

Barwon Solar Farm, Mt. Rothwell: Cultural
Heritage Management Plan 18474

Report to Elgin Energy Pty Ltd

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Sponsor: Elgin Energy Pty Ltd

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- VAHR 7722-0498 (FORD1): Artefact Scatter

Sponsor: Elgin Energy Pty Ltd (ABN: 95 629 627 416)

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1. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

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1.1. Desktop Assessment

1.1.1. Introduction

The Aboriginal cultural heritage desktop assessment of the activity area was prepared pursuant to regulation 61 and clause 8(1), Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* (Vic) (the Regulations).

The aims of the desktop assessment were to assess:

- The level of previous investigation of the activity area and the wider geographic region.
- Evidence for the presence of registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places within the activity area.
- The environmental context of the activity area with regard to landform, geomorphology and geology, and the vegetation which would have characterised the area prior to European contact.
- Historical and ethnohistorical evidence for the presence of Aboriginal people in the activity area and geographic region.
- Evidence for the presence of intangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may be present in or associated with the activity area, and which may be impacted by the activity.
- Prior use of the activity area, especially regarding evidence of prior disturbance to ground surfaces and subsurface deposits.

The methods used to undertake the desktop assessment included:

- Searching relevant Victorian government online information.
- Searching the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) and other archaeological resources (e.g, consultancy reports) for information relating to the activity area and the geographic region.
- Reviewing and analysing this information to identify and characterise the Aboriginal cultural heritage site types and locations likely to be present within the activity area.

1.1.2. Obstacles Encountered in Completing the Assessment

No obstacles were encountered which prevented the completion of the desktop assessment.

1.1.3. Geographic Region

The purpose of the geographic region is to provide a comparative context that can be used to better understand the likely environmental and cultural heritage values that would have been available to Aboriginal people in the past, and which may have influenced the likelihood that Aboriginal cultural heritage places would have been created and then retained intact within the activity area. The geographic region therefore needs to be constructed in a way that captures this data in sufficient detail to be of use.

A preliminary review of the VAHR and other online resources conducted on 29 November 2021 indicated that place registrations in the region tend to cluster along major waterways and smaller creeks, wetlands, and surrounding the granite outcrops of the You Yangs Regional Park to the south of the activity area.

A geographic region was therefore constructed as a 10 km buffer around the activity area, capturing the waterways, volcanic plains and hills of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and the Central Victorian Uplands bioregions. This distance was required in order to capture sufficient data on Aboriginal cultural heritage place types and their locations within environments similar to those within and near the activity area. A map of the geographic region is presented in Figure 1.

1.1.4. Landforms and Environment

Unless otherwise referenced, the following landform, geological and geomorphological descriptions are derived from online resources developed by the Victorian Government, including GeoVic 3 (Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources 2018) and Victorian Resources Online (Agriculture Victoria 2021). The geomorphology and geology of the activity area and geographic region are mapped in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.

The activity area is situated within subunits 6.1.3 and 6.3 of the Western Plains geomorphological unit as defined within Victoria's Geomorphological Framework (Figure 2).

The Victorian Western Plains are made up of low-lying undulating plains formed on both volcanic and sedimentary lithologies. The landscapes of this geomorphological unit are formed on some of the youngest rocks in Victoria. Soils on the Western Plains reflect the underlying lithology and age of the rocks. The youngest landscapes – the stony rises – have skeletal uniform or gradational soils, whereas the earlier lava flows have deeper soils varying from friable gradational to strongly textured contrast soils. Much of the area is a natural grassland plain, bounded by the Western Uplands to the north, and the coastline and Otway Range, and part of the Southern Uplands to the south.

The volcanic plains were built up by sporadic eruptions over a period of about 5 million years and are known geologically as the Newer Volcanics. Much of the plains were formed from lobes of lava which flowed from the eruption points, overlapping to form a veneer of basalt lava flows. The flow varies in thickness according to both the underlying topography and the present-day surface. The flows are interleaved in places with pyroclastic deposits (scoria and tuff) and discontinuous buried paleosols of variable thickness.

Geomorphological subunit 6.1.3 (Plains with poorly developed drainage and shallow regolith) is represented across the majority of the activity area. This subunit developed on the older Newer Volcanic lavas that formed in the Late Pliocene and Pleistocene (2 million years ago (mya) to 1 mya) and are generally characterised by thin regolith development and poorly developed drainage. In these landscapes, flow boundaries are obvious and core stones ('floaters') are often seen at the surface. Discontinuous drainage lines often end in ephemeral wetlands and swamps. Associated soil types are sodic and non-sodic texture contrast (moderately deep to deep) soils (Sodosols) and some gradational (shallow to moderately deep) soils (Dermosols), and Gilgai (mound and rise ground surfaces) can also occur.

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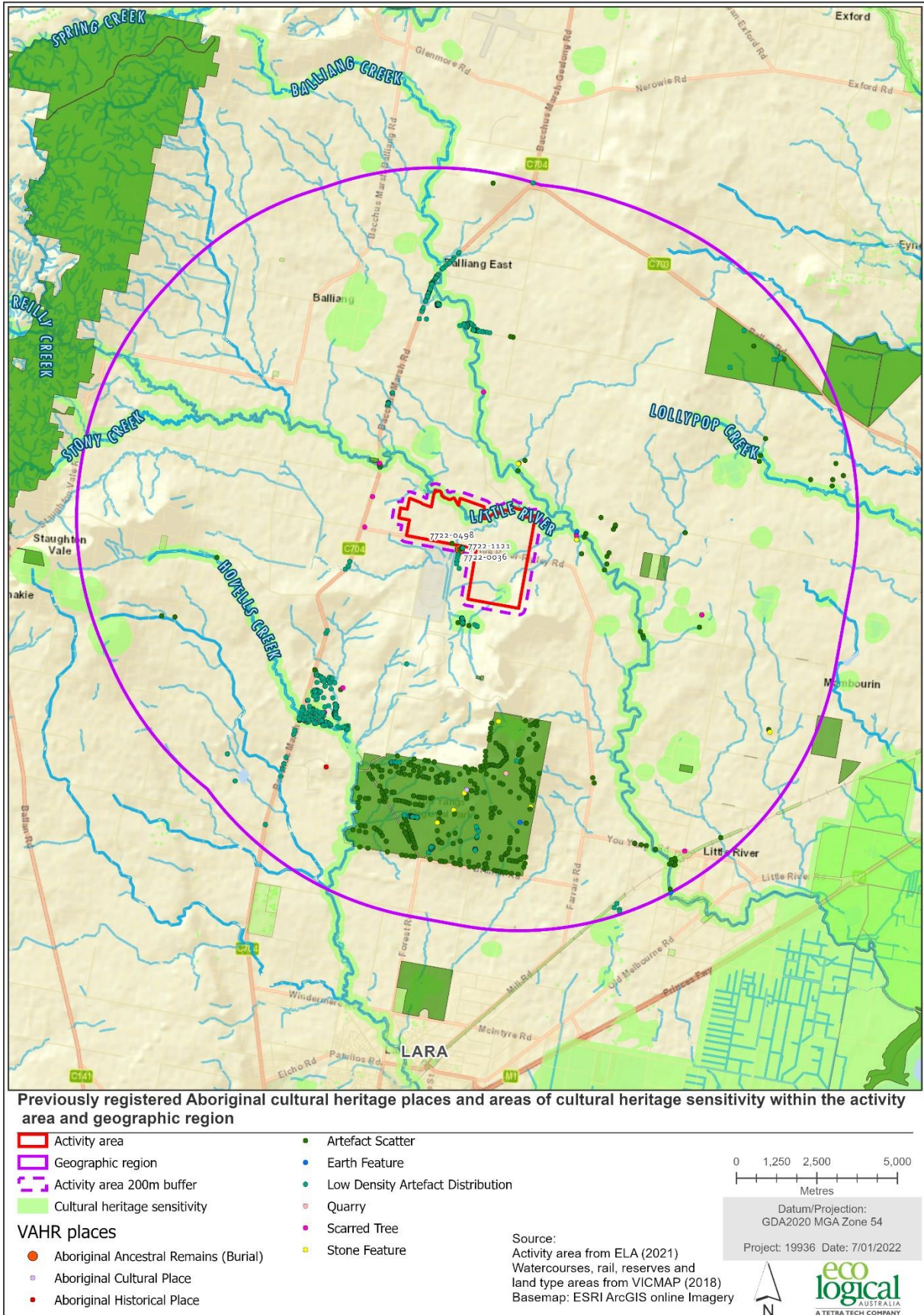


Figure 1: Previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places and area of cultural heritage sensitivity within the activity area and geographic region.

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Geomorphological subunit 6.3 (Hills and low hills) is also present within the south eastern corner of the activity area. This subunit comprises occasional Palaeozoic outcrops and associated colluvium that occur within the Western Plains. The subunit once formed islands in the Pliocene seas and were elevated above the subsequent basalt flows. The inliers are predominantly granitic plutons that rise above the surface of the volcanic plain, rather than being exposed by drainage line dissection. Aprons of colluvium often surround inliers such as Mount Kinross, and the western slopes of the You Yangs.

Prominent granite hills are evident above the volcanic plain at the You Yangs. At nearly 300 m above the plain, Flinders Peak (348 m) rises steeply to form the highest point of the You Yangs. Sandy sediments comprise a complex mix of colluvium, Pliocene sands, and alluvium along the western flank of the You Yangs. These sediments extend from almost the crest of the You Yangs to Hovells Creek at the edge of the volcanic plain.

The wider geographic region also contains geomorphological subunits from the Western Uplands and Western Plains geological units. A further five geomorphological subunits are present within the geographic region:

- Hills, valley slopes and plains on plutonic Palaeozoic rocks (subunit 2.1.4): located to the west of the geographic region north of Mt. Anakie and its ranges.
- Eruption points and volcanic plains (subunit 2.1.6): located on the western margin of the geographic region, adjacent to the north west of Mt. Anakie.
- Eruption points: maars, scoria cones and lava shields, including ash and scoria deposits (subunit 6.1.1): situated south-west of the activity area along the margins of the geographic region, and associated with Mt. Anakie and the Aboriginal Cultural Place, Anakie Youang 'The Three Sisters' (VAHR 7721-1105).
- Plains and plains with low rises (subunit 6.2.4): located in the south of the geographic region.
- Terraces, floodplains and lakes, swamps and lunettes and their deposits (subunit 6.1.5): located in the south east of the geographic region, and associated with the Little River waterway.

The activity area is underlain by five geological substrates (Figure 3):

- Newer Volcanic Group-basalt flows (Neo). includes basalt, tuff, scoria and alluvium laid down through lava sheet flows between the Miocene and the Holocene.
- Granite-derived colluvium (Qc4): comprises quartz and feldspar sand derived from granite and laid down through colluvial sheet flow between the Pleistocene and the Holocene.
- Darley Gravel (Nxr): includes gravels, sands, and silts laid down as channelled stream flow between the Neogene and the Pleistocene.
- You Yangs Granite (G277): a coarse-grained granite that intruded from the Earth's crust during the Late Devonian period.
- Alluvium (Qa1): comprises gravel, sand, and silt laid down through channelled stream flow between the Pleistocene and the Holocene.

