot B 43 The Boulevard
- 2023 Borehole at Lot A 60-62 Morgan Street
- Road
- River
- Stream
- Activity Area
- Watercourse
- Parcel

Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40 Meters

1:1,725

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

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Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **B**
Date **27/11/2024**

Geotech Investigation

MAP 6

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS
Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau

7.4 Historical and Ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the geographic region

Information on pre-colonial Aboriginal spatial organisation is based on 19th century European accounts from the time of initial cross-cultural interaction. Many of the ethnohistories of Aboriginal people will reflect the European mindset of what the lifestyles of Indigenous people were and are not necessarily an accurate portrayal of Aboriginal way of life and social organisation.

7.4.1 Ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal people

Prior to European occupation, the Aboriginal people of central Victoria maintained political, social, and economic affiliations with each other. These Aboriginal people share linguistic similarities between their respective languages and identify themselves as *Kulin*, the common word for human being. The *Kulin* occupied the Port Philip region as far north as Eurora and were divided into five groups: the *Wada wurrung*; the *Woi wurung*, the *Bunurong,* the *Taungurong*, and the *Jajawong* (Presland, 1985; Sullivan, 1984). The Activity Area falls within the traditional lands of the *Wada Wurrung* who occupy the Geelong, Ballarat, and Beaufort districts (Clark, 1995, p. 169).

Social organisation

Individual clans within a language group were readily distinguished by dialect and cultural characteristics (Clark, Aboriginal Language and Clans: An Historical Atlas of Western and Central Victoria 1800-1900, 1990) . In 1854, Edward Parker (cited in Clark, 1990, p. 8) observed clan boundaries and noticed that the extent of neighbouring clan boundaries was known and respected by contiguous clans.

The Activity Area is located within the traditional language boundaries of the *Wada wurrung*, consisting of at least 25 independent clan. Each independent clan is spiritually linked to designated areas of land, associated with topographic features that relate to deities (Clark, 1990, p. 311). The *Wada wurrung* intermarried with the *Gulidjan, Djab wurrung, Djargurd wurrung,* and *Djadja wurrung.*

Clark locates the Activity Area between the traditional language boundary of the *Neerer balug* and *Wada wurrung balug,* both of clans of the *Wada Wurrung* people (Clark, 1990, p. 311). The *Neerer Balug* being located between Geelong and the You Yangs and the *Wada wurrung balug* in the Barrabool Hills (Clark, 1990, pp. 326, 333).

Moiety affiliation

Traditional belief of the *Kulin* nation is that the world was created by Bunjil (eaglehawk). Individuals within the *Kulin* are linked to one of two creation ancestors, being *Waa* (crow) and *Bunjil*. The moiety affiliation is determined at birth according to the moiety affiliation of the paternal clan (Barwick, 1984). Marriage partners were sought outside of the individual clan and to a person that belonged to the opposite moiety. It is unknown what moiety the *Neerer Balug* belonged to, though it has been recorded that the *Wada wurrung Balug* were of the *Bunjil* moiety (Clark, 1990, pp. 326, 333).

Resource utilisation

The *Wada wurrung balug* are recorded as hunting eels at Lake Modewarre and would seasonally travel to the Indented Head to live with the *Bengalat bulluk*, hunting with them on their grounds (Clark, 1990, p. 331). It is also probable that the *Wada wurrung balug* travelled to Lake Bolac in early Autumn to hunt the annual eel migration and meet with the *Djab wurrung* and *Girai wurrung* clans (Clark, 1990, p. 276; Clark, 1995, p. 169). Similarly, the *Wada wurrung* people are known to have met with *Dhauwurd wurrung, Djab wurrung,* and *Girai wurrung* groups at the Mirraewuae swamp, near Hexham, to hunt emus and other game (Clark, 1995, p. 169).

It is also noted that the *Wada wurrung* met with other Aboriginal groups at a hill name *Noorat*, near Terang to trade (Dawson, 1881, p. 78). The *Wada wurrung balug* were renowned for bringing the best stone axes and adhesive gum to trade with. The adhesive gum was specific to the Geelong area and was used to cement joins in bark buckets, haft stone axe heads, and adhere flint to spearheads. The surrounding area was also plentiful in kangaroos, with young kangaroo pelts being the best for rug making (Dawson, 1881, p. 78).

More generally across Victoria, Aboriginal people commonly ate animals including kangaroo, possums, wombat, koala, echidna, bandicoot, a variety of fowl such as emu, eagle, geese, duck, platypus, tortoise, tortoise egg, eels, a wide range of fish, shellfish, and whale. Vegetables were also a staple of their diet and included root vegetables such as the *murnong* along with acaci gum, mushrooms and other fungi (Dawson, 1881, pp. 17-21). Ovens were created to cook food by digging holes in the ground, plastering them with mud, lighting a fire in them, then removing the embers and lining the holes with wet grass. Meats, fish, and root vegetables were then put in the oven to cook, covered in more wet grass, hot stones, and earth (Dawson, 1881, p. 17). Food resources were extracted in a very economical manner without excessive hunting or food wastage (Dawson, 1881, p. 17).

Stone axes of various sizes were one of the principal tools used (Dawson, 1881, p. 24). Knives and cutting implements were made from various lithic material or sharpened mussel shells, while freshwater mussel and sea snail shells were also used as spoons. Tools were also created from animal bone. For instance, kangaroo bone could be sharpened at one end and used like a chisel (Dawson, 1881, p. 25).

7.4.2 Historical accounts of Aboriginal people

The *Wada wurrung* were among the first people in Victoria to have contact with Europeans. In December 1800 *The Lady Nelson* commanded by Lieutenant James Grant became the first recorded European ship to sail all the way through the Bass Strait, from west to east, passing by the traditional lands of the *Wadawurrung* (Priestly, 1984, pp. 12, 348). Successive exploration of the Victorian coastline followed, including *The Lady Nelson's* investigation of Port Phillip Bay in 1802, this time commanded by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, which was the first time a European had entered the bay (Priestly, 1984, pp. 12, 348). *The Lady Nelson* explored Indented Head in February 1802 as part of this voyage through Port Phillip Bay (Clark, 1990, p. 277). Shortly after Mathew Flinders met several *Wada wurrung* groups as he and his crew climbed the You Yangs and camped at Indented Head in May 1802 (Clark, 1990, p. 277).

This early exploration led to the establishment of the Collins Settlement on 9 October 1803, approximately 1.6 km from the modern-day location of Sorrento, Victoria (Priestly, 1984, pp. 12, 348; Broome, 1984, p. 17). A massacre of *Wada wurrung* people is known to have occurred when Lieutenant J Tuckey of the Collins Settlement met with *Wada wurrung* groups (likely the *Yaawangi* and *Wada wurrung balug* people) at Corio Bay in October 1803. Hostilities developed during which two Aboriginal people were shot and severally wounded (Clark, 1995, p. 173).

The *Wada wurrung balug* people took in William Buckley, a convict who escaped the Collins Settlement in December 1803. The Collins Settlement was abandoned soon after and Buckley lived with the *Wada wurrung* people for several decades, until Melbourne was established in 1835 (Clark, 1995, p. 169). With the establishment of Melbourne, regular contact between *Wada wurrung* and Europeans increased progressively. By the end of 1836 there were pastoralist sheep runs extending out 40 km from Geelong (Clark, 1995, pp. 169, 170).

In 1839, the Port Phillip Protectorate was established under the supervision of George Robinson for the purposes of reporting on Aboriginal people throughout Victoria. Four Assistant Protectors were sent out to live in rural Victoria and reported back on Aboriginal social organisation, their population numbers, learnt their languages, and their traditional boundaries (Clark, 1990, p. 6). CS Sievwright was Assistant Protector for the Geelong area and reported on the *Wada wurrung* peoples. Sievwright based himself on the Barwon River near Fyansford from May 1839 to February 1841 but was fairly ineffective, being inept and reluctant to perform his duties (Clark, 1990, pp. 6-7; Clark, 1995, pp. 170-171). Nonetheless, Sievwright's documents, along with those made by George Robinson, are important early resources.

The other primary accounts that inform ethnography of the *Wada wurrung balug* are Todd's 1835 journal, Stewart's 1836 report, and Addis' c.1840s reports. In 1835 William Todd led a party to Indented Head where they met with five *Wada wurrung*, a record of which he made in his journal (Clark, 1990, p. 331). In 1836 Police Magistrate of Goulburn George Stewart reported on the fledgling Port Phillip Settlement and made records of the *Wada wurrung* people, including their groups, group locations and clan heads (Clark, 1990, p. 281). From 1841 EB Addis, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the County of Grant, made annual reports on the *Wada wurrung* people (Clark, 1990, pp. 186, 293). These historic accounts contribute to ethnographic knowledge of the *Wada wurrung balug.*

The *Wada wurrung balug* had close contact with Europeans from the beginning of settlement. For instance, as 1839 they were hired to help find stock that strayed and to cut wood as early (Clark, 1990, p. 332). This contributed to the breakdown of traditional ways and subsequent decline of the *Wada wurrung balug* population.

An 1862 source estimated, that in 1837 the *Wada wurrung balug* population had been 300 and that by 1853 this population had been reduced to only 17 (Clark, 1990, p. 307).

As Europeans continued to establish pastoral runs across Victoria, there was a push to house Aboriginal people on missions and reserves. Ration depots were established by the protectorates with the goal of providing protection and supplies to the displaced Aboriginal peoples (Clark, 1990, p. 301). A reserve was set up along the Barwon River at Buntingdale but in 1841 it was recorded that the *Wada wurrung* had refused to move there as it was not located within their traditional lands (Clark, 1990, p. 293).

7.4.3 Historical references within the geographic region

It is also noteworthy that there are three historical references within the geographic region registered on VAHR. These are detailed below.

Barmilok Gift-giving meeting (VAHR 11.2-3)

The registered location for the Barmilok Gift-giving meeting is approximately 785 m southeast of the Activity Area, near the mouth of Cowies Creek. The VAHR registration dates the event as being in the year 1837. Barmilok is a location name, at which Foster Fyans assembled all Aboriginal people within 30 miles of Geelong to receive gifts. Two-hundred and ninety-seven Aboriginal people attended, and each was given a blanket and flour (Clark, 1990, p. 302). It is unclear how accurate the VAHR registration's location is.

Geelong (C.T.Mackin), Honorary Correspondent Depot (VAHR 5.4-41)

The registered location for Geelong (C.T.Mackin), Honorary Correspondent Depot (VAHR 5.4-41) is approximately 1095 m southwest of the Activity Area. The VAHR registration dates from 1862 to the end of 1876 and corresponds to the location for Dr Charles Travers Mackin, who on 28 August 1862 was recommended as the Honorary Medical Officer to attend the Aboriginal people of the Geelong area. He also acted as the Honorary Correspondent to the Central Board, which was appointed to watch over the interests of Aboriginal people in Victoria (Clark, 1990, p. 302).

Geelong (C.Read), Honorary Correspondent Depot (VAHR 5.4-42)

The registered location for Geelong (C.Read), Honorary Correspondent Depot (VAHR 5.4-42) is approximately 1895 m southeast of the Activity Area. The VAHR registration dates from 1861 to the end of 1869 and corresponds to location for a depot serving the *Wada Wurrung* by distributing rations, clothing, and other provisions between 1860 and 1886. Charles Read was one of the primary workers at the depot (Clark, 1990, p. 300).

7.5 Land Use history of the Activity Area

7.5.1 Historical land use

The Geelong area was not settled by Europeans until the Port Phillip Association sent John Batman aboard the *Rebecca* to scout Port Phillip Bay and assess its suitability for a settlement in 1835 (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 2; Broome, 1984, p. 20). Those aboard the *Rebecca* sailed to the Yarra River and established the settlement that would become Melbourne (Broome, 1984, p. 20). John Helder Wedge carried out surveys on behalf of the Port Phillip Association. Traveling westward Wedge's party crossed the Barwon River, travelled through the Barrabool Hills to Mount Moriac, then south following Spring Creek to the ocean, the present-day location of Torquay (Context Pty Ltd, 1996, pp. 5-6). Wedge reported there was 'fine pasturage for sheep' in the Barrabool Hills and quickly the fertile grasslands and landscape around Port Phillip Bay attracted pastoralists grazing cattle and sheep (Context Pty Ltd, 1996, p. 5).

James Simpson, Michael Connoly, and J. and W. Robertson were all Members of the Port Phillip Association who settled in the Geelong area, though they did not remain long and were soon replaced by pastoralists from outside the Port Phillip Association (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 4). Eventually the area of land adjoining the western shores of Corio Bay was declared the parish of Moorpanyal (Victoria. Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1881).

The Activity Area is within the parish of Moorpanyal, which was opened up for land sales by at least 1839 (New South Wales Government Gazette, 1839). By 1851, more than half the allotments within the Moorpanyal parish had sold, with blocks along the Moorabool River most desirable (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 6). By 1893, sixty people from nine families lived at the North Shore, which is the suburb east of modern-day Norlane (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 33). North Shore became an industrial centre by the mid-1920s, thanks to industries such as the freezing factory established in 1896 at the mouth of Cowies Creek, and the Ford Motor Company's factory established in the mid-1920s (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, pp. 26, 28). The suburb of Norlane was created during the post World War II building boom as a new suburb (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 34)

7.5.2 Contemporary land use

The Activity Area is within allotment one of the Moorpanyal Parish, County of Grant (refer to Figure 1). The allotment encompassed 7.891 hectares and was first purchased by P Dunn on 7 October 1847 (Victoria. Division of Survey Mapping, c.1976). A 1928 map (refer to Figure 2) clearly indicates a quarry within the Activity Area, but it is unclear when the quarry was created (Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Australian Section, 1928). Rate books record that during the 1860s the McCann family owned a quarry at Cowies Creek, that was later known as Dunn's Quarry (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, pp. 24, 26). Given the original allotment was owned by Dunn and the quarry was later known as Dunn's Quarry, it is possible, though not certain, that the quarry indicated in the 1928 map dates back to the 1860s. However, the quarry is not denoted in an earlier 1914 map, also produced by the Imperial General Staff (Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Australian Section, 1914; 1928). This could indicate that the quarry was not extant in 1914 and was created at some point after, or simply be a discrepancy in mapping detail. Considering these details, it is unclear when the quarry was created but possible that it dates back to the 1860s or earlier.

The quarry is briefly mentioned in a 1917 article which states that the Corio Shire Council 'abandoned the metal quarry at Mrs. Dunn's property, Cowie's Creek, for the present' (The Geelong Advertiser, 1917). Metal in this case refers to road base not metal ore. A later 1963 geological map (refer to Figure 3) denotes the quarry as a sand pit (Geological Survey of Victoria, 1963). The quarry can be seen in early aerial imagery and is further discussed below.

The Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St property currently houses the WAC offices and Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic. The WAC office building opened in 1996 and the Wathaurong Health Service's building was built in 2005 and complete by 2006 (Geovic, 2005; Geovic, 2006). However, the building was constructed to a 'lock up stage' without internal fit out, and was not finished off until 2008, after which, the Wathaurong Health Service opened (Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative, 2023; Australian Business Register, 2023; Cirillo Architects Pty Ltd, 2008).

The 21 Birdwood Avenue portion of the Activity Area comprises the existing carpark on the eastern side of the Activity Area, just north of the Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic (identified as 'New Carpark' in Plate 13). The safety and environmental management plan (Alert Solutions, 2006) for this leased site provides some details of its construction and subsurface context. The carpark consists of crush rock with asphalt laid over the top. The landscaped areas around the carpark were covered in compact clay, with a minimum of 150 mm on battered slopes and minimum of 300 mm on flat areas. Geotextile fabric was laid over the top with a 75 mm layer of mulch. Geotechnical investigation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 6 m, revealing fill between 200 mm to 1 m depth. This overlayed natural soil and rock, however, the natural stratigraphy was not recorded and there is conflicting evidence as to whether the soil is chemically contaminated. The plan recommended health and safety requirements for all personnel that may come into contact with the soil (Alert Solutions, 2006).

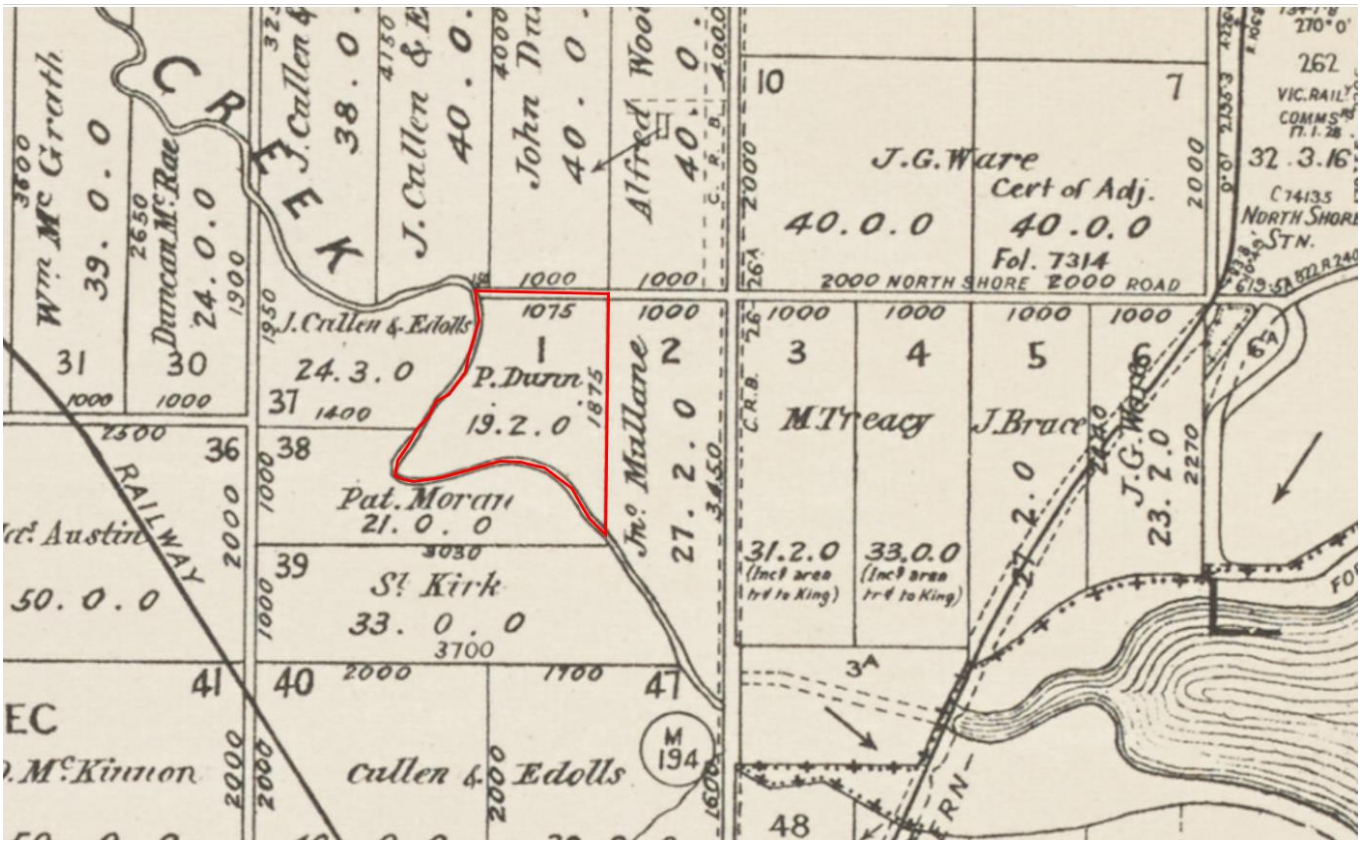


Figure 1 *1953 map of the Moorpanyal parish, with the allotment containing the Activity Area in red (Victoria. Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 1953).*



Figure 2 *1928 map with a quarry circled in red (Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Australian Section, 1928).*

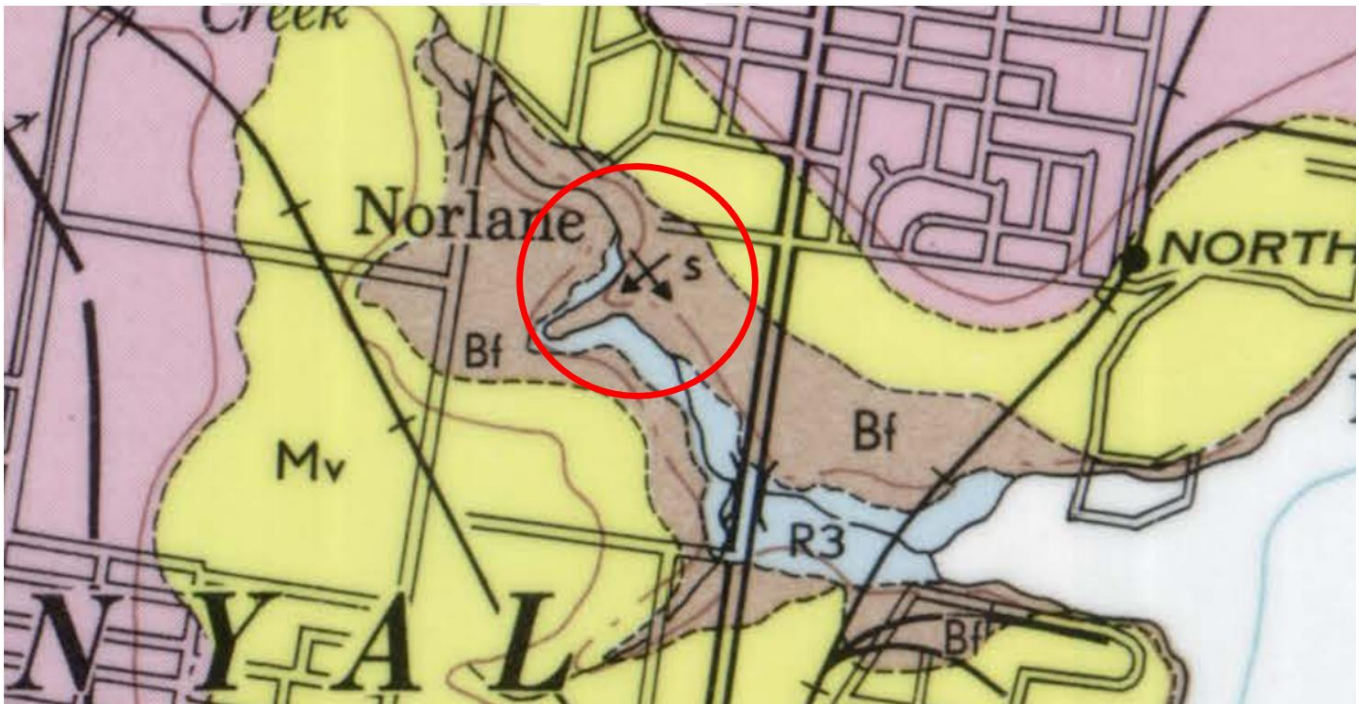


Figure 3 *1963 geological map with the approximate Activity Area circled in red. The two crossed arrows and 'S' denote a sand pit (Geological Survey of Victoria, 1963).*

Aerial imagery

Analysis of aerial imagery depicting the Activity Area over time has the potential to identify significant changes in the landscape. These images can provide a deeper understanding of the developing populations and settlement patterns (Heather Burke, 2017, p. 116). By studying changes to the landscape over time, conclusions can be drawn in relation to any impacts or disturbances that may have affected the Activity Area and aid in the identification of any possible heritage remnants present.

Aerial imagery has been collected from 1925, 1947, 1951, 1966, 1975, 1992, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2021. The earliest aerial imagery from 1925 (refer to Plate 3 and Plate 4) shows the Activity Area to be agricultural paddocks, with the notable exception of the quarry, primarily within the Lot B 43 The Boulevard property. The quarry is relatively small, being cut into the hillside with some scrapping across the wider area, and an access road heading north. The 1947 and 1951 aerial images (refer to Plate 5 and Plate 6) indicate where the quarry was located within the Activity Area, and comparison between the 1951 and 1966 aerial image (refer to Plate 6 and Plate 7) illustrates how the quarry became landfill as part of the Seagull Paddock waste disposal site (Meinhardt Infrastructure & Environment Pty Ltd, 2009, p. 9). Use of the quarry for landfill is supported by the findings of the 2023 geotechnical investigations (refer to section 7.3.1) (SCAADA, 2023).

The 1975 aerial image (refer to Plate 8) illustrates further developments including two bridges, a road through Lot B 43 The Boulevard, and a pipeline running east to west at the south end of the Activity Area. The Before You dig Australia search shows this pipeline to be a water transfer or feeder pipe managed by Barwon Water. At the southwestern corner of the Activity Area a group of unknown features are situated which cannot be identified. The 1992 aerial image (refer to Plate 9) shows the development of Morgan Street, with its bridge over Cowie Creek. As part of this it appears that the southern bridge seen in the 1975 aerial image has been demolished. Other additions in the 1992 aerial include a walking track through the Activity Area and deviation of Cowie Creek's and creation of Seagull Paddock Lake.

The 2004 aerial imagery (refer to Plate 10) shows the completed WAC office building, which was opened in 1996 (Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative, 2023). The 2005 aerial image (refer to Plate 11) shows in progress construction of the Wathaurong Health Service's building, which is completed in the 2006 aerial image (refer to Plate 12), with an additional car park. Although structurally complete by 2006, the contemporary land use history has shown that the Wathaurong Health Service was not opened until 2008 (Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative, 2023; Australian Business Register, 2023). The final 2021 aerial (refer to Plate 13) shows a new car park on the leased 21 Birdwood Avenue land.

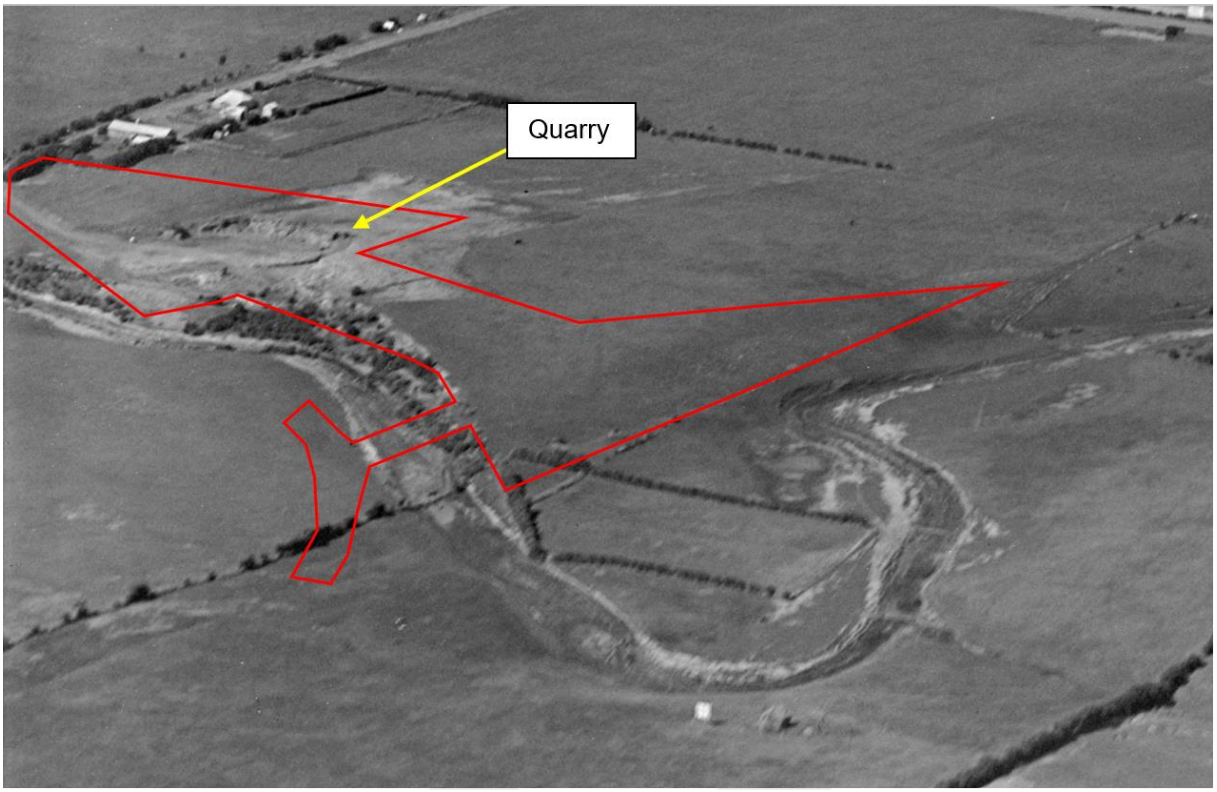


Plate 3 ***1925 photo with the approximate Activity Area in red (Pratt, (Construction of Ford factory, Geelong), 1925).***

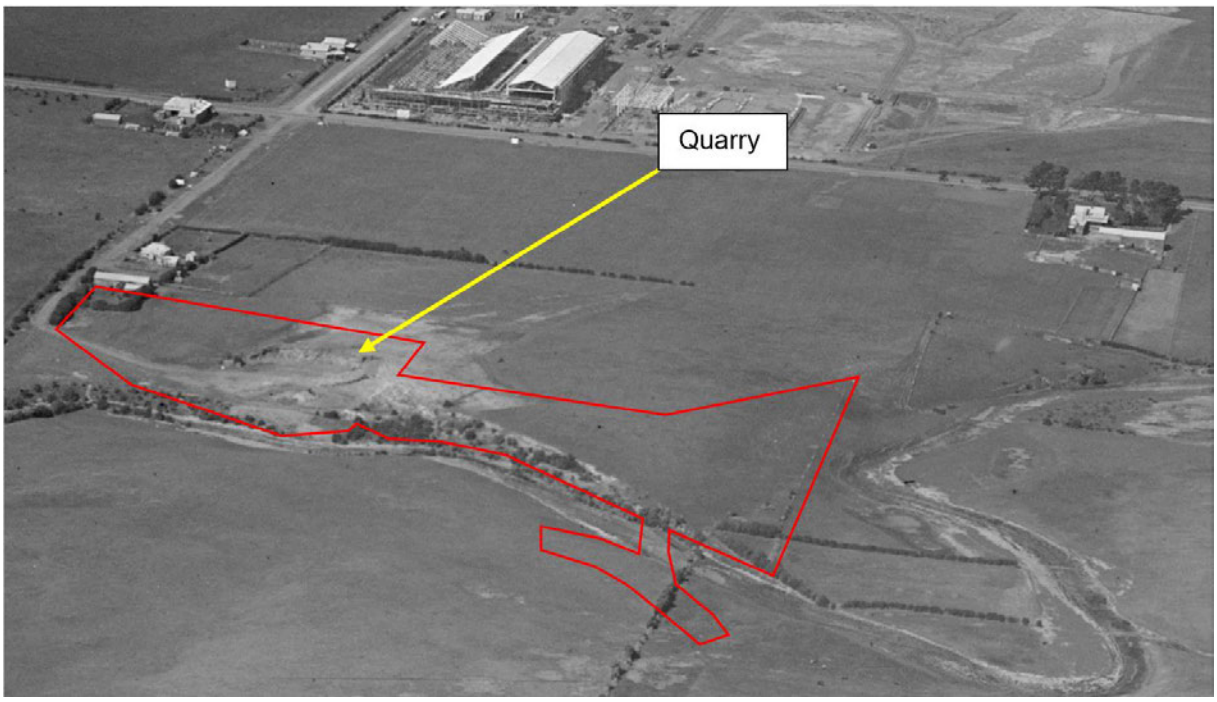


Plate 4 *1925 photo with the approximate Activity Area in red (Pratt, (Construction of Ford factory, Geelong), 1925).*

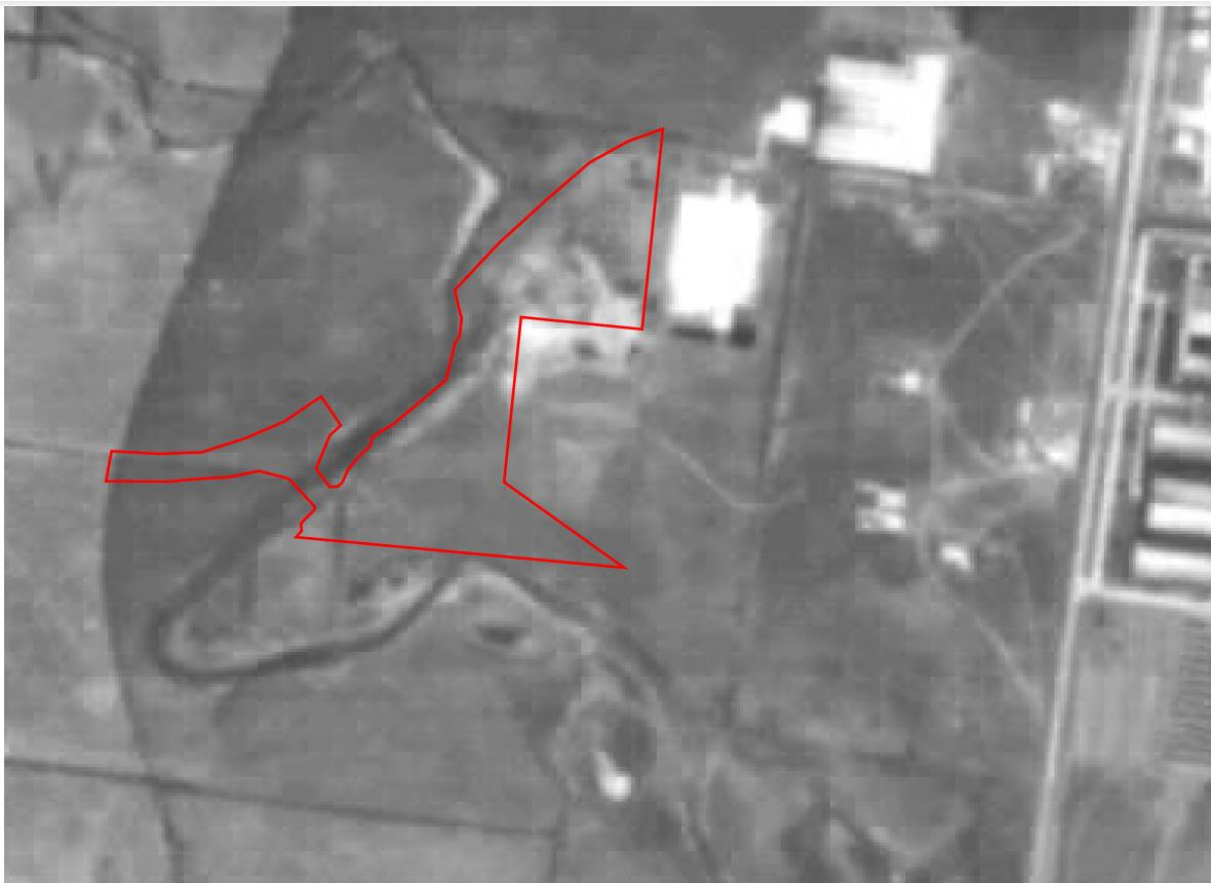


Plate 5 *1947 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Adastra Airways, 1947).*



Plate 6 *1951 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Landata, 1951).*

