HERITAGE INSIGHT

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Northern Highway and Wandong Road Intersection Upgrade

FP-SR MANAGEMENT PLAN NUMBER

19003

SPONSOR

Department of Transport

HERITAGE ADVISOR

Luke Falvey

AUTHOR

Luke Falvey

DATE

May 27, 2024

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

53 Stubbs Street
Kensington
Victoria 3031

Telephone +61 3 9376 6569
Email archaeology@heritageinsight.com
heritageinsight.com

Title Page

TITLE:	Northern Highway-Wandong Road Intersection Upgrade, Kilmore
ACTIVITY:	Road upgrade works
LOCATION:	Northern Highway and Wandong Road intersection, Kilmore
LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT:	Desktop, standard and complex
SIZE OF ACTIVITY:	Medium
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PRESENT:	Yes
FP-SR PLAN IDENTIFIER:	19003
DATE OF COMPLETION:	May 27, 2024
SPONSOR:	Department of Transport
ABN:	69 981 208 782
HERITAGE ADVISOR:	Luke Falvey
AUTHOR:	Luke Falvey

Acknowledgments

Heritage Insight Pty Ltd would like to acknowledge and thank the following people for their assistance and participation in this management plan:

Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation

RAP Manager:	Katherine Thomas
Field representatives:	Jack Honeysett, Jonah Honeysett, Daniel Young, Matt Antonopoulos, Georgia Cunningham, Keith Moate, Peter Moser and Iluka Sax-Williams

Heritage Insight Pty Ltd Staff

GIS mapping:	Katarina Audy
Background research:	Tess Devlin
Data compilation:	Anthony Hamdorf

Professional Editing and Indexing Services

Report editing:	Bronwyn Hislop

The Sponsor

Sponsor:	Department of Transport
Sponsor's contacts:	John Tunn

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Section 64

Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Notice of Approval by Registered Aboriginal Party
Taungurung Land and Waters Council (Aboriginal Corporation)

I, Matthew Burns, Chief Executive Officer Taungurung Land and Waters Council, as the Registered Aboriginal Party hereby approve the Cultural Heritage Management Plan referred to below:

Cultural Heritage Management Plan Title:
Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Intersection Upgrade

Cultural Heritage Management Plan Number:
19003

Cultural Heritage Management Plan Cover Date:
27 May 2024

Sponsor/s:
Department of Transport

Cultural Heritage Advisor/s:
Luke Falvey

Author/s:
Luke Falvey

Pages:
i-ix/1-156

Date of approval:
27 May 2024

Pursuant to s.64 of the Act this Cultural Heritage Management Plan takes effect upon its lodgment with the Secretary of the Department of Premier and Cabinet with this notice of approval inserted. *

Signed:
Dated: 27 May 2024
**This notice of approval must be inserted after the title page and bound with the body of the management plan.*

Disclaimer

The information contained in this Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) has been compiled from the standard heritage database sources and is accurate as far as Heritage Insight Pty Ltd is aware. However, within the timeframes available for technical heritage reporting, it is not possible to carry out comprehensive research of all published or unpublished manuscripts, journals, maps or oral history which may pertain to the study area. No responsibility can be taken for errors or omissions in primary and secondary source material cited in this report. Any opinions expressed in this report are those of Heritage Insight Pty Ltd and do not necessarily represent those of the Sponsor. Heritage Insight Pty Ltd has endeavoured to actively consult with representatives of the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) who are, to the best of our knowledge and advice, the legal and proper representatives of the local Aboriginal community.

The consultants cannot, however, be held responsible for opinions or actions which may be expressed by dissenting persons or organisations. This CHMP has been prepared to comply with the approved form under Clause r.68 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*. However, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd cannot be held responsible for any changes in policy on the part of the Victorian Government, its agencies, or RAPs in the period since lodging a Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP.

Copyright Notice

Executive Summary

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

Introduction

This cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) has been undertaken at the request of John Tunn, representing the Sponsor, Department of Transport, for the upgrade of the intersection of the Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Kilmore. The CHMP is voluntary under s.45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* ('the Act') as it is a high impact activity which is not located within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

Location of the Activity Area

The activity area is situated at the intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Kilmore, approximately 60km north of the Melbourne CBD.

Activity Description

The existing T-intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road will be upgraded and replaced with a roundabout. Activities will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in the Transport Zone– Principal Road Network (TRZ2) of the Shire of Mitchell Planning Scheme. Works will be confined to Crown road reserve and adjacent previously freehold property that has been acquired as part of the project.