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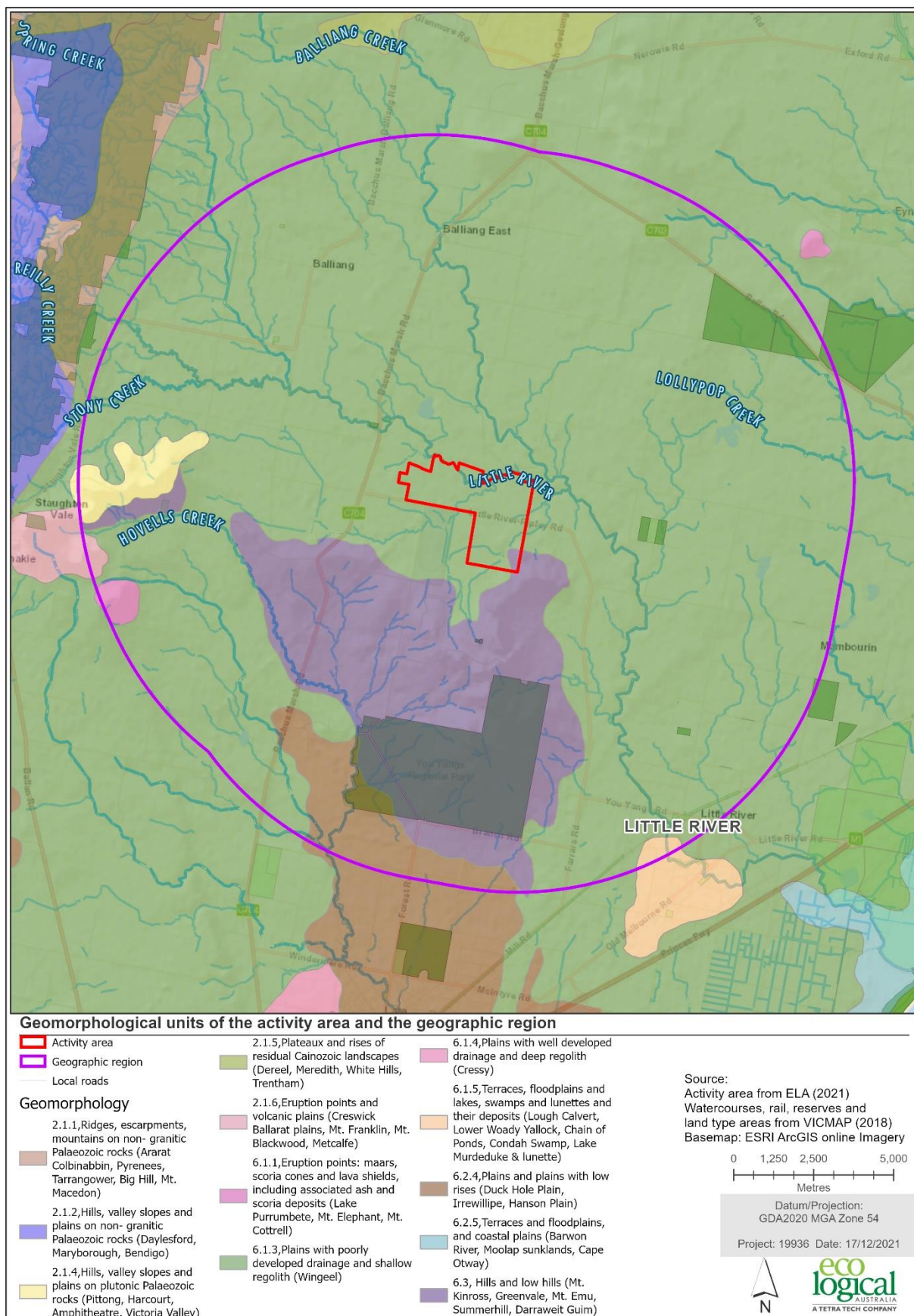


Figure 2: Geomorphological units of the activity area and the geographic region.

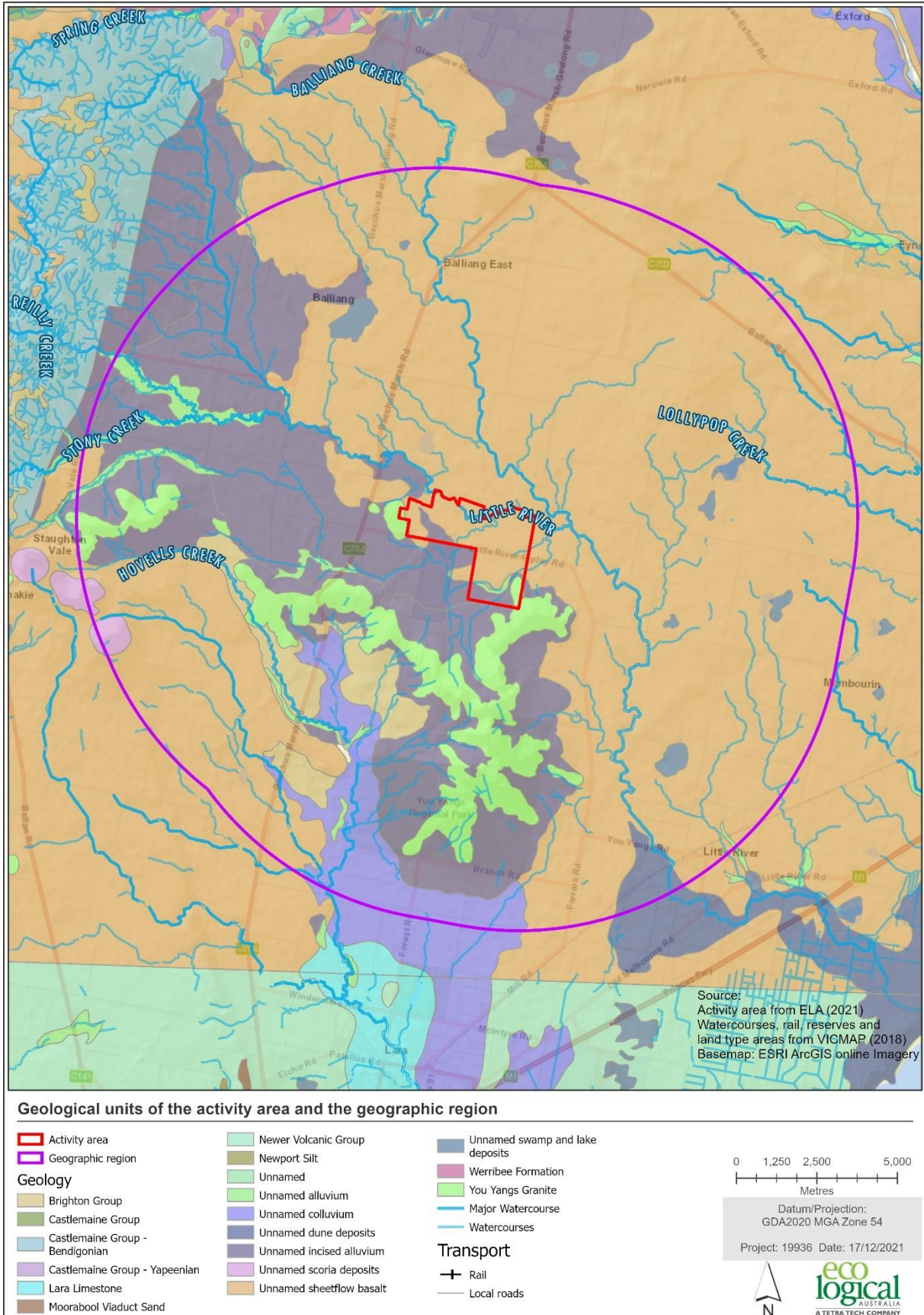


Figure 3: Geological units of the activity area and the geographic region.

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Other major surface geologies within the geographic region include:

- Incised Alluvium (Na)
- Black Rock Sandstone (Nbb)
- Swamp and Lake Deposits (Qm1)
- Dyke, Feldspar Porphyry (Y-py-f)
- Riddell Sandstone Gisbornian (Osrq)- Hornfels
- Newer Volcanic Group-Scoria Deposits (Nes)

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1.1.5. Soils

The activity area is located across three land systems, with soil profiles identified as:

- 7.1PbfQ4-1 described as red duplex soils with high compaction and located across the majority of the activity area.
- 7.1PfQ4-1 described as red duplex soils with high compaction located within the southernmost section of the activity area.
- 2.1HgP4-2 described as sands, and yellow duplex soils with low compaction located in the south-eastern corner of the activity area.

1.1.6. Climate and Vegetation

The climate of Australia has altered and fluctuated since the time of earliest human occupation during the Pleistocene, around 60,000 years ago. During the Pleistocene, lower sea levels were present across Australia, and the southern coastline extended southwards, connecting Tasmania to the Australian mainland (Cosgrove 1999: 362). During the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, sea levels began to rise in response to post-glacial marine transgression resulting from the melting of Late Pleistocene ice sheets (Lambeck and Nakada 1990: 143). This rise in sea levels separated Tasmania from the mainland and reduced the Australian coastline. Victorian sea levels stabilised and reached modern levels before around 6,000 years ago (Lambeck and Nakada 1990: 149).

During the period of Aboriginal occupation of the Melbourne region, the climatic conditions varied greatly in regard to temperature and rainfall levels. During the Last Glacial Maximum (21,000 to 15,000 years ago), temperatures were approximately 6 to 10 degrees lower than today (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999: 116). During the late Pleistocene there was less precipitation throughout the continent, reducing the woodland forest areas of southern Australia and resulting in a predominance of grasslands. Within this time there is evidence for dry/shallow lakes with conditions likely to have been too dry to support swamp or open-water environments (Bowler 1981: 436-437; Aitken and Kershaw 1993: 76). The inland of Australia was characterised by arid and dry conditions.

In the late Pleistocene to early Holocene (12,000 to 9,000 years ago), warmer temperatures and increased precipitation resulted in the expansion of woodland and forest areas dominated by eucalypts (Aitken and Kershaw 1993: 67).

Fluctuating environmental conditions persisted throughout the Holocene, with data indicating that after 5,000 years ago, rainfall was lower which resulted in a more open eucalypt canopy with an understorey mosaic of heath, bracken and grassland. This may also be connected to evidence for increased burning, which is indicated by relatively high levels of charcoal (Aitken and Kershaw 1993: 78). Palaeoecological

studies of the Gippsland Lakes also indicate that lower levels of moisture were available during the late Holocene, with fluctuating freshwater conditions experienced at Lake Wellington (Reid 1989: 48). Data from crater lakes in south-western Victoria also show a decline in water levels during the mid-Holocene, with a more substantive decline after approximately 5,000 years ago, and water levels oscillating perhaps as a result of fluctuating temperatures until the later Holocene from around 1,800 to 1,300 years ago (Wilkins *et al.* 2013: 8, 10).

The present climate of the geographic region is generally described as temperate with dry, warm to hot summers and cool, dry winters. The flat topography of the western volcanic plains and the geographic region is located within the rain shadow of the Otway Ranges located to the south west, resulting in a low annual rainfall. Summer drought conditions over most of the area not only create an environment particularly susceptible to fire but inhibit plant growth for up to three months. Winter temperatures retard plant growth in all areas, and frost commonly occurs in some.

Climate statistics for the nearby Avalon Airport weather station¹ record a mean maximum temperature ranging between 14.2 °C in July and 26.5 °C in January and a mean minimum ranging between 5.2 °C in July and 14.4 °C in February. The mean annual rainfall for the same site is 454.8 mm.

The activity area lies within across both the Victorian Volcanic Plain and the Central Victorian Uplands bioregions. Descriptions of the likely Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that would have been dominant in the area prior to 1750 have been derived from modelling developed by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (2018b and 2018c) (Figure 4).

The activity area spans five EVC groups:

- Hills Herb-rich Woodland (EVC 71): A dry open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall with a sparse shrub layer. Herbs and grasses dominate the understorey. Soils are generally fertile, but shallow, and outcropping rock is not uncommon. Annual herbs favour the seasonally dry environment, with perennial herbs also flourishing due to the fertile nature of the various geologies. The landform can vary from undulating, rounded, granite hill landforms, to relatively flat ground ridge tops on sedimentary sandstones.
- Plains Grassy Woodland (EVC 55): An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer. This variant occupies areas receiving approximately 500 – 700 mm annual rainfall.
- Plains Grassland (EVC 132): Typically, a treeless vegetation mostly less than 1 m tall dominated by herb and graminoid life forms. Occupies fertile cracking basalt soils prone to waterlogging in areas receiving at least 500 mm annual rainfall.
- Creekline Grassy Woodland (EVC 68): A eucalypt dominated woodland to 15 m tall with occasional scatter shrub layer. The ground layer typically consists of mostly grassy/sedgy to herbaceous plants. EVC 68 occurs on low-gradient ephemeral to intermittent drainage lines, typically on fertile colluvial/alluvial soils, on a wide range of fertile geological substrates. A range of graminoid and herbaceous species tolerant of waterlogged soils can occur along these minor

¹ [Climate statistics for Australian locations \(bom.gov.au\)](https://www.bom.gov.au) – accessed 10 December 2021

- drainage lines. They are presumed to resemble a linear wetland or a system of interconnected small ponds.
- Plains Grassy Wetland (EVC 125): EVC 125 is typically treeless but can sometimes include River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) or Swamp Gum (*Eucalyptus ovata*). Sparse shrubs may also be present. Grasses, small sedges, and herbs are a characteristic ground cover of EVC 125. Vegetation is species-rich on the outer verges, but usually species poor in the wetter central areas.

Other EVCs that would have been present across the geographic region include:

- EVC 72 (Granitic Hills Woodland): Mainly restricted to rocky outcrops. Consists of low woodland to 10 m high with dominant trees often stunted.
- EVC 3 (Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland): Open woodland to 15 m tall or a low, grassy or bracken-dominated eucalypt forest with a large shrub layer. Herbs, grasses, and orchids occupy the ground layer. EVC 3 occurs mainly on undulating or flat areas on moderately well-drained, and fertile, deep sandy or loamy topsoils over heavier subsoils (duplex soils).
- EVC 894 (Scoria Cone Woodland): Eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall or non-eucalypt woodland to 10 m tall over a grassy bracken-dominated understorey with a range of herbs. Occurs on the slopes of freely draining scoria cones and spatter areas of coarser boulder-forming flow sources. Soils are fertile but often skeletal.
- EVC 67 (Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland): Open woodland to 15 m tall along ephemeral drainage lines and broad alluvial plains. A sandy loam overlies a heavier clay subsoil. Soils are poorly drained duplex soils. High species-rich ground layer and low biomass cover, particularly in summer.
- EVC 291 (Cane Grass Wetland): Open grassland often with cane-grass dominated centres. Typically, species poor except on outer verges. EVC 291 tends to occur on alluvial plains in shallow (<1 m) depressions, on very heavy grey clay soils. These soils are prone to extreme cracking when dry, and turbidity when inundated (4-6 months).
- EVC 292 (Red Gum Swamp): Open woodland to 15 m tall. EVC 292 occurs on alluvial plains in prior stream meanders, or seasonally wet depression of shallow drainage lines associated with heavy paludal soils. A sedgy or grassy-herbaceous occupies the ground layer comprising a balance of true aquatics and species tolerant of intermittent seasonal inundation. The annual rainfall is generally below 700 mm, with an inundation period that ranges from 2 to 6 months.
- EVC 647 (Plains Sedgy Wetlands): Occurs on seasonally wet depressions on volcanic and sedimentary plains, typically associated with fertile, silty, peaty, or heavy clay paludal soils. Primarily sedgy-herbaceous vegetation, sometimes with scattered or fringing eucalypts or tea-tree/paperbark shrubs in higher rainfall areas. A range of aquatic herbs can be present, and species-richness is most relatively low to moderate, but higher towards drier margins.