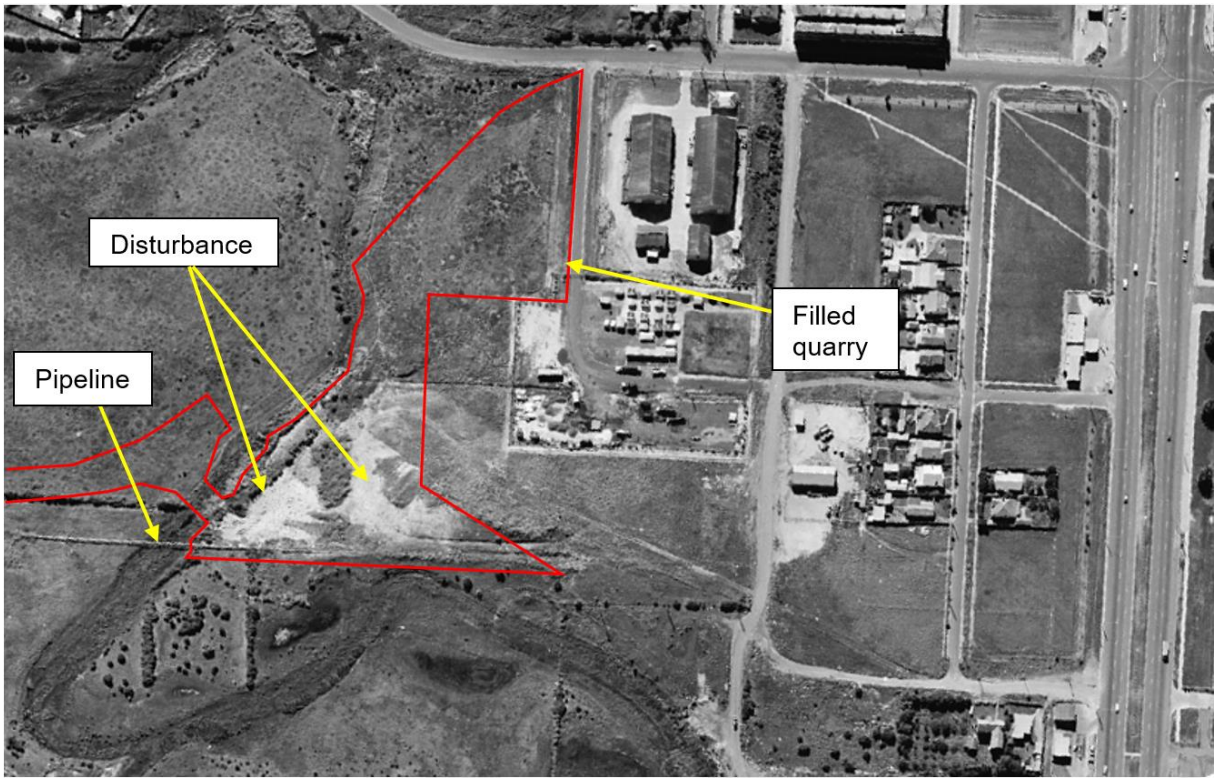


Plate 7 *1966 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Landata, 1966).*

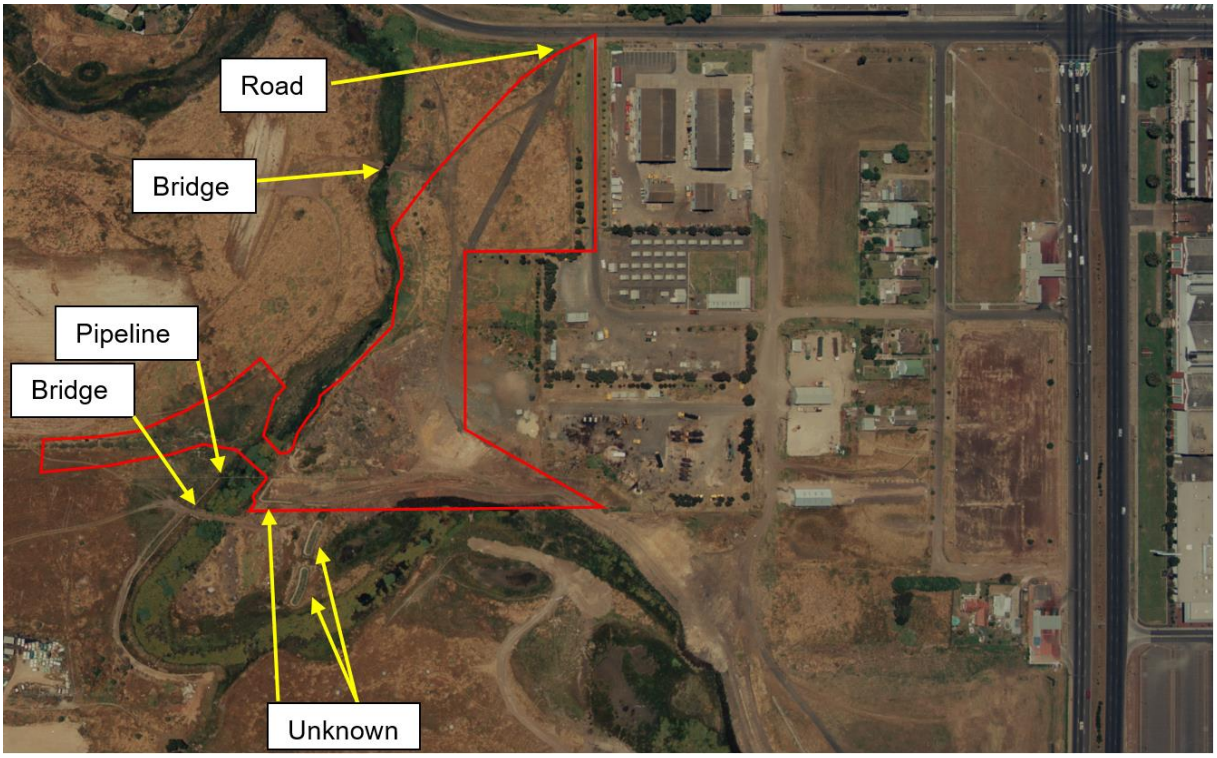


Plate 8 *1975 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geoscience Australia, 1975).*

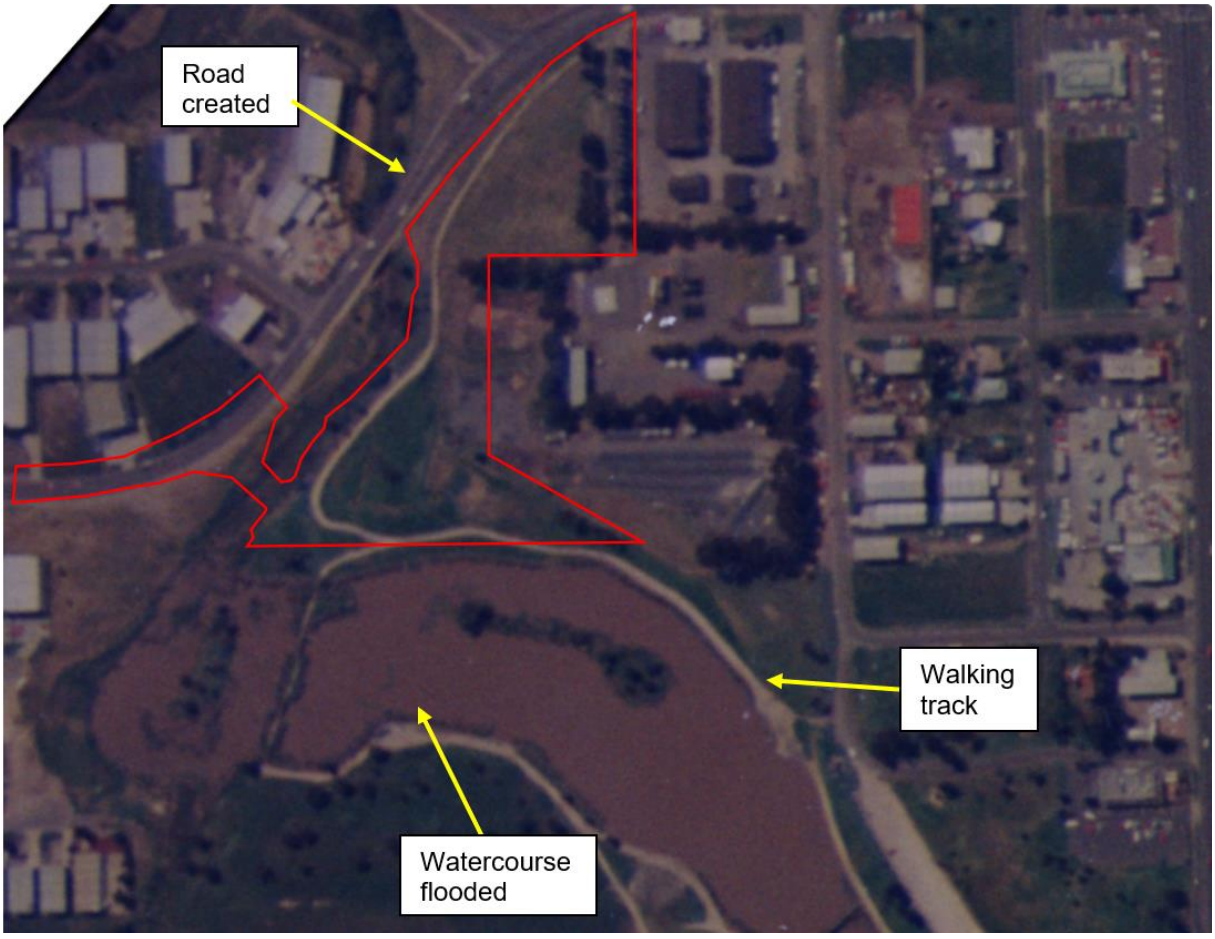


Plate 9 *1992 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geoscience Australia, 1992).*

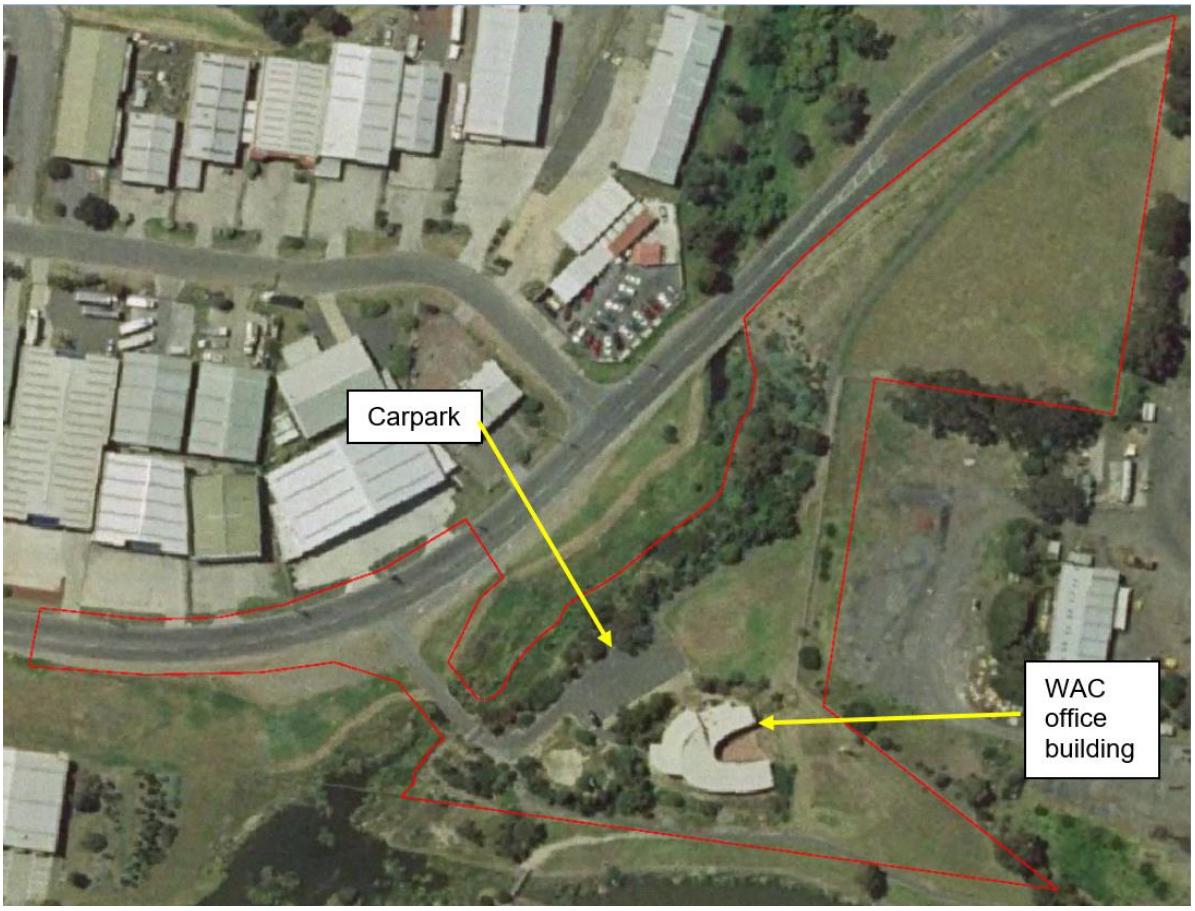


Plate 10 *2004 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geovic, 2004).*



Plate 11 *2005 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geovic, 2005).*

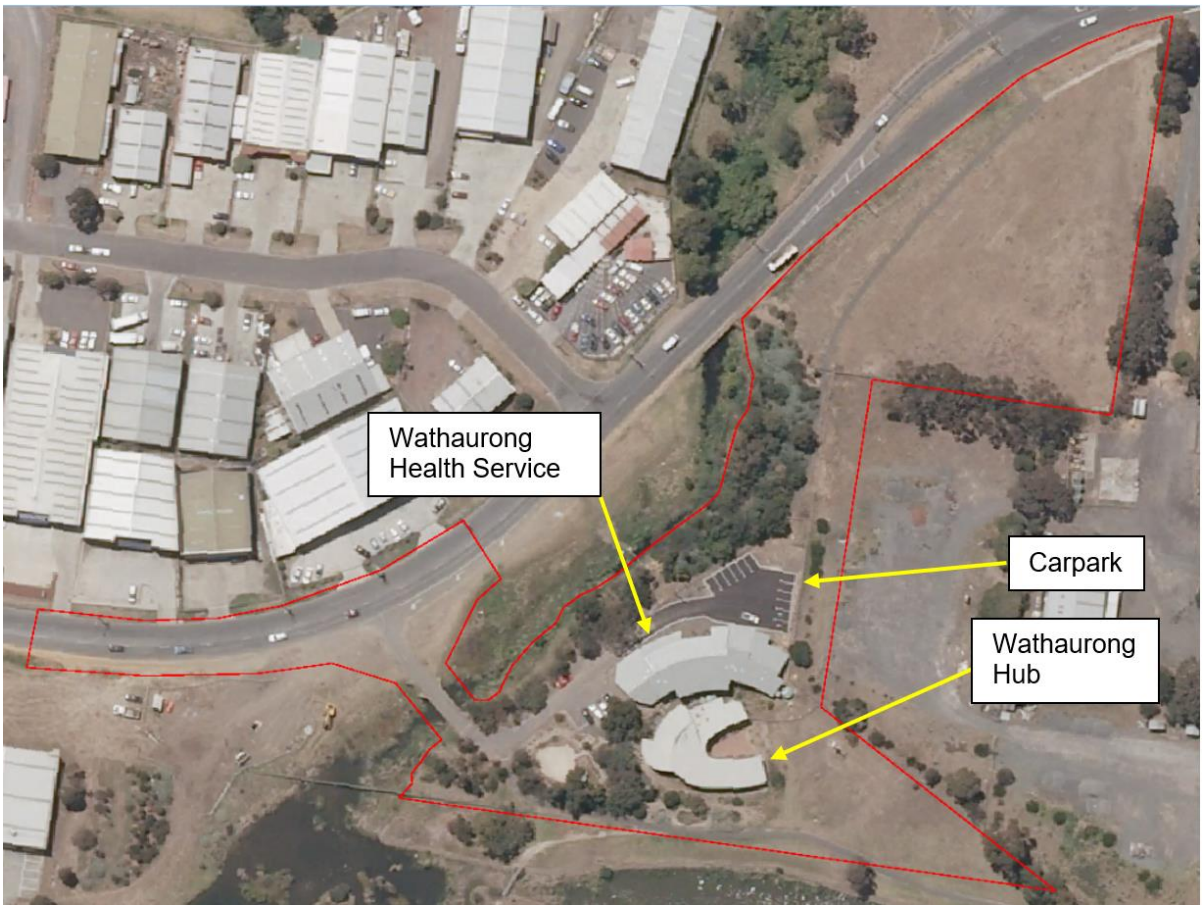


Plate 12 *2006 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geovic, 2006).*



Plate 13 *2021 aerial image with the approximate Activity Area in red (Geovic, 2021).*

Disturbance

A set of maps has been created to help interpret the disturbed areas evidenced in the aerial images. These maps outline the historical disturbances evidenced in the aerial images, culminating in a final map overlaying all disturbances against a current aerial image. The 1951 aerial image evidences the area of disturbance caused by the quarry (refer to Map 7). The 1966 aerial image evidences an unknown disturbance at the south end of the Activity Area, labelled ‘1966 disturbance’ (refer to Map 8). Comparison between the 1951 and 1966 aerial imagery shows the quarry and surrounding land as having been infilled as part of the Seagull Paddock waste disposal site (Meinhardt Infrastructure & Environment Pty Ltd, 2009, p. 9). Both the ‘1966 disturbance’ and area of disturbance caused by the waste disposal site are represented in Map 8, over the 1966 aerial image. Finally, the areas of disturbance caused by the quarry, ‘1966 disturbance’, and waste disposal site are shown over a current 2023 aerial image alongside the geotechnical borehole locations to illustrate their extent within the Activity Area (refer to Map 9).



Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

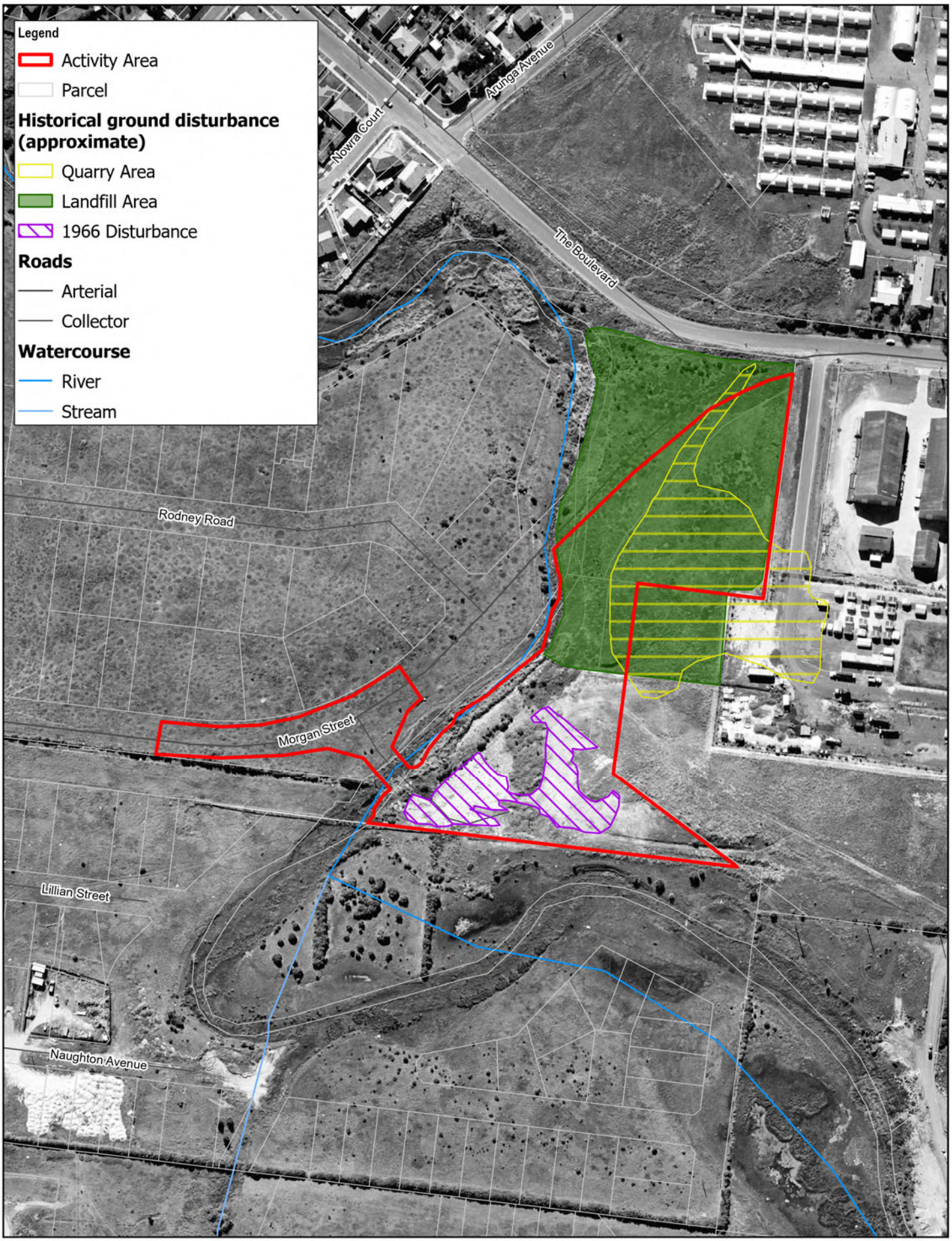
Project No. 12613952
Revision No. D
Date 27/11/2024

Historical Ground Disturbance

MAP 7

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_Heritage_Figures.aprx - 12613952_007_Historical_Ground_Disturbance_1951_A4P_Rev
Print date: 27 Nov 2024 - 16:48

Data source: Ground disturbance, inferred from historical imagery (1951, 1966); DEECA, 2023; Light Gray Base: Esri Community Maps Contributors, Vicmap, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, Foursquare, METI/NASA, USGS.
Created by: cjauniau



Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

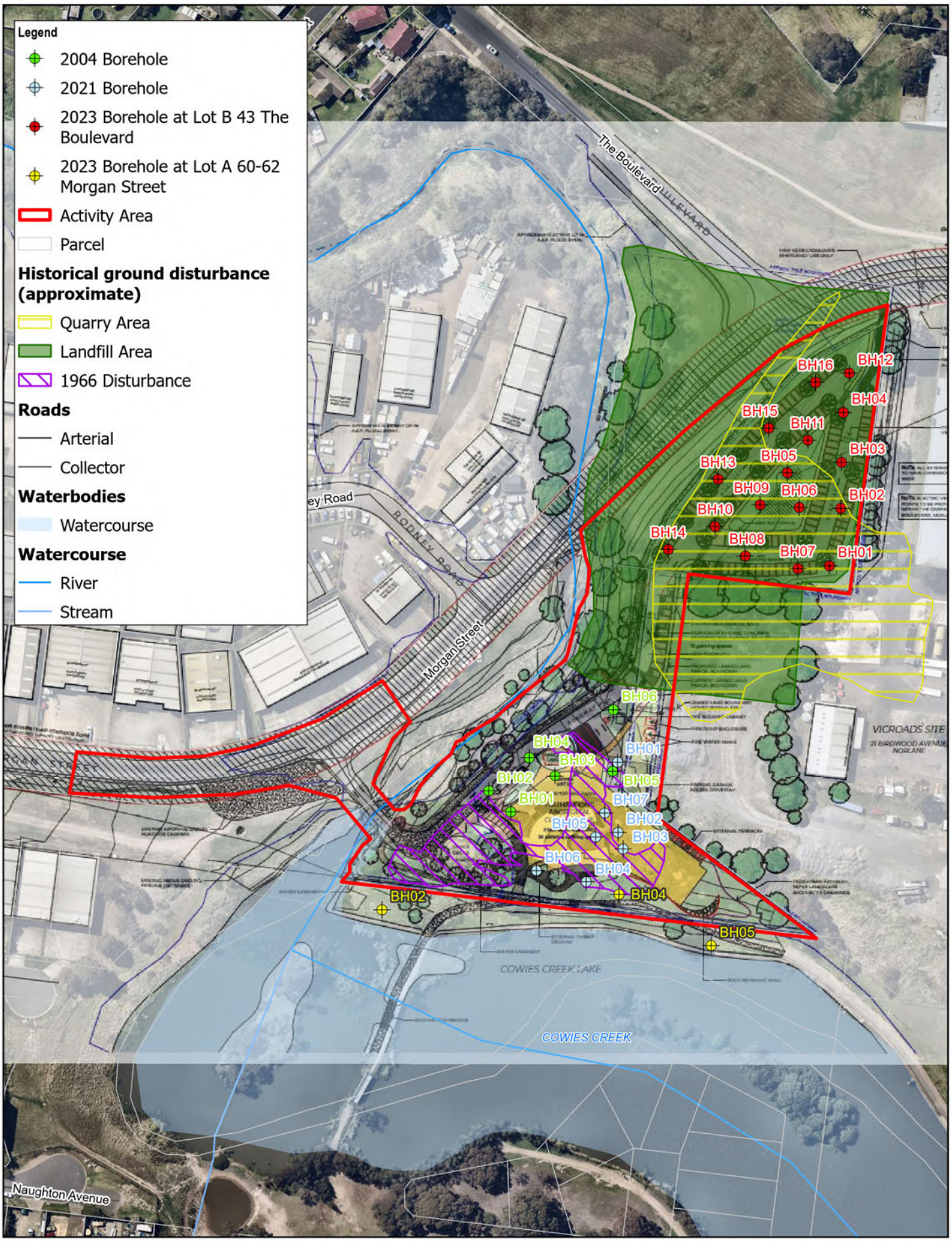
Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **D**
Date **27/11/2024**

Historical Ground Disturbance

MAP 8

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_Heritage_Figures.aprx - 12613952_008_Historical_Ground_Disturbance_1966_A4P_Rev
Print date: 27 Nov 2024 - 16:49

Data source: Ground disturbance, inferred from historical imagery (1951, 1966); DEECA, 2023; . Created by: cjauniau



Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

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Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **E**
Date **27/11/2024**

Historical Ground Disturbance

MAP 9

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_Heritage_Figures.aprx - 12613952_009_Historical_Ground_Disturbance_2023_A4P_Rev
Print date: 27 Nov 2024 - 16:49

Data source: Ground disturbance, inferred from historical imagery (1951, 1966); Masterplan parking schedule, Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative, Woods Bagot, 2018 DEECA, 2023; Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau

Before You Dig Australia (BYDA)

A BYDA search was undertaken on 12 October 2023 in order to determine the presence of subsurface utilities and services that may have had an impact on the ground surfaces within the Activity Area. The following services are located within the Activity Area and are documented in Appendix G:

– Barwon Water: there is a water transfer or feeder pipe running along the southern border of the Activity Area
– Telstra: There is an electrical cabinet with associated electrical cabling within the Morgan Street property and a Telstra Plant in shared utility trench
– Citipower / Powercor: There is a distribution substation and power pole within the Morgan Street property
– City of Greater Geelong: Two drains along the Morgan St border of the Activity Area

Land use history summary

Establishing a land use history has been used to support likely ground disturbances within the Activity Area. European settlement of the Geelong area occurred from the mid-1830s onwards, first by pastoralists who grazed cattle and sheep, and then by smaller agricultural farms after the land was opened up for sale in c.1838 (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, pp. 2, 4; New South Wales Government Gazette, 1839). The Activity Area is located on the southeastern edge of Norlane and 1.1 km west of the North Shore, which had only sixty residents from nine families in 1893 (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 33). The North Shore developed as an industrial centre during the early 20th century while the adjacent Norlane was created during the post World War II building boom as a new suburb (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, pp. 26, 28, 34).

The Activity Area, specifically Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane, is the location of a former quarry, which may date back to the 1860s and can be seen in aerial imagery from 1925 onwards (Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Australian Section, 1914; 1928; Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, pp. 24, 26; Pratt, (Construction of Ford factory, Geelong), 1925). This quarry was later infilled as part of the Seagull Paddock waste disposal site, with aerial images suggesting this happened between 1951 and 1966 (Meinhardt Infrastructure & Environment Pty Ltd, 2009, p. 9). It is also notable that the course and size of Cowies Creek directly south of the 60 – 62 Morgan Street, Norlane property was modified to create Seagull Paddock Lake between 1975 and 1992 (Geoscience Australia, 1975; Geoscience Australia, 1992; Geovic, 2006). In 1996 the WAC offices were opened on site and in 2008 the adjacent Wathaurong Health Service opened (Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative, 2023).

7.6 Aboriginal places in the geographic region

Those registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region have been analysed to inform the desktop assessment and predictive model. A search of the VAHR identified **36** previously recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region, comprising 58 individual components (refer to Table 7 and Map 5). Note that the two object collections within the Activity Area (Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) and the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629)) have not been included in this section and are discussed in section 7.1.

All 36 Aboriginal places within the geographic region have been compiled in Table 7 to provide a review of their key information, including context, place type, surface geology, GMU, and landform. Twenty-two of Aboriginal places registered within the geographic region were identified in a surface context (61%) with 11 identified in subsurface context (n=11, 31%), and less identified in both surface and subsurface context (n=3, 8%). It should be highlighted that many of the registrations recorded as surface context did not include subsurface investigation and there is potential for these Aboriginal places to extend into the subsurface context. Aboriginal place types registered within the geographic region include artefact scatters (n=25, 69%), followed by shell middens (n= 6, 17%), and low density artefact distributions (LDAD) (n=5, 14%).

Aboriginal places have been registered across all surface geologies within the geographic region, 18 within the Black Rock Sandstone (Nbb) formation (50%), 12 within the Newer Volcanic Group – basalt flows (Neo) (33%), and six within the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg) (17%). Likewise, Aboriginal places have been registered across all GMUs within the geographic region, with 19 (53%) associated with *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4), with nine (25%) registered Aboriginal places within *Low coasts (wetlands, tidal reaches)* (GMU 8.7), and eight (22%) within *Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (Wingeel)* (GMU 6.1.3). GMU tiers and landforms are closely related, however, the inconsistent nomenclature used when recording landform creates difficulties in categorising their description, comparison, and analysis. In general, those landforms commonly associated with registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region are floodplains, volcanic plains or flat land (n= 12, 33%), coastal landforms (n=7, 19%), and riverbanks, alluvial/creek terraces, and creek valleys (n=4, 11%). The distribution of registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region also indicates the proximity to water as an indicator of Aboriginal sensitivity. There are concentrations of recorded Aboriginal places along Cowies Creek and along the coastline. Notably, all six of the shell middens are located along the coastline, clustered together along The Esplanade, North Shore.

The above analysis indicates that within the geographic region:

– Artefact scatters are the most common place type
– The majority of registrations were identified in a surface context
– The Activity Area is associated with Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), which contains 12 (17%) of those Aboriginal places registered within the geographic region
– The Activity Area is associated with *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4), which is associated with 19 (53%) of the registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region
– Approximately 44% of registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region share a landform similar to the Activity Area, relating to waterways (variably described as riverbanks, alluvial/creek terraces, and creek valleys), or floodplains

Following Table 7, a selection of those most informative Aboriginal places from the geographic region have been interrogated in further detail.

Table 7 ***Analysis of Aboriginal places within the geographic region. Surface geology abbreviations are Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), Black Rock Sandstone (Nbb), and Newer Volcanic Group – basalt flows (Neo).***

VAHR number	Place type	Landform	Surface geology	GMU No.	Context	Summary
7721-0302	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain	Nbb	6.2.4	Surface context, heavily disturbed. Registration suggests the artefacts may have been introduced by artificial means.	Comprises an unspecified number of chipped artefacts and two cores, variously chert and silcrete. Extent estimated as 80 m x 37 m.
7721-0402	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain	Neo	6.2.4	Surface context.	Approximately nine artefacts on either side of Cowies Creek.
7721-0408	Artefact Scatter	Hillslope	Nbb	8.7	Surface context. Registration has minimal details.	Indicated between one – four artefacts including silcrete and quartz.
7721-0409	Shell Midden	Headland	Nbb	8.7	Surface exposure.	Comprises an unspecified number of shell midden exposures across an area approximately 100 m x 20 m.
7721-0428	Artefact Scatter	Road reserve, landform unidentified	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context.	Registration has minimal details. Indicates an artefact scatter including shell material, approximately 10 m x 50 m in area.
7721-0429	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain	Neo	6.2.4	Surface context.	Comprises four artefacts, two quartz and two silcrete.
7721-0450	Artefact Scatter	Flat land / bay	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface context at 100 mm depth, likely not in situ.	Isolated artefact.
7721-0506	Artefact Scatter	Flat volcanic plains	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context, with five identified in subsurface context (no recorded depth).	Comprises approximately 100 artefacts.
7721-0507	Artefact Scatter	Lowland plain landform	Nbb	6.2.4	Surface context.	Comprises 29 stone artefacts across an approximate area of 75 m x 22 m.
7721-0540	Artefact Scatter	Creek terrace	Ntg	6.2.4	Surface context. Area noted as quite disturbed and the provenance of the artefacts as unknown.	Between one and four surface artefacts.
7721-0541	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain	Ntg	6.2.4	Surface context, imported to area with fill.	Unknown number of quartz, quartzite, and silcrete artefacts.
7721-0577	Artefact Scatter	Riverbank	Neo	6.2.4	Surface context.	Unspecified number of artefacts in close proximity to Cowies Creek.
7721-0578	Artefact Scatter	Riverbank	Nbb	6.2.4	Surface context.	Comprises an unspecified number of worked flakes and chipped stone, quartz and silcrete, across an area of approximately 30 m x 10 m.

VAHR number	Place type	Landform	Surface geology	GMU No.	Context	Summary
7721-0588	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic plain	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context. Minimal details in record.	Unknown number of quartz and silcrete artefacts across an area approximately 100 m x 100 m.
7721-0589	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic flat land	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context. Minimal details in record.	Between one and four silcrete artefacts.
7721-0590	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic flat land	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context. Minimal details in record	Between one and four silcrete and quartz artefacts.
7721-0609	Artefact Scatter	Middle slope within gently inclined to undulating coastal land	Ntg	6.2.4	Surface context within an asphalt carpark after drainage excavations.	Comprises a single quartzite scraper.
7721-0631	Artefact Scatter	Lowland plain landform	Neo	6.1.3	Subsurface context to maximum depth of 30 mm.	Comprises 19 stone artefacts from an area measuring approximately 20 m x 5 m.
7721-0757	Shell Midden	Recorded as coastal	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface, max depth of approximately 500 mm.	Shell midden estimated as 5 m x 1.6 m in size.
7721-0758	Shell Midden	Recorded as coastal	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface, max depth of approximately 500 mm.	Shell midden estimated as 15 m x 1.6 m in size.
7721-0759	Shell Midden	Recorded as coastal	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface context, depth not recorded but noted as a thin lens.	Shell midden estimated as 20 m x 1.6 m in size.
7721-0760	Shell Midden	Recorded as coastal	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface, max depth of approximately 500 mm.	Shell midden estimated as 17 m x 1.6 m in size.
7721-0773	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic plain	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context, disturbed by recent road construction.	A silcrete core and three flakes of silcrete and quartz.
7721-0774	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic plain	Neo	6.1.3	Surface context, disturbed by recent road construction.	Isolated silcrete artefact.
7721-0809	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain	Nbb	6.2.4	Surface of a gravel road.	Comprises a single flaked silcrete artefact. The registration notes the artefact as being possibly introduced.
7721-0969	Artefact Scatter	Level / flat ground	Nbb	6.2.4	Subsurface context, between 100 mm – 150 mm.	Single quartzite flake.
7721-0971	Artefact Scatter	Flat land within a park	Nbb	6.2.4	Subsurface context, between 0 mm – 100 mm.	Single silcrete artefact.
7721-1199	Artefact Scatter	Alluvial terrace	Ntg	6.2.4	Subsurface context, 120 mm depth. Low probability of being in situ.	Single silcrete artefact.