Results of the Assessment

The **desktop assessment** found that the activity area is located on the volcanic plain and likely contained a broad rise with views north. The desktop assessment found that where distinct landforms within the resource-rich environment exist, discrete archaeological sites were likely to occur. Where broad, open plain or nondescript landforms were present, Aboriginal cultural heritage was considered likely to be incidental, low density discards of stone artefacts. The **standard assessment** verified the volcanic plain and crest landforms within the activity area and identified that areas of ground disturbance were predominantly associated with the road reserves. The standard assessment was limited by poor ground surface visibility (GSV), dense vegetation and the inundation of the road reserved.

The **complex assessment** involved one test pit (TP), 24 machine test pits (MTPs) and 33 radial machine test pits (MTPx-Rx). The soil profile presented a deeply weathered volcanic sodosol with a silty clay A horizon and a clay B horizon at 400–500mm depth. Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered in MTPs 3, 9, 15 and 23. These excavations discovered 73 artefacts in 19 pits. Forty of these artefacts were discovered in one 2x1m radial machine test pit, MTP 15-R3.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area

Seventy-three artefacts were discovered during the assessments. These artefacts were registered as two Aboriginal Places. VAHR 7823-0476 is an LDAD comprising a scatter of 27 isolated silcrete, quartzite, quartz and tachylyte artefacts distributed across the activity area. VAHR 7823-0477 is a discrete artefact scatter comprising 46 subsurface artefacts located on a broad crest of the volcanic plain.

Contents

Maps

Tables

Abbreviations

ACHRIS – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System
The Act – *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*
CHMP – Cultural Heritage Management Plan
DBYD – Dial Before You Dig
DGPS or differential GPS – Differential Global Positioning System
DPC – Department of Premier and Cabinet
EVC – Ecological Vegetation Class
FP-SR – First Peoples – State Relations
GDA94 – Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GMU – Geomorphic Unit
GSV – Ground Surface Visibility
ICOMOS – International Council on Monuments and Sites
LDAD – Low Density Artefact Distribution
LGA – Local Government Area
MGA – Map Grid of Australia
MTP – Machine Trench
NOI – Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP
OHS – Occupational Health and Safety
RAP – Registered Aboriginal Party
The Regulations – *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*
SPI – Standard Parcel Identifier
STP – Shovel Test Pit
TLaWC – Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation
TO – Traditional Owner
TP – Test Pit
VAHC – Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council
VAHR – Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

Please note that all maps and plans in this CHMP are prepared using Victorian Government Standard GDA94 MGA coordinates (Zone 55).

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 7.

PART ONE: Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

These conditions become compliance requirements once the Cultural Heritage Management Plan is approved by Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC). Failure to comply with a condition is an offence under s.67A of the Act.

The Cultural Heritage Management Plan must be readily accessible (hard copy) to the Sponsor, their employees and contractors when carrying out the activity.

1 Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

The following general management conditions have been agreed to by the Sponsor, in consultation with the TLaWC, to manage potential risk to cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is responsible for undertaking all general conditions and specific management conditions and contingencies as outlined below.

The Sponsor is responsible for ensuring that the activity undertaken as part of this CHMP adheres to the activity description outlined in Section 5. The Sponsor is responsible for ensuring that no works as part of the activity as outlined in Section 5 are completed outside of the activity area as shown in Map 2. Any changes to the activity area, the activity description or the approved specific management conditions will require an amendment to the CHMP or the preparation of a new CHMP.

1.1 General Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

1.1.1 General Condition 1: Cultural Heritage Induction

Prior to the Activity

Prior to the commencement of the activity, a cultural heritage induction must be facilitated by a representative of the TLaWC and a heritage advisor. The cultural heritage induction must be undertaken by all personnel involved in the activity (in particular, ground-disturbing works), including staff/supervisors working permanently within the activity area, and the Sponsor.

The TLaWC must be provided with at least two weeks' notice prior to the intended date of the cultural heritage induction. A booking form must be completed, to book a cultural heritage induction, and emailed to RAPBookings@tlawc.com.au.

The induction will take place on-site within the activity area.

The Sponsor will keep a sign-off sheet record of inducted attendees and email a copy to the TLaWC at careforculture@tlawc.com.au (up to) no more than 2 business days after the induction is held.

Cultural heritage inductions with the TLaWC last for 12 months from the date of the personnel's last cultural heritage induction. A list of personnel involved in the activity, previously inducted within the last 12 months, is to be sent to the TLaWC by the Sponsor up to no more than two business days prior to the induction being held. Personnel approved by the TLaWC as having completed an induction within the last 12 months will be provided an exemption for this CHMPs cultural heritage induction.

An important focus of the cultural heritage induction is to present personnel with examples of Aboriginal cultural heritage that may occur in the activity area, and to explain the contingency procedures required by the CHMP, should unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage be found during the conduct of the activity.

The TLaWC require that the Sponsor include for all personnel, a signed acknowledgement of understanding of the CHMP conditions and the contingency plans within internal inductions and or safety toolboxes. The internal inductions and or safety toolboxes should include a reference to the hard copy CHMP location and contingency plans.