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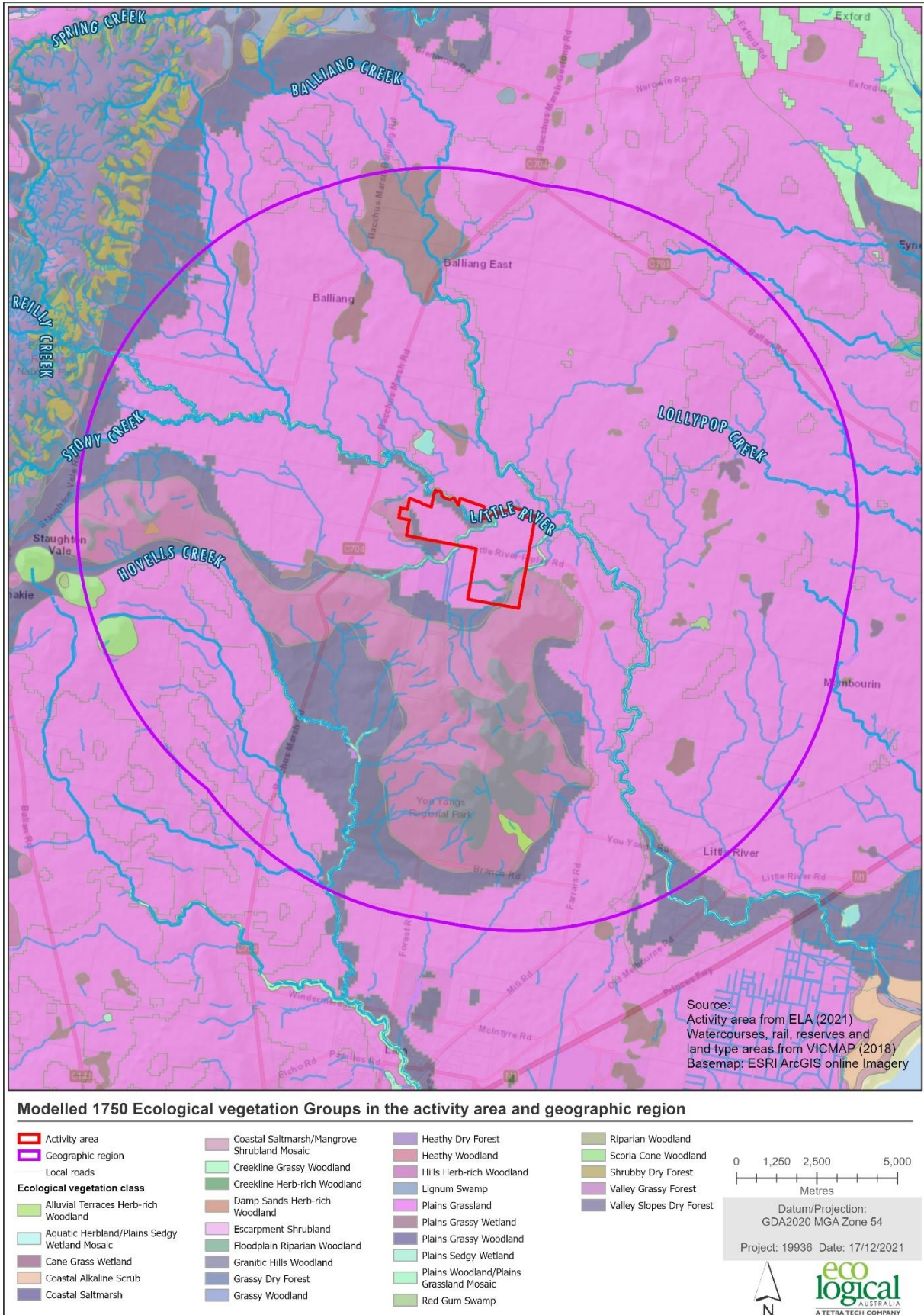


Figure 4: Pre-1750's ecological vegetation groups in the activity area and geographic region.

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1.1.7. Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register Search

A search of the VAHR covering the full extent of the activity area and the wider geographic region was initially conducted on 29 November 2021. This was followed by a second search on *[to be updated prior to CHMP submission]* to ensure that the registered Aboriginal cultural heritage place inventory presented below was current. The VAHR was searched using the online Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) maintained by First Peoples – State Relations (First Peoples – State Relations 2021a).

The desktop assessment identified a total of one registered Aboriginal cultural heritage place located within the activity area:

- VAHR 7722-0498 (FORD1): Artefact Scatter

The activity area also contains one historical reference to Aboriginal activity:

- 1.3-31 Anakie Station: Properties where people are known to have lived/camped.

A total of six Aboriginal cultural heritage places are also located within 200 m of the activity area boundary (Figure 5). These are:

- VAHR 7722-0036 (Mt Rothwell Burial): Multicomponent Place - Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial) and Artefact Scatter
- VAHR 7722-1121 (Ford Proving Ground LDAD3): LDAD

And four Object Collections comprising reburied artefacts collected as part of CHMP 14184:

- VAHR 7722-1116 (Ford Proving Ground AS1 (Little River): Object Collection only
- VAHR 7722-1117 (Ford Proving Ground AS2 (Little River): Object Collection only
- VAHR 7722-1118 (Ford Proving Ground AS3 (Little River): Object Collection only
- VAHR 7722-1119 (Ford Proving Ground (Little River) LDAD 1: Object Collection only

All registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places located within the activity area and geographic region are mapped in Figure 1 and listed in Table 2. Registered places within 200m of the activity area are shown in Figure 5

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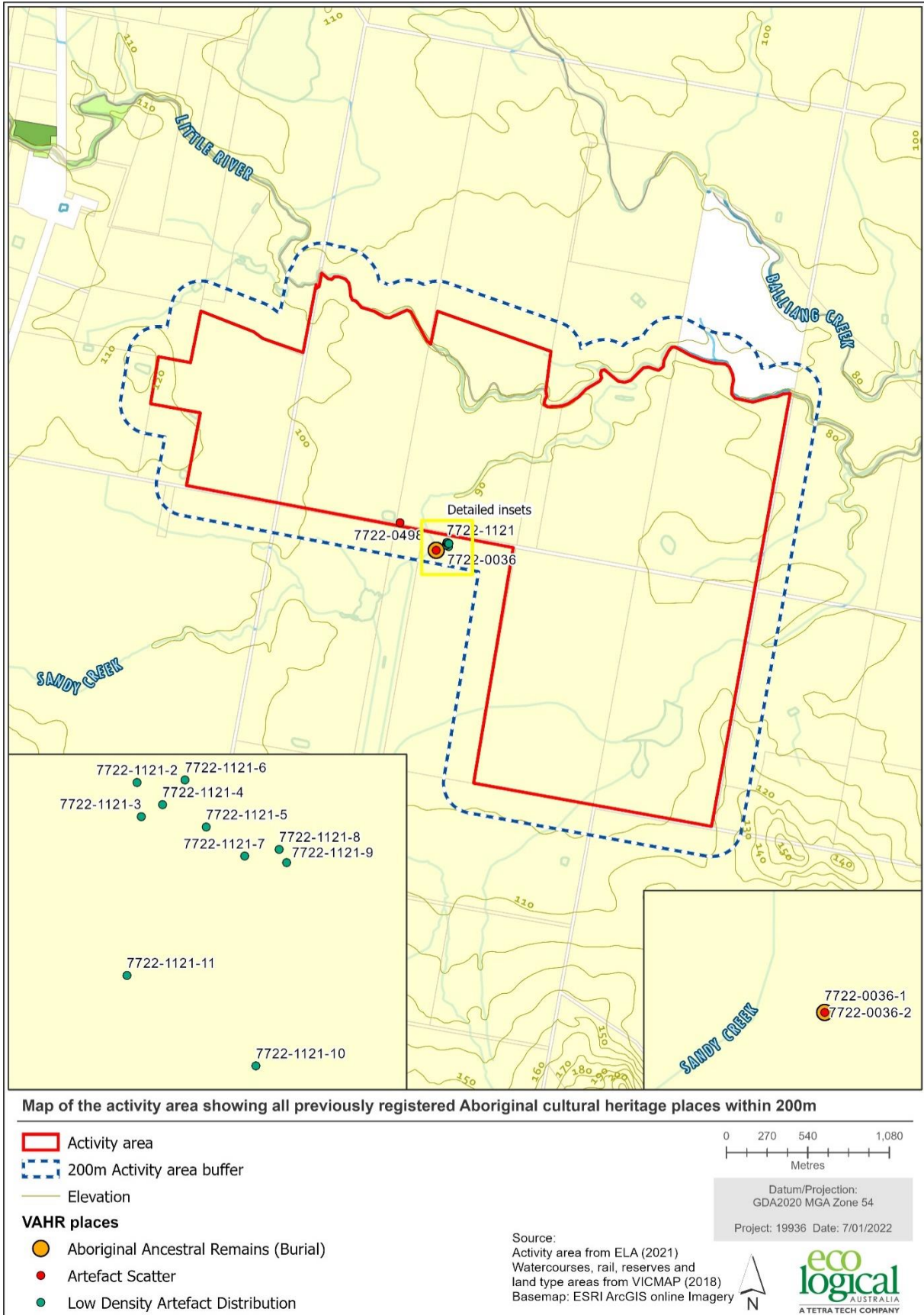


Figure 5: Previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places and within the activity area and surrounding 200m

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1.1.7.1. Previously Registered VAHR Places Within the Activity Area

VAHR 7722-0498 (FORD 1)

An artefact scatter comprising an unspecified number of quartz flakes and chipped stone artefacts identified on the ground surface. The extent of VAHR 7722-0498 covers an area of approximately 25 x 25 m in dimension. VAHR 7722-0498 was recorded in 2001 is situated on a rise within a lowland plain landform, to the west of Sandy Creek. An inspection of the site card indicates the condition of the place as 'poor' due to erosion resulting from water and ploughing activities. VAHR 7722-0498 does not appear to have been inspected since it was registered.

1.1.7.2. Previously Registered VAHR Places Within 200 m of the Activity Area (Excluding Object Collections)

VAHR 7722-0036 (MT ROTHWELL BURIAL)

A multi-component place comprising an artefact scatter and Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial). The extent of VAHR 7722-0036 covers an area of approximately 60 x 10 m in dimension. The place was recorded in 1984 by Victorian Archaeological Survey staff and is located within a ploughed field on a floodplain landform to the east of Sandy Creek, and to the south of Little River-Ripley Road.

The artefact scatter is located on the ground surface and comprises quartz, quartzite, and silcrete flakes and unspecified chipped stone artefacts. The burial was found in association with the artefact scatter and both components are recorded as being in 'poor' condition due to ploughing, rabbit damage and wind erosion. VAHR 7722-0036 does not appear to have been inspected since it was registered.

VAHR 7722-1121 (Ford Proving Ground LDAD3) (Components 1-11)

An LDAD comprising a total of 17 quartz (n=12), quartzite (n=4), and silcrete (n=1) flakes and angular fragments located on the ground surface. Eleven components of VAHR 7722-1121 are located within the current activity area.

The place was recorded in 2016 following a heritage assessment of the Ford Proving Ground area and is situated on an undulating plain landform approximately 100 m to the east of Sandy Creek. VAHR 7722-1121 does not appear to have been inspected since it was registered.

1.1.7.3. Previously Registered VAHR Places within the Geographic Region

A total of 405 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places (Table 2) are located within the geographic region. A further two historical references to Aboriginal activity are situated within the geographic region:

- 1.3-32 Woolloomanata Station: Properties where people are known to have lived/camped.
- 8.1-25 Station Peak: Places where Aboriginal people were killed/assaulted/threatened by Europeans (1839).

The registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places located within the geographic region include:

- 348 (86%) Artefact Scatters
- 28 (7%) LDADs (Low Density Artefact Distribution)
- 12 (3%) Scarred Trees
- 8 (2%) Stone Features
- 4 (1%) Earth Features

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- 1 (0.25 %) Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)
- 1 (0.25 %) Aboriginal Cultural Place
- 1 (0.25 %) Aboriginal Historical Place
- 1 (0.25 %) Quarry

The following key points emerge from a review of the registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places identified within the geographic region:

- The majority of registered places are located in the You Yang granite ridges and associated low-lying plain. Majority of places registered on lowland plain landform are located in close proximity to waterways including Hovells Creek, Little River, and Sandy Creek.
- Stone artefact scatters (86 %) are the most frequent site types within the geographic region.
- Unfortunately, many of the places recorded within the geographic region are legacy data and do not contain a count of the number of stone artefacts present.
- Quartz, silcrete, and quartzite are the dominant raw materials across the geographic region. Basalt, chert, flint, sandstone, and tachylyte also appear sporadically in the regional assemblage.
- Stone artefact types found across the region includes flakes, blades, cores, and unspecified chipped stone artefacts. Formal tool types include geometric microliths, and scrapers. Hammer stones, axes, and grinders also occur in small numbers.
- Post-contact era history is recorded at VAHR 7722-0588 (WOOLOOMANATA STATION) as the residence of Billy Leigh, believed to be the last of the Yawangi clan (Clark 1990, 307) who was 'adopted' by Frederick Armytage and his wife who owned Woolloomanata Station.

1.1.8. Intangible Cultural Heritage

Recent amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) acknowledge the significance of intangible cultural heritage for Victoria's Aboriginal people. Intangible heritage refers to the practices, expressions, knowledge and skills that communities recognise as part of their cultural heritage. It is communicated from generation to generation and is constantly recreated by communities in response to their environment and their history. It provides communities and individuals with a sense of identity and continuity.

In Victoria, Aboriginal intangible heritage includes (First Peoples – State Relations 2021b):

- Ceremony
- Creation Stories
- Skills involved in the creation of cultural items
- Knowledge and skills associated with medicinal plant use
- Language
- Dance
- Song
- A great variety of other cultural expressions and cultural knowledge systems.

A request for information relating to intangible cultural heritage values and oral histories associated with the activity area was made to the Elders and Traditional Owners of WTOAC on [ELA to request during inception meeting].

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1.1.9. Previous Studies Relevant to the Activity Area

1.1.9.1. Regional Studies Relating to the Assessment of the Geographic Region

Western Region Study

du Cros (1989) examined a large regional area to the west of Melbourne, resulting in 20 sites including scarred trees and stone artefact scatters being recorded within the volcanic plains. The results of the survey prompted du Cros to make the following predictive statements regarding site location:

- Burials, artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and scarred trees will occur within 100 m of major watercourses.
- Artefact scatters will occur on the highest points of the volcanic plain, such as eruption points.
- Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, and scarred trees will occur close to permanent swamps, springs and lakes on the volcanic plain.
- Shell middens and other subsurface deposits will occur in terraces and alluvial deposits along major rivers.
- Post-contact sites will occur in association with old homesteads in the region.

Balliang Recycled Water Project

Murphy and Amorosi (2004) completed a cultural heritage assessment on behalf of Kellogg Brown and Root for the development of the Balliang recycled water project. The study area for the project is situated from south of Rowsley in the north, west of Werribee in the east, north of the You Yangs to the south and west to Staughton Vale. The aim of the assessment was to determine the impact of the proposed development on known and potential cultural heritage values.

A total of 26 previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places were found to be located within the study area, including surface stone artefact scatters, stone arrangements, scarred trees, sub-surface cultural deposits, and ancestral remains. The majority of places within the study area were noted to occur on the volcanic plain landform at locations near water, or on high points on the landscape.

The project developed an Aboriginal archaeological site distribution model for each of the major landforms within the study area, and produced the following predictive statements:

Rivers and Creeks:

- Scarred trees and surface artefact scatters are the most likely site types to occur, with a lower likelihood of locating mounds, burials or stone arrangements.
- Mature indigenous trees (more than 200 years old), in particular river red gum or grey box, may possess cultural scars.
- Burials may occur in any sandy locations.
- Mounds are likely to be located near fresh water.

Volcanic Plains:

- Scarred trees and low-density surface artefact scatters are the most likely site types to occur along rivers and creeks, around swamps and on hills.
- Mature indigenous trees, in particular river red gum or grey box, may possess cultural scars.

Granite Outcrops:

- Granite outcrops have been associated with previously recorded stone arrangements.
- Mature indigenous trees, in particular river red gum or grey box, may possess cultural scars.

A site inspection identified areas within the study area deemed to be of archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage, including areas within 100 m of major watercourses, areas within 50 m of temporary drainage lines, areas with remnant indigenous trees, sandy areas, and swamps on the volcanic plains.

1.1.9.2. Local Studies Relevant to the Geographic Region

Mount Rothwell Archaeological Area

Marshall and Webb (1999) prepared a cultural heritage management plan of the Mount Rothwell archaeological area on behalf of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, aimed at obtaining a thorough and accurate documented record of the site, as well as producing a plan for its long-term protection and management. The Mount Rothwell archaeological area, includes the registered Mount Rothwell Stone Arrangement (VAHR 7722-0001), known as Wurdi Youang. Wurdi Youang is located approximately 1.4 km to the east of the current activity area.

Wurdi Youang is one of only a few recorded stone arrangements in Victoria and underwent a detailed survey of the 225 stones that make up the arrangement using an electronic theodolite and other survey equipment (Figure 6). A detailed photographic record of the place was also produced. Reviews were made of the previous documentation and investigations of the stone arrangement, along with a discussion of the management issues for the site, which include land use and future management, access for Traditional Owners, monitoring/surveillance, and the future ownership of the property. The report produced a series of recommendations addressing the management and status of the land on which the stone arrangement is located in terms of the future management of the land, and the preservation and the continued protection of the arrangement.

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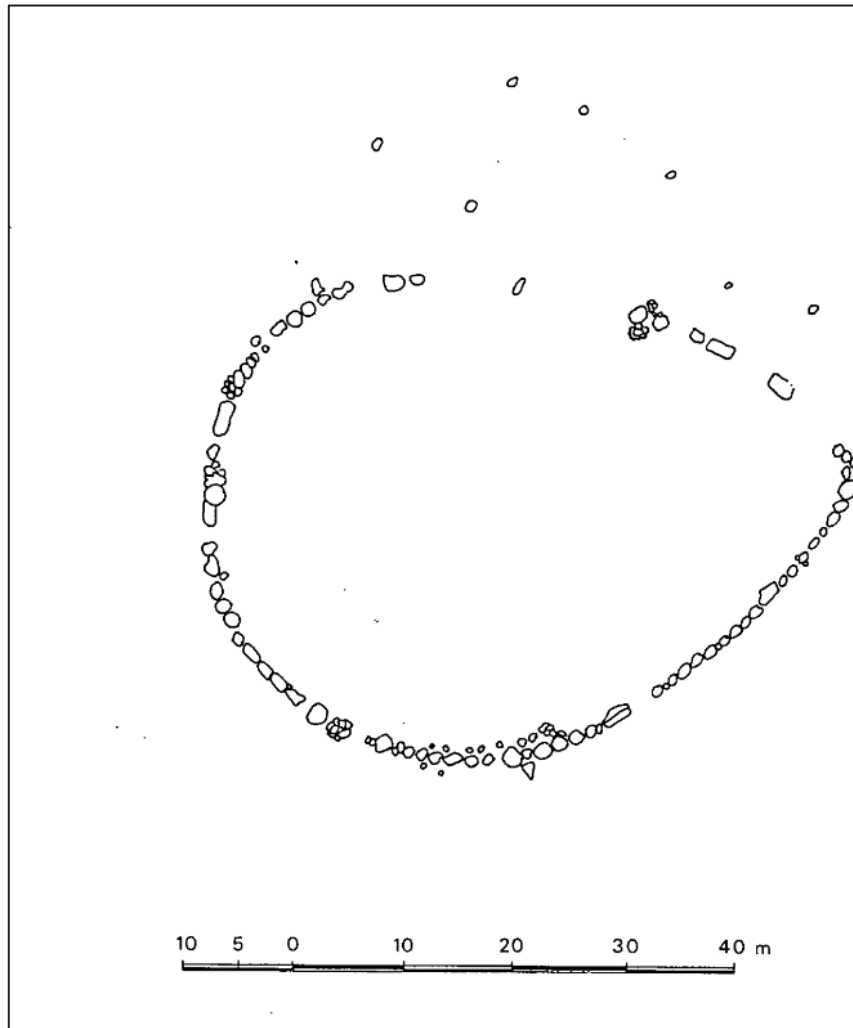


Figure 6: Wurdi Youang Stone Arrangement (Marshall and Webb 1999, p.16)

1.1.9.3. Cultural Heritage Management Plans Prepared in Proximity to the Activity Area

A summary of the CHMP investigations detailed below is found in Table 1.

CHMP 14184: Proposed PASCAR Durability Road, 760 Sandy Creek Road, Little River

CHMP 14184 (Bullers et. al. 2016) was prepared on behalf of the Ford Motor Company of Australia for the development of a new test road to test the durability of passenger cars at the You Yangs Proving Ground. The activity area of CHMP 14184 is located approximately 700 m to the south of the current activity area, within a slightly undulating volcanic plain landform with minor waterways present.

The desktop assessment did not identify any previously recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage places located within the activity area. The desktop assessment concluded that LDADs and stone artefact scatters were the most likely type of places to be present. A standard assessment was undertaken over two days with 60% ground surface visibility observed. A total of 49 quartz, quartzite and silcrete stone artefacts were identified on the ground surface within the activity area which were found clustered along watercourses.

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The complex assessment was undertaken over eight days and included an excavation test program of a single 1x1 m stratigraphic test pit, 23 0.4 x 0.4 m STPs, and 166 0.4 x 0.4 m radial STPs. A total of 50 test pits were found to contain subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage in the form of 145 stone artefacts, and an additional seven surface artefacts were also identified. Artefacts were recovered primarily at depth of between 0-250 mm within a friable, medium to light brown sandy/silty clay. The stratigraphy of the activity area was generally comprised a silt to silty clay, overlying basal clay at depths of around 300 mm. As a result of the assessments, three artefact scatters (VAHR 7722-1116, 7722-1117 and 7722-1118) and two LDADs (VAHR 7722-1119 and 7722-1120) were registered within the activity area.

CHMP 14474: Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road Safety Upgrade

CHMP 14474 (Young and Barker 2018) was conducted on behalf of VicRoads for safety upgrades of approximately 12 km of the Geelong- Bacchus Marsh Road between Ballan Road and Little River-Ripley Road. The activity area of CHMP 14474 is located approximately 950 m to the west of the current activity area and covers two landforms: a volcanic plain characterised by small stony rises, and alluvial deposits associated with waterways. The desktop assessment identified one previously registered scarred tree located within the activity area (VAHR 7722-0010), and another located within 200 m of the activity area boundary (VAHR 7722-0089). The results of the desktop assessment indicated that LDADs and artefact scatters were the most common place types to occur within the activity area, and that these places were most likely to be present in association with waterways and elevated areas.

A standard assessment was undertaken over one day and the activity area presented poor (<5%) ground surface visibility. Disturbance to the activity area was noted to include road, bridge and drain construction, as well as the installation of subsurface utilities. Despite these impacts, large areas of road reserve were deemed to have reasonably intact subsurface deposits. A total of 48 surface stone artefacts and a scarred tree were located on the southern bank of Little River. The previously registered scarred trees (VAHR 7722-0010 and 7722-0089) were relocated and inspected. Additional survey was undertaken in response to the ploughing of a firebreak within the activity area, which identified a further 41 surface artefacts. Various other locations were also re-surveyed due to increased ground surface visibility, resulting in an additional 20 surface artefacts and a scarred tree being recorded.

The complex assessment program was undertaken over 20 days and included the excavation of three 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits, 257 0.5 x 0.5 m STPs and three 2x1.2 m machine trenches. The stratigraphy of the volcanic plain was characterised by a brown loam, overlying a red brown clay loam, which terminated onto a sterile red brown basal clay at between 200-300 mm in depth. Alluvial deposits were found to be much deeper loam and silt deposits, and basal clay was not reached at some locations at depths of > 2 m. A total of 129 subsurface stone artefacts were identified during the complex assessment at depths between 0-800 mm. At the conclusion of the CHMP assessments three scarred trees (VAHR 7722-0010, 7722-1125 and 7722-1129), four LDADs (VAHR 7722-1131, 7722-1130, 7722-1131 and 7722-1127) and an artefact scatter (VAHR 7722-1129) were found to be located within the activity area.

CHMP 14986: Proposed Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road Safety Upgrade Section 1

CHMP 14989 (Young and Barker 2020) was prepared to facilitate road safety upgrades of approximately 20 km of the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road between Little River-Ripley Road and Heales Road on behalf of VicRoads. The activity area of CHMP 14986 is located approximately 1.4 km south west of the current activity area and is characterised by elevated rises, sandy deposits, stony/volcanic deposits, stony rises, and low-lying volcanic plains.