VAHR number	Place type	Landform	Surface geology	GMU No.	Context	Summary
7721-1211	Artefact Scatter	Valley slope	Neo	6.2.4	Both surface and subsurface,17 surface and one subsurface at 20 mm depth.	Comprises three components, only one of which is within the geographic region and contains 18 quartz artefacts.
7721-1224	LDAD	Modified beyond recognition	Ntg	6.2.4	Subsurface context of imported fill, at approximately 380 mm depth.	Registered as two LDAD components, comprising one silcrete medial flake and one silcrete blade core. It was determined that the artefacts were likely imported as introduced fill.
7721-1387	LDAD	Gently undulating creek valley	Nbb	8.7	Subsurface context of imported fill, between 100 mm – 200 mm.	Single silcrete flake.
7721-1390	Shell Midden	Flat residential property	Nbb	8.7	Surface and subsurface, between 0 mm – 450 mm.	Shell midden estimated as 17 m x 1.6 m in size.
7721-1412	LDAD	Artificial bank of a storm water lagoon	Ntg	6.2.4	Surface context of entirely introduced material.	Comprises 13 LDAD components, each a single stone artefact being quartz, quartzite, and silcrete.
7721-1419	Artefact Scatter	Undulating	Nbb	6.2.4	Both surface and subsurface, 53 surface and 368 subsurface artefacts, from depths between 0 mm – 1300 mm.	Comprises 421 artefacts across 1510 m^2.
7721-1420	LDAD	Crest of a low rise	Nbb	6.2.4	Both surface and subsurface, five surface, six subsurface, between 0 mm – 200 mm.	Comprises 11 LDAD components, all stone artefacts being quartz, quartzite, and silcrete.
7721-1523	LDAD	Undulating	Nbb	6.2.4	Surface context.	Two artefacts, silcrete and chert.

Birdwood Avenue 1 (VAHR 7721-1224)

Birdwood Avenue 1 (VAHR 7721-1224) is an LDAD registered in 2012 as part of CHMP 12314 (Terra Culture, 2012). This Aboriginal place comprises two LDAD components located approximately 80 m east of the Activity Area, consisting of one silcrete medial flake and one silcrete blade core. The artefacts were discovered during complex assessment at a depth of 380 mm within a disturbed context. It was determined that the artefacts had likely been introduced to the area as imported fill used to level the property.

Northstate I.P 1 (VAHR 7721-0809)

Northstate I.P 1 (VAHR 7721-0809) is an artefact scatter located approximately 250 m from Cowies Creek and approximately 360 m south of the Activity Area. The Aboriginal Place consists of a single flaked silcrete artefact that was discovered during archaeological survey. It was recommended that further investigation be undertaken to determine the site extent and look for further artefacts, but it is unclear if this happened and if it did, the results are not registered on the VAHR. The artefact was located on the surface of a gravel road and was recorded as being possibly introduced to the area with the imported gravel.

Batesford 1 (VAHR 7721-0302)

Batesford 1 (VAHR 7721-0302) is an artefact scatter located approximately 310 m from Cowies Creek and approximately 375 m south of the Activity Area, though the site card suggests the Aboriginal place could be slightly closer to the Activity Area than the VAHR records. The extent of the Aboriginal place is estimated as 80 m x 37 m, comprising of unspecified chipped artefacts and two cores, variously made up of chert and silcrete. A number of historic artefacts are also noted, described as historic ceramic and glass. The record notes that the area was heavily disturbed and doubted that the Aboriginal place was in situ, suggesting that the artefacts may have been introduced by artificial means.

Ford Carpark 1 (VAHR 7721-0609)

Ford Carpark 1 (VAHR 7721-0609) is located approximately 100 m north of Cowies Creek and approximately 550 m southeast of the Activity Area. The Aboriginal place is registered as an artefact scatter but consists of only a single quartzite scraper found by chance in an asphalt carpark after drainage excavations. The Aboriginal place was later surveyed during CHMP 16654 but no Aboriginal cultural heritage was located (Ochre Imprints, 2019). The CHMP noted that the area did not match the place description and suggested that the primary grid coordinate for the Aboriginal place was incorrect.

455 Melbourne Road LDAD (VAHR 7721-1412)

455 Melbourne Road LDAD (VAHR 7721-1412) is located within 50m of Cowies Creek and 480 m of the ocean, approximately 560 m southwest of the Activity Area, and was identified during CHMP 16654 (Ochre Imprints, 2019). The Aboriginal place is located on the artificial bank of a storm water lagoon and consists of thirteen individual components, each a single stone artefact. All the artefacts were located within a layer of introduced clay fill.

Cowies Creek 3 (VAHR 7721-0578)

Cowies Creek 3 (VAHR 7721-0578) is an artefact scatter located approximately 10 m from Cowies Creek and spans approximately 30 m x 10 m in size. The Aboriginal place is approximately 730 m northwest of the Activity Area, situated on the surface of sandy soil within sloping irregular land along the riverbank of Cowies Creek. The artefact scatter contains an unspecified number of worked flakes and unspecified chipped stone artefacts of both quartz and silcrete.

Cowies Creek, Bell Park Artefact Scatter 1 (VAHR 7721-1419)

Cowies Creek, Bell Park Artefact Scatter 1 (VAHR 7721-1419) is an artefact scatter located between 10 m and 125 m from Cowies Creek in an undulating landform, and approximately 805 m northwest of the Activity Area. The Aboriginal place was registered as part of CHMP 16418, which identified approximately 409 stone artefacts, 41 being surface artefacts and 368 from subsurface contexts (Benchmark Heritage Management, 2020). Artefacts were located between 0 mm – 1300 mm depths. The surface and upper context of subsurface excavation was determined to be disturbed, underneath which the soil was undisturbed. The CHMP records 28 artefacts as being identified in the disturbed mix of fill and spoil context and 355 artefacts within in situ contexts, characterised by fine-medium grained humic moist greyish brown clayey silt above very dense brown clay with reddish brown clay inclusions. An additional 12 surface artefacts were identified during the subsequent surface salvage. This resulted in the Aboriginal place containing a total of 421 artefacts and a registered extent of 1510 m^2.

The artefact material was determined as typical of the region, being 71% silcrete, 20% quartzite, 7% quartz, 1% chert, >1% hornfels, and >1% basalt. The high quantity of flaked debris (47%) suggested that tool manufacturing occurred at the site. Analysis indicated that only the later stages of lithic reduction took place on site, with the tool manufacturing geared towards production of small implements.

Cowies Creek, Bell Park LDAD1 (VAHR 7721-1420)

Cowies Creek, Bell Park LDAD1 (VAHR 7721-1420) is located within 85 m of Cowies Creek, approximately 850 m northwest of the Activity Area, and was identified during CHMP 16418 (Benchmark Heritage Management, 2020). The Aboriginal place comprises 11 individual components, each a stone artefact, all located in disturbed and un-disturbed contexts on the crest of a low rise. Five of the artefacts were found on the surface and six in a subsurface context from between 0 mm - 200 mm depth. The upper context was fine-medium grained humic dry dark brown clayey silt above very dense brown clayey silt with reddish brown clay inclusions. The Aboriginal place comprised three silcrete, two quartz, and six quartzite artefacts.

Bell Park 1 (VAHR 7721-0506)

Bell Park 1 (VAHR 7721-0506) is an artefact scatter approximately 945 m west of the Activity Area, located on high ground about 600 m south of Cowies Creek (Terra Culture Heritage Consultants, 2002). The artefact scatter was initially identified after a grass fire, with approximately 100 surface artefacts anecdotally reported. A subsequent survey took place but was inhibited by poor ground surface visibility (GSV) due to grass grow back and no artefacts could be located. Subsurface testing was undertaken and identified five artefacts including silcrete from the Maude quarries, a silcrete blade, and small core. The stratigraphy was hard black clayey sediments though it was proposed that there was little or no depth to the artefact scatter.

Bell Park 2 (VAHR 7721-0631)

Bell Park 2 (VAHR 7721-0631) is an artefact scatter on the flat ground of a lowland plain landform, near to a former swampy area, approximately 950 m southwest of the Activity Area. The artefact scatter was located within the same block of land as the approximately 100 artefacts identified after a grass fire that led to registration of VAHR 7721-0506. A mixture of lithic material was identified amongst grey sandy soils, with patches of humic black sand or soil, within close proximity to a low-lying area, possibly former swampland. A total of 19 stone artefacts were identified from across an area 20 m x 5 m to a depth of 30 mm. The artefacts were primarily silcrete, five being Maude silcrete, but also one chert and one quartz.

Hume Reserve 1 (VAHR 7721-0507)

Hume Reserve 1 (VAHR 7721-0507) is a surface artefact scatter recorded in 2002, located in a lowland plain landform approximately 950 m southwest of the Activity Area. The place comprises 29 artefacts from an area approximately 75 m x 22 m. The majority of artefacts were waste flakes, fragments, or broken formal tools, with a few core fragments. The place consists of 14 chert artefacts, six quartzite, six silcrete, and one quartz. Several intact tools were found including blades, a scraper, a core, and a flake point.

Shell Middens

All six of the registered shell middens with the geographic region are located within a 150 m radius of each other and within 50 m of the ocean. All six shell middens are within the second tier GMU *Engineered Coast (Port Melbourne)* (GMU 8.7). The closest midden is 1885 m east of the Activity Area. The six registered shell middens are VAHR 7721-0409, 7721-0757, 7721-0758, 7721-0759, 7721-0760, and 7721-1390. The first to be recorded (VAHR 7721-0409) represents several shell midden exposures across an approximate area of 100 m x 20 m and the subsequent midden registrations in the area likely represent these individual exposures. Four of the Aboriginal places (VAHR 7721-0757, 7721-0758, 7721-0759, and 7721-0760) were identified after being accidently exposed during excavations for a pathway. These middens were recorded as being 1.6 m wide and between 5 m and 20 m long, with an average depth of 500 mm. One shell midden (VAHR 7721-0758) also contained charcoal. The sixth shell midden (VAHR 7721-1390) was identified during CHMP 15880, with shell material identified between 0 mm to 450 mm depths, containing mud welk, mud oyster, and ark shell, though was highly fragmented due to disturbance. This shell midden's registered extent is an irregular shape approximate 50 m x 20 m.

Cowies Creek No. 2, (VAHR 7721-0429)

Cowies Creek No. 2 (VAHR 7721-0429) is an artefact scatter located on a floodplain landform along Cowies Creek recorded in 1999, approximately 2025 m northwest of the Activity Area. The site comprises four surface artefacts, two quartz and two silcrete, including a silcrete blade. All artefacts were found in close proximity to Cowies Creek.

Cowies Creek 2 (VAHR 7721-0577)

Cowies Creek 2 (VAHR 7721-0577) is an artefact scatter located on a riverbank landform along Cowies Creek recorded in 1999, approximately 2280 m northwest of the Activity Area. The place comprised an unspecified number of surface artefacts including quartz and silcrete in close proximity to Cowies Creek.

Cowies Creek 1 (VAHR 7721-0402)

Cowies Creek 1 (VAHR 7721-0402) is an artefact scatter located on a floodplain landform along Cowies Creek recorded in 1999, approximately 2350 m northwest of the Activity Area. Exposed surface artefacts were identified along a track adjacent to Cowies Creek used by motorbikes and other vehicles. Surface artefacts were noted as being on both sides of the creek across a total area of approximately 150 m x 150 m. An exact number of artefacts is not recorded, though at least nine are shown on the site plan. The artefact scatter is recorded as comprising cores and unspecified chipped stone artefacts of quartz and silcrete composition.

Cowies Creek 10 (VAHR 7721-1211)

Cowies Creek 10 (VAHR 7721-1211) is an artefact scatter located between 35 m and 475 m of Cowies Creek, approximately 2490 m northwest of the Activity Area. The artefacts were taken from flat volcanic plain, steep creek terraces, and creek flood plain landforms. The Aboriginal place consists of three components, two of which are outside the geographic region, and has an extent of approximately 6.9 ha, though it was acknowledged that the Aboriginal place likely extended beyond the registered extent. The Aboriginal place was recorded during CHMP 11980, with artefacts clustered in two distinct areas, comprising 127 surface artefacts and 11 subsurface artefacts, with a maximum depth of 160 mm (Terra Culture Heritage Consultants, 2012). The stratigraphy was generally characterised by medium to dark grey-brown silty loam in the upper context, over medium to dark grey-brown silty loam or clay, with a lower context of culturally sterile dark grey-brown compact clay and basalt rock. One TP differed in the third context by having light creamy-grey siltstone and limestone bedrock. The place had been disturbed by ploughing and was of low to medium artefact density.

Cowies Creek 9 (VAHR 7721-1199)

Cowies Creek 9 (VAHR 7721-1199) is an artefact scatter located within 50 m of Cowies Creek during CHMP 11980, approximately 2670 m northwest of the Activity Area. The place comprises one silcrete artefact located on an alluvial terrace landform during complex assessment at a depth of 120 mm. The artefact was situated in dark grey-brown silty clay but was located close to modern rubbish, suggesting a low probability that the artefact was in situ.

Rippleside Park LDAD1 (VAHR 7721-1387)

Rippleside Park LDAD1 (VAHR 7721-1387) is located 150 m from the coastline within a gently undulating creek valley landform, approximately 2880 m south of the Activity Area and was identified during complex assessment for CHMP 15893 (Benchmark Heritage Management, 2018). The Aboriginal place is an LDAD consisting of a single silcrete flake, located within a disturbed sub-surface context of imported fill between 100 mm - 200 mm.

Summary

Aboriginal places were distributed throughout the geographic region, evidencing the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area. There was a strong prevalence of recordings in riverbank landforms associated with Cowies Creek, or simply in close proximity (>250 m) to Cowies Creek. Aboriginal places have been recorded away from Cowies Creek, generally in rises on floodplain landforms. There are three GMUs represented in the geographic region and of the 36 Aboriginal place within the geographic region the majority (n=17) are within the same geomorphological unit as the present Activity Area, *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4). Nine Aboriginal places are located in *Engineered Coast (Port Melbourne)* (GMU 8.7) and nine in *Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith (Wingeel)* (GMU 6.1.3).

Aboriginal places within the geographic region are primarily artefact scatters, with several LDADs and shell middens. It should be noted that several registered artefacts scatters are isolated artefacts, and the distinction between artefacts scatters and LDADs in the geographic region is not clearly represented in the data. All shell midden registrations within the geographic region are located along the coastline and within the *Engineered Coast (Port Melbourne)* (GMU 8.7) geomorphology, suggesting that it is unlikely for shell middens to be located within the Activity Area.

Of those Aboriginal places located in subsurface contexts, the stratigraphy included medium to dark grey-brown silty clay and silty loam, grey sandy soils, and fine-medium grained humic dark brown clayey silt or greyish brown clayey silt. Lower contexts were characterised by a culturally sterile dark grey-brown compact clay or very dense brown clay with reddish brown clay inclusions.

7.7 Previous archaeological assessments within the geographic region

A total of **47** relevant previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the wider geographic region. Previous investigation by report type is shown in Table 8. Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other (n=16) were the most prevalent report type, followed by CHMP Complex Assessment (n=11) and survey (n=10). The majority of Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other assessments are region wide studies of low relevance to this desktop assessment. The CHMP assessments and survey assessments may provide a good indication of subsurface conditions and inform this desktop assessment.

Table 8 Previous assessments undertaken within the geographic region

Report type	Number (n)
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	16
CHMP Complex Assessment	11
Survey	10
CHMP Standard Assessment	4
Test Excavation	3
CHMP Desktop Assessment	2
Test Excavation and survey	1
Total	**47**

A summary of CHMP assessment results within the geographic region is provided in Table 9.

Table 9 Summary of CHMP assessment results within the geographic region

CHMP No.	GMU	Landforms	Area excavated (m^2)	*Excavation methodology*	Results
10475	GMU 8.7	Ocean foreshore, low cliff over sandy bay	3	Three 1 m x 1 m TPs	Max depth of 60 cm. No Aboriginal cultural heritage identified, no areas of potential sensitivity due to disturbance and introduced fill.
10985	GMU 6.1.3 GMU 6.2.4	Dune deposits	41	Forty-four 40 cm x 40 cm STPs, seven 1 m x 2 m MTPs, and one 1 m x 1 m TP	Three stone artefacts (VAHR 7721-0969, 7721-0970, and 7721-0971). Max depth 15 cm
11027	GMU 6.1.3 GMU 6.2.4 GMU 6.2.5	Escarpment overlooking valley. Lower slopes and terraces adjacent to Cowies Creek	8.8	Seven 40 cm x 40 cm STPs, three 50 cm x 50 cm STPs, and three 1 m x 1 m TPs	Excavations reached an average maximum depth of 32.5 cm. Four surface stone artefacts and four subsurface stone artefacts, max depth of 24 cm (VAHR 7721-0978 to -0983)

CHMP No.	GMU	Landforms	Area excavated (m^2)	*Excavation methodology*	Results
11168	GMU 6.2.4	Undulating plain	N/A	N/A	CHMP concluded after desktop assessment confirmed fill through the activity area
11980	GMU 6.1.3 GMU 6.2.4	Volcanic flat with moderate rise and steep valley toward lower terraces of Cowies Creek.	39.8	Eighty-seven 40 cm x 40 cm STPs and five 1 m x 1 m TPs	One hundred eighty-one surface stone artefacts and 23 subsurface stone artefacts to a max depth of 20 cm (VAHR 7721-1199, 7721-1210, and 7721-1211).
12314	GMU 6.2.4	Unidentifiable	1.5	Three 50 cm x 50 cm STPs	Two stone artefacts located at 38 cm in disturbed context (VAHR 7221-1224)
13952	GMU 8.7	Headland	N/A	N/A	CHMP concluded after the standard assessment confirmed extensive ground disturbance
15880	GMU 8.7	Flat	7	Twelve 50 cm x 50 cm STP and one 1 m x 1 m TP	High disturbance and fragmentary shell between 0 cm – 45 cm (VAHR 7721-1390)
15893	GMU 6.2.4 GMU 8.7	Gently undulating creek valley	8	Eight 50 cm x 50 cm STPs and two 1 m x 1 m TPs	Single stone artefact, disturbed context of imported fill between 10 cm – 20 cm (VAHR 7721-1387)
16418	GMU 6.2.4	Undulating	5.8	Four 3 m x 1.2 m MTPs and one 1 m x 1 m TP	Fifty-two surface stone artefacts and 368 subsurface stone artefacts to max depth 30 cm (VAHR 7721-1419 and 7721-1420)
16654	GMU 6.2.4	Lower slope / creek margin and plains	N/A	Nine auger holes	13 surface stone artefacts amongst introduced fill (VAHR 7721-1412). CHMP ended prior to complex due to high levels of disturbance
16974	GMU 6.2.4	Sedimentary derived plains and plains with low rises	N/A	N/A	No Aboriginal cultural heritage identified. CHMP ended after standard assessment due to high levels of disturbance
17035	GMU 6.2.4 GMU 8.7	Estuary and coastline landforms	3	Three 1 m x 1 m TPs	One shell midden identified during survey (previously recorded VAHR 7721-0620)
17153	GMU 8.7	Flat to gently sloping coastal plains, giving way to relatively shallow but steep cliff faces in some areas	N/A	N/A	Land use history showed intense development and disturbance. CHMP ended after desktop assessment.
17960	GMU 8.7	Lowland coastal bluff	5	Five 1 m x 1 m TPs	No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified
18376	GMU 8.7	Constructed coast	2.4	One 1 m x 1.2 m MTP	No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified
19349	GMU 6.2.4	Modified slope along a creek corridor	N/A	Eight auger excavations	No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified. High levels of disturbance noted

17 CHMPs have been conducted within the geographic region and summarized above in Table 9. Nine of these CHMPS (56%) identified Aboriginal cultural heritage. However, by removing those CHMPs exclusively within GMU 8.7 (because it is an engineered coast that is commonly disturbed) a more relevant sample for this assessment can be obtained, with 80% of CHMPs identifying Aboriginal cultural heritage. Most commonly Aboriginal heritage identified has been stone artefacts located in both surface and subsurface contexts, to a maximum depth of 450 mm, though 200 mm wastypical.

7.7.1 Previous archaeological excavations within 400 m of the present Activity Area

There are five previous archaeological reports within 400 m of the Activity Area which are of relevance to this assessment (refer to Table 10). These are summarised below.

Table 10 Previous assessments undertaken within 400 m of the Activity Area.

Report type	Number (n)
CHMP	3
Survey	1
Desktop or Paper or Due Diligence or Other	1
Total	**5**

Biosis (2004)

Biosis (2004) conducted an archaeological investigation of an asphalt car park within the Ford Motor Company factory complex, just north of Cowies Creek and approximately 310 m east of the Activity Area. A survey was not conducted because the area had been asphalted over. However, during an onsite meeting a quartzite retouched broken flake was located within a disturbed surface context, registered as VAHR 7721-0609. Shell fragments were also identified but it was unclear if the shell fragments were cultural in origin. No further investigation was made as part of the report, though it was judged that the soil beneath the car park was natural, with the possibility of disturbance associated with construction of the car park.

Terra Culture (2006)

Terra Culture (2006) conducted an archaeological survey of the Northstate Industrial Park in response to construction of a proposed industrial park at the rear of 320-356 Thompson Road, approximately 180 m south of the Activity Area. The archaeological survey identified one silcrete artefact, possibly introduced with imported gravel, registered as Northstate I.P 1 (VAHR 7721-0809) and a second quartz artefact identified as the existing registration VAHR 7721-0302. It was determined that potential for further stone artefacts existed and further investigation was recommended.

Terra Culture (2012)

CHMP 12314 was conducted by Terra Culture (2012) in response to a proposed restricted retail development, approximately 20 m east of this CHMP's Activity Area. The desktop assessment noted that the activity area for CHMP 12314 had been heavily modified and that the landform was no longer distinguishable. The only identified area of archaeological sensitivity was the remaining grassed area in the northeast corner of the property. The CHMP progressed to complex assessment, involving three 50 cm x 50 cm STPs, resulting in identification of two silcrete artefacts at a depth of 380 mm within a disturbed context. It was determined that the artefacts had likely been introduced to the area as imported fill used to level the property. The artefacts were registered as Birdwood Avenue 1 (VAHR 7721-1224).

Dr Vincent Clark & Associate (2010)

CHMP 11168 was conducted by Dr Vincent Clark & Associate (2010) on behalf of Barwon Water in response to a proposed utility installation, approximately 375 south of this CHMP's Activity Area. The activity area was located approximately 40 m south of Cowies Creek and geotechnical investigations found the surface area was entirely imported fill, including asbestos. This was unsurprising as the activity area was within the approximate location of the Seagull Paddock waste disposal site (the site's southern section, not that associated with this CHMP's Activity Area). It was found that a standard assessment of the activity area would be ineffective and sub-surface exaction would be a hazardous health issue, so the CHMP concluded at the desktop assessment, finding the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area to be very low.

Ochre Imprints (2019)

CHMP 16654 was conducted by Ochre Imprints (2019) approximately 340 m east of the Activity Area in response to a proposed industrial subdivision of the Ford Motor Company factory, covering 38.5 hectares of land. The desktop assessment identified one existing registered Aboriginal place within the activity area, an isolated artefact (VAHR 7721-0906). The standard assessment was unsuccessful in relocating VAHR 7721-0906 and included nine auger holes, which indicated the activity area was heavily disturbed, with no discernible original soil surfaces or landforms. A further 13 stone artefacts were identified during standard assessment survey, registered as VAHR 7721-1412. All 13 artefacts were located within introduced fill, which formed the artificial bank of a stormwater lagoon. The CHMP did not progress to complex assessment.

Eco Logical Australia (2024)

CHMP 19349 was conducted by Eco Logical Australia (2024) with its activity area covering a total area of 1.943 ha, which partially overlaps the southern portion of this CHMP's Activity Area. CHMP 19349 was undertaken in response to a proposed water feeder main renewal and cathodic protection works. A desktop assessment reviewed previous archaeological assessments in the wider area and determined that lithic artefacts such as artefact scatters and LDADs were the most common Aboriginal place types, comprising 86.5% of registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region. Clusters of Aboriginal places were also noted along waterways including Moorabool River, Cowies Creek, and the coastline. Considering this, the desktop assessment concluded that there was potential for lithic artefacts within the activity area prior to European contact but that there was a low likelihood of these remaining in situ due to disturbances associated with the existing pipeline and realignment of Cowies Creek.

The standard assessment identified the landform as being a modified slope along a creek corridor. GSV was poor due to grass cover and constructed surfaces such as roads and footpaths, resulting in a GSV of 23.58%. Auger testing confirmed a high degree of ground disturbance, with fill deposits evident across seven of the eight auger excavations. No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified, and it was determined that the archaeological potential of the surveyed area was low. The CHMP concluded after the standard assessment, having determined that there was no reasonable possibility for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the activity area.

Summary

All of the archaeological reports within 400 m of the Activity Area evidenced disturbance, reflecting the area's industrial history. Three archaeological reports identified Aboriginal heritage, all within disturbed contexts. Due to the levels of disturbance encountered in these assessments, a selection of other archaeological excavations from the wider geographic region will be analysed to inform the desktop assessment.

7.7.2 Previous archaeological excavations within wider geographic region

Andrew Long & Associates (2009)

Andrew Long & Associates (2009) completed CHMP 10985 in response to the proposed construction of a 6 km pipeline along with a water reclamation plant, encompassing 8.5 ha. The activity area was between approximately 2 km and 2.85 km from this CHMP's Activity Area. The desktop assessment of CHMP 10985 found its activity area to be primarily within GMU 6.2.4, the same GMU as this CHMP's Activity Area, and partially in GMU 6.1.3. The CHMP also noted that waterways would most likely have been a focal point of Aboriginal occupation in the past and that historical land use indicated disturbance may have occurred in sections of the activity area.

A pedestrian survey was undertaken though GSV was poor due to grass coverage and no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified. Those parks and reserves within the activity area were determined to be of low-moderate cultural heritage sensitivity while the residential areas and roads were considered to have very low cultural heritage sensitivity. The CHMP proceeded to complex assessment with 44 STPs measuring 400 mm x 400 mm, seven 1 m x 2 m MTPs, and one 1 m x 1 m TP excavated. Stratigraphy varied across the activity area, with considerable ground disturbance and fill noted. In total three subsurface stone artefacts (one quartzite, one quartz, and one silcrete) were located between 0 mm – 150 mm depth within flat and gently sloping landforms, both within GMU 6.1.3 (not the GMU shared with the activity area). The quartzite artefact was located in mid-greyish brown weak silt at a depth of 100 mm – 150 mm on a gentle slope near a drainage line. The quartz artefact was located within mid-greyish brown firm sandy silt at a depth of 0 mm – 100 mm on flat ground within a rail reserve. The silcrete artefact was located within mid-greyish friable sandy silt between 0 m – 100 mm on flat land within a park. Excavations most typically ended in dark brown compact clay, with a maximum depth of 580 mm during STP excavations, though at its deepest one MTP did not encounter clay until a depth of 1050 mm.

Terra Culture Heritage Consultant (2012)

Terra Culture Heritage Consultant (2012) completed CHMP 11980 in response a proposed residential subdivision, the activity area being 19.91 ha large. CHMP 11980's activity area is located on the western edge of the geographic region, approximately 2475 m northwest of this CHMP's Activity Area. The activity area's GMU was split evenly between GMU 6.1.3 and GMU 6.2.4. The CHMP's desktop assessment identified one existing Aboriginal place within its activity area, VAHR 7721-0978, an isolated stone artefact within a highly disturbed context. The desktop assessment concluded that it was likely isolated artefacts or low to medium density artefact scatters be located within the activity area, particularly in vicinity of Cowies Creek, which ran through the activity area.

A standard assessment was conducted, involving pedestrian survey of the activity area. Four landforms were identified: a flat-lying volcanic plain, a moderate rise and its immediate flanks, steep valley slopes towards Cowies Creek and an unnamed tributary, and the immediate flood plain areas and low terraces associated with Cowies Creek and the unnamed tributary. The survey generally had poor to good GSV, though the areas around Cowies Creek were poor. 181 surface artefacts were recorded during the standard assessment, from across all four landforms and distributed across the site. The artefacts were registered as two Aboriginal places, VAHR 7721-1210 and 7721-1211, with the latter holding two distinct medium density surface artefact clusters.

The CHMP progressed to complex assessment, involving 87 STPs measuring 400 mm x 400 mm and five 1 m x 1 m TPs, with excavations taking place throughout the activity area. Aboriginal cultural heritage was located from 13 excavation pits totalling 23 subsurface artefacts, ranging from isolated artefacts to a scatter of five artefacts within any individual excavation pit. The complex assessment further defined the extent of VAHR 7721-1210 and 7721-1211, and led to registration of an isolated artefact as VAHR 7721-1199.

Subsurface artefacts were represented in all four landforms. Representative stratigraphy for each landform is detailed below:

– Flat lying volcanic plain: three distinct contexts. Loose silty loam ploughed topsoil with occasional basalt inclusions to approximately 100 mm depth, over semi-disturbed silty loam with increasing clay content and more frequent basalt inclusions to 200 mm depth, and finally, compact clay and basalt rock up to 200 mm in size.
– Immediate flood plain areas and low terraces associated with Cowies Creek and the unnamed tributary: Three distinct contexts. Silty loam to 50 mm – 100 mm depth, over dark grey-brown silty clay 50 mm – 200 mm depth, ending in dark grey-brown hard blocky clay from 150 mm – 200 mm depth.
– Moderate rise and its immediate flanks: The lower flanks were characterised by loose disturbed silty loam over medium grey-brown compact silt, over medium brown-grey compact clayey silt, finally ending in sterile medium red-brown hard blocky clay. The peak of the rise was characterised by four layers, medium grey-brown silty loam with occasional basalt inclusions to 30 mm depth, over dark grey-brown hard silty clay to 170 mm depth, over dark grey-brown blocky silty clay with increasing basalt inclusions to 250 mm depth, ending in a final layer of dark brown hard blocky clay with basalt rock inclusions up to 120 mm in diameter.
– Steep valley slopes towards Cowies Creek and an unnamed tributary: thin topsoil characterised by medium grey-brown silty loam with occasional basalt floaters to depth of 40 mm – 50 mm, over medium grey-brown silt, and abundant siltstone fragments to depth of 200 mm to 250 mm, overlaying bedrock of light creamy-grey siltstone or limestone

Management conditions of the CHMP required salvage of VAHR 7721-1210 and 7721-1211 with all artefacts to be reburied within the activity area at the conclusion of activity.

Benchmark Heritage Management (2018)

Benchmark Heritage Management (2018) conducted CHMP 15893 in response to a proposed power supply upgrade, with an activity area comprising 3.14 ha, approximately 2825 m south of the Activity Area, in the southeast corner of the geographic region. The desktop assessment found the activity area to be within a gently undulating creek valley landform, situated primarily in *Engineered Coast (Port Melbourne)* (GMU 8.7) with much of the area having previously been landfill. The desktop noted the prevalence of previous archaeological assessments in the area identifying disturbed ground. The desktop assessment concluded that it was likely for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located within the activity area but in a disturbed context.

A pedestrian survey was conducted for the standard assessment, though thick grass resulted in >1% effective coverage of the activity area and no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified. Complex assessment comprised eight 50 cm x 50 cm STPs and two 1 m x 1 m TPs, resulting in an isolated stone artefact being located within imported fill between 100 mm - 200 mm (VAHR 7721-1387).

The CHMP management conditions stipulated that all soils must remain within the activity area.

Benchmark Heritage Management (2020)

Benchmark Heritage Management (2020) conducted CHMP 16418 in response to proposed outlet erosion protection works, with a 7250 m^2 activity area adjacent to Cowies Creek, approximately 750 m north west of this CHMP's activity area. The desktop assessment identified the landform as low undulating plains, flat plains, and creek terraces with the GMU being the same as this CHMP's Activity Area, GMU 6.2.4. It was concluded that it was likely that Aboriginal cultural heritage would be located within the activity area in the form of artefacts or LDADs, though most likely in disturbed contexts.

An approximate 50% GSV and 20% effective survey coverage was obtained, though the standard assessment survey was hindered by grass coverage. Fifty-two stone artefacts were identified (registered as VAHR 7721-1419, and 7721-1420) primarily located on the north edge of a large drainage basin, with another cluster of artefacts in the slopes leading to Cowies Creek.

The CHMP progressed to complex assessment, comprising four 3 m x 1.2 m MTPs and one 1 m x 1 m TP. The TP identified six in situ stone artefacts, to a maximum depth of 20 cm. The three MTPs focused on the north edge of the drainage basin and produced 363 stone artefacts, registered under VAHR 7721-1419. Twenty-eight of the artefacts were located in the upper context, which comprised disturbed mix fill/soil deposits. A further 335 artefacts were located in situ within the lower contexts, below a layer of decomposing grass, thought to be the former natural ground surface. When ignoring the upper context of fill and taking the decomposing grass as the ground surface, artefacts were found down to a depth of 30cm. The stratigraphy was typically an upper layer of brown fill to depth of 1 m, over fine-medium grained humic moist greyish brown clayey silt to a depth of 1250 mm, over a sterile base of very dense brown clay with reddish brown clay inclusions.

The CHMP management conditions included surface salvage of VAHR 7721-1419 and 7721-1420 with artefacts to be reburied on site after the activity.

Summary

Previous archaeological assessments within the geographic region have been assessed to provide relevant examples to inform the predictive model. These previous archaeological assessments inform where Aboriginal cultural heritage has and has not been found, the typical landforms or geology where this has occurred, the frequency of surface artefacts, characteristic stratigraphy for the area, and the common depths at which subsurface artefacts are identified. A total of 47 relevant previous archaeological reports have been undertaken within the wider geographic region, though this assessment primarily makes use of CHMPs due to the consistent report structure and high level of detail these reports provide. Seventeen CHMPs have been conducted within the geographic region with 56% of these identifying Aboriginal cultural heritage. Those CHMPs that did not identify Aboriginal cultural heritage frequently cited high levels of ground disturbance. However, CHMPs also identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within disturbed contexts, highlighting that disturbance does not necessarily preclude the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage. All archaeological reports within 400 m of the Activity Area evidenced disturbance, reflecting the area's industrial history.

CHMPs that did not encounter disturbance, and identified in situ artefacts, indicate what landforms and soil contexts are typically associated with Aboriginal cultural heritage, within the geographic region. From these CHMPs, Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in landforms such as flat volcanic plains, low undulating plains, gently slopes, moderate rises, immediate flood plains or low terraces associated with Cowies Creek, and gently undulating to steep valley slopes leading toward Cowies Creek. In two notable cases, CHMP 11980 and 16418 identified large amounts of surface artefacts, 181 and 52 respectively. CHMP 16418 also identified a considerable number of in situ subsurface artefacts, 335 stone artefacts. This demonstrated that artefact scatters of fair density occur within the geographic region in both surface and subsurface contexts. Collectively, the previous archaeological reports from the geographic region further suggest that Aboriginal cultural heritage is located throughout the geographic region, most commonly being stone artefacts in surface and sub surface contexts, to an absolute maximum depth of 450 mm. Culturally sterile base has typically been accepted as being a compact or blocky brown clay, with siltstone and limestone has also been noted.