All cost associated with this induction will be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

1.1.2 General Condition 2: Notification of Commencement/Completion of the Activity

Prior to the Activity

The Sponsor must notify the TLaWC, via email (careforculture@tlawc.com.au) at least 10 business days prior to the proposed start date of when the activity is expected to commence. The Sponsor must keep a record of this communication for reference if TLaWC Compliance Officers require this information.

After the Activity

The Sponsor must notify the TLaWC, via email (careforculture@tlawc.com.au) up to no more than 10 business days after the activity has been completed. The Sponsor must keep a record of this communication for reference if TLaWC Compliance Officers require this information.

1.1.3 General Condition 3: A Copy of the Approved CHMP to be Retained On-site

Throughout Duration of the Activity

A hard copy of the approved CHMP must always be available and present on-site for the duration of the activity. The CHMP must be readily available to those undertaking the activity and the hard copy of the CHMP must be able to be provided upon request. The Sponsor is responsible for ensuring that all personnel undertaking the activity are aware of the on-site location of the hard copy of the CHMP. This is to ensure that, in the event of identification of unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage, the contingency plans can be accessed and enacted quickly.

1.1.4 General Condition 4: Protocols for Managing and Handling Sensitive Information Relating to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area.

Throughout Duration of the Activity

This CHMP is to be used for the purpose of managing cultural heritage (s.46 of the Act) within the activity area defined in this CHMP and is not to be used by the Sponsor, contractors, or heritage advisor for any other purpose.

The Sponsor and heritage advisor must adhere to the AIATSIS Code of Ethics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Research and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The TLaWC reserves the right to have ownership, access and control of the use of their Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions recorded within this CHMP as per the AIATSIS Code of Ethics and UNDRIP – including but not limited to artefact descriptions and photos, locations of cultural heritage, oral histories and statements provided, tangible and intangible cultural heritage knowledge and information.

- There shall be no communication, public release or publishing of information within the CHMP without the written permission of the TLaWC – including for academic and commercial use.
- There shall be no communication, public release or publishing of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the TLaWC – including academic and commercial use.
- No on-site photographs or information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage or photographs of people, by a Sponsor, contractor or heritage advisor, is to be circulated to the media or via social media without the written permission of the TLaWC and individual – including academic and commercial use.

1.1.5 General Condition 5: Wet Weather Activity Methodology

Throughout Duration of the Activity

During the activity, if any natural topsoil is subject to wet weather conditions the following ground disturbance prevention and control methodology must be undertaken by all personnel as far as reasonably practicable. This methodology is to be implemented outside of areas protected and managed under the specific management conditions of this CHMP (Section 1.2).

- Where areas of the activity are identified as potentially susceptible to the current wet weather conditions, an inspection of the area by the Sponsor is to be conducted. This is completed to inform potential management measures and identify where there is potential for ground disturbance to natural topsoil due to vehicles/plant/equipment interacting with potentially boggy ground.
- Vehicles and plant equipment are to remain on temporary and permanent access tracks as far as reasonably practicable and avoid traversing non-disturbed areas in wet conditions where there is a reasonable probability of bogging, generation of or further rutting of the surface.
- Vehicles shall avoid traversing boggy areas where reasonably practicable during conditions that may result in significant further rutting of the surface.
- Placement of crushed rock material over areas identified as susceptible to bogging and rutting in wet conditions that are proposed to be used. Crushed rock material shall consist of naturally sourced non-descript crushed rock (NDCR) or graded material.

All costs associated with compliance of this condition must be met by the Sponsor.

1.1.6 General Condition 6: CHMP Audit Inspections

Throughout Duration of the Activity

At the TLaWC's discretion, CHMP audit inspections may be undertaken during the activity.

If the TLaWC require entry to the activity area at any stage during the activity, this must be facilitated in consultation with the Sponsor. The TLaWC must provide the Sponsor with at least three (3) business days' notice prior to the time they wish to enter the activity area. The Sponsor must ensure that the TLaWC are aware of any job safety restrictions or protocols.

1.1.7 General Condition 7: Repatriation of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Prior to the Activity

Repatriation to the TLaWC

Prior to the undertaking of ground disturbing works, all cultural heritage material collected during the preparation of the CHMP must be repatriated to the TLaWC for storage within three months of the completion of the CHMP. A heritage advisor must provide an updated Object Collection Form to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) within 30 days of the completion of the repatriation.