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The desktop assessment identified one previously registered stone artefact scatter (VAHR 7722-0594) located within the activity area. A further seven previously registered places are located within 200 m of the activity area, including four artefact scatters, two LDADs and one scarred tree. The results of the desktop indicated that areas likely to be of high archaeological potential are those near to Hovells Creek, sandy deposits associated with the You Yangs and land near to previously registered Aboriginal Places. A standard assessment was undertaken over two days, with poor ground surface visibility (<5%) encountered. One LDAD (VAHR 7722-1173), comprising a single artefact was recorded during the field assessment.

The complex assessment was undertaken over a period of 46 days and included an excavation program comprising three 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits, 446 0.5x0.5 m STPs and 16 0.6x3 m mechanical trenches. Soil profiles encountered were generally shallow and typical of the volcanic plain, however alluvial deposits and sandy deposits were noted in proximity to Hovells Creek and Sandy Creek. A total of 75 stone artefacts were identified within 32 pits excavated during the assessment and was found in highest densities adjacent to Hovells Creek and Sandy Creek. Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified at depths between 0 to 900 mm. At the conclusion of the CHMP assessments, five LDADs (VAHR 7722-1172, 7722-1173, 7722-1174, 7722-1175, and 7722-1176) and one artefact scatter (VAHR 7722-1177) were registered within the activity area.

CHMP 10511: Proposed Quarry and Sand Extraction at 405 Sandy Creek Road, Lara

Mitchell and Richmond (2008) conducted a mandatory CHMP on behalf of Wilsands Pty Ltd for the proposed commercial quarrying of soil and rock at a property in Lara. The activity area of CHMP 10511 is located approximately 4.4 km south west of the current activity area and 2 km west of the You Yangs Regional Park, across a volcanic plain and dune landform.

A desktop assessment identified a total of 155 previously registered places within a 5 km radius of the activity area consisting primarily of artefact scatters and isolated artefacts, within the You Yangs Regional Park. One previously registered artefact scatter (VAHR 7722-0006), is located within the activity area. The standard assessment was undertaken over two days with good ground surface visibility (<70%). No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified on the ground surface within the volcanic plain landform. Survey of the dune landform identified an extensive artefact scatter associated with VAHR 7722-0006 were identified during the pedestrian survey.

A complex assessment was conducted over five days and comprised the excavation of five 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits, one 1 x 0.5 m trench, and eight 0.4x0.4 m STPs. All soil removed was mechanically sieved, and sand samples associated with stone artefacts were dated using thermoluminescence and found to date to the Pleistocene period. Artefacts were typically identified at a depth between 0–1100 mm. A total of 546 flaked stone artefacts comprising quartz, quartzite, silcrete, and chert flakes, cores and angular fragments were recovered during the excavation program and were interpreted as forming part of the previously registered VAHR 7722-0006.

CHMP 11340: Melbourne Geelong Interconnection Project- Part 1

Feldman et al. (2010) completed a mandatory CHMP on behalf of Barwon Region Water Corporation for construction of water pipeline, approximately 28.8 km in length, between Tarneit and Lovely Banks. The activity area is situated across an undulating volcanic plain landform that crosses Hovells Creek and is located approximately 2.3 km east of the current activity area.

The desktop assessment identified four previously recorded artefact scatters within the activity area (VAHR 7721-0582, 7721-0584, 7721-0583 and VAHR 7721-0587), located between Hovells and Cowies Creeks along the Geelong Bypass. A standard assessment was undertaken over five days, with poor ground surface visibility (1.2 - 47.5%) encountered. A total of 34 surface stone artefacts were identified during the field survey and the areas around Hovells Creek as well as a small rise, were deemed to be of the highest potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in subsurface contexts. Previously registered places VAHR 7721-0582, 7721-0583, 7721-0584, and VAHR 7721-0587 were unable to be relocated during the standard assessment.

A complex assessment was undertaken over nine days comprising the excavation of 141 STPs and three 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits. A total of 127 Aboriginal stone artefacts were identified during subsurface testing at depths of between 0-800 mm, which were registered as six new VAHR places. The majority of artefacts were recovered on flat to moderately sloping land adjacent to a waterway. Soil profiles were found to be typical of the shallow volcanic plains, with deeper alluvial deposits encountered nearby to waterways.

CHMP 10888: Melbourne Geelong Interconnection Project- Part 2

Feldman et al. (2010) completed a mandatory CHMP on behalf of Barwon Region Water Corporation for construction of water pipeline, approximately 30.4 km in length, between between Tarneit and Lovely Banks. The activity area is situated across an undulating volcanic plain landform, crossing several waterways, and is located approximately 1.5 km east of the current activity area.

The desktop assessment identified a total of ten previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places located within the activity area, all of which were artefact scatters. Two of these places (VAHR 7822-0080 and 7822-1865) were noted as comprising extensive surface artefact scatters which extend into the activity area. A standard assessment was undertaken between 30 July 2009 and 29 June 2010 due to ongoing alterations to the proposed alignment, with poor ground surface visibility (1.49%-60%) encountered across the activity area. A total of 1648 surface stone artefacts were identified during the field survey, however none of the previously registered places were able to be relocated. Areas near the Werribee River, Little River and Lollypop Creek, as well as a rise on the landscape where surface artefacts were located were deemed to be of the highest potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present in subsurface contexts.

The complex assessment was undertaken over 47 days and involved the excavation of 31 1x1 m stratigraphic test pits and 508 STPs. A total 1914 stone artefacts were recovered from 136 pits at depths ranging from 0-650 mm. Soil profiles were found to be typical of the shallow volcanic plains, with deeper alluvial deposits identified on the Werribee River terraces. At the conclusion of the CHMP, 43 artefact scatters were registered within the activity area.

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Table 1: Summary of CHMP investigations near the activity area

CHMP No. (Reference)	Areas of Cultural Heritage Sensitivity	Expected Aboriginal Place Types	Area Excavated During Assessment	Aboriginal Places Identified	Landform	Depth of Test Pits
14184 (Bullers et. al. 2016)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places	Artefact Scatters, LDADs	95.5 m ²	VAHR 7722-1119, 7722-1120, 7722-1116, 7722-1117, 7722-1118	Volcanic plain	0-250 mm
10511 (Mitchell & Richmond 2008)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places	Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, burials	9.5 m ²	VAHR 7722-0006	Volcanic plain Inland dune	0-1100 mm
10888 (Feldman et. al. 2010)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places Waterways – Werribee River	Artefact scatters	285 m ²	VAHR 7722-0757, 7722-0758, 7722-0759, 7722-0760, 7722-0761, 7722-0762, 7722-0763, 7722-7822-2527, 7822-2530, 7822-2531, 7822-2581, 7822-2532, 7822-2580, 7822-2582, 7822-2571, 7822-2529, 7822-2533, 7822-2534, 7822-2535, 7822-2536, 7822-2537, 7722-0902, 7722-0903, 7722-0904, 7722-0905, 7722-0906, 7822-2597, 7722-2462, 7722-2463, 7722-2464, 7722-2465, 7722-2466, 7722-2467, 7822-1865, 7822-0080, 7822-1914	Volcanic plain Waterways	0-650 mm
11340 (Feldman et. al. 2010)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places Waterways – Hovells Creek	Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts	73.5 m ²	VAHR 7721-0582, 7721-0583, 7722-0584, 7721-0587, 7722-0746, 7722-0747, 7721-0996, 7721-0997, 7721-0745, 7721-0748	Volcanic Plain Waterways	0-800 mm
14474 (Young & Barker 2018)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places Waterways – Balliang Creek, Little River	Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts	131.5 m ²	VAHR 7722-0010, 7722-1125, 7722-1131, 7722-1129, 7722-1130, 7722-1131, 7722-1127, VAHR 7722-1129	Volcanic plain Stony rises Waterways	0-1800 mm
14986 (Young & Barker 2020)	Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places Waterways – Hovells Creek, Sandy Creek	Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts	514 m ²	VAHR 7722-1173, 7722-1177, 7722-1172, 7722-1173, 7722-1174, 7722-1175, VAHR-1176	Stony Rises Sandy deposits Volcanic plain	0-900 mm

1.1.10. Historical and Ethnohistorical Accounts of Aboriginal Occupation

In this section the available ethnohistorical and historical information relating to Aboriginal people in the geographic region is briefly reviewed. This information will assist in formulating a model of Aboriginal subsistence and occupation patterns across the region. In conjunction with an analysis of the documented archaeological record of the region, the ethnohistorical information assists in the interpretation of archaeological sites in the wider area, and in predicting the potential location of archaeological site types within the activity area.

Aboriginal peoples' occupation of the geographic region extends over thousands of years. This occupation would have taken the form of temporary camps used on a seasonal basis. The landscape was undoubtedly well known to generations of people and it is probable that associations extended to spiritual attachments.

The lives of Aboriginal groups on the western volcanic plains were severely disrupted by the establishment and expansion of European settlement. As a result, only limited information is available regarding the pre-contact lifestyle of Aboriginal people within the geographic region.

There are several problems concerned with correctly identifying and describing nineteenth century Aboriginal groups within the geographic region. This is largely a result of discrepancies in early European accounts and the difficulties early settlers had in understanding Aboriginal languages and social systems. Furthermore, the devastating effects on Aboriginal people of European presence which resulted in the loss of traditional lands and resources, the spread of disease, social breakdown and the removal of groups and individuals to reserves and mission stations has compounded the difficulties associated with accurately recounting an early ethnohistory of the Aboriginal people (Barwick 1984: 13).

1.1.10.1. Social Organisation

At the time of European colonisation, central and north-eastern Victoria was occupied by a collection of peoples known as the *Kulin*, who shared certain cultural, social and language characteristics (Barwick 1998: 13, 28). The *Kulin* were in turn divided by distinctive language variations and organisational attributes, resulting in the definition of individual groups by contemporary observers as 'clans' or 'tribes'. Today they are more consistently defined by ethnohistorians as groups linked by commonalities of language, or 'language groups'. In contemporary Aboriginal society in Victoria, the terms 'tribe', 'people' or 'nation' are more commonly used by Aboriginal people to demonstrate a traditional identity or allegiance beyond the strictly academic term 'language group'.

The *Kulin* Nation consisted of five language groups (*Woi Wurrung*, *Bun wurrung*, *Wada wurrung*, *Djadja wurrung*, and *Daung wurrung*) who had varying degrees of shared vocabulary and close mutual economic and social relationships (Barwick 1984). Each tribe consisted of independent groups of closely related kin, or 'clans', who were spiritually linked to designated areas of land through their association with topographic features connected to mythic beings or deities. Clan lands were inalienable, and clan members had religious responsibilities to ensure 'the perpetuation of species associated with the particular mythic beings associated with that territory' (Berndt 1982: 4). Unfortunately, there is no available information at this level of study regarding mythic associations with landscape features within the activity area.

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According to Clark (1990), the activity area is located within the traditional lands of the *Wada wurrung* language group (spelling according to Clark 1990: 364). *Wada wurrung* territory extended along the coast from Painkalac Creek at Aireys Inlet, east into Port Phillip Bay to the Werribee River and extended north as far as Fiery and Mt Emu Creeks. At the time of European settlement, Clark (1990, p.307) records that there were approximately 27 *Wada wurrung* clans, with the *Worinyaloke balug* and *Yaawang* clans associated with the west side of Little River and the You Yang hills respectively, being the most geographically relevant to the current activity area (Clark 1990). Clans practiced a patrilineal kinship system that was organised into moieties belonging to either the *Waa* (crow) or *Bunjil* (eaglehawk). Marriage partners were required to belong to different moieties (Clark 1990: 276-7). The moieties of *Worinyaloke balug* and *Yaawang* are unknown (Clark 1990, 334-335). The head of the clan was known as either *Nourenit/Narenit* or *Arweet* (Clark 1990, p.277).

The geographic region contains several locations known to be of significance to *Wada wurrung* Traditional Owners, including Anakie Youang (Mt. Anakie and two other scoria cones) associated with the 'Three Sisters' story, Wurdi Youang and other stone arrangements, and the modern Bunjil geoglyph at the You Yangs.

1.1.10.2. Lifestyle, Environment and Resources

There is comparatively little documented information regarding *Wada wurrung* use of resources in the geographic region. Traditionally, Aboriginal people lived a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, exploiting seasonally available resources. The volcanic plain grasslands, waterways and granite hills would have formed a strategic base for Aboriginal people to exploit such riverine and land-based resources. Aboriginal groups tended to remain small for their day to day activities and during travelling, only coming together in large groups for particular ceremonies, or to exploit abundant seasonal food resources.

Prior to European settlement the geographic region would have contained a great number and variety of floral and faunal species associated with the rivers, creeks and floodplains of the area. Nearby waterways, such as Sandy Creek and Little River within the activity area, would have provided fresh water and food/material resources. Water was also collected from natural depressions and rock wells within the You Yangs (Presland 2010, 62-63).