7.8 Predictive modelling

A place prediction model has been developed based on the desktop assessment results. The land use history and geotechnical investigation has evidenced extensive disturbance, landfill, and fill within the Activity Area, but such disturbances have not been demonstrated across the entirety of the Activity Area. Notably, there is no direct evidence of disturbance in the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area. Given the prevalence of registered Aboriginal places along Cowies Creek and the Activity Area's proximity to this watercourse, it is assessed that there is likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area. Previous assessments in the geographic region demonstrate that Aboriginal cultural heritage can be located within disturbed and fill contexts, and it is assessed that there is low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in disturbed areas of the Activity Area. Given the Aboriginal place types represented in the geographic region, any Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area is likely to be artefact scatters or LDADs.

7.9 Conclusions from the desktop assessment

This desktop assessment aims to investigate the environmental, cultural, historical, and archaeological context of known and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area and wider geographic region. This information is used to establish a predictive model for Aboriginal heritage within the Activity Area and to inform the standard and complex assessment.

The Activity Area comprises three properties within Norlane, Victoria: 60 – 62 Morgan St, Lot B The Boulevard, and a leased section of 21 Birdwood Ave. The Activity Area is approximately 2.18 ha large and situated within the third tier GMU *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4). The Activity Area landform can be described as floodplains, with creek terraces along the west side of the Activity Area aligning with the banks of Cowies Creek. The surface geology is Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), though geotechnical investigation has revealed extensive disturbance through landfill and fill in large sections of the Activity Area.

The land use history has demonstrated that a portion of the Activity Area, specifically Lot B 43 The Boulevard, Norlane, is the location of a former quarry (Great Britain. War Office. General Staff. Australian Section, 1928; Pratt, (Construction of Ford factory, Geelong), 1925). This quarry was later infilled as part of the Seagull Paddock waste disposal site, with aerial images suggesting this happened between 1951 and 1966 (Meinhardt Infrastructure & Environment Pty Ltd, 2009, p. 9). Geotechnical investigations support this, confirming the presence of landfill and fill across the majority of Lot B 42 the Boulevard, with only limited natural soils (consisting of clay) identified along the eastern border (SCAADA, 2023). Geotechnical investigations have also identified fill in sections of 60 – 62 Morgan Street but not across the whole property (Provincial Geotechnical Pty Ltd, 2004; St. Quentin Geotechnical and Environmental Engineering, 2021). Previous construction within the Activity Area is also likely to have caused disturbance, including construction of the WAC offices, Wathaurong Health Service medical clinic, and the 21 Birdwood Ave carpark. The disturbances identified in the land use history are likely to have displaced Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Assessment of Aboriginal places in the geographic region demonstrates the presence Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area, which is supported by ethnographic history. The distribution of registered Aboriginal places within the geographic region underscores a high frequency of Aboriginal cultural heritage in riverbank landforms associated with Cowies Creek. Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified in a variety of landforms, including those associated with the Activity Area, such as valley slopes leading toward Cowies Creek and its immediate floodplains. Aboriginal places within the geographic region are primarily artefact scatters (69%), with several LDADs (14%) and shell middens (17%), though the distribution of shell middens is markedly closer to the coastline than the Activity Area. The Activity Area's surface geology is Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), which is associated with (17%) of Aboriginal places registered within the geographic region. The Activity Area is within the GMU *Plains and plains with low rises (Duck Hole Plain, Irrewillipe, Hanson Plain)* (GMU 6.2.4), which is associated with 19 (53%) of Aboriginal places registered within the geographic region.

Previous archaeological assessments within the geographic region have also been assessed, particularly CHMPs. It is noted that 56% of CHMPs in the geographic region identified Aboriginal cultural heritage. Those CHMPs that did not identify Aboriginal cultural heritage frequently cited high levels of ground disturbance. However, CHMPs also identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within fill layers, highlighting that disturbance does not necessarily preclude the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The stratigraphy identified in previous assessments was varied, and no undisturbed excavations have occurred within close proximity to the Activity Area that could reliably indicate its stratigraphy. Likewise, geotechnical investigations within the Activity Area have all encountered variable levels of fill and do not provide an accurate picture of stratigraphy within the Activity Area. Previous assessments have consistently accepted the culturally sterile base to be compact or blocky brown clay, though siltstone or limestone has also been noted. Geotechnical investigations indicate clayey sand with weathered limestone fragments or yellow clay or sandy clay as being the culturally sterile base within the Activity Area.

Section 62 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 states that a standard assessment is required if the results of a desktop assessment show that it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the Activity Area. The predictive modelling has identified likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area, and therefore, in accordance with Section 62, a standard assessment is required.

8. Standard assessment

The desktop assessment indicated there to be likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area, and low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in disturbed areas of the Activity Area. The land use history and geotechnical investigations indicated disturbances across most of the Activity Area. Notably, there was no geotechnical investigation or evidence for disturbance around the west side of the bridge, or in the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area. The inception meeting concluded that these areas should be targeted for hand auger investigation to determine the sensitivity of these areas and the potential of natural soils. The number and location of augers was to be determined with the WTOAC representatives during the standard assessment.

The standard assessment was undertaken on 19 January 2024. The participants included K Mitchell and A Mitchell, WTOAC field representatives, as well as S Keiller, Senior HA, GHD, and N Haysom, HA, GHD.

Prior to the commencement of the standard assessment, the results of the desktop assessment were discussed. A pedestrian survey of the Activity Area was undertaken after which GHD HAs discussed the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage material in the Activity Area with Kacie and Alinta. From this discussion the subsequent hand auger excavation locations were determined.

8.1 Aims

The aims of the standard assessment are fourfold:

– To record the two previously registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area
– To identify and record the presence of any surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the Activity Area
– To identify areas of less ground disturbance
– To identify any areas of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the Activity Area

8.2 Methodology

The standard assessment consisted of a pedestrian survey. The field survey participants walked 2 m apart along linear transects, targeting different landforms and areas of isolated exposure within the Activity Area. The methodology for this systematic sampling was in accordance with archaeological practice as defined by Burke and Smith (2017). Areas of disturbance and exposure were also targeted.

During the field survey component, a photographic record of the Activity Area was made using a digital Single Lense Reflex (SLR) camera. Field notes were taken that documented the various features of the Activity Area including the landforms, areas of ground exposure, slope, any areas of archaeological sensitivity and location of surface Aboriginal cultural heritage material if present.

A Trimble Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), with a sub one metre accuracy, was used for recording locations during the assessment, as per FP – SR Guidelines.

Excavations were made using a 70 mm hand auger to determine sensitivity and the possible presence of natural soils. Areas that have not previously been subject to geotechnical investigation were targeted. The soils were highly friable once excavated and were sorted as removed from the auger being spread out on the tarp, without requiring a sieve. All soils were returned to the excavation holes.

8.3 Obstacles encountered

The gravel car park area along Morgan Street leading up to the bridge was fenced off and inaccessible (refer to Plate 14). This prevented further investigation around the west side of the bridge. Signage on the fence indicated the area was fenced off due to asbestos contamination. Additionally, low surface visibility was encountered across the rest of the Activity Area.



Plate 14 ***The gravel car park area adjacent to Morgan Street, on the west side of Cowies Creek, that was fenced off and inaccessible due to asbestos contamination (GHD, 2024).***

8.4 Oral history

As documented in Section 63(2) of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, the standard assessment may include the collection and review of oral history relating to the activity area.

Prior to the commencement of the standard assessment, results of the desktop assessment were discussed, including the results of relevant CHMPs and the types of cultural heritage most likely to be present in the Activity Area.

GHD HA asked K Mitchell and A Mitchell, WTOAC field representatives, if they had any specific traditional knowledge of the Activity Area or local region relevant to the Activity Area that they would be willing to share. K and A noted they were not aware of traditional stories associated with the Activity Area.

8.5 Registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area

There are two object collections registered on the VAHR within the Activity Area. These are the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285). Both were inspected as part of the standard assessment.

8.5.1 Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629)

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) was found to be complete, comprising three greenstone axes and one basalt axe. Artefact analysis was undertaken by GHD Senior HA Sarah Keiller.

Table 11 Artefact analysis

	Length	Width	Thickness	Max	Notes	Plate
Artefact 1	74.4 mm	55.8 mm	17.5 mm	76.1 mm	Greenstone axe with high polish and high invasiveness ground to a point. Negative flake scars present on opposite end to the ground edge. No pitting or evidence of hafting.	Plate 15 Plate 16
Artefact 2	73.3 mm	60.5 mm	25.7 mm	77.4 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Ground to a point on one end, with high polish and high invasiveness. Negative flake scars present and no evidence of hafting.	Plate 17 Plate 18
Artefact 3	61.5 mm	62.4 mm	24.9 mm	76.6 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Axe has been split in half. No negative flake scars present, no evidence of hafting, and no pitting.	Plate 19 Plate 20
Artefact 4	77.3 mm	56.4 mm	34.2 mm	79.1 mm	Fine grained basalt (possibly greenstone) axe. The axe edge is not ground but has evidence of chipping on both ends. There are no flake scars or evidence of hafting.	Plate 21 Plate 22

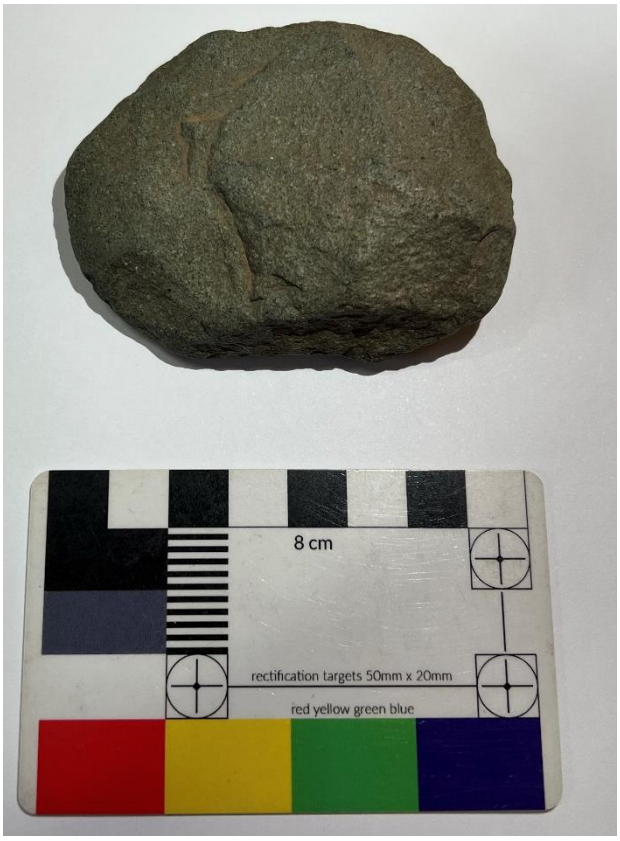


Plate 15 ***Artefact 1 (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 16 ***Artefact 1 (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 17 Artefact 2 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 18 Artefact 2 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 19 ***Artefact 3 (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 20 ***Artefact 3 (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 21 ***Artefact 4 (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 22 ***Artefact 4 (GHD, 2024).***

8.5.2 Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285)

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) was inspected during the standard assessment (refer to Plate 23, Plate 24, and Plate 25), with the recorded data in Table 12.

Table 12 Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) analysis.

Scar length	1.6 m
Scar width	0.47 m
Distance from ground	1.5 m
Girth at 1.5 m high	3.55 m
Estimated regrowth	0.1 m



Plate 23 Location of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).



Plate 24 *Location of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 25 ***Close up of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).***

8.6 Results of the ground surface survey

A pedestrian survey was conducted over the Activity Area utilising a systematic sampling approach. Photographic recording (refer to Plate 26 - Plate 69) of the standard assessment was undertaken. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified.

Lot B 43 The Boulevard



Plate 26 *Photograph taken from the south end of Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 27 *Photograph taken from the south end of Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing east toward the property's southeast corner (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 28 *GSV at the south end of Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing east (GHD, 2024).*

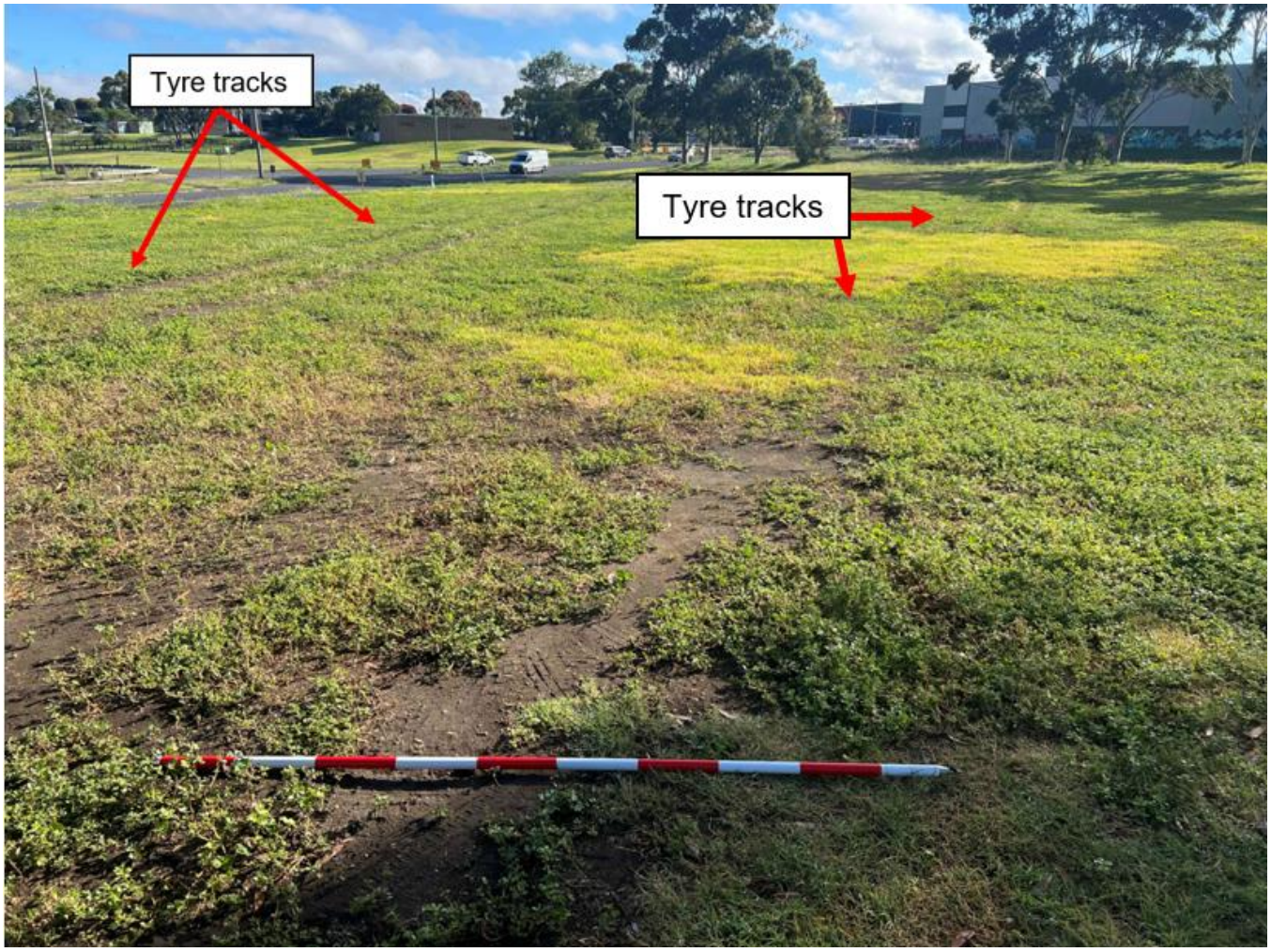


Plate 29 ***GSV at the south end of Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing north. Note the tyre tracks through the property from cars driving across the to the WAC carpark (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 30 *Tyre tracks across Lot B 43 The Boulevard property, facing north (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 31 *Facing northeast across the Lot B 43 The Boulevard property. Note there are two sets of tyre tracks (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 32 *Facing west across Lot B 43 The Boulevard (GHD, 2024).*

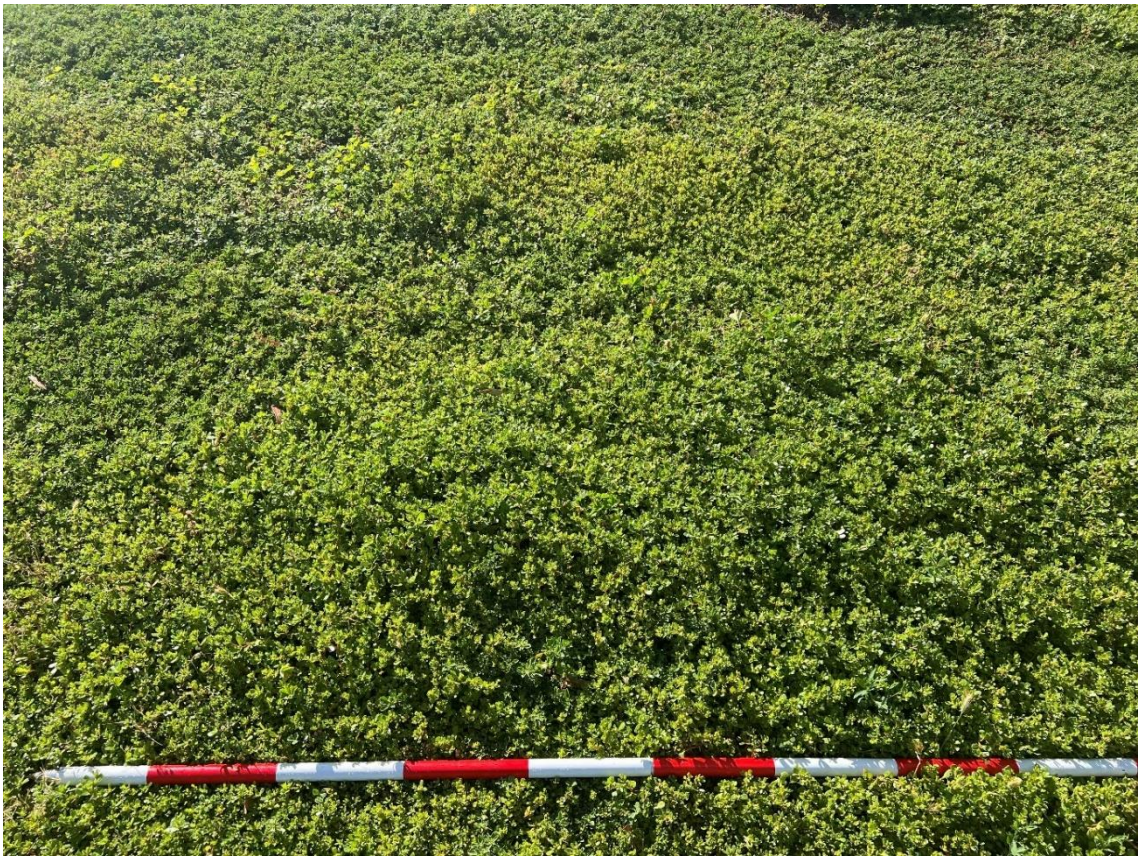


Plate 33 *Ground surface coverage at Lot B 43 The Boulevard property (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 34 *Ground surface coverage at Lot B 43 The Boulevard property (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 35 *Utility at Lot B 43 The Boulevard (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 36 *Utility at Lot B 43 The Boulevard (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 37 *North corner of Lot B 42 The Boulevard, facing northeast (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 38 *Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing north (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 39 *Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing south toward the WAC offices. Note the parked cars (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 40 *Pathway along the northwest corner of Lot B 43 The Boulevard, facing north (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 41 *Lot B 43 The Boulevard along the west border of the Activity Area, facing south with Cowies Creek at the right of photo (GHD, 2024).*

Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street



Plate 42 *Western border of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing west toward Cowies Creek (GHD, 2024)*



Plate 43 *Landscaping within Lot a 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing east (GHD, 2024).*

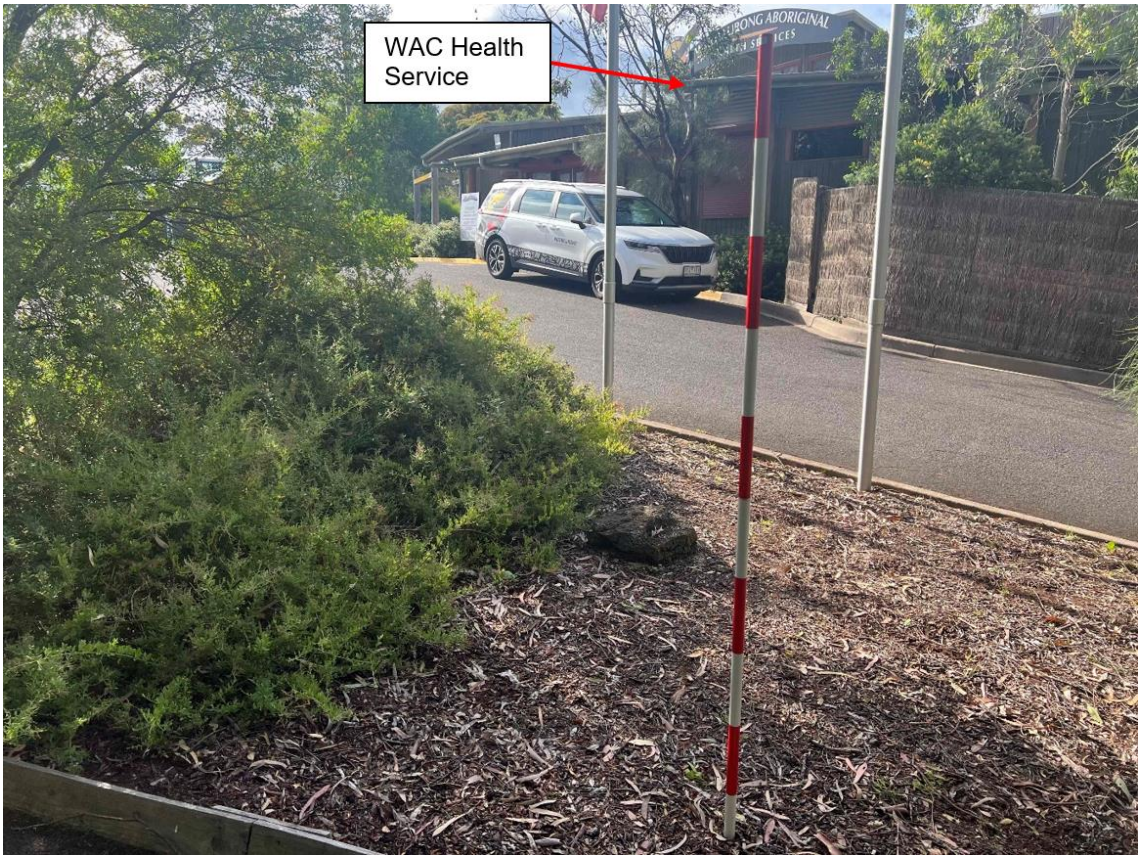


Plate 44 *Landscaping within Lot a 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing east (GHD, 2024).*

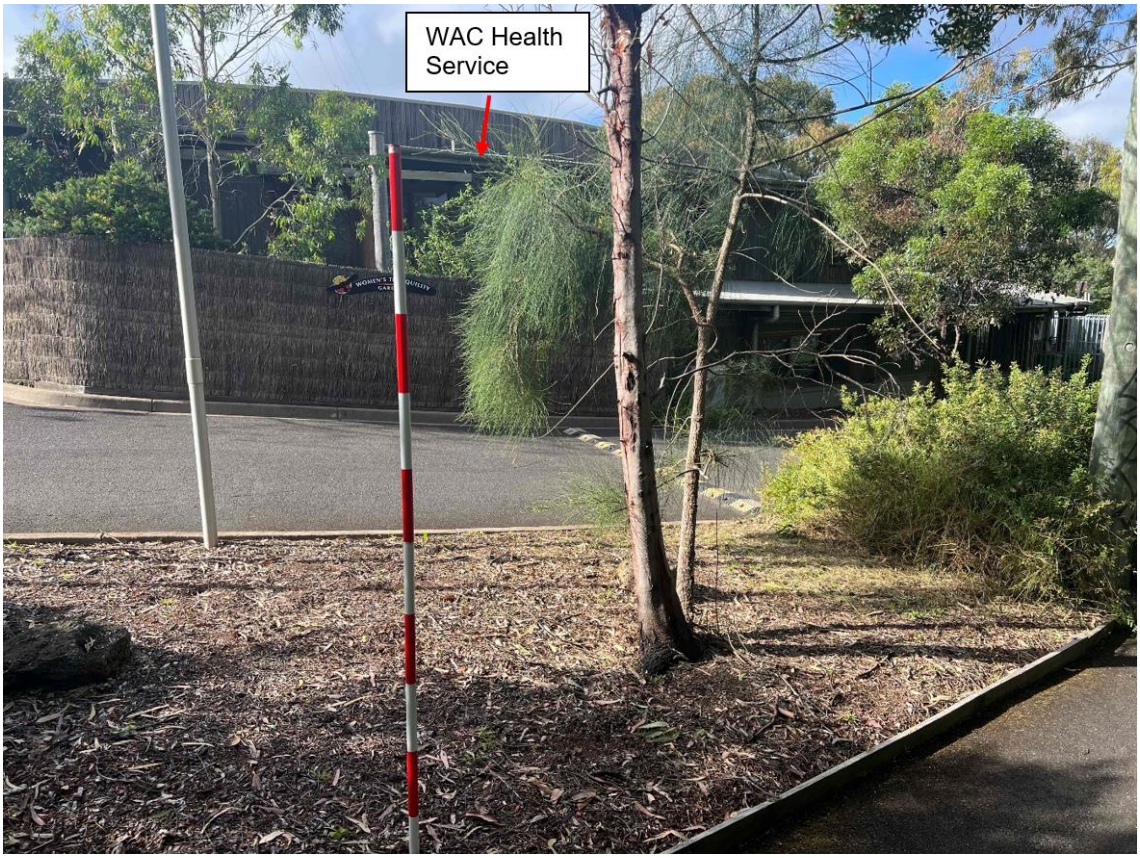


Plate 45 *Landscaping within Lot a 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing east (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 46 *Southwest corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing southwest (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 47 ***Southern edge of the Activity Area, facing west. The pipeline shown is the Barwon Water transfer or feeder pipe as identified in the BYDA results (GHD, 2024).***

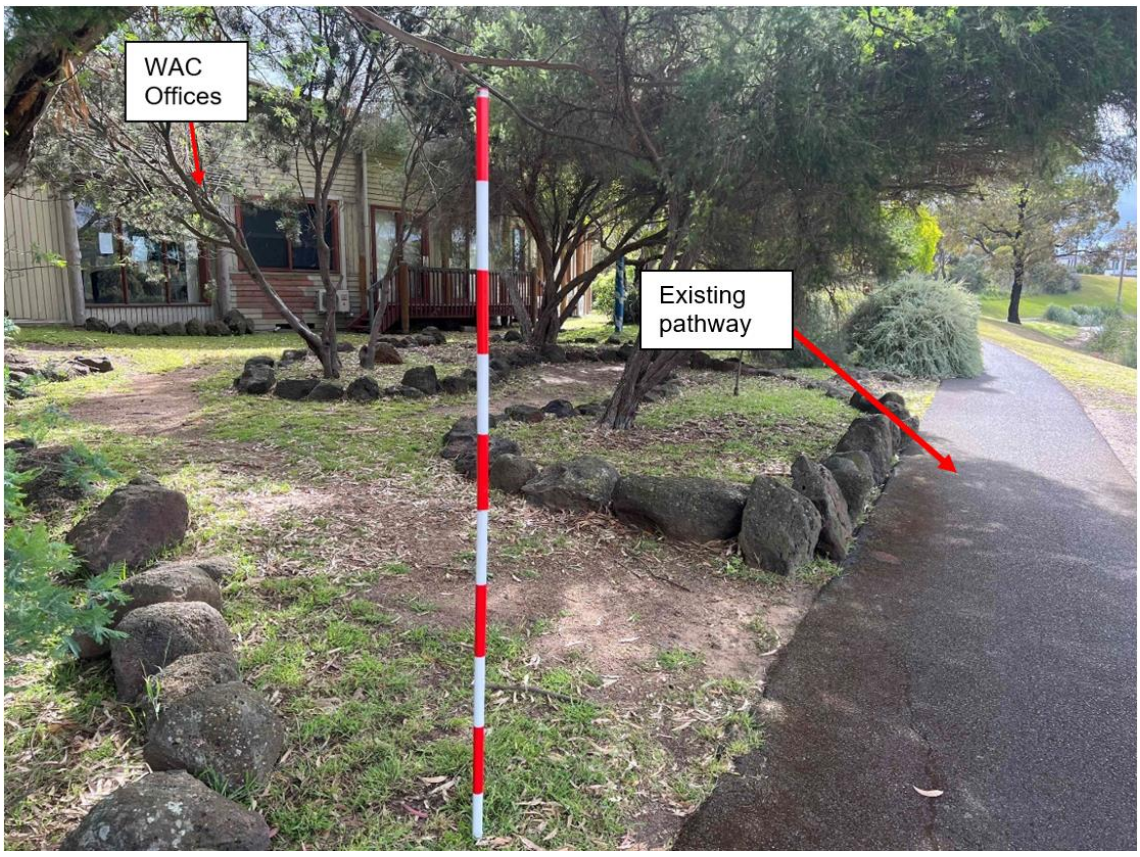


Plate 48 *Landscaping and vegetation south of the WAC offices, facing east (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 49 *Landscaping and vegetation south of the WAC offices, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 50 *Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 51 *Southeast corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing northwest (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 52 *Southeast corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 53 *Gound surface visibility at the southeast corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 54 *Gound surface visibility at the southeast corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 55 *Southeast corner of the Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St, facing northwest (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 56 *Southeast corner of the Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St, facing northeast (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 57 *Southeast corner of the Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St, facing west (GHD, 2024).*

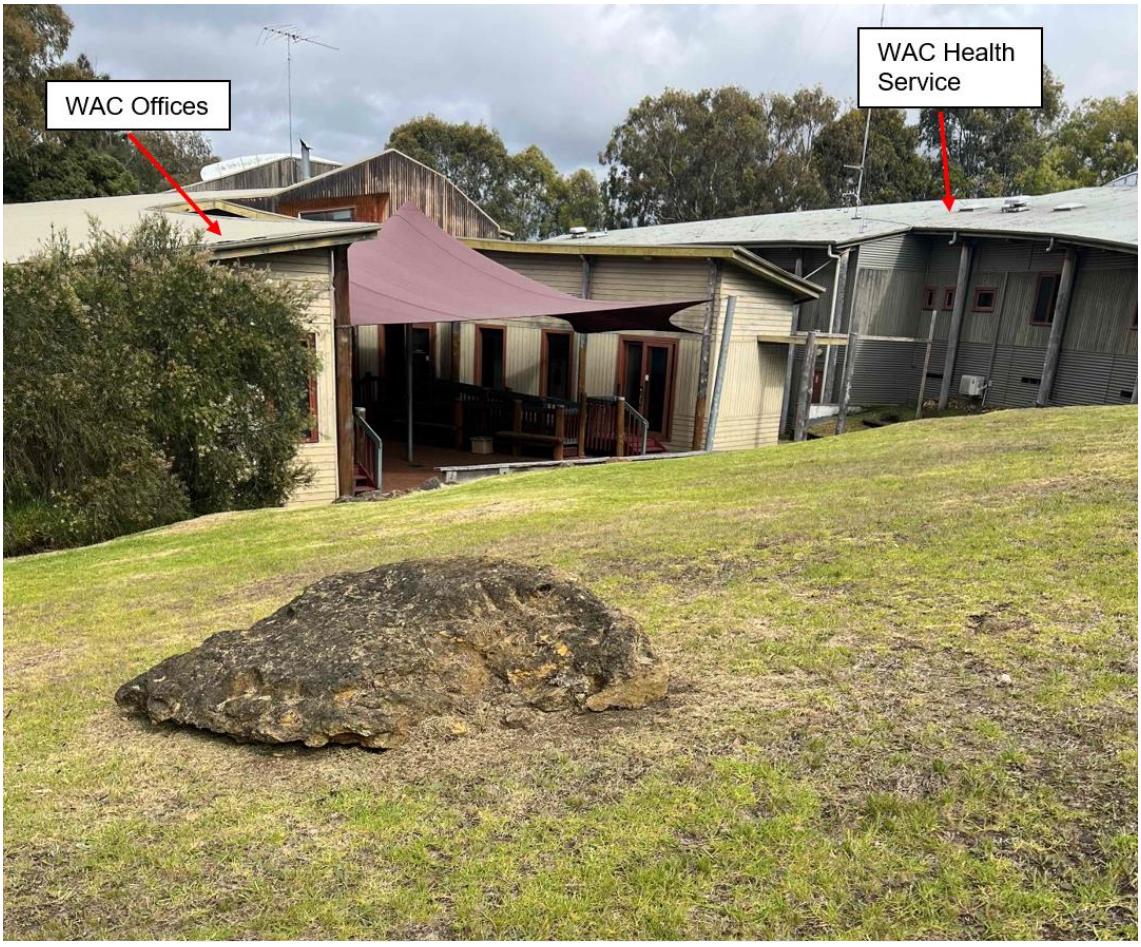


Plate 58 *Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 59 *Southeast corner of the Activity Area, facing south (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 60 *Southeast corner of the Activity Area, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 61 *GSV at the southeast corner of the Activity Area, facing west. Note the limestone fragments on the surface (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 62 *GSV at the southeast corner of the Activity Area. Note the limestone fragments on the surface (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 63 *GSV at the southeast corner of the Activity Area. Note the limestone fragments on the surface (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 64 *GSV at the southeast corner of the Activity Area. Note the limestone fragments on the surface (GHD, 2024).*

Morgan Street and Cowies Creek Bridge



Plate 65 *Area fenced off due to asbestos, west side of Cowies Creek facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 66 *Area fenced off due to asbestos, west side of Cowies Creek facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 67 *Bridge across Cowies Creek, facing east (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 68 *Bridge across Cowies Creek, facing west (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 69 *Speed bump immediately before the bridge across Cowies Creek, facing north and looking into Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St (GHD, 2024).*

8.6.1 Landforms

The standard assessment confirmed the Activity Area's landform as being floodplains, with terraces along the west side of the Activity Area aligning with the east bank of Cowies Creek (refer to Plate 31, Plate 32, and Plate 41). It was noted that the Activity Area's slopes were more inclined in the southeast corner than anticipated (refer to Plate 51 and Plate 52), and that the southeast corner of the Activity Area was the top of a floodplain sloping down towards Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddock Lake.

8.6.2 Previous ground disturbance

The standard assessment confirmed the results from the desktop assessment which identified multiple ground disturbances (refer to Map 9). As indicated in the BYDA, two small utility access covers were also noted at Lot B 42 The Boulevard (refer to Plate 35 and Plate 36) and a large water mains pipeline on the southern edge of the Activity Area in Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St (refer to Plate 47). Additionally, a power pole was located in the southeast corner of Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street (refer to Plate 55).

The pathways through Lot B 43 The Boulevard was observed (refer to Plate 40 and Plate 41) and the pathway through Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St (refer to Plate 47, Plate 48, and Plate 57). Additionally, two sets of tyre tracks were observed on Lot B 43 The Boulevard (refer to Plate 29, Plate 30, and Plate 31), with park cars along the perimeter (refer to Plate 39).

8.6.3 Effective survey coverage

The calculation for effective survey coverage attempts to quantify the effectiveness of the field survey component of the assessment and is largely derived from Witter's PhD thesis (Witter, 1990) as well as standards and guidelines for the recording of Aboriginal objects in other States within Australia (National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1999; Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010) and effective field survey coverage as defined by Burke and Smith (2004).