After the Activity

Repatriation to Country

The following process is to be followed by the Sponsor for the repatriation/reburial of cultural heritage material to Country:

- the reburial must occur within 12 months of the completion of the activity, as notified to the TLaWC in accordance with General Condition 2;
- the TLaWC must be provided with at least four weeks' notice prior to the intended date of the reburial. A booking form must be completed, to book TLaWC representatives and sent to RAPBookings@TLaWC.com.au;
- the cultural heritage is to be reburied within the activity area, in a protected location, in consultation with the Sponsor and the TLaWC. If cultural heritage cannot be reburied within the activity area, another location can be determined and outlined within the specific management conditions. Cultural heritage material is to be buried as close as possible to the location of identification and VAHR numbers to be incremental where practicable;
- a heritage advisor (HA) must attend and assist the TLaWC with the reburial process, including recording a GPS location of the reburied cultural material. The HA must complete an updated Object Collection Form to the VAHR within 30 days of the completion of the reburial. The Object Collection Form should reflect if the TLaWC chose not to rebury any of the cultural heritage material recorded;
- cultural material is to be placed directly into the ground within a hand-excavated pit. A copy of the CHMP title page and artefact catalogue is to be buried with the cultural material inside a sealed PVC pipe provided by the HA. The artefact catalogue should be updated by hand to reflect if the TLaWC chose not to rebury any of the cultural heritage material recorded on the catalogue;
- the TLaWC will complete a smoking of the cultural material, people and location during the reburial. The TLaWC are responsible for supplying all requirements for the smoking ceremony;

- the cultural material will be buried at a depth that will avoid future disturbance and this will be determined by the TLaWC during the reburial;
- the TLaWC reserves the right, in consultation with the Sponsor, to inspect the location of reburied cultural heritage;
- the TLaWC reserves the right to decide if some of the cultural heritage material is not to be reburied and is kept for TLaWC office use, including training and cultural heritage inductions. This will be determined prior to the reburial date and cannot be decided on the day of reburial; and
- all costs associated with this induction will be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

1.2 Specific Cultural Heritage Management Conditions

Two Aboriginal Places were discovered during the assessments for this CHMP:

- VAHR 7823-0477 (Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore AS 1); and,
- VAHR 7823-0476 (Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore LDAD).

Specific cultural heritage management conditions are required to mitigate harm to VAHR 7823-0477. These management conditions include fencing of the Place extent prior to the activity's commencement and salvage of the Place extent prior to impact to the activity area by the activity (see below).

VAHR 7823-0476 comprised a low density artefact distribution (LDAD) of 27 stone artefacts across the activity area. No specific cultural heritage management conditions are required for this Aboriginal Place.

1.2.1 Specific Condition 1: Fencing of VAHR 7823-0477

Prior to the Activity

Prior to commencement of the activity, the Place extent of VAHR 7823-0477 must be fenced (see Conditions Map 1):

- the fenced area must have a minimum buffer of 2m from the Place extent (where practicable);
- the temporary fencing, comprising of concrete footings and wire mesh construction, must be installed along the perimeter of the buffer zone, until the area is enclosed in its entirety by temporary fencing and/or permanent boundary (farm) fencing;
- fencing will be subject to inspection during the course of archaeological salvage and must remain in position during the entirety of the salvage excavation (see Condition 2);
- the fencing must include no-go signage, and the fenced area must be included on all relevant maps indicating that it is a no-go area. Information relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage is not to be included on the signage; and
- temporary fencing may only be removed at the completion of the archaeological salvage.

1.2.2 Specific Condition 2: Harm Mitigation Measures for VAHR 7823-0477

This Condition must be Satisfied Prior to or During the Activity

The TLaWC have determined that VAHR 7823-0477, for which harm is permitted by this CHMP, must be subject to archaeological salvage prior to impact by the activity.

This Aboriginal Place comprises 46 artefacts discovered during the complex assessment. The artefact scatter has an approximate area of 466m^2. VAHR 7823-0477 must be subject to an archaeological salvage comprising the mechanical excavation of any part of the Place extent which will be harmed by the activity. Where part of the Place extent will not be harmed and will be left intact, that part does not require archaeological salvage.

Conditions Map 1 shows the indicative location the impact area which is subject to salvage. The excavation methodology is detailed below.

The TLaWC must be provided with at least four weeks' notice prior to the intended date of the salvage works. The relevant booking form must be completed and emailed to RAPBookings@TLaWC.com.au.

The cost of these salvage works is the responsibility of the Sponsor.

Excavation Methodology

The excavation must be supervised by an experienced archaeologist and representatives of the TLAWC.