Across the geographic region, some of the food resources that may have been utilised by Aboriginal people include wetland root crops such as *Typha* and *Triglochin*, dry land root crops such as *Microseris lanceolata* (*murnong* or yam-daisy), fresh-water fish, eels and crustaceans, waterfowl and land mammals. Of these foods, eels were perhaps the greatest source of protein and were able to be caught in large numbers using stone weirs and long fibre nets or baskets. Land mammal species once commonplace throughout the region would have included possum, native rats, bettong, wallaby, kangaroo and bandicoot. During the pre-European contact period the waterways would have supported black swans, ducks, ibis, quail, fish and crustaceans (LCC 1991: 107).

A large variety of plants were not only valued for their potential food resources, but also for their medicinal uses and their suitability for the manufacture of implements. Ephemeral swamp plants such as bull rushes and sedges were also an important source of food, as well as fibre for woven bags and decorative items. Detailed lists of plant and animal species available within the Port Phillip area can be obtained from Presland (2010), Gott and Conran (1991) and Zola and Gott (1992). Economic species included:

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- *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) – fishing nets, leaves and stem yielding fibre for string (Zola and Gott 1992: 58).
- *Convolvulus erubescens* (Pink Bindweed or Blushing Bindweed) – tough starchy roots were cooked and eaten (Gott and Conran 1991: 22).
- *Triglochin* spp. (Water-ribbons) – bearing starch-sweet tubers that were cooked and eaten (Gott and Conran 1991: 9; Zola and Gott 1992: 12).
- *Poa labillardierei* (Common Tussock-grass) – the fibre from these tough grasses was used to make string for nets, and for bags, baskets and mats (Zola and Gott 1992: 58).
- *Phragmites australis* (Common Reed) – the tall straight flowering stems were used for spear-shafts, or cut into short lengths and used to make necklaces. The leaves were used to weave bags and baskets, and the non-starchy roots were also eaten (Gott and Conran 1991: 66; Zola and Gott 1992: 12).
- *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood) – the wood was used to manufacture spear-throwers, shields and clubs, while the bark was heated and infused with water to bathe rheumatic joints (Gott and Conran 1991: 50; Zola and Gott 1992: 53).

1.1.10.3. Post-contact History

The development of European townships and pastoral settlements resulted in the loss of traditional lands and resources, the spread of disease, social breakdown and removal of both groups and individuals to reserves and mission stations. Aboriginal people from other clans and language groups were attracted to areas such as Melbourne, and Geelong for a variety of reasons, making it difficult to identify and document the ethnohistory and post-contact history of specific Aboriginal clan groups after the period of initial settlement.

The *Wada wurrung* clans who lived on the coast were the first to come into direct contact with European people. This occurred by at least 1802 ‘...when Lieut. John Murray in the *Lady Nelson*, charted part of Indented Head and named Swan Bay’ (Clark 1990: 277). The clan that occupied the areas around Geelong, the *Wada wurrung balug*, was probably the next to have direct contact with the white explorers, which continued between 1802 and 1835.

European settlers were initially welcomed by Aboriginal people (Barwick 1984), however, the introduction of agriculture, grazing and land clearing brought about environmental changes that affected the availability of traditional food supplies and other necessary resources. After a few years, many Aboriginal people were starving and forced to rely on government rations administered by the Aboriginal Protector, or handouts from local settlers. Sheep and cattle were sometimes stolen or hunted for food, and a series of murders on both sides resulted (Barwick 1984; Presland 1983).

The earliest record of a violent encounter dates to October 1803 when Lieutenant J.H. Tuckey, who was surveying the North-West Harbour (now Corio Bay), encountered members of the *Wada Wurrung* near the You Yangs (Clark 1990, 277). Two *Wada Wurrung* clan members were shot, and several wounded.

In 1839, an Aboriginal Protectorate Scheme was established, which appointed Stations to provide rations, homes and medical care to Aboriginal people. As part of this scheme, Wesleyan Mission Station and Buntingdale Station were established with the aim to encourage local *Wadawurrung* clans to move to established reserves and stations. Buntingdale Mission was located on the traditional boundary

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between the *Wada Wurrung* and the neighbouring *Gulidjan* clan which caused a number of fights between members who frequented the mission (Presland 2010: 107-109; Clark 1990: 222-223).

Census information from the early 1840s is sparse with information relating to *Wada Wurrung* clans (Clark 1990: 307). Corris (1968; cited in Clarke 1990) believes '(that) there is so little known about the social organisation of the *Wada wurrung* bespeaks the rapidity with which they were physically destroyed by settlers seeking undisputed possession of their land' (Clark 1990: 277). Data compiled by Police Magistrate Foster Fyans in 1837, claimed that all the Aboriginal people within 30 miles of Geelong amounted to 297 men, women and children (Clark 1990). By 1858, Fyans considered that no more than 20 of these 297 people were alive. For the local clans who inhabited the You Yangs, European settlement heavily impacted their way of life. By 1846 the *Worinyaloke Balug* were considered to no longer exist after years of decreasing clan numbers (Clark 1990, 334). A reference to the clan by G.A. Robinson in his papers states that the clan is "all dead except Meenmulger, a boy taken to England by Tom Walten." Robinson's list of clans records the *Yawaangi* in the list of *Wada wurrung* clans in 1841 but is crossed out in the revision dated 1846 (Clark, 1990, 335).

The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines was founded in 1861 resulting in a number of missions and stations being established. Three reserves (Steiglitz, Kargun and Mt. Duneed), and two missions (Framlingham and Coranderrk) within a 200 km radius of Geelong were established by the end of 1861 for the *Wada wurrung* clans (Clark 1990: 300).

1.1.11. Land Use History

European presence within the region began in the mid-1800s when the area was divided and settled by squatters for pastoral purposes. The activity area and much of the geographic region lies within the boundaries of two former squatting runs: the Brisbane Range and Exford, and Anakie runs (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983, 354) (Figure 7). Both runs were gazetted in 1849, with the Brisbane Range and Exford run covering an approximate area of 70,400 acres, and the Anakie run comprising 36,000 acres (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983, 89). Over time, pastoral stations were sold and broken down into smaller properties for largely pastoral farming practices and small-scale residential development.

Since European settlement the activity area has been utilised for agricultural farming practices including livestock grazing and broadacre cropping. Vegetation has largely been cleared, although some trees, possibly remnant, remain along the Sandy Creek and Little River corridors. Cropping and grazing has occurred up to the margins of the two waterways, however they appear to be relatively unmodified, with Sandy Creek in particular meandering across the centre of the activity area through the surrounding volcanic plain.

The activity area is largely undeveloped and comprises open paddocks with localised impacts limited to the construction of small dams, farm access roads, several sheds and occasional residences. Two overhead electrical transmission line easements run through the activity area on a NE-SW alignment; one in the south-east of the activity area, and the other on the western side of Sandy Creek. The bitumen single lane Little River-Ripley Road also runs through the activity area. The presence of subsurface utilities along roads and areas associated with residential structures identified during a Dial Before You Dig search indicates that localised trenching impacts have occurred within the activity area.

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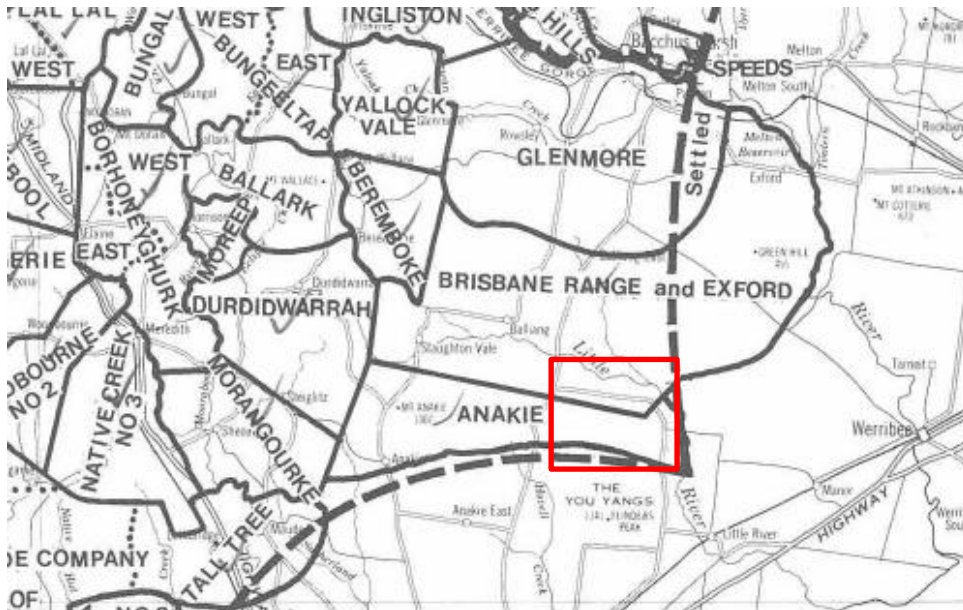


Figure 7: Early squatting runs showing general location of activity area (in red) (Spreadborough and Anderson 1983)

1.1.12. Summary

By comparing the results of the background research and the archaeological investigations previously undertaken within the geographic region, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the nature of Aboriginal archaeological material within the activity area:

- Ethnographic observations indicate that the activity area is located within the traditional lands of the *Wada wurrung* language group. The sub-clan associated with the activity area is the most likely the *Worinyaloke balug* or *Yaawangji*.
- The activity area is situated within subunits 6.1.3 and 6.3 of the Western Plains geomorphological unit and is therefore located within a volcanic plain landform, intersected by Sandy Creek.
- The activity area is located across the Victorian Volcanic Plain and Central Victorian Uplands bioregions and is underlaid by five geological substrates: Newer Volcanic Group-Basalt Flows (Neo), Granite-derived Colluvium (Qc4), Darley Gravel (Nxr), You Yangs Granite (G277) and Alluvium (Qa1).
- A total of 405 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places are located within the geographic region, which was defined as a 10 km buffer around the activity area.
- Place registrations containing stone artefacts (artefact scatters and LDADs) make up the majority of these places (93%). Scarred trees, stone features, earth features, Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (burial), Aboriginal Cultural Places, Aboriginal Historical Places and a quarry are also represented within the geographic region.
- A review of these Aboriginal places indicates clustering of along major, small and ephemeral water ways in the region, including Little River, Hovells Creek and Sandy Creek. A significant proportion of registered places are also located in the granite outcrops of the You Yangs.
- The activity area is located on a landscape that has historically been farmed for crops and grazed by stock for the past 170 years and continues today. Localised impacts have included the

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construction of dams, access roads, sheds and residences. Two overhead transmission line easements also run through the activity area.

- One previously registered Aboriginal cultural heritage place is located within the activity area: VAHR 7722-0498 (FORD 1): a surface stone artefact scatter.
- The activity area also contains one historical reference to Aboriginal activity: 1.3-31 Anakie Station
- A further six Aboriginal cultural heritage places are also located within 200 m of the activity area boundary, including a multicomponent place, VAHR 7722-0036 (Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial) and Artefact Scatter) and an LDAD (VAHR 7722-1121), as well as four Object Collections comprising reburied artefacts.

The results of the desktop assessment indicate that places containing stone artefacts are the most common place type within the geographic region, particularly within the volcanic plain landform. Given the presence of the volcanic plain in association with the Sandy Creek waterway, the results of the desktop assessment indicate a high potential for stone artefacts in diffuse to moderate concentrations to have been present within the activity area prior to European contact. The activity area has undergone a low level of ground disturbance since European settlement, and therefore the likelihood of cultural heritage remaining is high, although deposits may not be *in-situ* due to agricultural practices. Furthermore, the presence of Sandy Creek and its associated alluvial deposits located within the activity area, combined with the presence of registered Aboriginal Ancestral Remains located within 200 m of the activity area boundary, indicates a moderate potential for burials to be present (although likely within disturbed contexts due to farming activities). The presence of mature native vegetation along Sandy Creek and Little River also indicates a low-moderate possibility for the presence of culturally modified trees. Finally, the presence of registered stone arrangements located near to the activity area, indicates a potential for them to be present within the activity area, however if present they would likely have been disturbing by ploughing and grazing.

The findings of the desktop assessment indicate that it is reasonably possible for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the activity area, which resulted in the requirement that the CHMP progress to a standard assessment as per Regulation 62 (1).