Survey coverage variables are used to measure the ground surveyed during the standard assessment as well as the type of archaeological visibility present within the surveyed area. The analysis of survey coverage is used to determine if the opportunity to observe Aboriginal cultural heritage material, in or on the ground, was achieved during the survey.

Two variables are used to assess GSV during the standard assessment: the area of ground exposed within the Activity Area and the type of ground visibility, also referred to as archaeological visibility. These variables are defined as:

Exposure: defined by Burke and Smith as *what reveals* (Burke & Smith, The Archaeologist's Field Handbook, 2004). Exposure is an estimate of the total area surveyed that contained exposures of bare ground. Exposure is different to visibility as exposure estimates an area that has the likelihood of revealing subsurface cultural heritage material or artefact bearing deposits rather than being an observation of bare ground.

Visibility: defined by Burke and Smith as *what conceals* (Burke & Smith, The Archaeologist's Field Handbook, 2004). This variable is an estimate of the amount of ground that has the *potential* for exposed ground to contain subsurface archaeological finds/features/deposits. On its own, visibility is not a reliable indicator of subsurface cultural heritage material.

From these two variables, an estimate of the archaeological potential of exposure area within each Survey Unit is calculated (the Effective Coverage Area). The effective survey coverage calculation is a percentage estimate of the proportion of each Survey Unit that provides the potential to physically view Aboriginal cultural heritage material (refer to Table 13).

The effectiveness of the pedestrian survey was constrained by the presence of grass cover, buildings, and prior areas of disturbance across the Activity Area. GSV was typically poor across the Activity Area, generally being less than 5%. At Lot B 42 The Boulevard GSV was poor (refer to Plate 28, Plate 33, Plate 34, and Plate 39), with some areas of exposure associated with disturbances such as tyre tracks (refer to Plate 29). At Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan St GSV was also poor (refer to Plate 46, Plate 53, and Plate 54), with limestone fragments noted on the surface in some areas (refer to Plate 61, Plate 62, and Plate 63). Around the edge of Cowies Creek there was thick vegetation and GSV was very poor (refer to Plate 42).

For the purposes of calculating overall effective coverage, visibility and exposure have been estimated and rounded to the nearest 5th of percentage, in this case 5%. The effective survey coverage of the standard assessment has been estimated as less than 1% of the area surveyed.

Table 13 Effective survey coverage

Landform		Estimated area (m²)	Exposure (%)	Visibility (%)	Effective coverage area (ECA) (m²) = (area of survey unit x exposure x visibility)	Effective Survey Coverage (%) (= ECA / area of survey unit x 100)
Flat plains of lower elevation	Existing buildings	2456	>1%	0%	0	0
	Morgan St, other asphalted roadways, and carparks	4282	>1%	0%	0	0
	Inaccessible area fenced off due to asbestos	350	>1%	0%	0	0
	Lot B 43 The Boulevard grassed areas	8037	>1%	5%	4	>1%
	Lot A 60 – 62 Morgan Street grassed areas	5819	>1%	5%	3	>1%

8.7 Auger investigations

Four hand auger excavations were undertaken to investigate possible disturbances and the presence of fill. The location of the four hand augers (refer to Map 10) were determined through discussions with , WTOAC field representatives. The locations were informed by the survey and chosen because the desktop assessment could not prove disturbance in that area. Another auger was attempted west of AH03, but could not be undertaken due to surface limestone which immediately obstructed the auger.

AH01

AH01 (refer to Plate 70 - Plate 72) was sunk at the southeast corner of the Activity Area to a maximum depth of 23 cm and comprised clayey silt over limestone. The auger was stopped by a limestone obstruction. No disturbance or fill was identified. Co-ordinates for AH01 are Easting: 267717.4815, Northing: 5779691.312.



Plate 70 *AH01 auger excavation (GHD, 2024)*



Plate 71 AH01 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).



Plate 72 *Location of AH01 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*

AH02

AH02 (refer to Plate 73 - Plate 75) was sunk at the southeast corner of the Activity Area to a maximum depth of 19 cm and comprised clayey silt, over clayey silt with limestone inclusions. Fragments of a pipe were identified on the edge of the auger hole, possibly terracotta. The pipe fragment suggests some level of disturbance, though there was no other indication of this, and the soils appeared natural. Co-ordinates for AH02 are Easting: 267705.8647, Northing: 5779697.011.



Plate 73 AH02 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).



Plate 74 *AH02 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 75 *Location of AH02 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*

AH03

AH03 (refer to Plate 76) was sunk at the southeast corner of the Activity Area, on the edge of the estimated building footprint, to a maximum depth of 6 cm and comprised clayey silt over limestone. No disturbance or fill was identified. Co-ordinates for AH03 are Easting: 267691.5505, Northing: 5779708.032.



Plate 76 *AH03 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*

AH04

AH04 (refer to Plate 77 - Plate 79) was sunk at the southwest corner of the Activity Area, to a maximum depth of 42 cm and comprised introduced fill over natural soils. The upper layer was mixed fill of concrete and gravel to a depth of 15 cm. From 15 cm to 25 was course silty sand with large limestone inclusions, indicating the beginnings of the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg). From 25 cm to 37.5 cm was coarse silty sand, and from 37.5 cm onwards was sandy clay to the maximum depth of 42 cm. Co-ordinates for AH04 are at Easting: 267605.9586, Northing: 5779718.383.



Plate 77 AH04 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).



Plate 78 *AH04 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 79 *AH04 auger excavation (GHD, 2024).*

8.8 Areas of archaeological potential

The desktop assessment indicated there to be likely medium to high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage in undisturbed areas of the Activity Area, with the possible undisturbed areas being the west side of the bridge, and the southeast and southwest corners of the Activity Area. Investigation of the west side of the bridge was prevented by asbestos contamination and fencing prohibiting access.

The southwest and southeast corner were, however examined, using hand auger excavations. The single auger at the southwest corner found fill to a depth of 15 cm, overlaying natural soils to a maximum depth of 42 cm. The three auger investigations in the southeast corner of the Activity Area found no evidence of fill and only a possible indication of disturbance, with natural soils noted across all three augers in this area.

Due to their proximity to Cowies Creek and the observed natural soils, these two areas are assessed to have possible archaeological potential. It is noted that most of the natural soil profiles were shallow and archaeological features are not likely to be extensive, if present. The two areas of archaeological potential have been illustrated in Map 11.

8.9 Conclusions from the standard assessment

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was identified during the field survey. No mature indigenous trees were noted within the Activity Area. No caves, rock shelters or cave entrances are present within the Activity Area.

During the standard assessment, the Activity Area's landform was confirmed as being floodplains, with terraces along the west side of the Activity Area aligning with the east bank of Cowies Creek. GSV for the Activity Area was poor, typically >5% resulting in an effective survey coverage of less than >1%. The standard assessment aimed to undertake hand auger excavation to determine sensitivity and the possible presence of natural soils in three areas: the west side of the bridge, and the southwest and southeast corners of the Activity Area. Unfortunately, asbestos contamination and prohibited access prevented investigation of the west side of the bridge.

Four hand auger excavations were carried out across the southwest and southeast corners of the Activity Area. Natural soils were observed across both areas. These auger results combined with proximity to Cowies Creek supported the southwest and southeast corners of the Activity Area as being areas archaeological potential (refer to Map 11) with a likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Under Regulation 64 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, a complex assessment is required if the desktop or standard assessments shows that there is a likelihood for Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area and it is not possible to determine the nature, extent, and significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage without undertaking a complex assessment.



Legend

- Activity Area
- Ground Surface Visibility (GSV)
  - 0% GSV
  - 5% GSV
- Parcel
- Road
- Auger Locations
- VAHR Places
  - Object Collection
  - Low Density Artefact Distribution

Paper Size ISO A4

0 10 20 30 40 Meters

1:1,725

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **A**
Date **27/11/2024**

Results of Standard Assessment

MAP 10

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS
Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau



2004 Borehole
2021 Borehole
2023 Borehole at Lot B 43 The Boulevard
2023 Borehole at Lot A 60-62 Morgan Street

Auger Locations
Road
Activity Area
Area of archaeological potential
Parcel

Historical ground disturbance (approximate)
Quarry Area
Landfill Area
1966 Disturbance

Paper Size ISO A4
0 10 20 30 40 Meters
1:2,000
Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

GHD

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **27/11/2024**

Areas of Potential

MAP 11

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_CHMP_Figures.aprx - 12613952_011_Areas_Of_potential_A4L_Rev

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024); World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: cjauniau

9. Complex assessment

The complex assessment was undertaken by GHD HAs , with the help and support of Murray and Mitchell, field representatives with RAP on 3 April 2024.

GHD Senior HA, supervised the subsurface testing component of this CHMP. y holds a BA (Hons) in archaeology and meets the qualifications for a HA under Section 189 (1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and Section 65(3) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* as a person appropriately qualified in archaeology.

9.1 Aims

The aims of the complex assessment are:

– To determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal places identified within the Activity Area; and
– To test the site prediction model established at the conclusion of the desktop assessment

9.2 Methodology

The complex assessment methodology was agreed upon during the standard assessments results meeting. Although the southwest corner of the Activity Area was identified as an area of archaeological sensitivity, it was agreed during the meeting that the proposed works there (resurfacing of the existing shared use trail) would not exceed the depth of fill identified by the auger investigation, which was between 0 mm – 150 mm depth. It was also agreed that excavation of the west side of the bridge would not be undertaken due to the asbestos contamination. It was agreed that the complex assessment would be confined to the southeast corner of the Activity Area.

The complex assessment consisted of controlled manual excavations with a single 1 m x 1 m TP and two 50 cm x 50 cm STPs (refer to Map 12). Excavation locations were predetermined during the standard assessment results meeting, targeting the construction footprints. The TP was located within the top of a floodplain sloping down towards Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddock Lake, within the footprint of the proposed building. The two STPs were located within the proposed pathway footprint, one on the high side of the slope and the other on the low side.

The excavations aimed to reveal the stratigraphic profile and determine the presence or absence of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area. Hand shovels, crow bars, and trowels were used to excavate the TP and STPs in stratigraphic layers in 5 cm spits. All excavated sediment was hand-sieved through a 5 mm mesh.

During the subsurface excavations, a photographic record of the soil profile of each TP and STP was made using a digital SLR camera. The location of TP and STPs were recorded using a Trimble DGPS with a sub-metre accuracy as per FP – SR Guidelines.

Field notes were taken that documented the soil stratigraphy, sediments, evidence of disturbance and the presence of any Aboriginal cultural heritage. A Munsell chart was used to determine the soil colour and pH was measured (the data catalogues for the subsurface excavations are located in Appendix E).

The subsurface excavation was undertaken in line with First People – State Relations (2016) *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 - Practice Note on Subsurface Excavation*.

9.3 Limitations and obstacles

Recent rainfalls had left the soils very damp and difficult to sieve.

9.4 Oral history

No oral history was provided by Daen Murray and Alinta Mitchell, RAP field representatives, regarding the Activity Area or the wider landscape during the complex assessment.

9.5 Results

9.5.1 Test Pits

Test Pit 1 (TP01)

In compliance with Regulation 65 (4) of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, the controlled excavation of one 1 x 1 m TP (TP01) was undertaken within the floodplain landform in the Activity Area to establish stratigraphy and general subsurface nature of the floodplain landform which was confirmed during the standard assessment. The terrace landform along the west side of the Activity Area aligning with the east bank of Cowies Creek was not tested because this landform is thickly vegetated, the steep incline inhibits test pit excavation, and the activity will not impact that landform.

TP01 was situated in the middle of the floodplain landform which sloped southward to Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddick Lake (refer to Plate 80, Plate 81, and Plate 82). TP01 was excavated to a depth of 140 mm, with stratigraphy characterised by moist very dark brown clayey silt to silty clay. The upper unit was between 0 mm – 70 mm deep, with moist very dark brown clayey silt, grass rootlets, seed pods, and small <1cm quartz inclusions. The second unit was between 70 mm – 140 mm deep, characterised by moist very dark brown silty clay, with small inclusions of quartz, basalt, and 1 cm – 4 cm limestone inclusions. Some glass fragments and a short length of rubber hose were also noted, possibly having been washed down hill toward the waterway. The base layer of STP01 was reached at 140 mm and characterised by moist very dark brown silty clay around large amounts of limestone, coinciding with the predicted Gellibrand Marl (Ntg) limestone surface geology. Detail for the stratigraphic profile is presented in Table 14 and Figure 4.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded within TP01.



Plate 80 ***TP01 pre-excavation (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 81 Overview of TP01 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 82 Top-down view of TP01 (GHD, 2024).

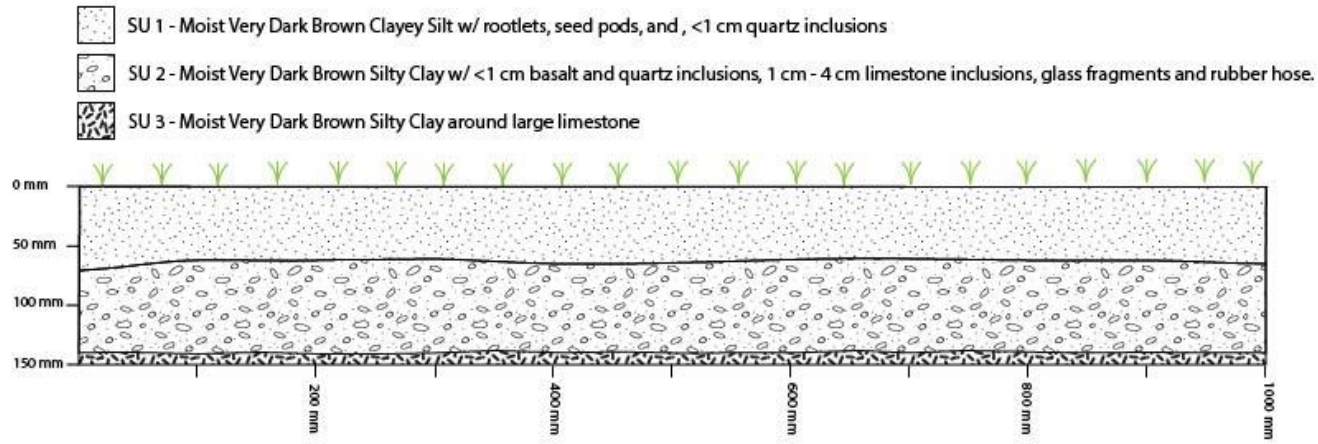


Figure 4 *Stratigraphic profile of TP01.*

Table 14 *Summary of Test Pit 01 results*

Unit	Depth (mm)	Stratigraphy	Munsell	pH	Artefacts	Notes
SU 1	0 – 70	Moist very dark brown clayey silt	10 YR 2/2	8	None	High moisture content with grass rootlets, seed pods, and small, <1 cm quartz inclusions
SU 2	70 – 140	Moist very dark brown silty clay	10 YR 2/2	8	None	High moisture content with small quartz and basalt inclusions, 1 cm – 4 cm limestone inclusions, some glass fragments, and rubber hose.
SU 3	140+	Moist very dark brown silty clay around large amounts of limestone	10 YR 2/2	8	None	High moisture content

9.5.2 Shovel Test Pits

Shovel Test Pit 1 (STP01)

STP01 was located within the footprint of the proposed pathway, on the high side of the floodplain sloping towards Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddock (refer to Plate 83). STP01 was excavated to a maximum depth of 180 mm and presented the same stratigraphic profile as TP01, though there were no basalt inclusions. The upper layer was 40 mm deep, the second unit from between 40 mm – 180 mm.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded within STP01.



Plate 83 Overview of STP01 (GHD 2021).

Shovel Test Pit 2 (STP02)

STP02 was located within the footprint of the proposed pathway, on the low side of the floodplain sloping towards Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddock (refer to Plate 84). STP02 was excavated to a maximum depth of 260 mm and presented the same stratigraphic profile as TP01, though there were less inclusions compared to TP01 and STP01 and the upper layer was notably deeper. The upper context was 120 mm deep, the second unit from between 120 mm – 260 mm. One terracotta piece was found in the second layer of STP02.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage material was recorded within STP02.



Plate 84 Overview of STP02 (GHD 2021).

9.5.3 Aboriginal places

No Aboriginal places were identified during the complex assessment. The results of the subsurface testing, in combination with previous ground disturbance, indicates that there is low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area.

9.6 Conclusions of the complex assessment

The complex assessment was undertaken in order to determine the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area in subsurface deposits, in accordance with Regulation 64(1) of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 and following consultation outcomes the WTOAC.

A single 1 m x 1 m TP and two 50 cm x 50 cm STPs were excavated as part of the complex assessment. The locations for subsurface testing were determined by the construction footprint, with the TP within the proposed building's footprint, and the two TPs within the proposed pathway's footprint. All excavations were within the floodplain landform sloping towards Cowies Creek and Seagull Paddock, at the southeast corner of the Activity Area.

All three excavations were successfully sunk to the limestone base associated with the Gellibrand Marl (Ntg), with the TP01 ending at 140 mm, STP01 at 180 mm, and STP02 at 260 mm depths. Stratigraphy was consistent across all excavations, being of moist very dark brown colour, graduating from clayey silt at the top to silty clay. Although glass fragments, a terracotta fragment, and short length of rubber hose were identified during excavation, it was thought likely that the area was not disturbed and that the refuse may have been deposited by rainwater running down hill, carrying the refuse from the VicRoads site above.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the complex assessment. It is concluded that there is a low potential and that it is reasonably unlikely for Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be present within the Activity Area.



2004 Borehole
2021 Borehole
2023 Borehole at Lot B 43 The Boulevard
2023 Borehole at Lot A 60-62 Morgan Street

Auger Locations
Road
Activity Area
Parcel

Area of archaeological potential
Historical ground disturbance (approximate)
Quarry Area
Landfill Area

1966 Disturbance
Excavation Locations
STP1
STP2
TP

Paper Size ISO A4
0 10 20 30 40 Meters
1:2,000
Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **B**
Date **27/11/2024**

Complex Assessment Results

MAP 12

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Data source: Nearmap - Imagery (Date extracted: 27/11/2024), World Light Gray Canvas Base: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Nearmap WMS Server . Created by: qjauniau

10. Details of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area

10.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage

No new Aboriginal places were recorded during the complex assessment of this CHMP. The proceeding sections document the analysis, extent, nature, and significance of the previously registered Aboriginal object collections the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285).

10.2 Results of the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage

The two Aboriginal places within the Activity Area, the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285), are existing object collections that were registered prior to this CHMP (refer to Map 13).

10.2.1 VAHR 7721-0629, Davis Collection

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) was assessed during the standard assessment and found to be complete, comprising three greenstone axes and one basalt axe. Artefact analysis was undertaken and is shown in Table 15, with Plate 85 to Plate 92 showing the four artefacts.

Table 15 Artefact analysis

	Length	Width	Thickness	Max	Notes	Plate
Artefact 1	74.4 mm	55.8 mm	17.5 mm	76.1 mm	Greenstone axe with high polish and high invasiveness ground to a point. Negative flake scars present on opposite end to the ground edge. No pitting or evidence of hafting.	Plate 15 Plate 16
Artefact 2	73.3 mm	60.5 mm	25.7 mm	77.4 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Ground to a point on one end, with high polish and high invasiveness. Negative flake scars present and no evidence of hafting.	Plate 17 Plate 18
Artefact 3	61.5 mm	62.4 mm	24.9 mm	76.6 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Axe has been split in half. No negative flake scars present, no evidence of hafting, and no pitting.	Plate 19 Plate 20
Artefact 4	77.3 mm	56.4 mm	34.2 mm	79.1 mm	Fine grained basalt (possibly greenstone) axe. The axe edge is not ground but has evidence of chipping on both ends. There are no flake scars or evidence of hafting.	Plate 21 Plate 22

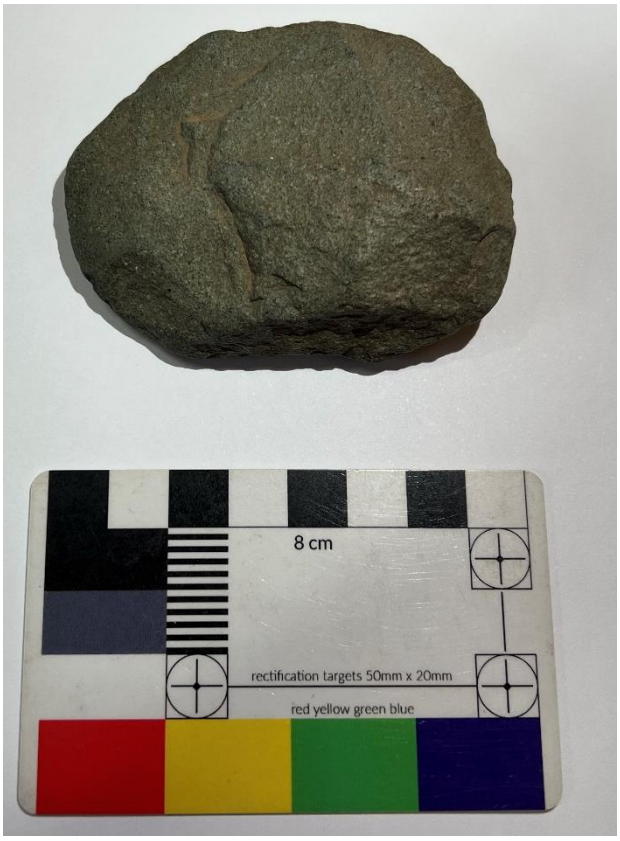


Plate 85 *Artefact 1 (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 86 *Artefact 1 (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 87 *Artefact 2 (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 88 *Artefact 2 (GHD, 2024).*



Plate 89 Artefact 3 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 90 Artefact 3 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 91 Artefact 4 (GHD, 2024).



Plate 92 Artefact 4 (GHD, 2024).

Nature

Table 16 and Map 13 document the location of the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629). The Aboriginal place extent is based on the object location and having been moved, is artificial. The collection is comprised of three greenstone axes and one basalt axe head. These artefacts were collected over time by the Davis family from their property in Little River. The primary grid co-ordinate was revised as part of the place inspection form for this CHMP.

Table 16 Cadastre details of VAHR 7721-0629, Davis Collection

Cadastre details	
Property Address	60 – 62 Mogan Street, Norlane, VIC, 3214
Local Government Authority	City of Greater Geelong
Locality	Norlane
Lot/Plan	1\TP2679
SPI	1\TP2679
PFI	41063064
Planning Zone	Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
Coordinates (MGA 2020)	267629.384, 5779724.666 (55)
Coordinates (GDA2020)	38° 6.0258457' S, 144° 20.9963053' E
Melways	441 K3 (ed. 42)

Cultural significance

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter defines the principles and procedures for the conservation and management for items of cultural significance within Australia (Australia ICOMOS, 2013). The Burra Charter is the industry standard when providing advice and recommendations on places or objects of cultural heritage significance. Cultural significance is used in Australian heritage practice to include all of the cultural values and meanings that may be ascribed to a place (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

The determination of cultural heritage significance within this CHMP is based on the five aspects of cultural significance documented within the Burra Charter: historic, aesthetic, scientific, social, and spiritual.

Aesthetic value is defined within the Burra Charter Practice notes as *the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. —that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.*

In considering aesthetic value, ask:

- *Does the place have special compositional or uncommonly attractive qualities involving combinations of colour, textures, spaces, massing, detail, movement, unity, sounds, scents?*
- *Is the place distinctive within the setting or a prominent visual landmark?*
- *Does the place have qualities which are inspirational or which evoke strong feelings or special meanings?*
- *Is the place symbolic for its aesthetic qualities: for example, does it inspire artistic or cultural response, is it represented in art, photography, literature, folk art, folk lore, mythology or other imagery or cultural arts?*
- *Does the place display particular aesthetic characteristics of an identified style or fashion?*
- *Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) does not have any of the characteristics generally attributed to aesthetic significance.

Historic value is defined within the Burra Charter as encompassing all aspects of history (Australia ICOMOS, 2013). The practice notes documents that *a place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence*. *To help understand the historic value of a place, ask:*

– *Is the place associated with an important event or theme in history?*
– *Is the place important in showing patterns in the development of history locally, in a region, or on a state-wide, or national or global basis?*
– *Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement for a particular period?*
– *Is the place associated with a particular person or cultural group important in the history of the local area, state, nationally or globally?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) is of historic significance for its association with the *Wada Wurrung* people, their history in the areas, and for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement for its particular period.

Scientific value is defined within the Burra Charter as the *information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. To appreciate scientific value, ask:*

– *Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The scientific significance of the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) is limited because the artefacts are no longer in situ. However, further testing could indicate where the materials were sourced, and contribute to complex understandings of social exchange.

Social Value as defined within the Burra Charter relates to any associations that a place has for Aboriginal people and the social meanings that the place holds for them. The identification of previously unrecorded Aboriginal places can connect Aboriginal people with their past and their country. In that sense, all Aboriginal cultural heritage material has a social value. ICOMOS further documents:

To understand social value, ask:

– *Is the place important as a local marker or symbol?*
– *Is the place important as part of community identity or the identity of a particular cultural group?*
– *Is the place important to a community or cultural group because of associations and meanings developed from long use and association?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) is socially significant as an artefact of the *Wada Wurrung* people which is linked to community and cultural identity.

Spiritual Value refers to the intangible values and meanings that the place has that gives importance to a spiritual identity or traditional knowledge. In order to help appreciate the spiritual value of a cultural heritage place, the ICOMOS Practice Note documents:

– *Does the place contribute to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group?*
– *Is the place a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group?*
– *Is the place important in maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group?*
– *Do the physical attributes of the place play a role in recalling or awakening an understanding of an individual or a group's relationship with the spiritual realm?*
– *Do the spiritual values of the place find expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

There are no specific spiritual values associated with the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629).

10.2.2 VAHR 7721-1285, Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) was inspected during the standard assessment (refer to Plate 93, Plate 94 Plate 24, and Plate 95), with the recorded data in Table 17.

Table 17 Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) analysis.

Scar length	1.6 m
Scar width	0.47 m
Distance from ground	1.5 m
Girth at 1.5 m high	3.55 m
Estimated regrowth	0.1 m



Plate 93 Location of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).



Plate 94 ***Location of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).***



Plate 95 ***Close up of Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) (GHD, 2024).***

Nature

Table 18 and Map 13 document the location of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285), which is a culturally modified tree, with one scar. It was moved to the Wathaurung Co-operative in the late 1990s from Native Hut Creek near Murgheboluc. The Aboriginal place extent is based on the tree location and having been moved, is artificial. Its exact original location is unknown. It is currently permanently fixed to its located outside the WAC offices.

Table 18 Cadastral information for the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285),

Cadastre details	
Property Address	60 – 62 Mogan Street, Norlane, VIC, 3214
Local Government Authority	City of Greater Geelong
Locality	Norlane
Lot/Plan	1\TP2679
SPI	1\TP2679
PFI	41063064
Planning Zone	Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)
Coordinates (MGA 2020)	267606.83, 5779719.62 (55)
Coordinates (GDA2020)	38° 6' 1.69341" S, 144° 20' 58.84734" E
Melways	441 K3 (ed. 42)

Cultural significance

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter defines the principles and procedures for the conservation and management for items of cultural significance within Australia (Australia ICOMOS, 2013). The Burra Charter is the industry standard when providing advice and recommendations on places or objects of cultural heritage significance. Cultural significance is used in Australian heritage practice to include all of the cultural values and meanings that may be ascribed to a place (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

The determination of cultural heritage significance within this CHMP is based on the five aspects of cultural significance documented within the Burra Charter: historic, aesthetic, scientific, social, and spiritual.

Aesthetic value is defined within the Burra Charter Practice notes as *the sensory and perceptual experience of a place. —that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.*

In considering aesthetic value, ask:

- *Does the place have special compositional or uncommonly attractive qualities involving combinations of colour, textures, spaces, massing, detail, movement, unity, sounds, scents?*
- *Is the place distinctive within the setting or a prominent visual landmark?*
- *Does the place have qualities which are inspirational or which evoke strong feelings or special meanings?*
- *Is the place symbolic for its aesthetic qualities: for example, does it inspire artistic or cultural response, is it represented in art, photography, literature, folk art, folk lore, mythology or other imagery or cultural arts?*
- *Does the place display particular aesthetic characteristics of an identified style or fashion?*
- *Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) does not have any of the characteristics generally attributed to aesthetic significance. The situation of the scar tree within the surrounding garden does have a certain aesthetic quality, but this is not of high significance to the Aboriginal place.

Historic value is defined within the Burra Charter as encompassing all aspects of history (Australia ICOMOS, 2013). The practice notes documents that *a place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence. To help understand the historic value of a place, ask:*

– *Is the place associated with an important event or theme in history?*
– *Is the place important in showing patterns in the development of history locally, in a region, or on a state-wide, or national or global basis?*
– *Does the place show a high degree of creative or technical achievement for a particular period?*
– *Is the place associated with a particular person or cultural group important in the history of the local area, state, nationally or globally?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) is of historic significance for its association with the *Wada Wurrung* people and their history in the areas.

Scientific value is defined within the Burra Charter as the *information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. To appreciate scientific value, ask:*

– *Would further investigation of the place have the potential to reveal substantial new information and new understandings about people, places, processes or practices which are not available from other sources?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The scientific significance of the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) is somewhat limited because the tree is no longer in situ. However, further analysis could reveal what the extracted bark was used for, what tools where used to create the scar, how old the tree was when scarred, and how fast the scar regrew.

Social Value as defined within the Burra Charter relates to any associations that a place has for Aboriginal people and the social meanings that the place holds for them. The identification of previously unrecorded Aboriginal places can connect Aboriginal people with their past and their country. In that sense, all Aboriginal cultural heritage material has a social value. ICOMOS further documents:

To understand social value, ask:

– *Is the place important as a local marker or symbol?*
– *Is the place important as part of community identity or the identity of a particular cultural group?*
– *Is the place important to a community or cultural group because of associations and meanings developed from long use and association?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) is socially significant as an artefact of the *Wada Wurrung* people which is linked to community and cultural identity.

Spiritual Value refers to the intangible values and meanings that the place has that gives importance to a spiritual identity or traditional knowledge. In order to help appreciate the spiritual value of a cultural heritage place, the ICOMOS Practice Note documents:

– *Does the place contribute to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group?*
– *Is the place a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group?*
– *Is the place important in maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group?*
– *Do the physical attributes of the place play a role in recalling or awakening an understanding of an individual or a group's relationship with the spiritual realm?*
– *Do the spiritual values of the place find expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works?* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

During the CHMP process no spiritual values associated with the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) were disclosed.



Legend

- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Place Extent
- Collector
- Watercourse Network
- CHMP 19828 Activity Area
- Cadastral Boundary
- Watercourse Area
- Scarred Tree Extent

Paper Size ISO A4

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 Meters

1:386

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **C**
Date **5/06/2024**

The Davis Collection (VAHR 8821-0629)

MAP 14

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Nearmap WMS Server: . Created by: kgardner



Legend

- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Place Extent
- Scarred Tree Extent
- CHMP 19828 Activity Area
- Arterial Road
- Collector
- Watercourse Network
- Cadastral Boundary
- Watercourse Area

Paper Size ISO A4

0 5 10 Meters

1:500

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

N

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-operative Ltd
Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828

Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scarred Tree
Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285)

Project No. **12613952**
Revision No. **D**
Date **4/07/2024**

MAP 13

\\ghdnet\ghd\AU\Melbourne\Projects\31\12613952\GIS\Maps\Deliverables\12613952_VAHR_Registration.aprx - 12613952_003_Extent_Plan_aboriginalplace2_A4l_Rev

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11. Consideration of Section 61 matters – impact assessment

Schedule 2 Clause 3 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 documents that contingency plans for matters referred to in Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* must be considered within a CHMP. The Section 61 matters appropriate to the proposed activity are set out below.

11.1 Can the activity be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage?

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) can be safely relocated to the RAP prior to the activity beginning.

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) cannot be removed from its location. The Aboriginal place can be fenced off during construction to avoid harm.

11.2 If it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage, can the activity be conducted in such a way that minimises harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage?

The activity can be conducted in a way that avoids harm.

11.3 Are any specific measures required for the management of the Aboriginal place or object likely to be affected by the activity, before, during and after the activity?

The Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) will be relocated to the RAP prior to the activity beginning to ensure impact is avoided.

The Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285) cannot be removed from its location. The Aboriginal place will have cyclone fencing installed around it, with a 5 m exclusion zone and signage denoting the zone as a no go area, which will remain in place for the duration of the activity.

11.4 Are there any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity?

Contingency plans are documented in full in section 2 of this CHMP.

11.5 What are the requirements relating to the custody and management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity?

The requirements for the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage material discovered during proposed works are document in full in section 2 of this CHMP.

11.6 Previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the geographic region

A search of the VAHR identified **36** previously recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region (refer to Table 7 and Map 5). Artefact scatters (n=25) are the dominant place type within the geographic region, followed by shell middens (n= 6), and LDADs (n=5). Concentrated areas of recorded Aboriginal places within the geographic region are located along Cowies Creek and along the coastline.

11.7 Baseline conditions

The Geelong area was settled from 1835 onwards, with its early history characterised by large pastoral runs and agriculture or farming (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 2; Broome, 1984, p. 20; Context Pty Ltd, 1996, p. 5). During the latter 19th century, factories were established along the North Shore and by the mid-1920s the area was well established as an industrial centre (Authentic Heritage Services, 2000, p. 2; Broome, 1984, p. 20). This industrial history has caused considerable disturbance to the area which is evidenced by the levels of ground disturbance identified in those previous archaeological assessments within the geographic region.

11.8 Consideration of cumulative impacts

The only Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during this CHMP was the previously registered object collections the Davis Collection (VAHR 7721-0629) and the Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scar Tree - Morgan St North Geelong (VAHR 7721-1285). As neither is in situ or originally from within the geographic region, there are no further cumulative impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage within the geographic region.

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Appendix A

Notice of intent to prepare a CHMP

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

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

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

SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor: Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-Operative

ABN/ACN: 26 564 626 453

Contact Name:

Postal Address

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company:

Contact Name:

Postal Address

Business Number: Mobile:

Email Address:

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Wathaurong Hub Redevlopment

Municipal district: Greater Geelong City Council

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

Office

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

	GHD	
Name	*Company*	*Email address*

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

Start Date: 16-Oct-2023 Finish Date: 14-Oct-2024

Submitted on: 09 Oct 2023

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

- [x] A cultural heritage management plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007

What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?

Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? 1

- [ ] Other Reasons (Voluntary)
- [ ] An Environment Effects Statement is required
- [ ] A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
- [ ] An Impact Management Plan or Comprehensive Impact Statement is required for the activity

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

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

WADAWURRUNG Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

The plan is to be evaluated by:

- [ ] Joint - Registered Aboriginal Party AND The Secretary
- [x] A Registered Aboriginal Party

If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating:

- [ ] The Secretary
- [ ] Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council

SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

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

SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

Submitted on: 09 Oct 2023

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

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

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

Department of Energy,
Environment and Climate Action

CHMP 19828



Legend

Towns (25K)

- Locality
- Small Town
- Town
- Large Town
- Major Town
- Regional Centre
- City

Roads (vmtrans)

- Freeway
- Highway
- Main Road
- Medium Road
- Other Roads

Victoria Boundary (25K)

- State Boundary
- Coastline

geelong_2020feb23_air_vi

Activity Area map included as part of the NoI.
Note the Activity Area was subsequently changed.

Disclaimer: This map is a snapshot generated from Victoria Government data. This material may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria does not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for error, loss or damage which may arise from reliance upon it. All persons accessing this information should make appropriate enquiries to assess the currency of the data.