Mechanical salvage is to be undertaken utilising the following methodology:

1. all excavation is to be undertaken with a flat-blade or 'mud' bucket;
2. all excavations must be undertaken with a 1m-wide bucket;
3. excavation is to proceed in arbitrary spits not exceeding 100mm and must proceed down to the B horizon, culturally sterile clays or 100mm deeper than the depth of impact for the activity;
4. all excavated sediment must be sieved through mesh not exceeding 5mm gauge;
5. if an archaeological feature is identified (such as a hearth or a knapping floor), mechanical excavation must cease and excavation must proceed manually (using trowels) to expose then remove the feature in its entirety (within the impact area). At least two photos of each archaeological feature must be taken, with drawings also taken of the exposed feature. Where possible, detailed recording of the location of any artefacts or features must be undertaken, including x, y, z coordinates and the orientation of any cultural materials;
6. a minimum of two stratigraphic drawings must be completed along the north-south and east-west axes of the salvage trench;
7. each salvage trench within the salvage area must be photographed on completion, with clearly defined scales, photo board and north arrow in each photo;
8. the excavation area must have all corners recorded by differential GPS with sub-metre accuracy;
9. all artefacts recovered are to be bagged by excavation unit and context, or if recovered *in situ*, then bagged individually with contextual information.

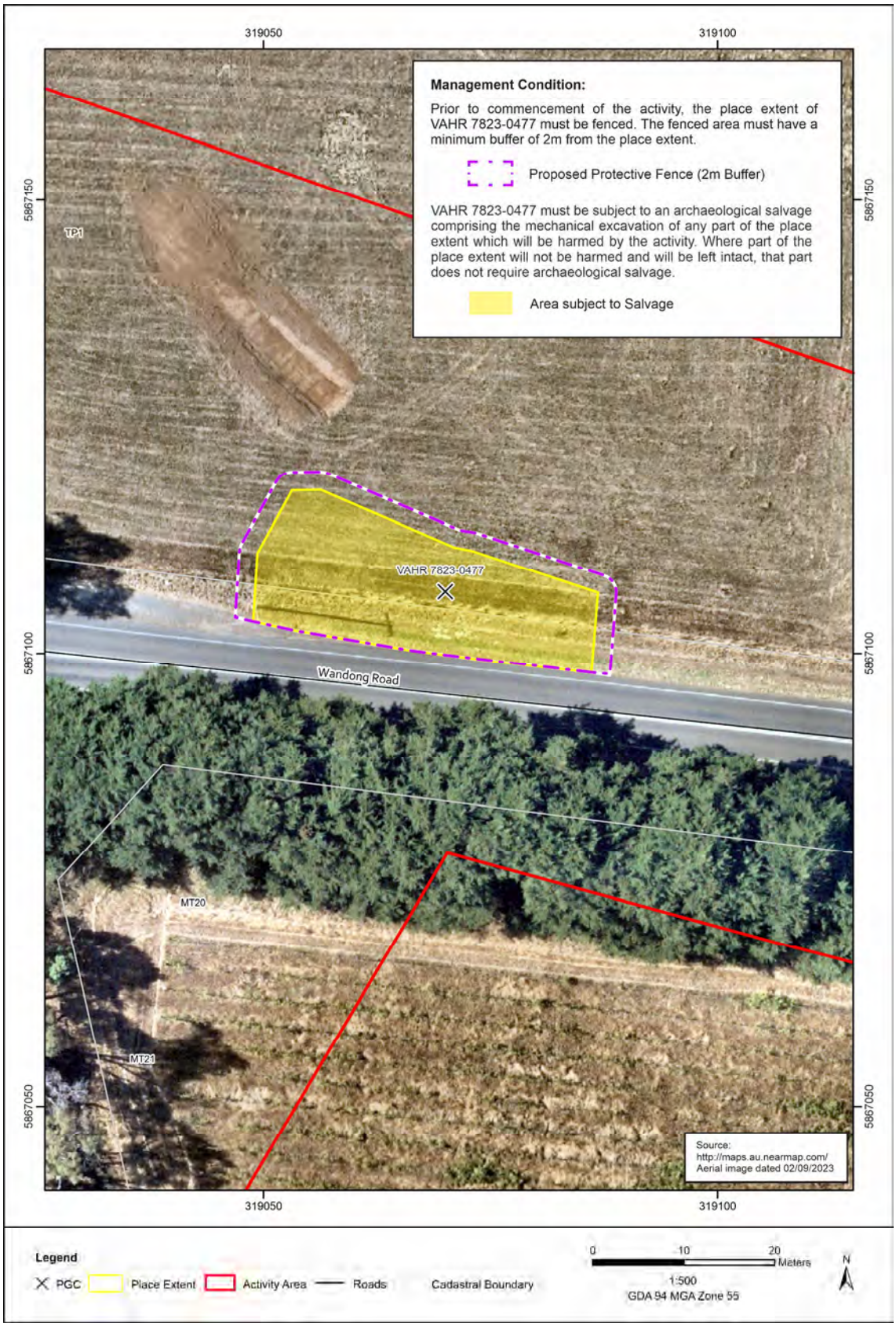
The Sponsor must inform the TLAWC via email within seven days that the salvage has been completed as required.