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Table 2: Registered Aboriginal cultural heritage places located within geographic region (VAHR places located within the activity area are bolded)

VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0001	MOUNT ROTHWELL WURDI YOUANG	7722-0001-1	Stone Feature	Near Creek
7722-0003	YOU YANGS 42 YOU YANGS WELL	7722-0003-1	Stone Feature	Ridge
7722-0006	YOU YANGS WOOLOOMANATA	7722-0006-1	Artefact Scatter	Dune/Hill
7722-0007	YOU YANGS CAMP	7722-0007-1	Artefact Scatter	Not specified.
7722-0010	BACCHUS MARSH RD 1	7722-0010-1	Scarred Tree	Not specified.
7722-0021	MOUNT ROTHWELL 2	7722-0021-1	Scarred Tree	Escarpment
7722-0023	GLEN CREEK	7722-0023-1	Earth Feature	Not specified.
7722-0036	MT ROTHWELL BURIAL	7722-0036-1	Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)	Floodplain
7722-0036	MT ROTHWELL BURIAL	7722-0036-2	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain
7722-0040	YOU YANGS 1	7722-0040-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Lowland plain
7722-0041	YOU YANGS 3	7722-0041-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill
7722-0042	YOU YANGS 4	7722-0042-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Lowland plain
7722-0043	YOU YANGS 5	7722-0043-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Lowland plain
7722-0044	YOU YANGS 6	7722-0044-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill
7722-0045	YOU YANGS 7	7722-0045-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0046	YOU YANGS 8	7722-0046-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0047	YOU YANGS 9	7722-0047-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0048	YOU YANGS 10	7722-0048-1	Stone Feature	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0049	YOU YANGS 11	7722-0049-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0050	YOU YANGS 12	7722-0050-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0051	YOU YANGS 13	7722-0051-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0052	YOU YANGS 14	7722-0052-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0053	YOU YANGS 15	7722-0053-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0054	YOU YANGS 16	7722-0054-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0055	YOU YANGS 17	7722-0055-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0055	YOU YANGS 17	7722-0055-2	Quarry	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0056	YOU YANGS 18	7722-0056-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0057	YOU YANGS 19	7722-0057-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0058	YOU YANGS 20	7722-0058-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0059	YOU YANGS 21	7722-0059-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0060	YOU YANGS 22	7722-0060-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Lowland Plain
7722-0061	YOU YANGS 23	7722-0061-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain above flood level
7722-0062	YOU YANGS 24	7722-0062-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland plain/Ridge
7722-0063	YOU YANGS 25	7722-0063-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland plain/Ridge
7722-0064	YOU YANGS 26	7722-0064-1	Stone Feature	Lowland Plain/Hill top
7722-0065	YOU YANGS 27	7722-0065-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Ridge
7722-0066	YOU YANGS 28	7722-0066-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Knoll
7722-0067	YOU YANGS 29	7722-0067-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Ridge
7722-0068	YOU YANGS 30	7722-0068-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Hill top
7722-0069	YOU YANGS 31	7722-0069-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Hill top
7722-0070	YOU YANGS 32	7722-0070-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Hill top/Slope
7722-0071	YOU YANGS 33	7722-0071-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/ Base of hill/Flat, level land
7722-0072	YOU YANGS 34	7722-0072-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/ Base of hill/Flat, level land
7722-0073	YOU YANGS 35	7722-0073-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/ Base of hill/Flat, level land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0074	YOU YANGS 36	7722-0074-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/ Base of hill/Flat, level land
7722-0075	YOU YANGS 37	7722-0075-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/ Base of hill/Flat, level land
7722-0076	YOU YANGS 38	7722-0076-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Side or base of hill/Ridge
7722-0077	YOU YANGS 40	7722-0077-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Side or base of hill/Ridge
7722-0078	YOU YANGS 41	7722-0078-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Top or edge of hill/Ridge
7722-0079	YOU YANGS 43	7722-0079-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Top or edge of hill/Ridge
7722-0080	YOU YANGS 44	7722-0080-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat,level land
7722-0081	YOU YANGS 45	7722-0081-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat,level land
7722-0082	YOU YANGS 46	7722-0082-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Mountain/Flat, level land
7722-0083	YOU YANGS 39	7722-0083-1	Stone Feature	Lowland Plain/Mountain/Top or edge of hill
7722-0089	RIPLEY ROAD 1	7722-0089-1	Scarred Tree	Lowland Plain
7722-0090	YOU YANGS 47	7722-0090-1	Earth Feature	Hill/Flat,level land
7722-0091	YOU YANGS 48	7722-0091-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Valleys/Flat, level land
7722-0093	KIRK BRIDGE RD 1	7722-0093-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0094	KIRK BRIDGE RD 2	7722-0094-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0095	KIRK BRIDGE RD 3	7722-0095-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Escarpment overlooking river
7722-0118	BALD HILL 2	7722-0118-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Top, edge, or base of hill
7722-0119	BALIANG	7722-0119-1	Scarred Tree	Lowland Plain
7722-0131	SHAW'S FARM 1	7722-0131-1	Earth Feature	Lowland Plain/ Sloping, irregular land/ Levee/ Bank
7722-0132	SHAW'S FARM 2	7722-0132-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0200	YOU YANGS 49	7722-0200-1	Aboriginal Cultural Place	Mountains and Valleys/Side or base of hill
7722-0216	TREES 1	7722-0216-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Flat, level land
7722-0217	PANNIKIN GULLY 1	7722-0217-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/Flat to sloping

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0218	HUMES ONE	7722-0218-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/ Flat, level land
7722-0219	BONIE ONE	7722-0219-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/ Flat, level land
7722-0220	BROWNY 1	7722-0220-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/ Flat, level land
7722-0221	BARROW PIT 1	7722-0221-1	Artefact Scatter	Mountains and Valleys/ Flat, level land
7722-0227	EDGAR 1	7722-0227-1	Scarred Tree	Flat Land
7722-0246	YOU YANGS SITE 47	7722-0246-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills and Valleys/ Flat, level land/Sloping, irregular land
7722-0247	YOU YANGS SITE 48	7722-0247-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills and Ridges/Slope
7722-0248	YOU YANGS ROAD RESERVE	7722-0248-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Floodplain/Flat, level land
7722-0249	BALLIANG CREEK 1	7722-0249-1	Artefact Scatter	Undulating Land/Lowland Plain/ Hill Slope
7722-0250	BALLIANG CREEK 2	7722-0250-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Hill Slope
7722-0251	BALLIANG CREEK 3	7722-0251-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Slope
7722-0252	BALLIANG CREEK 4	7722-0252-1	Stone Feature	Lowland Plain
7722-0258	YOU YANGS ROAD NO 1	7722-0258-1	Artefact Scatter	Flat Land
7722-0259	YOU YANGS ROAD NO 2	7722-0259-1	Artefact Scatter	Flat Land
7722-0260	YOU YANGS ROAD 3	7722-0260-1	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain
7722-0261	YOU-YANGS 51	7722-0261-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0262	YOU-YANGS 54	7722-0262-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0263	YOU-YANGS 55	7722-0263-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0264	YOU-YANGS 61	7722-0264-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0265	YOU-YANGS 62	7722-0265-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0266	YOU-YANGS 64	7722-0266-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0267	YOU-YANGS 65	7722-0267-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0268	YOU-YANGS 66	7722-0268-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0269	YOU YANGS 69	7722-0269-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat/ Level Land
7722-0270	YOU YANGS 71	7722-0270-1	Earth Feature	Undulating Land/ Lava Flow
7722-0271	YOU YANGS 72	7722-0271-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0272	YOU YANGS 75	7722-0272-1	Artefact Scatter	Undulating Land
7722-0273	YOU YANGS 83	7722-0273-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0274	YOU YANGS 87	7722-0274-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0275	YOU YANGS 88	7722-0275-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0276	YOU YANGS 89	7722-0276-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0277	YOU YANGS 93	7722-0277-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0278	YOU YANGS 94	7722-0278-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0279	YOU YANGS 96	7722-0279-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Hills/ Ridges/ Lava Flow
7722-0280	YOU YANGS 106	7722-0280-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0281	YOU YANGS 107	7722-0281-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0282	YOU YANGS 110	7722-0282-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow
7722-0283	YOU YANGS 117	7722-0283-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0284	YOU YANGS 146	7722-0284-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0285	YOU YANGS 154	7722-0285-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0286	YOU YANGS 155	7722-0286-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0287	YOU YANGS 170	7722-0287-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0288	YOU YANGS 180	7722-0288-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0289	YOU YANGS 186	7722-0289-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0290	YOU YANGS 190	7722-0290-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0291	YOU YANGS 197	7722-0291-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0292	YOU YANGS 198	7722-0292-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0293	YOU YANGS 217	7722-0293-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0294	YOU YANGS 219	7722-0294-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0295	YOU YANGS 224	7722-0295-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0296	YOU YANGS 225	7722-0296-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0297	YOU YANGS 234	7722-0297-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0298	YOU YANGS 236	7722-0298-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0299	YOU YANGS 237	7722-0299-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0300	YOU YANGS 238	7722-0300-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0301	YOU YANGS 242	7722-0301-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0302	YOU YANGS 244	7722-0302-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0303	YOU YANGS 249	7722-0303-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0304	YOU YANGS 252	7722-0304-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0305	YOU YANGS 254	7722-0305-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0306	YOU YANGS 257	7722-0306-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7722-0307	YOU YANGS 261	7722-0307-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0308	YOU YANGS 263	7722-0308-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0309	YOU YANGS 264	7722-0309-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0310	YOU YANGS 267	7722-0310-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Lava Flow/ Flat, Level Land
7722-0311	YOU YANGS 278	7722-0311-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0312	YOU YANGS 279	7722-0312-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0313	YOU YANGS 281	7722-0313-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion
7722-0314	YOU YANGS 282	7722-0314-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/ Ridges/ Granitic Intrusion