Generated from GeoVic 3

Map Created Mon Oct 09 2023 16:20:29 GMT+1100 (AEDT)

Map Scale: 1:1,771

Projection: MGA94 55

GDA

VICTORIA State Government

Appendix B

Notice to evaluate the CHMP

Wadawurrung
Traditional Owners
Aboriginal Corporation

24th of October 2023

Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-Operative

To Whom It May Concern,

NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I am writing to acknowledge your written notice of intention to prepare a management plan, received on the 10th of October 2023 for the Wathaurong Hub Redevelopment CHMP 19828.

Wadawurrung Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (WTOAC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the proposed activity area and:

1. Pursuant to s.55(2) of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 give notice that they elect to evaluate the plan when it is completed.
2. Pursuant to s.60 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 give notice that they will do the following-

(a) Consult with the sponsor in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan;
(b) Consult with the sponsor in relation to the conditions to be included in the plan; and
(c) Participate in the conduct of the assessment.

To commence consultation for the CHMP, please book in a Project Establishment meeting at rap@wadawurrung.org.au. This meeting will include a discussion of the activity including any design plans and proposed impacts; a detailed discussion of the activity area including size, salient features, geology/geomorphology, and land use history; details of the geographic region being used in the ACHRIS search; details of any sites and relevant CHMPs that may contribute to prediction models for Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity area; and details of the next phase of assessment being proposed. All relevant images including maps, plans and photographs should be provided at least 2 business days prior to your meeting, however 7 days prior is preferrable. The desktop assessment will not need to be provided in full.

Fieldwork can be tentatively scheduled prior to the Project Establishment meeting, however, is not to occur prior to the meeting being completed. Please note that the RAP will not be held responsible for scheduled fieldwork timeframes being different to that required to complete the agreed assessment. Further meetings may be requested during the course of the fieldwork, in order to inform assessment requirements.

Follow up meeting(s) will be required post completion of fieldwork in order to establish that the assessment methodology has been completed as agreed; to discuss Section 61 requirements to avoid harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, and, if not possible, measures to minimise harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage; and to determine applicable conditions for the CHMP.

Yours sincerely,

ABN 11 312 302 330
ICN 3330
e admin@wadawurrung.org.au
w wadawurrung.org.au

Office 3, 110 Creswick Rd
Ballarat VIC 3350
WADAWURRUNG COUNTRY
p (03) 4318 6333

99 Mair St East
Ballarat East VIC 3350
WADAWURRUNG COUNTRY
p (03) 4308 0420

86 Mercer St
Djilang VIC 3320
WADAWURRUNG COUNTRY
p (03) 5222 5889

Appendix C

INDICATIVE activity plans



1 SITE PLAN 500_MASTERPLAN
SCALE 1 : 500

COLOUR KEY

- SHARED USER / BITUMEN - EXISTING
- SHARED USER / BITUMEN - NEW (UPGRADED)
- PEDESTRIAN - PAVED
- SHARED USER / GRAVEL
- MAIN SITE
- VICROADS LEASE
- TRIANGLE
- LAKESIDE PLANTING - PPRZ

EXISTING TREE BOTH SURVEYED & ASSESSED BY ARBORIST AS "*HIGH VALUE*". ALL OTHER TREES SHOWN INDICATIVE ONLY. REFER DRAWING A-TP-1102 FOR DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING EXISTING TREES.

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:28:57 PM

Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		25% DD	20-06-24
B		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
C		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

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Project
MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

Issuer
W–B
WOODS BAGOT

Project number	Size check
130882	25mm

Checked	Approved	Sheet size	Scale
-	-	A0	1 : 500

Sheet title
SITE PLAN

Sheet number	Revision
A-1100	C

Status
INTERIM ISSUE



Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		TOWN PLANNING RFI	05-03-24

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Project
MORGAN ST REDEVELOPMENT

Client
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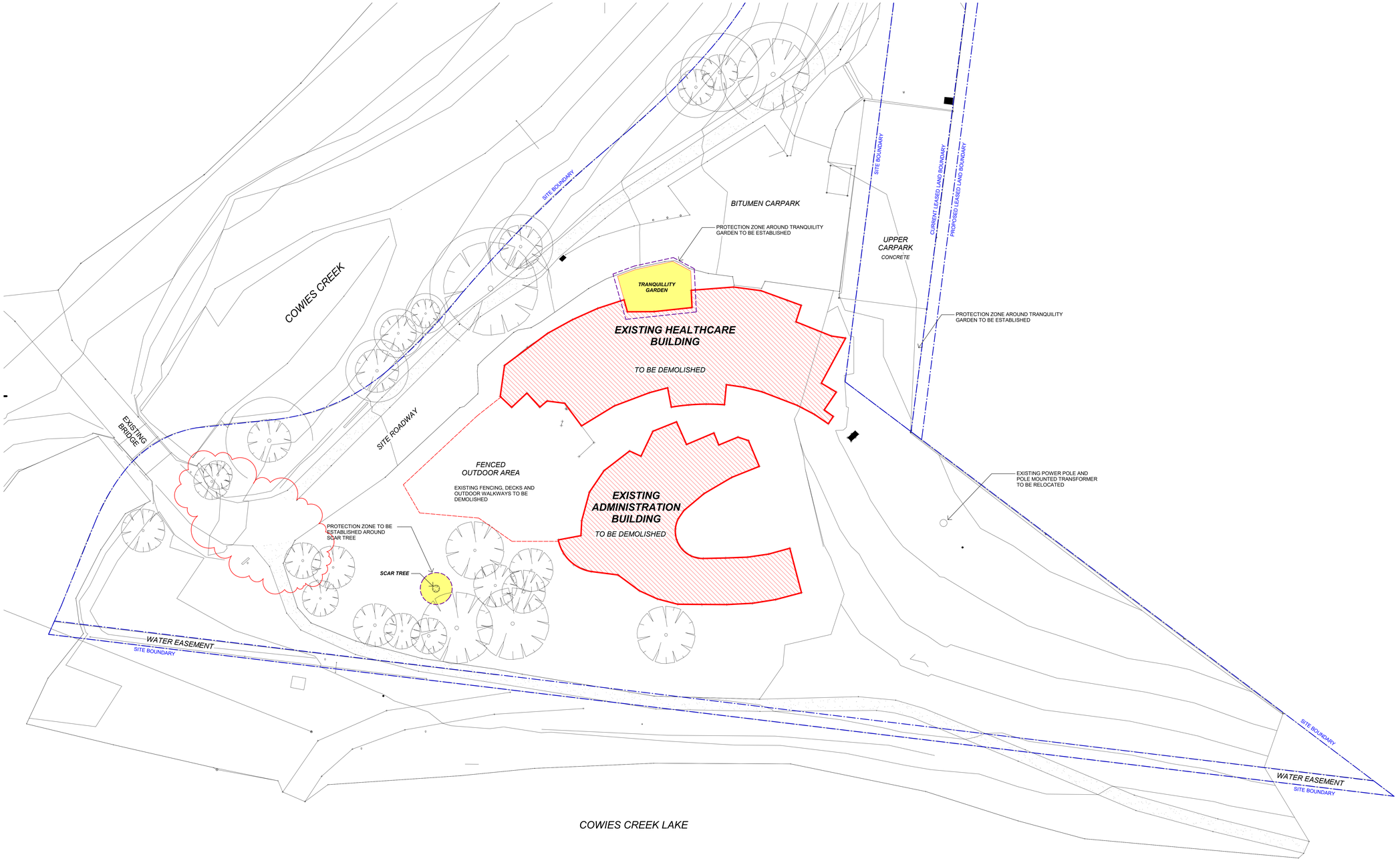
Issuer
WOODS BAGOT

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MP	BM	A0	1 : 500

Sheet title
Site Plan
Project Masterplan Existing Trees

Sheet number	Revision
A-TP- 1102	A

Status
Town Planning



NOTE - PLAN ONLY INDICATES TREES ASSESSED AS "HIGH VALUE" BY ARBORIST

Date generated 5/03/2024 7:56:02 PM

Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		Draft Town Planning	01-09-23
B		Draft Town Planning	15-09-23
C		TOWN PLANNING	20-09-23
D		TOWN PLANNING RFI	05-03-24

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Client
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Project number
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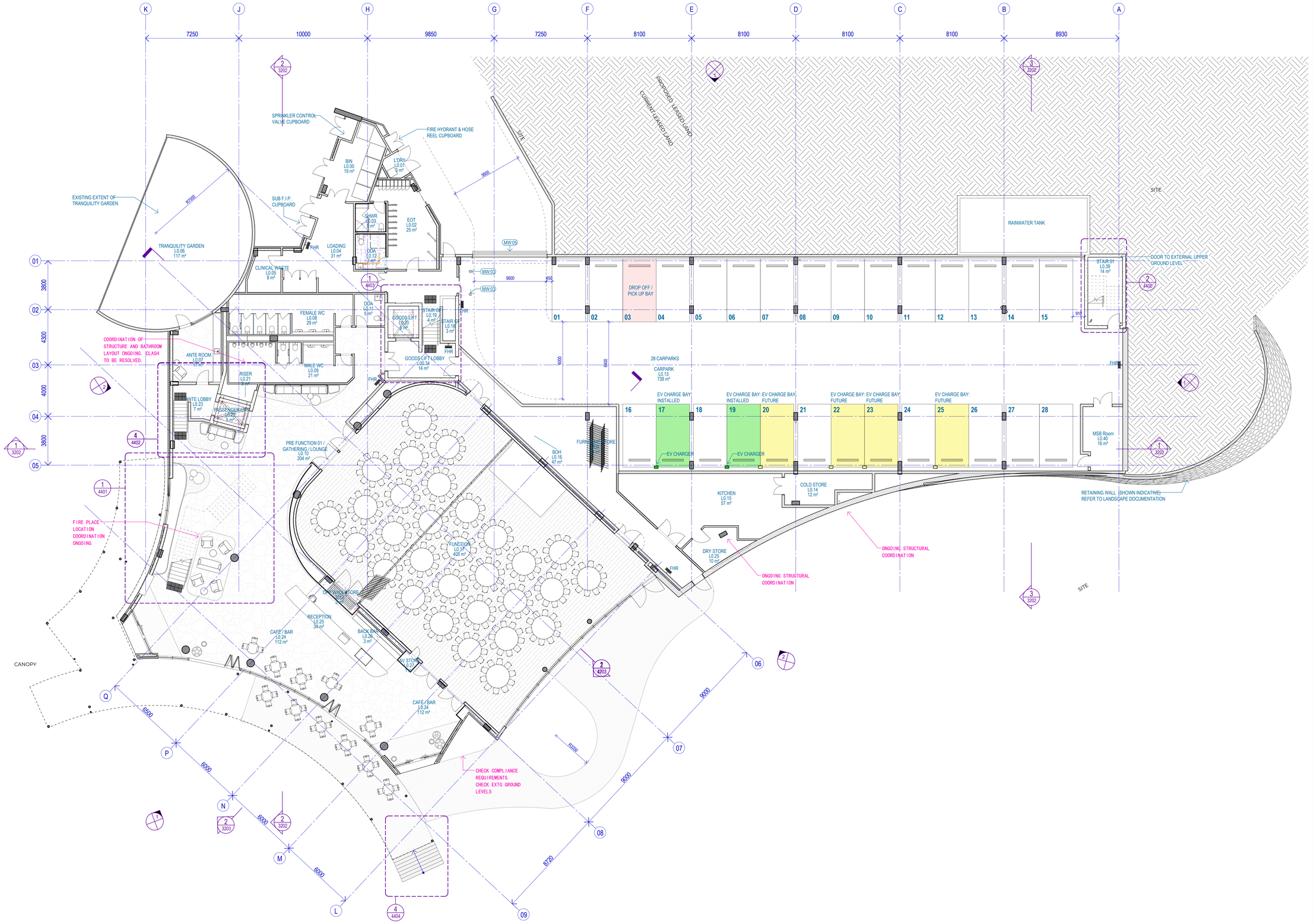
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Existing Conditions
Demolition plan

Sheet number
A-TP- 2001

Revision
D

Status
Town Planning



Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		PRELIMINARY	07-06-24
B		25% DD	20-06-24
C		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
D		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

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MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

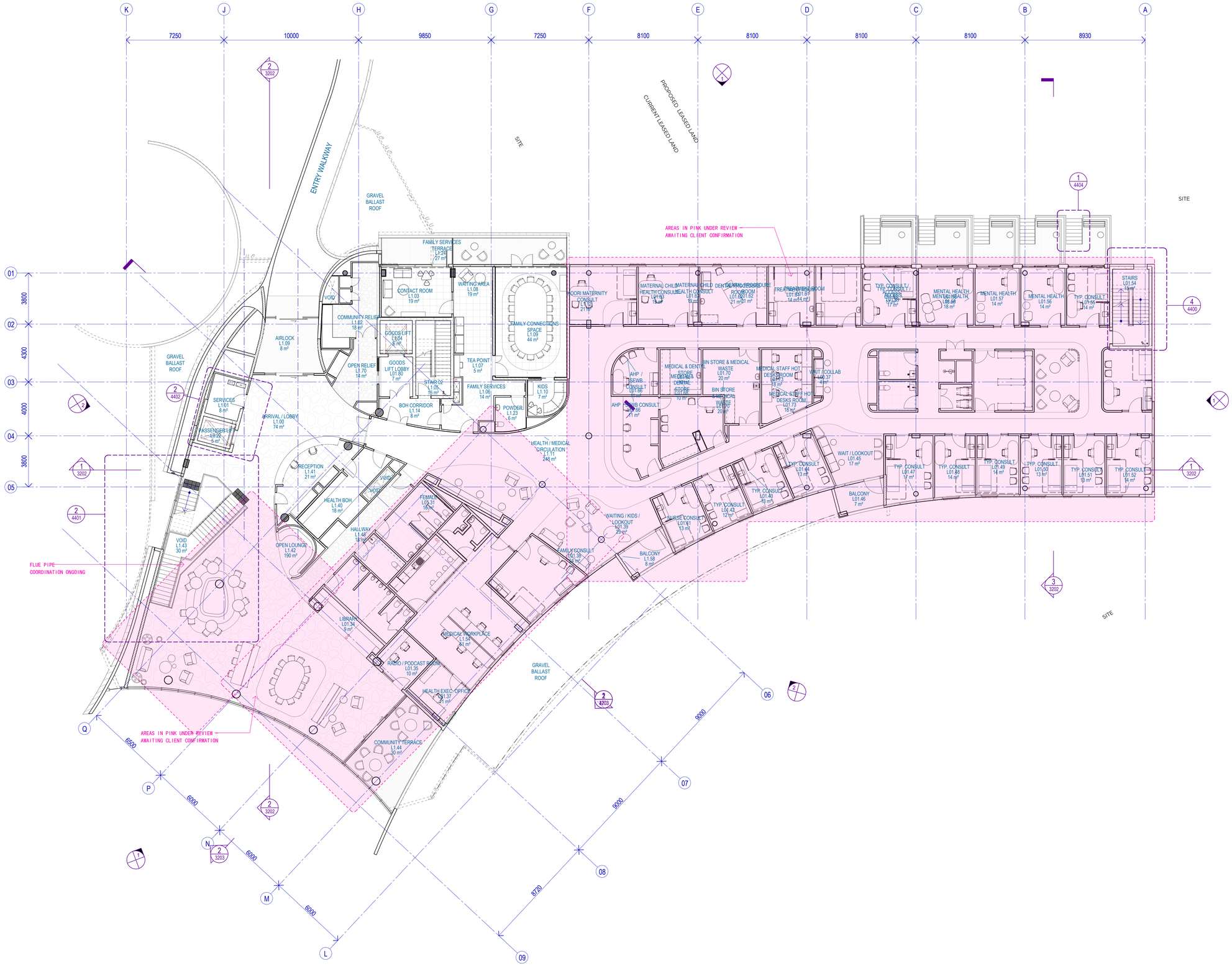
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FLOOR PLAN - GROUND LEVEL

Sheet number	Revision
A-2200	D

Status
INTERIM ISSUE



Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		PRELIMINARY	07-06-24
B		25% DD	20-06-24
C		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
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MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

Issuer
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Project number	Size check		
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Checked	Approved	Sheet size	Scale
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Sheet title
FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 01

Sheet number	Revision
A-2201	D

Status
INTERIM ISSUE



Recent revision history

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A		PRELIMINARY	07-06-24
B		25% DD	20-06-24
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MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

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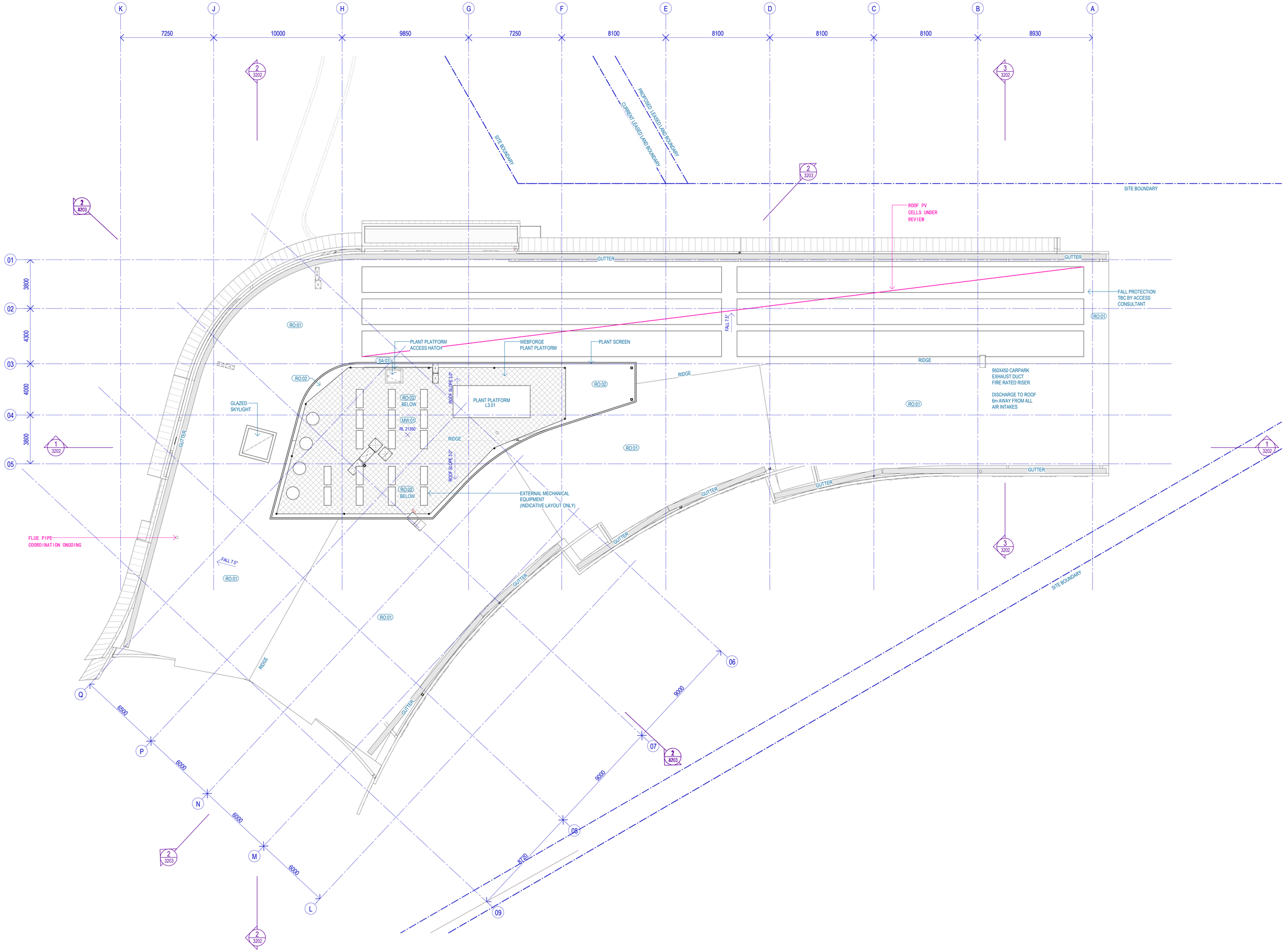
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Sheet number	Revision
A-2202	D

Status
INTERIM ISSUE

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:31:46 PM



Date generated 25/07/2024 6:31:56 PM

Recent revision history

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B		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
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Project
MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

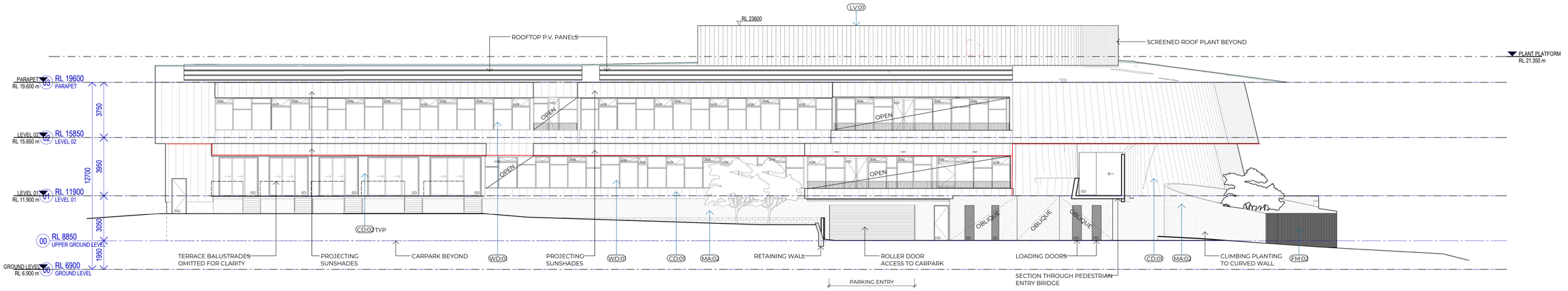
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WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

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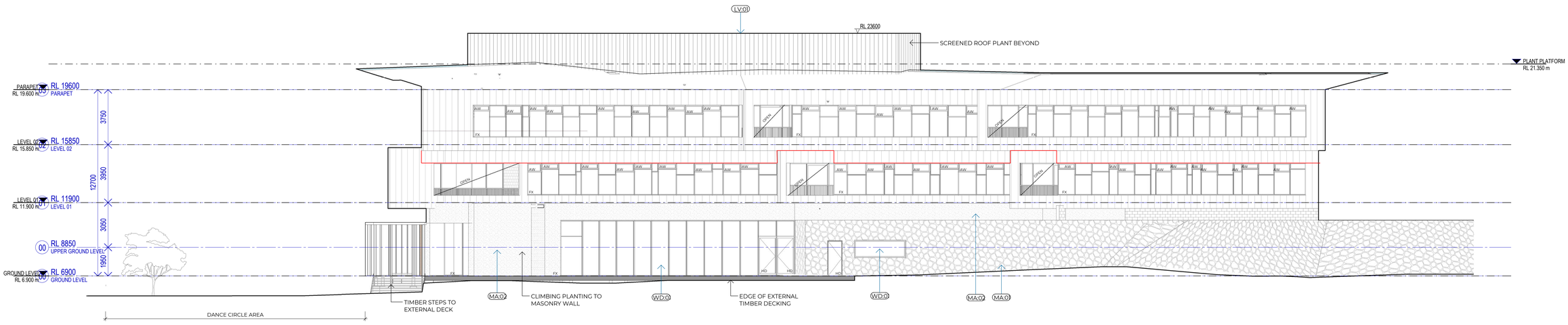
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Sheet title
FLOOR PLAN - ROOF LEVEL

Sheet number A-2203 | Revision C
Status
INTERIM ISSUE



1 ELEVATION - NORTH
SCALE 1 : 100



2 ELEVATION - SOUTH
SCALE 1 : 100

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:35:58 PM

Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		PRELIMINARY	07-06-24
B		25% DD	20-06-24
C		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
D		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

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LEGEND - CODES
REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL SCHEDULES.

CLADDING
- CD.01 STANDING SEAM METAL WALL CLADDING
- CD.02 COLORBOND STEEL SHEET CLADDING

FABRICATED METAL
- FM.01 WELDED METAL BALUSTRADE
- FM.02 EXTERNAL TIMBER SCREEN FENCE ON STEEL SUBFRAME

GLAZING
- GL.01 CLEAR GLASS BALUSTRADE
- WD.01 GLAZING WITH POWDERCOAT METAL FRAME

LOUVRE
- LV.01 EXTRUDED ALUMINIUM PLANT ROOM LOUVRE

MASONRY
- MA.01 MORTARED NATURAL STONE WALL
- MA.02 CEMENT RENDER ON CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

ROOF/COVERING
- RO.01 TRAY PROFILE METAL ROOF SHEET WITH POWDERCOAT FINISH

OPERABLE GLAZING TYPES

FX	FIXED GLAZING
AW	AWNING WINDOW
HD	HINGED DOOR
SD	SLIDING DOOR

Project
MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

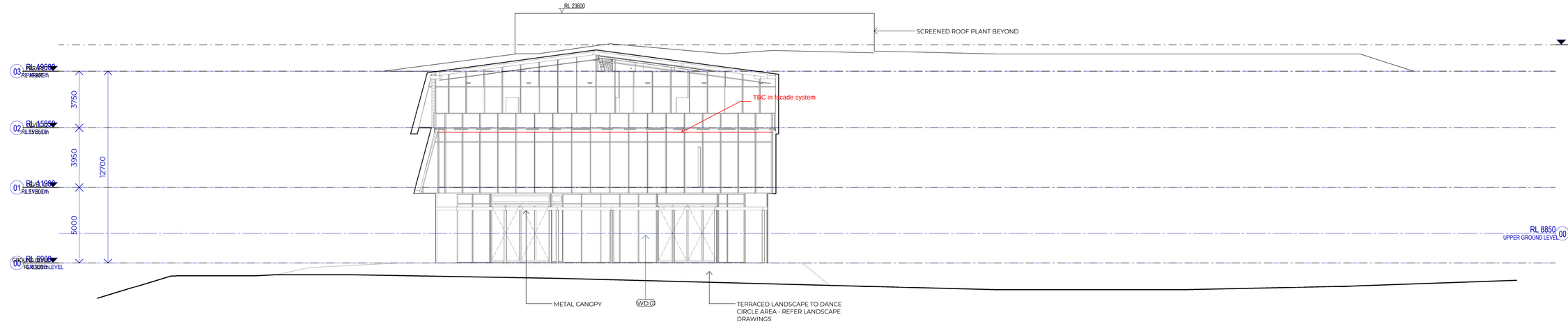
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WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

Issuer
W–B
WOODS BAGOT

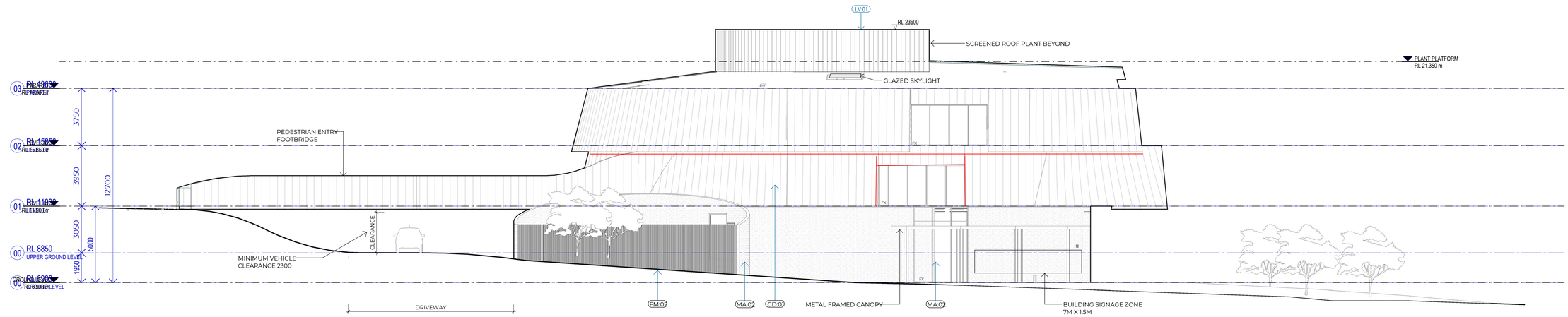
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Approved -
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Sheet title
BUILDING ELEVATIONS

Sheet number A-3200
Revision D
Status INTERIM ISSUE



1 ELEVATION - SOUTH WEST
SCALE 1 : 100



2 ELEVATION - NORTH WEST
SCALE 1 : 100

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:36:18 PM

Recent revision history

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A		PRELIMINARY	07-06-24
B		25% DD	20-06-24
C		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
D		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

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LEGEND - CODES
REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL SCHEDULES.

CLADDING
- CD:01 STANDING SEAM METAL WALL CLADDING
- CD:02 COLORBOND STEEL SHEET CLADDING

FABRICATED METAL
- FM:01 WELDED METAL BALUSTRADE
- FM:02 EXTERNAL TIMBER SCREEN FENCE ON STEEL SUBFRAME

GLAZING
- GL:01 CLEAR GLASS BALUSTRADE
- WD:01 GLAZING WITH POWDERCOAT METAL FRAME

LOUVRE
- LV:01 EXTRUDED ALUMINIUM PLANT ROOM LOUVRE

MASONRY
- MA:01 MORTARED NATURAL STONE WALL
- MA:02 CEMENT RENDER ON CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

ROOFCOVERING
- RO:01 TRAY PROFILE METAL ROOF SHEET WITH POWDERCOAT FINISH

OPERABLE GLAZING TYPES

FX	FIXED GLAZING
AW	AWNING WINDOW
HD	HINGED DOOR
SD	SLIDING DOOR

Project
MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

Issuer
WOODS BAGOT

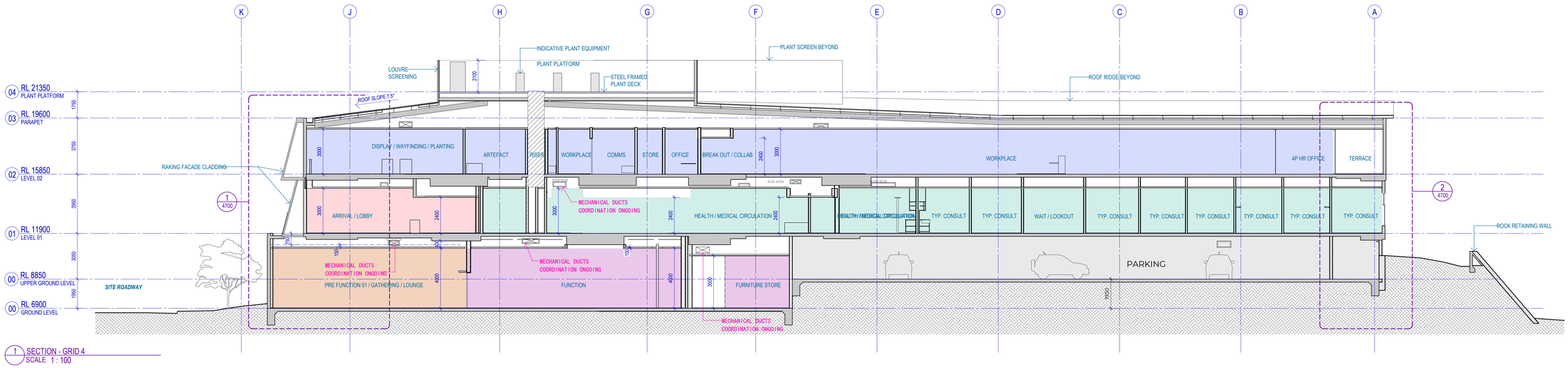
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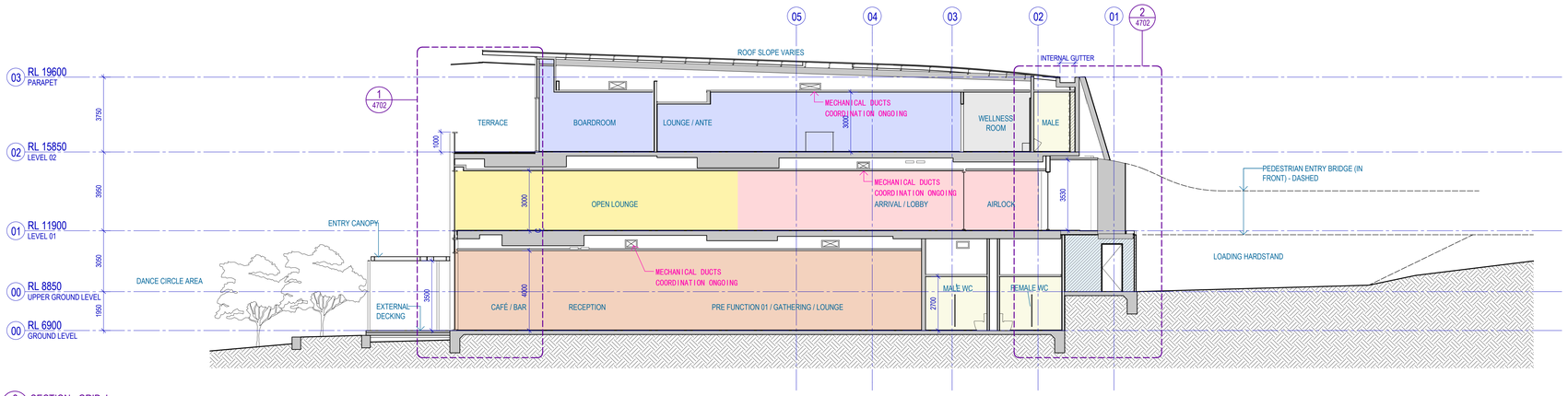
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Revision
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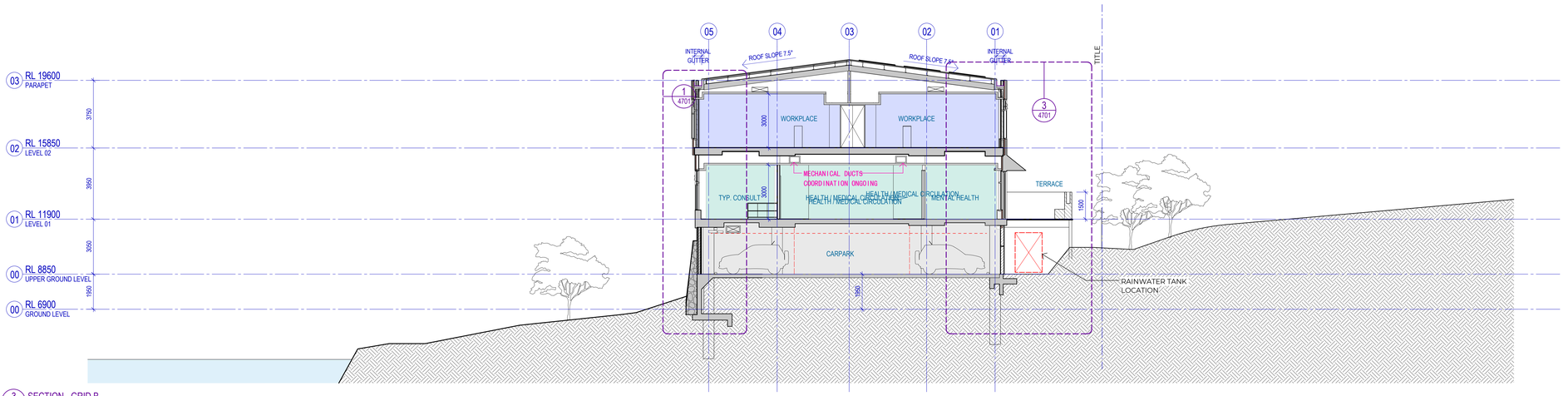
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1 SECTION - GRID 4
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2 SECTION - GRID J
SCALE 1 : 100