1.2.3 Specific Condition 3: Custody and Management of Artefacts from VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476

This condition relates to the treatment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage retrieved from VAHR 7823-0476 during the salvage excavations required by Specific Condition 2.

Prior to the undertaking of ground-disturbing works, all cultural heritage material collected during the salvage excavation must be repatriated to the TLaWC for storage within three months of the completion of the salvage excavation. A heritage advisor must provide an updated Object Collection Form to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) within 30 days of the completion of the repatriation.

The repatriation to Country process detailed in General Condition 7 must then be followed.



CONDITIONS MAP 1: SHOWING CONDITIONS PERTAINING TO VAHR 7823-0477

2 Contingency Planning

This section of the CHMP contains contingency plans to facilitate appropriate cultural heritage management during the proposed activity and to fulfil the requirements set out in Schedule 2 Clause 13(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018* ('the Regulations').

At the time of approval of this CHMP, the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the activity area was the Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC). All references to 'the RAP' throughout this section of the CHMP are references to TLaWC.

2.1 Contingency 1: Matters Referred to in Section 61 of the Act

This CHMP contains contingency plans that are specific to the activity and activity area (Part 2) as described within Section 5 (activity area) of this CHMP. If changes are made to the activity and/or activity area that require statutory authorisation, or which require changes to the specific management conditions, following the approval of the CHMP, this may require an amendment to the CHMP or the preparation of a new CHMP.

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

2.2 Contingency 2: Dispute Resolution

Clause 13 (1) Schedule 2 of the Regulations requires that a CHMP must contain a contingency plan for the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and RAP, in relation to the implementation of an approved CHMP or the conduct of the activity. Disputes may occur at various stages during the activity. Procedures for dispute resolution aim to ensure that all parties are fully aware of their rights and obligations, that full and open communication between parties occurs, and that those parties conduct themselves in good faith.

If a dispute arises that may affect the conduct of the activity, resolution between parties using the following informal dispute resolution guidelines is recommended.

Informal Dispute Guidelines

a) The party raising the dispute will complete a Notice of Dispute Form (included below) and email a copy to all parties listed in Contingency 7.
b) All disputes will be jointly investigated and documented by both parties (RAP and Sponsor).
c) Authorised representatives of each party (RAP and Sponsor) will attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to cultural heritage management of the activity area, within 3 business days of written notice being received.
d) Where a breach of the CHMP conditions has been identified, authorised representatives of both parties (RAP and Sponsor) must endeavour to agree upon the best method of correction or remediation.

e) If the authorised representatives of both parties (RAP and Sponsor) cannot reach an agreement, then the authorised representatives of both parties (RAP and Sponsor) will negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule.
f) If the authorised representatives of both parties (RAP and Sponsor) fail to reach an agreement, an independent mediator should be initially sought to assist in resolving the dispute. Both parties (RAP and Sponsor) must agree upon a timeframe for the independent mediator.
g) If an independent mediator cannot be agreed on or fails to resolve the dispute with the allowed timeframe, the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council may be approached for their willingness to act in resolving the dispute.
h) If it is deemed that a cultural heritage audit is required, a heritage advisor will contact the Secretary. A cultural heritage audit may also be ordered by the Minister under the Act.

Regardless of the category of dispute, the informal dispute guidelines do not preclude:

a) The parties seeking advice from the Secretary to assist in resolution of the dispute; and
b) Any legal recourse that is open to the parties (RAP and Sponsor) being undertaken, however, the parties must agree that the above resolution mechanism will be implemented before such recourse is made.

2.3 Contingency 3: Reviewing Compliance and Mechanisms for Remedying Non-compliance with the CHMP

Under the Act, the conditions and contingency plans outlined within this approved CHMP must be complied with as written. Breaching the conditions and contingency plans contained within the approved CHMP is an offence under s.67A of the Act and penalties apply.

To ensure compliance with the conditions and contingency plans outlined within this approved CHMP, the Sponsor should review the following checklist both prior to and throughout the course of the activity. Any negative responses to the following questions in the checklist may indicated that the conditions and contingency plans of the approved CHMP have been breached and remedial actions for non-compliance should be considered.

The RAP may undertake heritage inspections to monitor the progress of the activity and observe whether specific management conditions and contingency plans outlined within this CHMP have been complied with. A total of 3 heritage inspections may be undertaken during the activity. The RAP must provide the Sponsor with at least 3 business days' notice prior to the time they wish to enter the activity area. The Sponsor must ensure that the RAP is aware of any job safety restrictions or protocols. The RAP must comply with any job safety protocols required by the Sponsor and their contractors (if relevant).

2.3.1 Remedying Non-compliance within the CHMP

The Sponsor is responsible for remedying non-compliance with the conditions and contingency plans outlined within this approved CHMP. A non-compliance might trigger the requirement for a cultural heritage audit under Part 6 of the Act. All reasonable costs arising from the meeting and any agreed remedies must be borne by the Sponsor.