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0315	YOU YANGS 284	7722-0315-1	Artefact Scatter	Granitic Inclusion/ Hills/Ridges
7722-0316	YOU YANGS 285	7722-0316-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lava Flow
7722-0317	YOU YANGS 50	7722-0317-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/ Hill Slope
7722-0318	YOU YANGS 52	7722-0318-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges
7722-0319	YOU YANGS 53	7722-0319-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Slopes
7722-0320	YOU YANGS 119	7722-0320-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Slopes
7722-0321	YOU YANGS 120	7722-0321-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Gully/Channel
7722-0322	YOU YANGS 56	7722-0322-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0323	YOU YANGS 57	7722-0323-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges
7722-0324	YOU YANGS 58	7722-0324-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0325	YOU YANGS 59	7722-0325-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0326	YOU YANGS 60	7722-0326-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0327	YOU YANGS 63	7722-0327-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0328	YOU YANGS 67	7722-0328-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0329	YOU YANGS 68	7722-0329-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0330	YOU YANGS 70	7722-0330-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0331	YOU YANGS 73	7722-0331-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0332	YOU YANGS 74	7722-0332-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0333	YOU YANGS 76	7722-0333-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0334	YOU YANGS 77	7722-0334-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0335	YOU YANGS 172	7722-0335-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0336	YOU YANGS 173	7722-0336-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0337	YOU YANGS 174	7722-0337-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0338	YOU YANGS 233	7722-0338-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Rdges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0339	YOU YANGS 235	7722-0339-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Rdges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0340	YOU YANGS 78	7722-0340-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0341	YOU YANGS 79	7722-0341-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0342	YOU YANGS 80	7722-0342-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0343	YOU YANGS 81	7722-0343-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0344	YOU YANGS 82	7722-0344-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0345	YOU YANGS 95	7722-0345-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0346	YOU YANGS 97	7722-0346-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0347	YOU YANGS 98	7722-0347-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0348	YOU YANGS 99	7722-0348-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0349	YOU YANGS 100	7722-0349-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0350	YOU YANGS 101	7722-0350-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0351	YOU YANGS 102	7722-0351-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0352	YOU YANGS 103	7722-0352-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0353	YOU YANGS 104	7722-0353-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0354	YOU YANGS 105	7722-0354-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0355	YOU YANGS 108	7722-0355-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0356	YOU YANGS 109	7722-0356-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0357	YOU YANGS 111	7722-0357-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0358	YOU YANGS 112	7722-0358-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0359	YOU YANGS 113	7722-0359-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0360	YOU YANGS 114	7722-0360-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0361	YOU YANGS 115	7722-0361-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0362	YOU YANGS 116	7722-0362-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0363	YOU YANGS 84	7722-0363-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0364	YOU YANGS 85	7722-0364-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0365	YOU YANGS 86	7722-0365-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0366	YOU YANGS 90	7722-0366-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0367	YOU YANGS 91	7722-0367-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0368	YOU YANGS 92	7722-0368-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0369	YOU YANGS 118	7722-0369-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0370	YOU YANGS 121	7722-0370-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0371	YOU YANGS 122	7722-0371-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0372	YOU YANGS 123	7722-0372-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0373	YOU YANGS 124	7722-0373-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0374	YOU YANGS 125	7722-0374-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0375	YOU YANGS 126	7722-0375-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0376	YOU YANGS 127	7722-0376-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0377	YOU YANGS 128	7722-0377-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0378	YOU YANGS 129	7722-0378-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0379	YOU YANGS 130	7722-0379-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0380	YOU YANGS 131	7722-0380-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0381	YOU YANGS 132	7722-0381-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0382	YOU YANGS 133	7722-0382-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0383	YOU YANGS 134	7722-0383-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0384	YOU YANGS 135	7722-0384-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0385	YOU YANGS 136	7722-0385-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0386	YOU YANGS 137	7722-0386-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0387	YOU YANGS 138	7722-0387-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0388	YOU YANGS 139	7722-0388-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0389	YOU YANGS 140	7722-0389-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0390	YOU YANGS 141	7722-0390-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0391	YOU YANGS 142	7722-0391-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0392	YOU YANGS 143	7722-0392-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0393	YOU YANGS 144	7722-0393-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0394	YOU YANGS 145	7722-0394-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0395	YOU YANGS 147	7722-0395-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0396	YOU YANGS 148	7722-0396-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0397	YOU YANGS 153	7722-0397-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0398	YOU YANGS 156	7722-0398-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0399	YOU YANGS 157	7722-0399-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0400	YOU YANGS 158	7722-0400-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0401	YOU YANGS 159	7722-0401-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0402	YOU YANGS 160	7722-0402-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0403	YOU YANGS 161	7722-0403-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0404	YOU YANGS 162	7722-0404-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0405	YOU YANGS 163	7722-0405-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0406	YOU YANGS 164	7722-0406-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0407	YOU YANGS 165	7722-0407-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0408	YOU YANGS 166	7722-0408-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0409	YOU YANGS 167	7722-0409-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0410	YOU YANGS 168	7722-0410-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0411	YOU YANGS 169	7722-0411-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0412	YOU YANGS 171	7722-0412-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0413	YOU YANGS 175	7722-0413-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0414	YOU YANGS 176	7722-0414-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0415	YOU YANGS 177	7722-0415-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0416	YOU YANGS 178	7722-0416-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0417	YOU YANGS 179	7722-0417-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0418	YOU YANGS 181	7722-0418-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0419	YOU YANGS 182	7722-0419-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0420	YOU YANGS 183	7722-0420-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0421	YOU YANGS 184	7722-0421-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0422	YOU YANGS 185	7722-0422-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0423	YOU YANGS 187	7722-0423-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0424	YOU YANGS 188	7722-0424-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0425	YOU YANGS 189	7722-0425-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0426	YOU YANGS 191	7722-0426-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0427	YOU YANGS 199	7722-0427-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0428	YOU YANGS 200	7722-0428-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0429	YOU YANGS 201	7722-0429-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0430	YOU YANGS 202	7722-0430-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0431	YOU YANGS 203	7722-0431-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0432	YOU YANGS 204	7722-0432-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0433	YOU YANGS 205	7722-0433-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0434	YOU YANGS 192	7722-0434-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0435	YOU YANGS 193	7722-0435-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0436	YOU YANGS 194	7722-0436-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0437	YOU YANGS 195	7722-0437-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0438	YOU YANGS 196	7722-0438-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0439	YOU YANGS 207	7722-0439-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0440	YOU YANGS 208	7722-0440-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0441	YOU YANGS 209	7722-0441-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0442	YOU YANGS 265	7722-0442-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0443	YOU YANGS 266	7722-0443-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0444	YOU YANGS 268	7722-0444-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0445	YOU YANGS 269	7722-0445-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0446	YOU YANGS 270	7722-0446-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0447	YOU YANGS 271	7722-0447-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0448	YOU YANGS 272	7722-0448-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0449	YOU YANGS 277	7722-0449-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0450	YOU YANGS 206	7722-0450-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0451	YOU YANGS 210	7722-0451-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0452	YOU YANGS 211	7722-0452-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0453	YOU YANGS 212	7722-0453-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0454	YOU YANGS 213	7722-0454-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0455	YOU YANGS 214	7722-0455-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0456	YOU YANGS 215	7722-0456-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0457	YOU YANGS 216	7722-0457-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0458	YOU YANGS 218	7722-0458-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0459	YOU YANGS 220	7722-0459-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0460	YOU YANGS 221	7722-0460-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0461	YOU YANGS 222	7722-0461-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0462	YOU YANGS 223	7722-0462-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0463	YOU YANGS 226	7722-0463-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0464	YOU YANGS 227	7722-0464-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0465	YOU YANGS 228	7722-0465-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0466	YOU YANGS 229	7722-0466-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0467	YOU YANGS 230	7722-0467-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0468	YOU YANGS 231	7722-0468-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0469	YOU YANGS 232	7722-0469-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Flat Land
7722-0470	YOU YANGS 239	7722-0470-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0471	YOU YANGS 240	7722-0471-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0472	YOU YANGS 241	7722-0472-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0473	YOU YANGS 243	7722-0473-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0474	YOU YANGS 245	7722-0474-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0475	YOU YANGS 246	7722-0475-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0476	YOU YANGS 247	7722-0476-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0477	YOU YANGS 248	7722-0477-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0478	YOU YANGS 250	7722-0478-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0479	YOU YANGS 251	7722-0479-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0480	YOU YANGS 253	7722-0480-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0481	YOU YANGS 255	7722-0481-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0482	YOU YANGS 256	7722-0482-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0483	YOU YANGS 258	7722-0483-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0484	YOU YANGS 259	7722-0484-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0485	YOU YANGS 260	7722-0485-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0486	YOU YANGS 262	7722-0486-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0487	YOU YANGS 273	7722-0487-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0488	YOU YANGS 274	7722-0488-1	Artefact Scatter	Hills/Ridges/Lowland Plain/Flat Land
7722-0489	YOU YANGS 275	7722-0489-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0490	YOU YANGS 276	7722-0490-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/ Flat Land
7722-0491	YOU YANGS 280	7722-0491-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge
7722-0492	YOU YANGS 283	7722-0492-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge
7722-0498	FORD 1	7722-0498-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Rise
7722-0512	YOU YANGS 149	7722-0512-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0513	YOU YANGS 150	7722-0513-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0514	YOU YANGS 151	7722-0514-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Flat Land
7722-0515	YOU YANGS 152	7722-0515-1	Artefact Scatter	Hill/Ridge/Slope
7722-0518	LITTLE RIVER RAIL RESERVE 1	7722-0518-1	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-0519	LITTLE RIVER RAIL RESERVE 2	7722-0519-1	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain
7722-0588	WOOLOOMANATA STATION	7722-0588-1	Aboriginal Historical Place	Volcanic plain
7722-0698	YOU YANGS TRACK 4 ROCKWELL	7722-0698-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Slope
7722-0698	YOU YANGS TRACK 4 ROCKWELL	7722-0698-2	Stone Feature	Lowland Plain/Slope
7722-0745	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 5	7722-0745-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat/ Floodplain/Marsh/Drainage-line/Slope
7722-0748	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 6	7722-0748-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat/ Floodplain/Marsh/Drainage-line/Slope
7722-0756	GRANITE RD AS1	7722-0756-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Land/Creekline
7722-0757	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 7	7722-0757-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Ground/ Drainage-line/ Floodplain/Marsh
7722-0758	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 8	7722-0758-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Flat Ground/ Drainage-line/ Floodplain/Marsh
7722-0759	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 9	7722-0759-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Low Rise/ Flat Land/ Lava Plain/Plain/Flats/Slope
7722-0760	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 10	7722-0760-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Low Rise/ Flat Land/ Lava Plain/Plain/Flats/Slope
7722-0761	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 11	7722-0761-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Low Rise/ Flat Land/ Lava Plain/Plain/Flats/Slope
7722-0762	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 12	7722-0762-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Low Rise/ Flat Land/ Lava Plain/Plain/Flats/Slope
7722-0763	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 13	7722-0763-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Low Rise/ Flat Land/ Lava Plain/Plain/Flats/Slope
7722-0902	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 29	7722-0902-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7722-0903	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 30	7722-0903-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7722-0904	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 31	7722-0904-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7722-0905	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 32	7722-0905-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7722-0906	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 33	7722-0906-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7722-0987	Nerada East IA 1	7722-0987-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-0988	Nerada East IA 2	7722-0988-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-1076	You Yangs Artefact 1 IA	7722-1076-1	Artefact Scatter	Meadow
7722-1077	You Yangs Scarred Tree 1	7722-1077-1	Scarred Tree	Meadow

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-1081	Flinders Peak Walk 1	7722-1081-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1082	Flinders Peak Walk IA 2	7722-1082-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1083	Flinders Peak Walk IA 3	7722-1083-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1084	Flinders Peak Walk IA 4	7722-1084-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1089	Cherry Swamp Road LDAD	7722-1089-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Stony rise
7722-1105	Anakie Youang	7722-1105-1	Aboriginal Cultural Plain	Hills
7722-1107	You Yangs Scatter 1	7722-1107-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain/Flats
7722-1108	You Yangs Scarred Tree 3	7722-1108-1	Scarred Tree	Dunes/Rise/Creekline
7722-1109	You Yangs Scarred Tree 4	7722-1109-1	Scarred Tree	Dunes/Rise/Creekline
7722-1111	You Yangs Scarred Tree 2	7722-1111-1	Scarred Tree	Dunes/Rise/Creekline
7722-1112	You Yangs 2 LDAD	7722-1112-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1113	You Yangs 1 LDAD	7722-1113-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hill
7722-1116	Ford Proving Ground AS1 (Little River)	7722-1116-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-1117	Ford Proving Ground AS2 (Little River)	7722-1117-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-1118	Ford Proving Ground AS3 (Little River)	7722-1118-2	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-1119	Ford Proving Ground (Little River) LDAD1	7722-1119-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1121	Ford Proving Ground LDAD3	7722-1121-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1122	Ford Proving Ground LDAD4	7722-1122-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1125	Little River Scarred Tree	7722-1125-1	Scarred Tree	Creekline
7722-1127	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road LDAD3	7722-1127-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic/alluvial plain
7722-1129	Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road Cultural Landscape	7722-1129-2	Artefact Scatter	Floodplain
7722-1129	Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road Cultural Landscape	7722-1129-3	Scarred Tree	Floodplain

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VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7722-1130	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road LDAD1	7722-1130-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1131	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road LDAD2	7722-1131-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1172	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 1 LDAD1	7722-1172-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Creek bank
7722-1173	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 1 LDAD2	7722-1173-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Slope
7722-1174	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 1 LDAD3	7722-1174-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Undulating plain
7722-1175	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 1 LDAD4	7722-1175-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Undulating plain
7722-1176	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 1 LDAD5	7722-1176-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Creek valley/rise
7722-1177	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Hovells Creek Landform Artefact Scatter 1	7722-1177-2	Artefact Scatter	Undulating Rise/Creekline
7722-1190	Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road Section 3 LDAD1	7722-1190-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Flat to undulating plain
7722-1215	320 Carrs Road, Anakie LDAD1	7722-1215-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic plain
7722-1216	You Yangs Regional Park Office Car Park LDAD	7722-1216-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hills
7722-1217	Kurrajong Car Park LDAD	7722-1217-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hills
7722-1218	Avalon Views Car Park LDAD	7722-1218-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hills
7722-1219	Drysdale Car Park AS 1	7722-1219-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7722-1241	Fence Road LDAD	7722-1241-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hills
7722-1242	East Track LDAD	7722-1242-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Hills
7722-1258	Agars Road AS	7722-1258-2	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7722-1258	Agars Road AS	7722-1258-3	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7722-1259	Balliang East LDAD1	7722-1259-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic Plain
7722-1261	3040 Geelong Bacchus Marsh Road, Balliang LDAD	7722-1261-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	Volcanic Plain
7822-0204	BULBAN RD 1	7822-0204-1	Artefact Scatter	Stony Rise/Hill Slope/ Lowland Plain
7822-0205	BULBAN RD 2	7822-0205-1	Stone Feature	Hill/Floodplain

VAHR No.	Place Name	Components No.	Place Type	Landform
7822-0216	KIRK BRIDGE RD SWAMP 1	7822-0216-1	Scarred Tree	Lowland Plain
7822-0217	KIRK BRIDGE RD SWAMP 2	7822-0217-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7822-0296	BROADLE LANE	7822-0296-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain
7822-1770	FLINDERS RESERVE 1	7822-1770-1	Artefact Scatter	Slope/Levee/Bank/Gully/Channel
7822-1771	FLINDERS RESERVE 2	7822-1771-1	Artefact Scatter	Slope/Levee/Bank/Gully/Channel
7822-1772	BMX TRACK 1	7822-1772-1	Artefact Scatter	Flat/Plain/Escarpment/Cliff
7822-1773	LITTLE RIVER RESERVE 1	7822-1773-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2149	WR 1	7822-2149-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2150	WR 2	7822-2150-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2151	WR 3	7822-2151-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2152	WR 4	7822-2152-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2153	WR 5	7822-2153-1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Plain
7822-2527	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 14	7822-2527-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7822-2530	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 15	7822-2530-1	Artefact Scatter	Plain
7822-2579	MELBOURNE-GEELONG INTERCONNECTOR 34	7822-2579-1	Artefact Scatter	Lowland Plain/Creekline
7822-4093	One Tree AS 1	7822-4093-1	Artefact Scatter	Stony Knoll
7822-4094	One Tree AS 2	7822-4094-1	Artefact Scatter	Stony Knoll
7822-4095	One Tree LDAD	7822-4095-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution	

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