3 SECTION - GRID B
SCALE 1 : 100

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:36:28 PM

Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
B		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

Notes

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Project
MORGAN STREET REDEVELOPMENT

Client
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

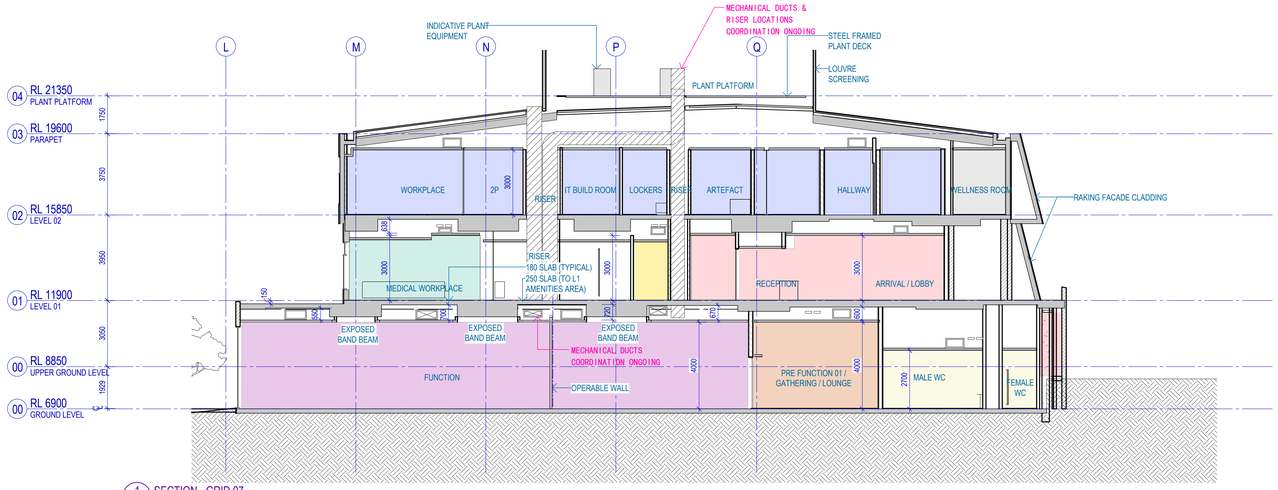
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W–B
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BUILDING SECTIONS

Sheet number	Revision
A-3202	B

Status
INTERIM ISSUE



1 SECTION - GRID 07
SCALE 1 : 100

2 SECTION - GRID N
SCALE 1 : 100

Recent revision history

#	Status	Description	Date
A		50% DEVELOPED DESIGN	04-07-24
B		WK 10 INTERIM ISSUE	25-07-24

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Client
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Issuer
W–B
WOODS BAGOT

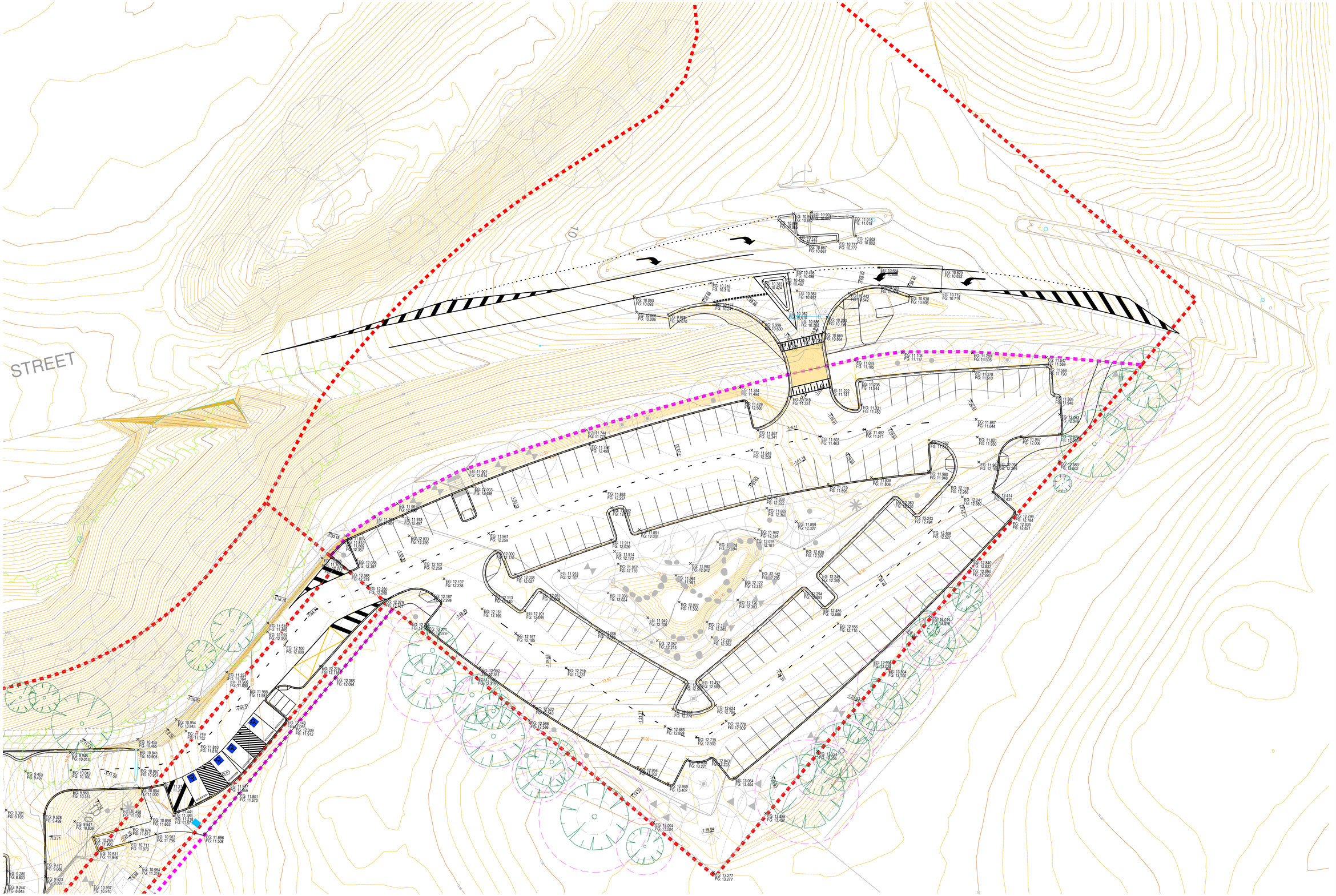
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Sheet title
BUILDING SECTIONS

Sheet number	Revision
A-3203	B

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INTERIM ISSUE

Date generated 25/07/2024 6:36:36 PM


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LEGEND

GENERAL

- TITLE BOUNDARY
- LIMIT OF WORKS
- EXISTING TREE TO BE RETAINED
  TPZ - BROWN
  SRZ - BLUE
- TRANQUILITY GARDEN
  WORKS BY WATHAURONG
  POST CONSTURCTION

EXISTING ELEMENTS

- E1 EXISTING SHARED PATH
  BITUMEN PAVE
- E2 EXISTING CARPARK
  CONCRETE PAVE
- EXISTING DANCE CIRCLE
  SAND WITH BOULDER SURROUNDS
- EXISTING DRY CREEKBED
  POTENTIAL WSUD OPPORTUNITY — 1/600
- POTENTIAL KIOSK LOCATION
  7.2 x 7.2M COMPOUND
  BY OTHER T.B.C

HARDSCAPE SURFACE FINISHES

REFER MATERIAL SCHEDULE & SPECIFICATION

REFER CIVIL DOCUMENTATION FOR OVERRIDING CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- P1 PAVEMENT TYPE 1
  Coloured Bituminous Concrete Non Invasive appliaction to Existing Realigned shared path — 4/600
- P2 PAVEMENT TYPE 2
  Coloured Concrete Pave — 600
- P3 PAVEMENT TYPE 3
  carpark pavement
  to civil engineer detail
- P5 PAVEMENT TYPE 5
  Fire services concrete pad
  to civil engineer detail — 1/600
- P6 PAVEMENT TYPE 6
  Concrete Exposed Aggregate Type 1 — 1/600
- P7 PAVEMENT TYPE 7
  Concrete Exposed Aggregate Type 2 — 600
- P8 PAVEMENT TYPE 8 A
  Exterior Stone Pave - format and type to match architect foyer — 2/600
- P8 PAVEMENT TYPE 8 B
  Exterior Stone Pave - format and type to match architect foyer — 2/600
- P9 PAVEMENT TYPE 9
  Compacted Granitic Gravel — 3/600
- P10 PAVEMENT TYPE 10
  Coloured Bitumous Concrete — 4/600
- P12 PAVEMENT ECHING OR PAINTED PATTERN
  to future design
- GB1 GARDEN BED TYPE 1
  TERRESTRIAL PLANTING ZONE
  Refer landscape planting and schedules — 2&3/600
- GB2 GARDEN BED TYPE 2 - WSUD
  EPHEMERAL PLANTING ZONE
  Refer landscape planting and schedules — 2&3/600
- GB3 GARDEN BED TYPE 3
  GENERAL PLANTING ZONE
  Refer landscape planting and schedules — 2&3/600
- RG GARDEN BED TYPE 4
  RAISED GARDEN BED
  Refer landscape planting and schedules — 4/600
- MULCH TYPE 1
  Orgnaic Mulch 50-75mm depth
  Refer landscape material schedule — 5/600
- MULCH TYPE 2
  Inorganic Mulch 75mm min. depth
  Refer landcape material schedule — 5/600
- DECK
  by architect

HARDSCAPE ELELMENTS

- FURNITURE TYPE 2
  Custom Three Tiered Seating Amphitheater And Garden Bed — 1-3/600+607
- FURNITURE TYPE 2
  Yarning Circle Seating And Integrated Wall — 1-4&1/602&607
- RAISED GARDEN BED TYPE 1 — 2/603&607
- WALL TYPE TYPE 1
  Retaining Wall — 2/601
- KERB TYPE 1
  Kerb Rail — 3/601
- KERB TYPE 2
  Water retention concrete edge — 3/601
- WALL TYPE 2 - RETAINING WALLS
  by architect — 1/601
- FENCE TYPE 1 & SLIDING GATES
  Fire equipment steel screen & sliding gates — 2/603
- TACTILE GROUND SURFACE INDICATORS (TGSI's) — 5/601
- HANDRAIL TYPE 1
  (illuminated) — 4/601
- FURNITURE TYPE 1
  Bicylcle Hoop — 1/604
- ROCKWORK TYPE 1
  Rockwork boulders — 10/600
- ROCKWORK TYPE 2
  Rockwork boulder embankment — 9/600
- LOG TYPE 1
  Tree Log — 1/603
- EDGING TYPE 1
  Steel Edge — 6/600
- EDGING TYPE 2
  Spade edge — 8/600
- BOLLARDS TYPE 2
  Fixed & Removeable — 2/604
- ARTWORK TYPE 1
  Potential location
  To future detail
- WAYFINDING TYPE 1
  Potential location
  To future detail
- FIRE DISH
  By Other
- NOSING STRIP
  To stairs and ampitheatre

LIGHTING ELEMENTS - FOR COORDINATION

- LIGHTING TYPE 1
  MAST - MUTIPLE LIGHTING FIXTURES
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 2
  WALL MOUNTED
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 3
  HANDRAIL LUMINAIRE
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 4
  LIGHT POLE (CAR PARK & ROADWAY)
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 5
  BOLLARD LIGHING TO PATH
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 6
  TREE UP LIGHTING
  refer lighting designer documention
- LIGHTING TYPE 7
  GLASS TREE FEATURE LIGHTING
  refer lighting designer documention
- POTENTIAL WALL HOUSED /
  MOUNTED AV CABIENT LOCATION
  refer lighting designer documention

GENERAL NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. FIGURED DIMENSIONS HAVE PREFERENCE OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS.
2. ANY DISCREPANCIES MUST BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.
3. THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DETAILS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS.
4. LOCATE AND PROTECT ALL UNDERGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION. MAKE GOOD ALL DAMAGE TO EXISTING WORKS CAUSED BY THE ACTIVITY OF THESE WORKS.
5. THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR.

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DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
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REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRN	CHKD
1	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	15.07.24	J.B.	D.C.
2	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION - 50%	18.07.24	J.B.	D.C.
3	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT 100% MILESTONE	07.08.24	JB/TQ	D.C.
4	ISSUE FOR INFORMATION - CD 50%	19.09.24	JB/TQ	D.C.

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PROJECT
WATHAURONG ABORIGINAL CO-OPERATIVE

CLIENT
WATHAURONG

DRAWING TITLE
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT (SOUTH)

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
321-0678-00-L-03-DR301	4

DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	DATE
J.B.	D.C.	D.C.	26.06.2024

SCALE 1:250
0 2.5 5 12.5m

Appendix D

Glossary

Glossary

Whenever possible, the definitions provided within the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018.

Aboriginal ancestral remains: the whole or part of the remains of an Aboriginal person. This does not include remains that are buried in a public cemetery that is in current use or an object made from bodily material that is not readily recognisable as being of bodily material (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*.

Aboriginal cultural heritage: an Aboriginal place, object and ancestral remains (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*.

Aboriginal object: as defined by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, an Aboriginal object is:

a. An object in Victoria or he coastal waters of Victoria that –

Relates to the Aboriginal occupation of any part of Australia, whether or not the object existed prior to the occupation of that part of Australia by people of non-Aboriginal descent; and

Is of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of people in Victoria; or

b. An object, material or thing in Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria –

That is removed or excavated from an Aboriginal place; and

Is of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of people in Victoria –

c. But does not include –

d. An object that has been made, or is likely to have been made, for the purpose of sale (other than an object mad for barter or exchange in accordance with Aboriginal tradition);

Or

e. Aboriginal ancestral remains (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*

Aboriginal place: as defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as:

an area of Victoria or the coastal waters of Victoria that is of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal people generally or of a particular community or group of Aboriginal people in Victoria.

For the purposes of subsection (1), ***area*** includes any one or more of the following –

a. An area of land;

b. An expanse of water;

c. A natural feature, formation or landscape;

d. An archaeological site, feature or deposit;

e. The area immediately surrounding any thing referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d), to the extent that it cannot be separated from the thing without diminishing or destroying the cultural heritage significance attached to the thing by Aboriginal people;

f. Land set aside for the purpose of enabling Aboriginal ancestral remains to be re-interred or otherwise deposited on a permanent basis;

g. A building or structure (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*

Aerial Photography Taking photographs of natural or cultural features from the air in order to study the features in their entirety, from a birds eye perspective.

Aeolian Deposit soil and sediments deposited by wind.

Alluvial Deposit soil and sediments deposited by running water. For example, streams, rivers, flood waters. Alluvial soils are predominantly rich in nutrients and good for agriculture.

Artefact a portable object manufactured, modified, or used by humans.

Artefact Scatter is a surface scatter of stone artefacts is defined as being the occurrence of five (5) or more items of cultural material within an area of approximately 100 square metres (AAV 1993:lj). Artefact scatters are often the only physical remains of places where Aborigines have camped, prepared and eaten meals and worked stone material.

Assemblage a collection or gathering of artefacts retrieved from an archaeological site within the same archaeological context.

Association objects found in close proximity to each other within the same context.

Back dirt the excavated, discarded sediment from a site that has been shifted for artefacts and has no further archaeological significance. Used to refill test pits in an action known as “back filling”.

B.C.E. Before Common Era

Blade a lengthy piece of flake, typically twice as long as it is wide.

Burial Site where human remains have been discovered. In an aboriginal context, burial sites are more likely to be associated with sandy soils, near bodies of water, trees and rock shelters.

Chert a fine grained sedimentary rock. A universally preferred rock type for constructing stone tools.

Conchoidal relates to stone tool construction, a specific fracture type created when a chert is struck with a hard instrument and a flake is removed. The fracture pattern produces a flake that appears bent.

Core a larger piece of stone typically used to create a flake. Identified by the scars of flake removal on its surface.

Cortex an outer mineral layer of rock/stone. May be exposed in the course of weathering and tool making.

Culture the concept of culture is defined as the “set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group” including, “art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems traditions and beliefs.” (UNESCO, 2001)

Cultural heritage significance: archaeological, anthropological, contemporary, historical, scientific, social or spiritual significance; and significance in accordance with Aboriginal traditions (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*.

Datum point a specific, fixed location from which all measurements on a site are calibrated from. A benchmark.

Debitage the by-products left over from the manufacture of stone tools.

Excavation the digging up and careful recording of sites of archaeological importance.

Feature a physical structure or item, for example; a post hole, pit, floor, that was created by humans but is not portable and has not been removed from the site.

Flake material removed from a core. Indication of a bulb of percussion and striking platform are typically present. Usually used as a tool.

Formal Tools An artefact consciously shaped by flaking, retouching or grinding to create a predetermined tool. Tool types can include scrapers, backed pieces and axes.

Geology the science concerned with the origin, evolution and structure of the earth.

Geomorphology a branch of geology concerned with the origin, evolution and physical features of the surface of the earth.

Harm: anything that damages, defaces, desecrates, destroys, disturbs, injures or interferes with Aboriginal cultural heritage (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)*.

Hearth usually a sub-surface feature found eroding from a river bank or a sand dune. Typically indicates a place where Aboriginal peoples cooked food. Hearth remains are identifiable by the presence of charcoal and sometimes clay balls. Remains of burnt bone or shell are sometimes preserved within the hearth.

Heritage Advisor: a person who has the qualifications and experience required under Section 189 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

In situ referring to an artefact that has remained in its original position since the time the artefact was neglected.

Manuport a natural object found in the incorrect geological context. Most likely transported and discarded by humans.

Midden A deposit of debris located near a settlement area. Contains by-products of human activity (shell, bone, organic waste).

Mound an accumulation of soil/dirt, most likely hearth debris that was deposited from a fire pit over time to form an earthen formation. Mounds can be composed of a selection of materials, for example; charcoal, burnt clay, bones and stone artefacts.

Off-site data evidence gathered from a range of disciplines to provide important evidence about the overall human exploitation of the activity area.

Pictograph painted designs usually found on rock surfaces of natural or abstract symbolic aboriginal motifs.

Registered Aboriginal party as defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as;

A registered Aboriginal party has the following function –

a. To act as a primary source of advice and knowledge for the Minister, Secretary and Council on matters relating to Aboriginal places located in or Aboriginal objects originating from the area for which the party is registered;

b. To advise the Minister regarding , and to negotiate, the return of Aboriginal cultural heritage that relates to the area for which the party is registered;

c. To consider and advise on applications for cultural heritage permits;

d. To evaluate and approve or refuse to approve cultural heritage management plans that relate to the area for which the party is registered;

e. To enter into cultural heritage agreements;

f. To apply for interim and ongoing protection declarations;

fa. to provide general advice regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage relating to the area for which the party is registered;

fb. to perform functions under this Act in relation to cultural heritage management plans, cultural heritage permits, cultural heritage agreements, preliminary Aboriginal heritage tests, Aboriginal cultural heritage land management agreements and Aboriginal intangible heritage agreements;

fc. to perform functions under this Act in relation to cultural heritage permits, including the granting of permits;

fd. to advise the Minister administering the **Planning and Environment Act 1987** on proposed amendments to planning schemes which may affect the protection, management or conservation of places or objects of aboriginal cultural heritage significance;

fe. to report to the Council annually on the performance of its functions under this Act, including any fees and charges paid to or imposed by the party in respect of the year;

ff. to nominate information about Aboriginal cultural heritage to be restricted information on the register;

g. To carry out and other functions conferred on registered Aboriginal parties by or under this Act

Retouch lightly striking of a flake to shape into a usable stone tool.

Sacred as defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as; means scared according to Aboriginal tradition

Scarred Tree removal of strips of bark from a tree by aboriginal peoples for use as tools, utensil or canoes. Usually a mature tree dating from aboriginal activity in the area, difficult to determine from natural scarring.

Scraper a flake that exhibits evidence of retouch creating a consistent edge. Types of scraper include 'end' and 'edge'.

Secret as defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as; means secret according to Aboriginal tradition

Secret or sacred object includes an Aboriginal object directly associated with a traditional Aboriginal burial.

Sediment soils transported over distances (alluvial, Aeolian etc) and have accumulated in a new area.

Shell Midden a surface scatter comprised primarily of shell debris. Can contain a mixture of stone artefacts, charcoal and bone. Usually located in coastline regions.

Stratigraphy The study of the layers (strata) of soils and sediments at an archaeological site.

Surface survey the process of searching for archaeological remains by physically walking and searching the landscape.

Test pit a small excavation dug into a study area to determine the depth and character of the soil. Assists in determining the likelihood of areas of cultural heritage.

Transect decided segments of land put aside for sampling located throughout a survey area. Primary function is to collect data which is representative of the survey area.

Traditional owners as defined under Section 5 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as

1. For the purpose of this Act, a person is a traditional owner of an area if –

    a. The person is an Aboriginal person with particular knowledge about traditions, observances, customs or beliefs associated with the area; and

    b. The person –

        (i) Has responsibility under Aboriginal Tradition for significant aboriginal places located in, or significant Aboriginal objects originating from, the area; or

        (ii) Is a member of a family or clan group that is recognised as having responsibility under Aboriginal places located in, or significant Aboriginal objects originating from, the area

2. For the purposes of this Act, a person is a traditional owner of Aboriginal ancestral remains if the person is an Aboriginal person who –

    a. Has responsibility under Aboriginal tradition for the remains; and

b. Is a member of a family or clan group that is recognised as having responsibility under Aboriginal tradition for the remains

3. For the purpose of this Act, a person is a traditional owner of a secret or sacred object if the person is an aboriginal person who –

   a. Has responsibility under Aboriginal tradition for the object; and

   b. Is a member of a family or clan group that is recognised as having responsibility under aboriginal tradition for the object

Trench an archaeological excavation unit, when the length is longer than the width.

Weathering the natural alteration of an object or rock over time via chemical or physical means.

Appendix E

Data catalogues

Table E.1 Test pit data

No.	Grid Coordinates GDA94, Zone 55		Depth (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts	Photo
	Easting	Northing						
TP01 Size: 1 m x 1 m Depth: 140 mm	267688.636196	5779713.445657	0 - 70	Moist very dark brown clayey silt. High moisture content with grass rootlets, seed pods, and small, <1 cm quartz inclusions.	10 YR 2/2	8	No	
			70 - 140	Moist very dark brown silty clay. High moisture content with small quartz and basalt inclusions, 1 cm – 4 cm limestone inclusions, some glass fragments, and rubber hose.	10 YR 2/2	8	No	
			140+	Moist very dark brown silty clay around large amounts of limestone . High moisture content	10 YR 2/2	8	No	

Table E.2 Shovel test pit data

No.	Grid Coordinates GDA94, Zone 55		Depth (mm)	Description	Munsell	pH	Artefacts
	Easting	Northing					
STP01	267703.935953	5779710.008346	0 - 40	Moist very dark brown clayey silt. High moisture content with grass rootlets, seed pods, and small, <1 cm quartz inclusions.	10 YR 2/2	8	Nil
			40 - 80	Moist very dark brown silty clay. High moisture content with small quartz inclusions, 1 cm – 4 cm limestone inclusions.	10 YR 2/2	8	
			180+	Moist very dark brown silty clay around large amounts of limestone . High moisture content	10 YR 2/2	8	
STP02	267704.316015	5779698.886677	0 - 120	Moist very dark brown clayey silt. High moisture content with grass rootlets, seed pods, and small, <1 cm quartz inclusions.	10 YR 2/2	8	
			120 - 260	Moist very dark brown silty clay. High moisture content with small quartz inclusions, 1 cm – 4 cm limestone inclusions. One terracotta fragment.	10 YR 2/2	8	
			260+	Moist very dark brown silty clay around large amounts of limestone . High moisture content	10 YR 2/2	8	

Appendix F

Compliance checklist

Compliance Checklist		Yes	No
Prior to the commencement of the activity:			
1	Has the CHMP been approved?		
2	Have all of the management recommendations been carried out?		
	Is a copy of the CHMP available on site as per management Condition 2?		
	Has the Heritage Advisor and RAP (if applicable) inducted all personnel involved in construction in regard to the requirements within this CHMP as per Management condition 5?		
4	Has the RAP been informed about the beginning of work?		
Changes to the Activity or Activity Area (if required):			
5	Has the approved CHMP been amended and approved?		
6	If the current CHMP has not been amended and approved, has a new CHMP been prepared and approved?		
7	Have all relevant statutory approvals been obtained?		
Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity:			
8	Has all work within 10 m of the discovery ceased?		
9	Have the finds been left in place and protected (i.e., suitable fencing) from harm (if required)?		
10	Has the HA been notified within 24 hours?		
11	Has the HA notified the RAP (if applicable) and the Secretary DPC?		
12	Has the discovery been identified, assessed, and recorded by a Heritage Advisor?		
13	Has the Heritage Advisor updated or completed all relevant site cards, submitted and approved by AV?		
14	Has the Sponsor made all reasonable attempts to avoid or minimise harm as agreed upon by the Sponsor, HA and RAP (if applicable)?		
15	Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been implemented?		
	Has the custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material been assigned according to the order of priority documented in Part 1, Section 2?		
Discovery of human remains during the activity:			
16	Has all work ceased within the vicinity of the discovery?		
17	Have the remains been left in place and protected with a suitable barrier from harm or damage (if applicable)?		
18	Have the Coroners Office and Victoria Police been contacted?		
19	If it is confirmed that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, has the Coronal Admissions and Enquiries hotline been contacted?		
20	If the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, has the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council been contacted?		
21	Has an appropriate mitigation or salvage strategy been completed and implemented?		

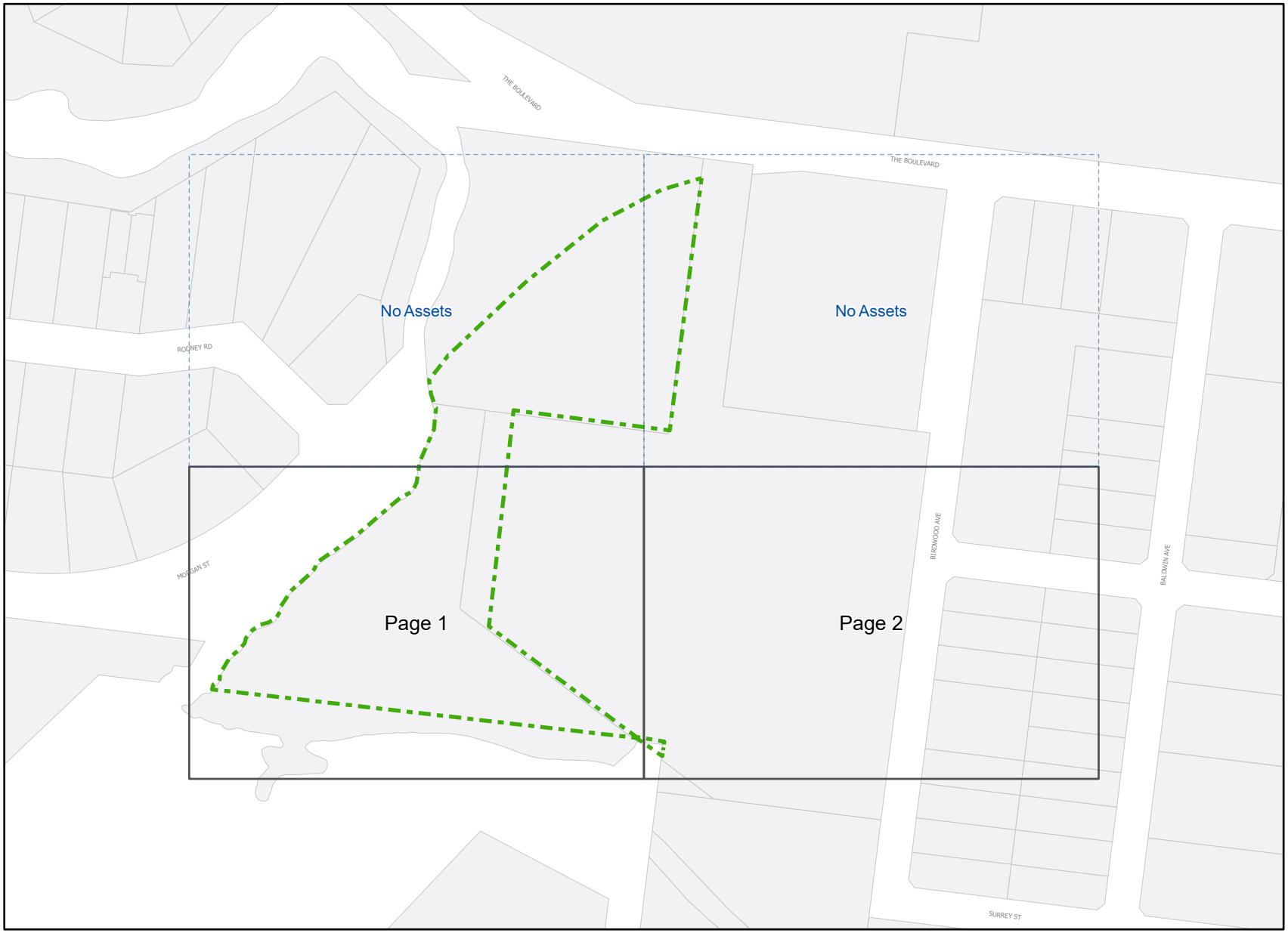
Appendix G

Before You Dig Australia

Barwon Water

Job # 35241248
Seq # 230777073
Provided by Barwon Water

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Legend

- BYDA Enquiry
- Detailed map page
- No dig site assets

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In an emergency contact Barwon Water on 1300 656 007

Index Sheet

Plans generated by SmarterWX™ Automate

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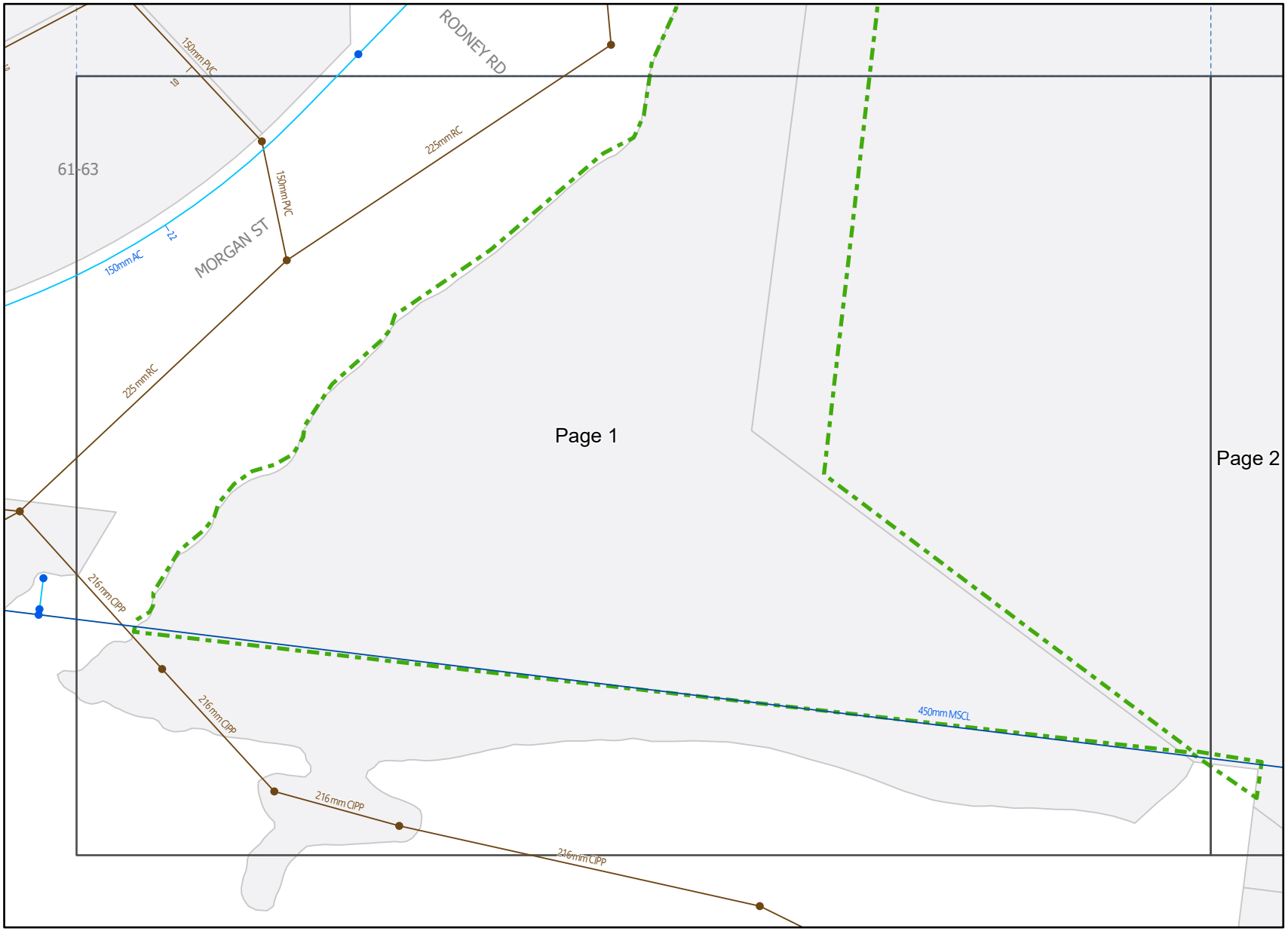
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Scale 1:2,500

Barwon Water

Job # 35241248
Seq # 230777073
Provided by Barwon Water

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Legend

- BYDA Enquiry
- Water Transfer or Feeder main
- Water Pipe
- Gravity Sewer Pipe
- Water Fitting
- Sewer Fitting/Manhole

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12/10/23 (valid for 30 days)