If non-compliance is identified the Sponsor must:

- cease all works within the activity area;
- notify the RAP and First-Peoples – State Relations at careforculture@TLaWC.com.au and compliance.aboriginalvictoria@dpc.vic.gov.au;
- follow the contingency plans within this CHMP for discovery of unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity ; and
- prepare a programme of remedial action in consultation with the RAP, Sponsor and a heritage advisor if required.

TABLE 1: COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

QUESTION	YES [DATE COMPLETED]	NO [REMEDY/COMMENTS]
PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTIVITY		
Has the CHMP been approved?		
Has a Cultural Heritage Induction been completed?		
Has the RAP been notified of the commencement of the activity?		
Have the management conditions outlined in this CHMP, which are required to take place prior to the commencement of the activity been undertaken?		
DURING THE COURSE OF THE ACTIVITY		
Have the management conditions outlined in this CHMP, which are required to take place during the course of the activity been undertaken?		
AFTER THE ACTIVITY HAS BEEN COMPLETED		
Has the RAP been notified of the completion of the activity?		
Have the management conditions outlined in this CHMP, which are required to take place after the activity has been completed been undertaken?		
CHANGES TO THE ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITY AREA		
If required, has the approved CHMP been amended and approved?		

QUESTION	YES [DATE COMPLETED]	NO [REMEDY/COMMENTS]
If required, and if the approved CHMP has not been amended and approved, has a new CHMP been prepared and approved?		
Have all relevant statutory approvals been obtained?		
IF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IS DISCOVERED DURING THE ACTIVITY		
AS PER THE CONTINGENCY:		
Has the activity ceased within at least 10 metres of the discovery, and a stop works buffer implemented?		
Has the stop works buffer been fenced off?		
Has the site manager and/or Sponsor, RAP or Traditional Owner representatives and a HA been notified?		
Has HA been engaged within 3 business days of notification?		
Has the HA fully recorded and documented the Aboriginal cultural heritage?		
Has the Sponsor made all reasonable attempts to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage?		
If harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage cannot be avoided or minimised, has an appropriate archaeological salvage been undertaken?		
Has a report detailing the results of the salvage been submitted to VAHR and the RAP within six months?		
Have the removal, custody, curation, and management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage been undertaken in accordance with the relevant contingency plan?		
Have the Sponsor, heritage advisor and relevant RAP have agreed that no further action is warranted?		
IF ABORIGINAL ANCESTRAL REMAINS ARE DISCOVERED DURING THE ACTIVITY		
AS PER THE CONTINGENCY:		

QUESTION	YES [DATE COMPLETED]	NO [REMEDY/COMMENTS]
Has the activity within at least 30 metres of the discovery ceased?		
Have the human remains been left in place and protected from harm?		
Have the State Coroner's Office and Victoria Police been notified?		
If the human remains are confirmed to be Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, has the VAHC and RAP been notified?		
Has the appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy been implemented?		
Have the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains been treated in accordance with the directions of the VAHC?		
Has a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist fully documented and clearly marked the reburial site(s) and provided all details to VAHR?		
Has this been done in consultation with the RAP?		
Have appropriate management measures been implemented to ensure that the remains are not disturbed in the future?		

Notice of Dispute

Notice issued to: _____

Notice issued by: _____

RAP: _____

Sponsor of CHMP: _____

Under contingency _____of this CHMP, I/we give notice of the following dispute.

Description of the Dispute.

[Describe the dispute as you see it.]

_____

_____

_____

_____

Impact of the Dispute.

[Describe how the dispute has affected you.]

_____

_____

_____

_____

Proposed Solution as per Dispute Resolution Contingency.

To resolve this dispute, I/we would like [describe what action/steps you believe would assist to resolve the dispute].

_____

_____

_____

Who to Contact About This Notice.

Name: _____

Phone:_____

Email:_____

Postal Address: _____

Signed by:_____

(as the authorised representative for the party issuing this notice)

Signature:_____

_____

2.4 Contingencies in Relation to the Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage During the Activity

2.4.1 Contingency 4: Unexpected Discover of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Excluding Human Remains)

Secret/Sacred Objects

As per s.4 of the Act a Secret or Sacred Object includes an Aboriginal object directly associated with a traditional Aboriginal burial.

i. Any suspected Secret / Sacred Objects must be reported to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, as per Part 2, Division 3 (Sections 21-2) of the Act.
ii. All works must stop within at least 10 metres of the objects.
The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council will transfer the object/s to an Aboriginal person that the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council is satisfied is entitled to and willing to take possession, custody, or control of the object/s, or otherwise deals with the object/s as the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council thinks appropriate, as per s.21B of the Act.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

If suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage (excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) is uncovered or identified during the activity, the following contingency plan must be followed:

Discovery

i. The activity must cease within at least 10 metres of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, and a stop works buffer must be implemented. Works may continue in the remainder of the activity area;
ii. The stop works area around the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be fenced off using appropriate temporary fencing (chain wire fence panels with concrete base feet) to protect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage from further disturbance. No-go zone signage must be attached to the fencing and be clearly visible; and
iii. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must not be picked up or removed from the stop works area.