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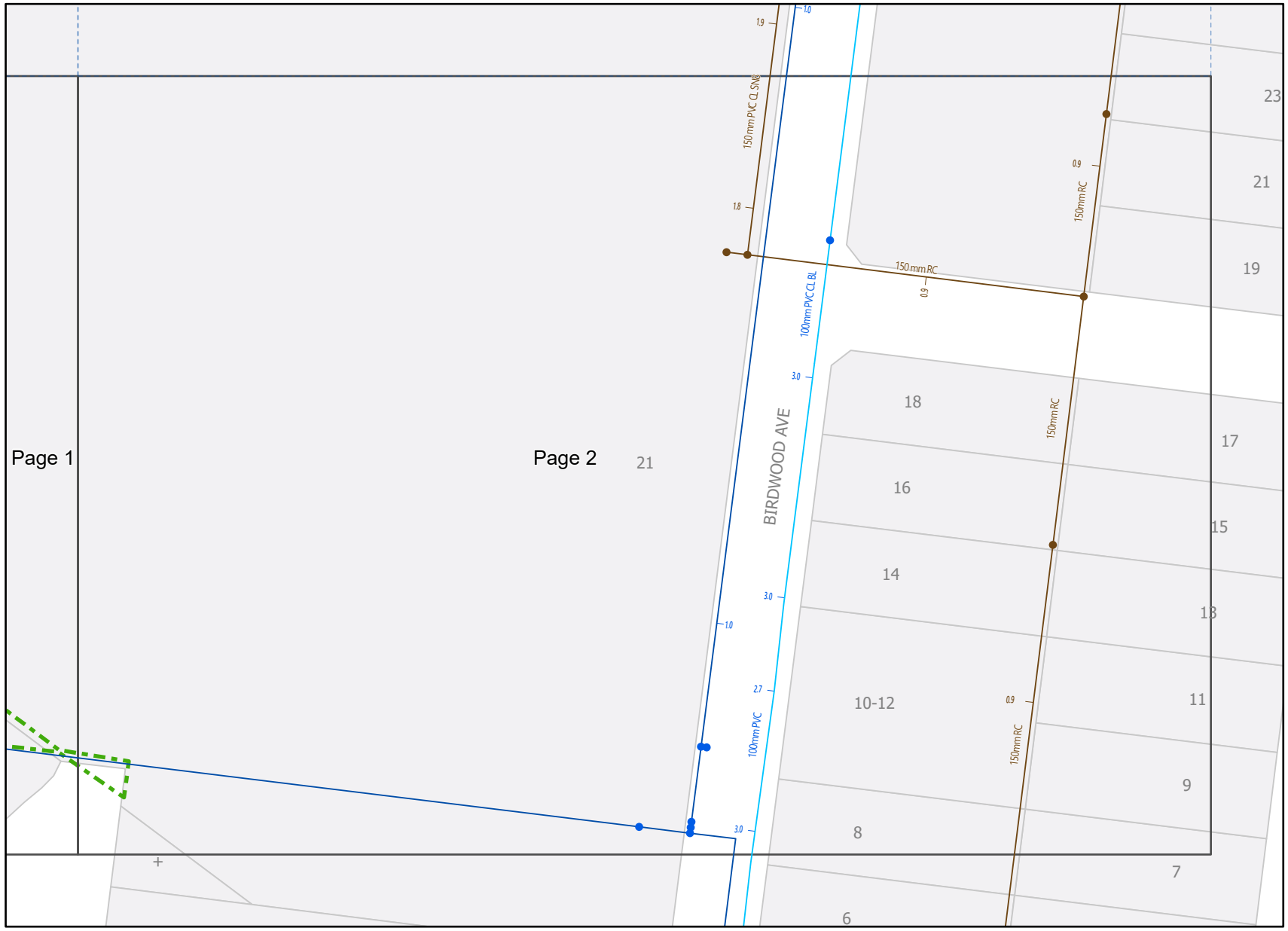
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Barwon Water

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Seq # 230777073
Provided by Barwon Water

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Legend

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12/10/23 (valid for 30 days)

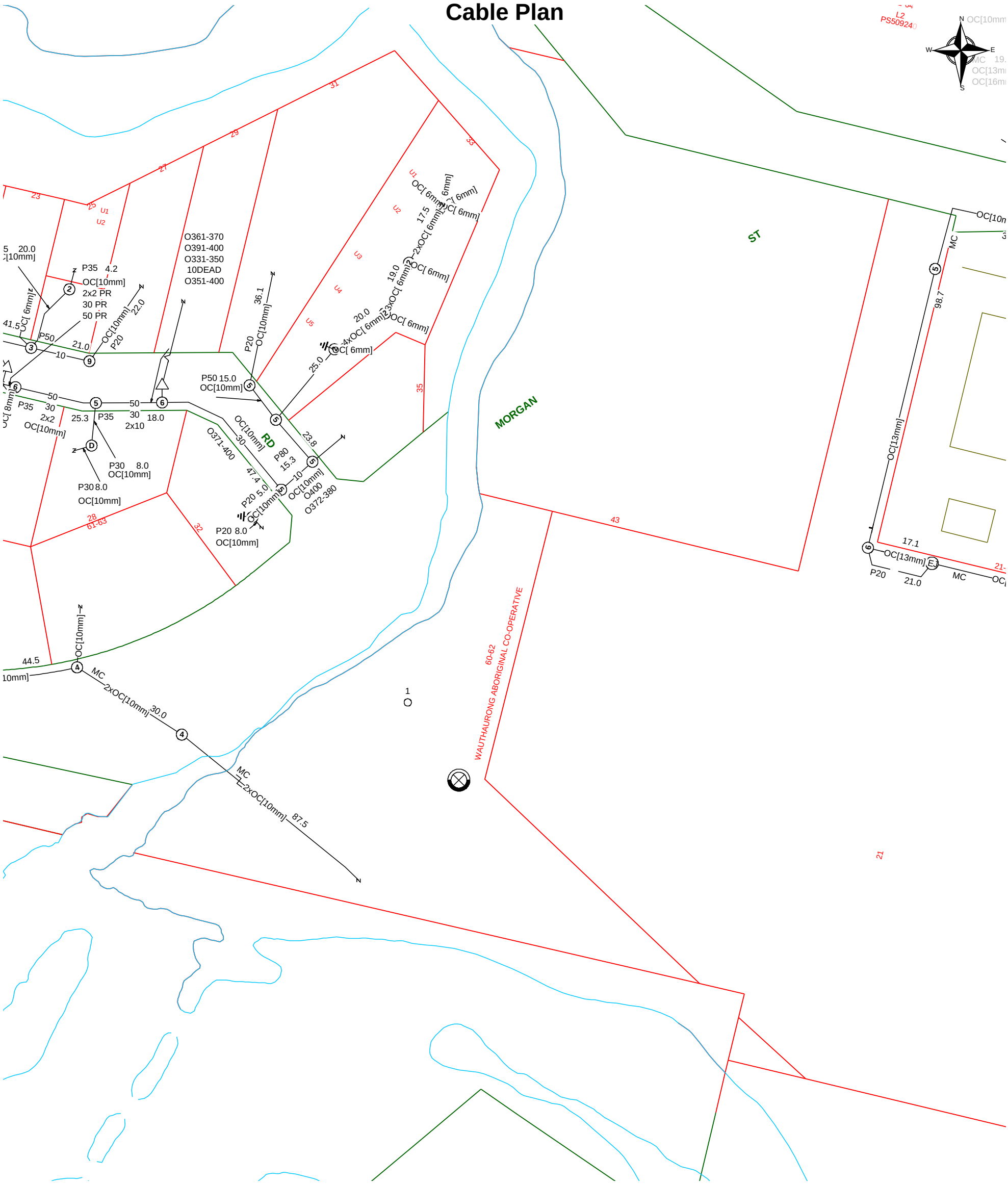
Plans generated by SmarterWX™ Automate

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Scale 1:1,000

Cable Plan



Report Damage: https://service.telstra.com.au/customer/general/forms/report-damage-to-telstra-equipment Ph - 13 22 03 Email - Telstra.Plans@team.telstra.com Planned Services - ph 1800 653 935 (AEST bus hrs only) General Enquiries	Sequence Number: 230777075
TELSTRA LIMITED A.C.N. 086 174 781	CAUTION: Fibre optic and/ or major network present in plot area. Please read the Duty of Care and contact Telstra Plan Services should you require any assistance.
Generated On 12/10/2023 16:21:31	

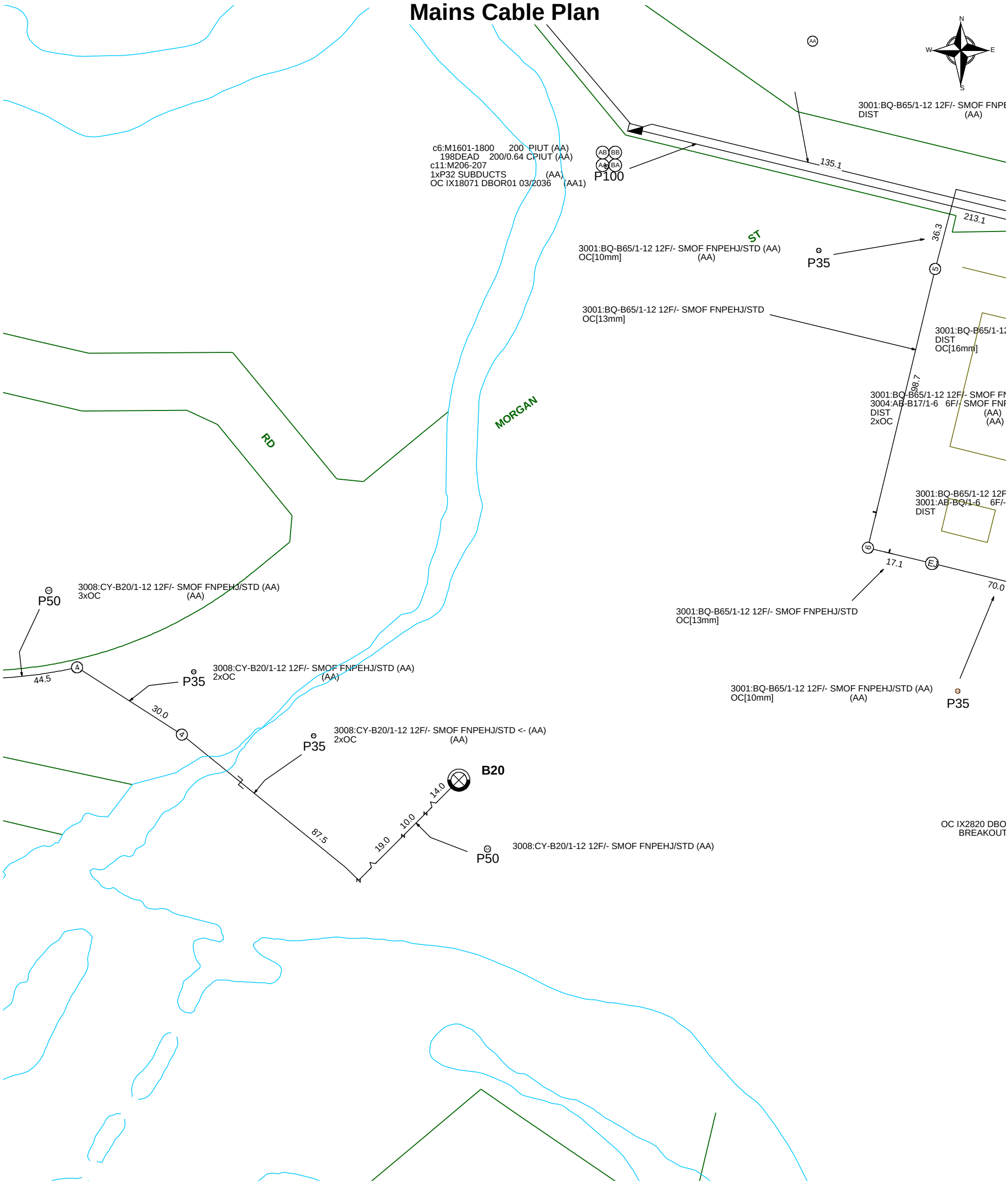
The above plan must be viewed in conjunction with the Mains Cable Plan on the following page

WARNING
Telstra plans and location information conform to Quality Level "D" of the Australian Standard AS 5488-Classification of Subsurface Utility Information.
As such,Telstra supplied location information is indicative only.Spatial accuracy is not applicable to Quality Level D.
Refer to AS 5488 for further details. The exact position of Telstra assets can only be validated by physically exposing it.
Telstra does not warrant or hold out that its plans are accurate and accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracy.
Further on site investigation is required to validate the exact location of Telstra plant prior to commencing construction work.
A Certified Locating Organisation is an essential part of the process to validate the exact location of Telstra assets and to ensure the asset is protected during construction works.

See the Steps- Telstra Duty of Care that was provided in the email response.

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Mains Cable Plan



Report Damage: https://service.telstra.com.au/customer/general/forms/report-damage-to-telstra-equipment
Ph - 13 22 03
Email - Telstra.Plans@team.telstra.com
Planned Services - ph 1800 653 935 (AEST bus hrs only) General Enquiries

TELSTRA LIMITED A.C.N. 086 174 781

Generated On 12/10/2023 16:21:32

Sequence Number: 230777075

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WARNING
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178

Date: 12 Oct 2023

Locality Map

230777076

60-62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC 3215

MAP IS A GUIDE ONLY - REFER TO CABLE PLANS FOR ACCURATE ASSET LOCATIONS



LEGEND:

- DBYD Work Area
- Zone Substation
- High Voltage Cable
- Low Voltage Cable
- Communication Cable
- Earth Cable
- SWER Substation
- Distribution Substation
- Pole

This map represents the location of the submitted DBYD Work Area and all Citipower/Powercor responses are based on this location. It is the responsibility of the enquirer to ensure the accuracy of the DBYD Work Area.

Scale: 1:2050

179

Date: 12 Oct 2023

Locality Map

230777076

60-62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC 3215

MAP IS A GUIDE ONLY - REFER TO CABLE PLANS FOR ACCURATE ASSET LOCATIONS



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Scale: 1:1000

180

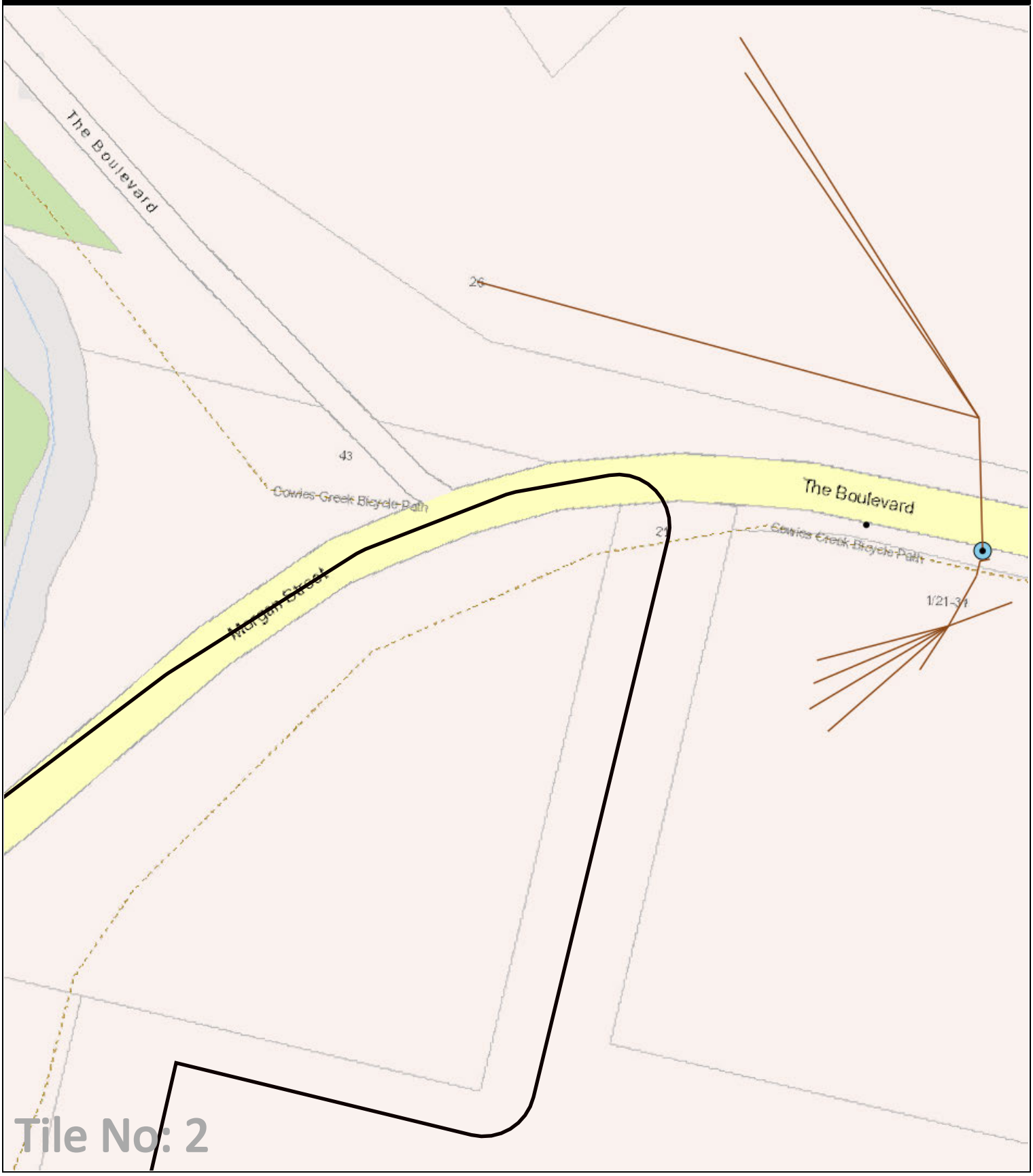
Date: 12 Oct 2023

Locality Map

230777076

60-62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC 3215

MAP IS A GUIDE ONLY - REFER TO CABLE PLANS FOR ACCURATE ASSET LOCATIONS



LEGEND:

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Scale: 1:1000

181

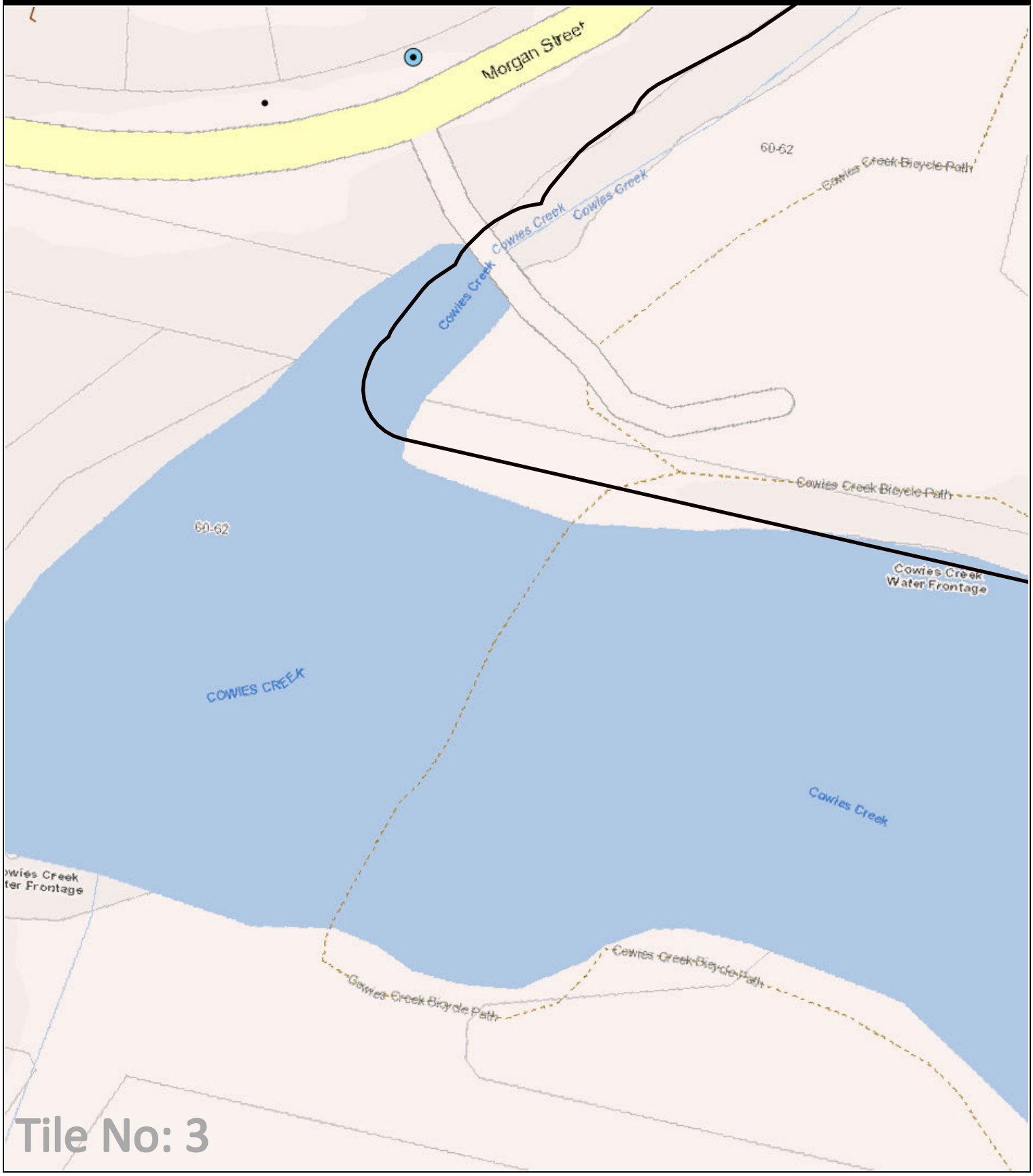
Date: 12 Oct 2023

Locality Map

230777076

60-62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC 3215

MAP IS A GUIDE ONLY - REFER TO CABLE PLANS FOR ACCURATE ASSET LOCATIONS



LEGEND:

- DBYD Work Area
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- Low Voltage Cable
- Communication Cable
- Earth Cable
- SWER Substation
- Distribution Substation
- Pole

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Scale: 1:1000

182

Date: 12 Oct 2023

Locality Map

230777076

60-62 Morgan Street, North Geelong, VIC 3215

MAP IS A GUIDE ONLY - REFER TO CABLE PLANS FOR ACCURATE ASSET LOCATIONS



LEGEND:

- DBYD Work Area
- Zone Substation
- High Voltage Cable
- Low Voltage Cable
- Communication Cable
- Earth Cable
- SWER Substation
- Distribution Substation
- Pole

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Scale: 1:1000

183

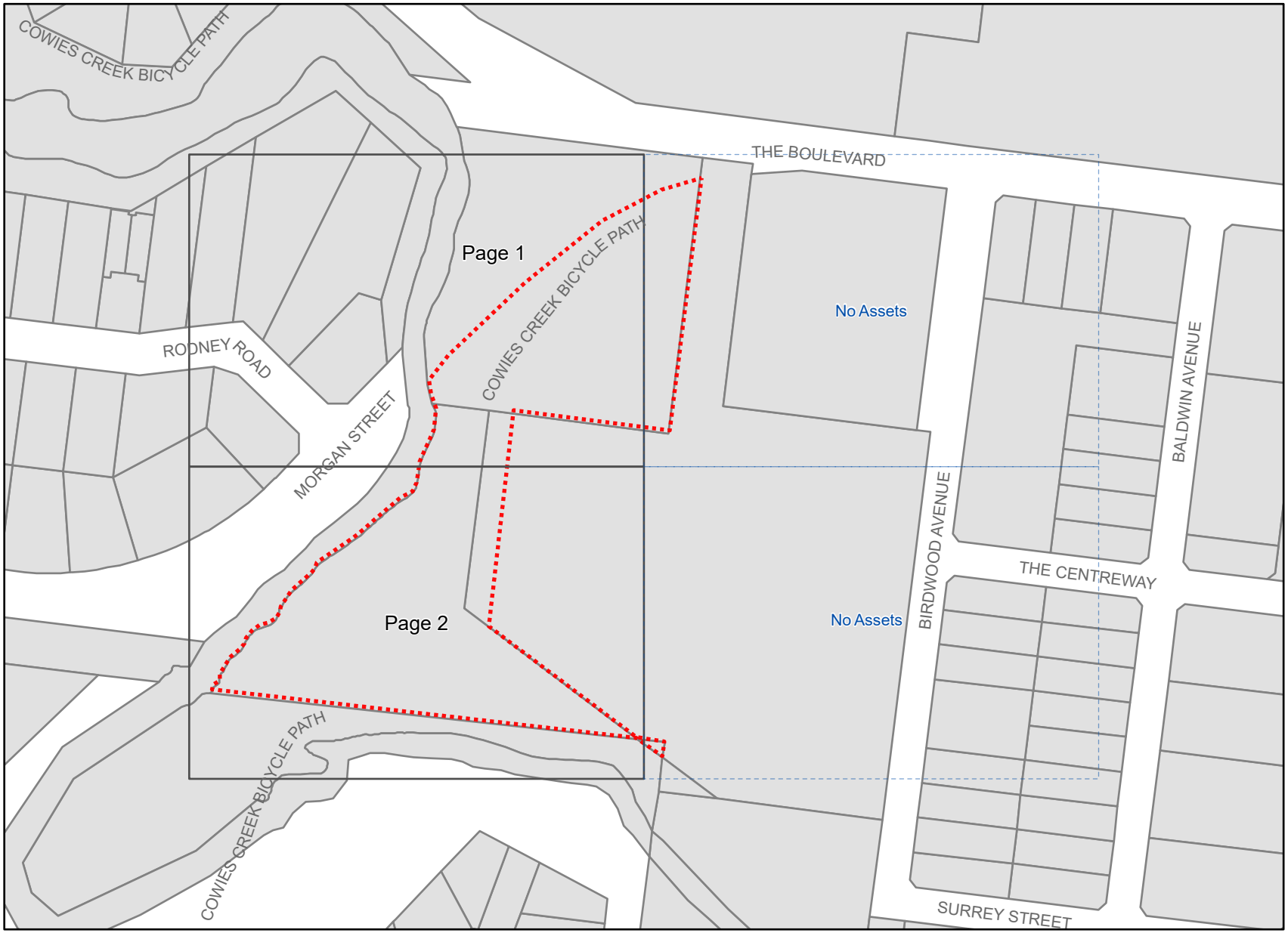
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CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

Job # 35241248
Seq # 230777072

Provided by City of Greater Geelong

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Legend

- BYDA Enquiry
- Detailed map page
- No dig site assets

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In an emergency contact City of Greater Geelong on 03 5272 5272

Index Sheet

Plans generated by SmarterWX™ Automate

0 25 50 100 m

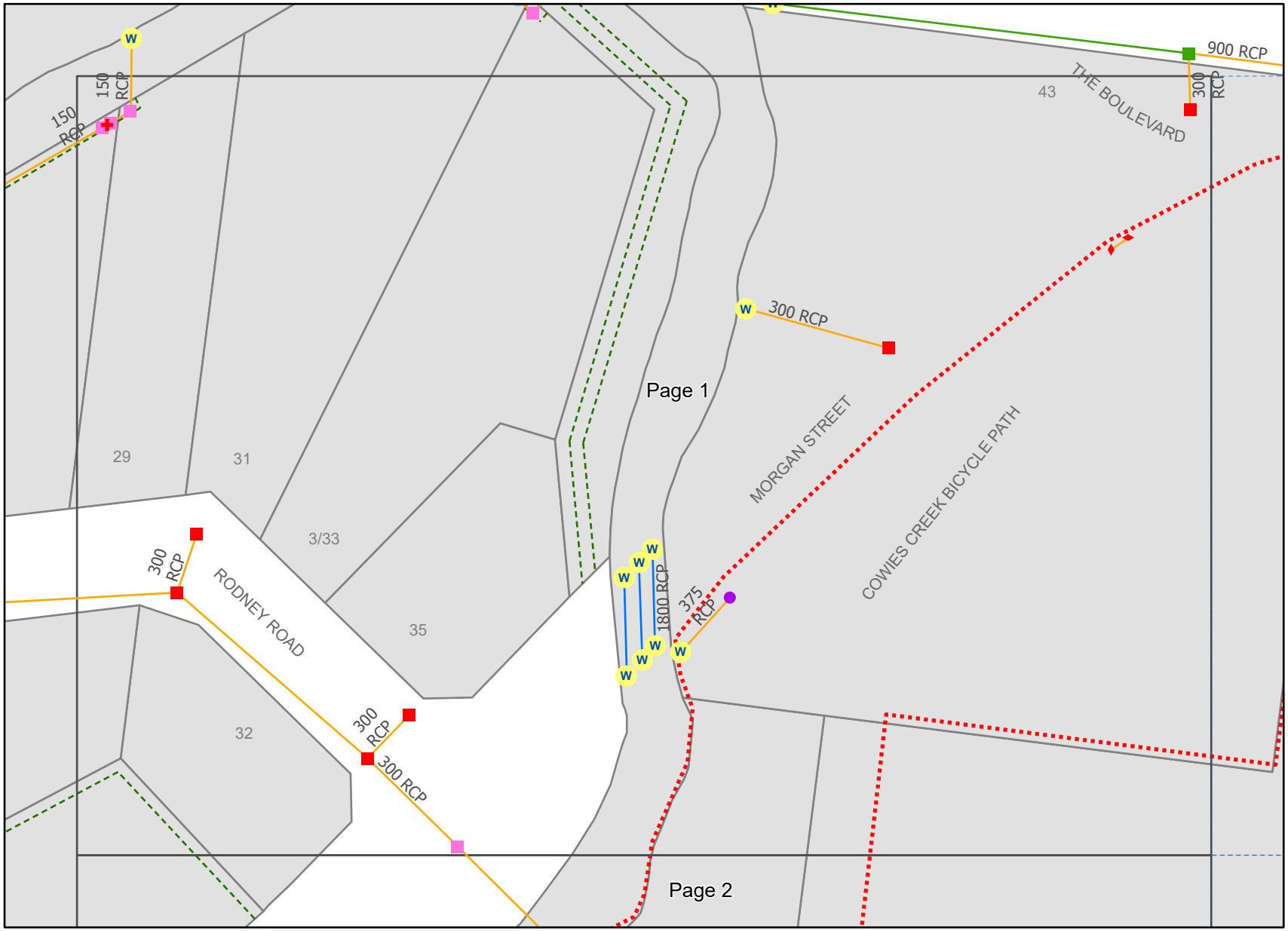
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Scale 1:2,500

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

Job # 35241248
Seq # 230777072
Provided by City of Greater Geelong

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Legend

- BYDA Enquiry
- Pit
- Junction Pit
- Outlet
- Inlet
- Head or End Wall
- Blanked End
- No Pit
- Side Entry Pit
- End Entry Pit
- Type Unknown
- Major Culvert
- Open Drain
- Easement
- Property Parcel

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12/10/23 (valid for 30 days)

Plans generated by SmarterWX™ Automate

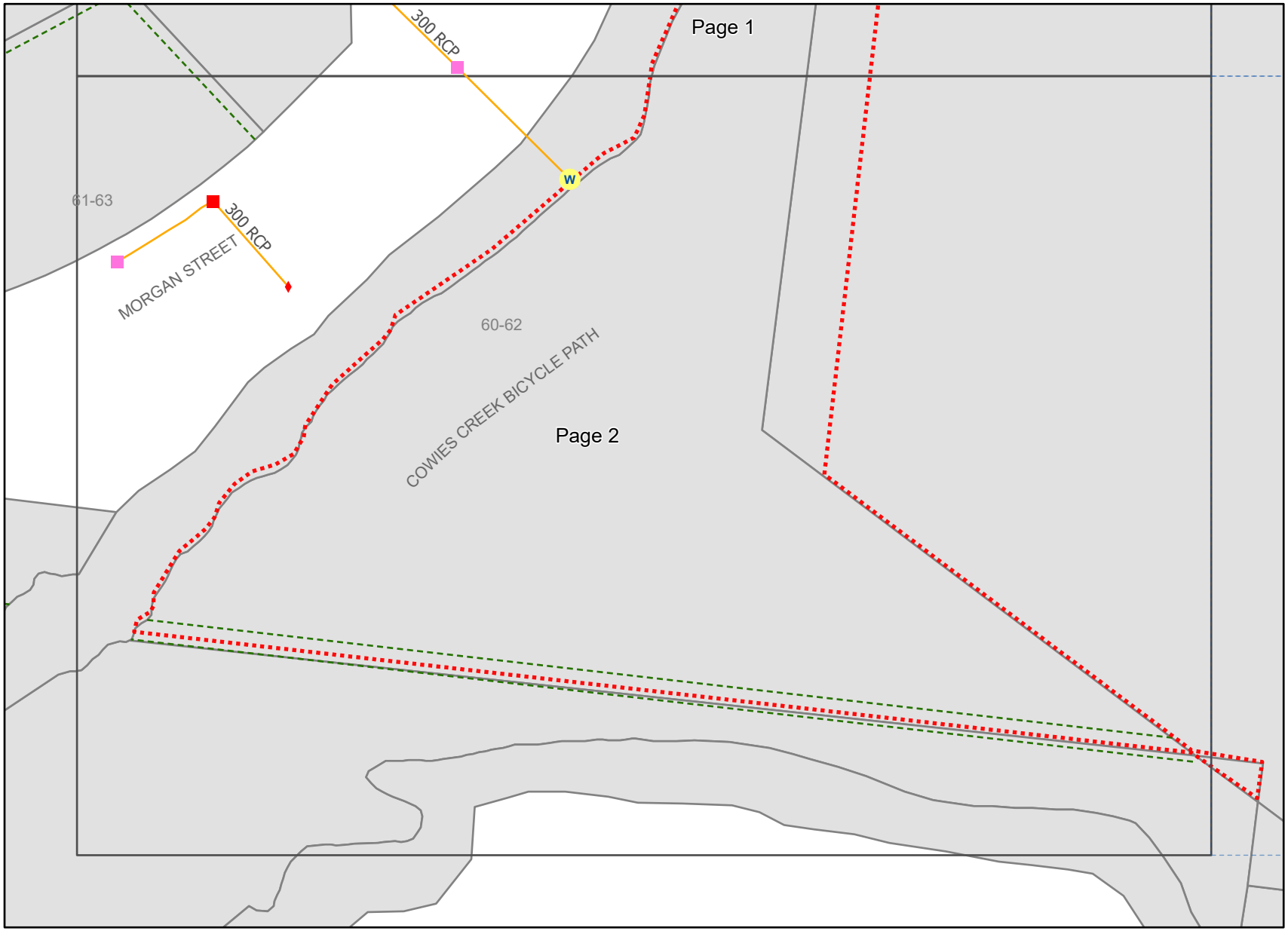
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Scale 1:1,000

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

Job # 35241248
Seq # 230777072
Provided by City of Greater Geelong

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Legend

- BYDA Enquiry
- Outlet
- Head or End Wall
- No Pit
- Side Entry Pit
- Open Drain
- Easement
- Property Parcel

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12/10/23 (valid for 30 days)

Plans generated by SmarterWX™ Automate

0 10 20 40 m

N

Scale 1:1,000

Appendix H

Gazetteer of Aboriginal cultural heritage material within the Activity Area

Table H.1 Aboriginal place gazetteer

Name and VAHR No.	Aboriginal place type	Primary Grid Coordinates GDA94, Zone 55		Scientific significance
		Easting	Northing	
DAVIS COLLECTION VAHR 7721-0629	Object Collection	267629.384	5779724.666	Low
Wathaurung Aboriginal Co-operative Scarred Tree - Morgan St North Geelong VAHR 7721-1285	Object Collection	267606.83	5779719.62	Low

Appendix I

Artefact catalogue

Table I.1 Artefact catalogue for the DAVIS COLLECTION VAHR 7721-0629

	Raw material	Primary form	Length	Width	Thickness	Max	Notes	Eastings	Northings	Zone
Artefact 1	Greenstone	Axe	74.4 mm	55.8 mm	17.5 mm	76.1 mm	Greenstone axe with high polish and high invasiveness ground to a point. Negative flake scars present on opposite end to the ground edge. No pitting or evidence of hafting.	267629.384	5779724.666	55
Artefact 2	Greenstone	Axe	73.3 mm	60.5 mm	25.7 mm	77.4 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Ground to a point on one end, with high polish and high invasiveness. Negative flake scars present and no evidence of hafting.	267629.384	5779724.666	55
Artefact 3	Greenstone	Axe	61.5 mm	62.4 mm	24.9 mm	76.6 mm	Ground edge greenstone axe. Axe has been split in half. No negative flake scars present, no evidence of hafting, and no pitting.	267629.384	5779724.666	55
Artefact 4	Basalt, possibly greenstone	Axe	77.3 mm	56.4 mm	34.2 mm	79.1 mm	Fine grained basalt (possibly greenstone) axe. The axe edge is not ground but has evidence of chipping on both ends. There are no flake scars or evidence of hafting.	267629.384	5779724.666	55

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