Notification

i. The individual who uncovered or identified the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must notify the site manager and/or Sponsor of the discovery immediately.
ii. The Sponsor must notify the relevant RAP and a heritage advisor within one (1) business day of the discovery of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Assessment

i. An appropriately qualified heritage advisor must be engaged to inspect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within three (3) business days of notification.
ii. The relevant RAP must be provided the opportunity to participate in the inspection.
iii. The heritage advisor will consult with the relevant RAP regarding the management, collecting and recording of the cultural material. The heritage advisor will notify the

Secretary of the discovery and any agreements.

iv. If the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is assessed by the heritage advisor to be Aboriginal cultural heritage, then the heritage advisor must fully record and document the Aboriginal cultural heritage, and the following site protection, impact mitigations or salvage conditions must be completed.

Impact Mitigation or Salvage

i. It is the obligation of the Sponsor to ensure that all reasonable attempts to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage have been undertaken, in consultation with the RAP.

ii. If the Aboriginal cultural heritage is determined to be significant (for example, an intact cultural deposit), site protection or impact mitigation conditions may be required. If site protection or impact mitigation measures are not possible a salvage excavation of part or all of the Aboriginal Place may be required prior to the activity proceeding.

iii. In the situation where a salvage excavation is required the following process must be adhered to:

   a. the extent and methodology of the salvage program will be determined by the RAP in consultation with the heritage advisor and Sponsor.
   b. any salvage program must be undertaken in accordance with the First Peoples – State Relations' *Practice Note: Salvage Excavations*, by a suitably qualified archaeologist/heritage advisor with assistance from the RAP.
   c. the heritage advisor must update or complete the relevant Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) Place and component forms, including the object collection form, and submit the documentation to the VAHR within three (3) weeks of the assessment. The heritage advisor must notify the RAP, via email, once the VAHR has been updated.
   d. an archaeological report meeting the Secretary standards and detailing the methods, analysis and results of the salvage program must be submitted to the VAHR, the Sponsor and the RAP no later than six (6) months after the salvage excavation has been completed.
   e. at the completion of analysis, any Aboriginal cultural heritage collected during the salvage program must be managed as outlined in the removal, custody, curation, and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage contingency in this CHMP.

Recommencement of the Activity

i. The activity may recommence in the stop works area once:

a) The Aboriginal cultural heritage material has been identified, fully documented, and assessed, including the collection and analysis of any artefacts by a heritage advisor.

b) All reasonable attempts to avoid harm and appropriately protect the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been made by the Sponsor in consultation with the RAP.

c) If harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage cannot be avoided, then an appropriate archaeological salvage program, meeting the minimum standards as outlined above, has taken place.

d) The heritage advisor has updated or completed VAHR Place and component form(s), submitted the forms to the VAHR within fourteen (14) business days of the assessment, and

the forms have been approved.

e) The Sponsor, heritage advisor and the RAP have agreed that no further action is warranted.

Dispute Resolution

If all parties fail to reach an agreement under this contingency plan, this will be classified as a dispute. Any dispute that may arise from this process must be dealt with under the dispute resolution contingency.

2.4.2 Contingency 5: Unexpected Discovery of Human and Aboriginal Ancestral Remains

If suspected human remains are discovered, you must contact the Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted on 1300 309 519.

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

Discovery

a) If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity within at least 30 metres must cease immediately.
b) The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.
c) Do not contact the media; do not take any photographs of the remains other than those requested by the relevant authorities below.

Notification

a) If suspected human remains have been found, the State Coroner's Office **(1300 309 519)** and the Victoria Police **(000)** must be notified immediately.
b) If there are reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on **1300 309 519.**
c) If the human remains are confirmed by State Coroner's Office to be Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council in accordance with s.17 of the Act (https://www.aboriginalheritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/report-ancestral-remains-submit).
d) If the remains are confirmed to be Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the RAP or relevant Traditional Owner representatives must be notified immediately as listed in the notification contingency in this CHMP (Section 2.6).
e) All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.

Impact Mitigation or Salvage

a) The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, after taking reasonable steps to consult the RAP or relevant Traditional Owner representatives, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by s.18(2)(b) of the Act.
b) An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council must be implemented by the Sponsor. All costs associated with this will be the responsibility of the Sponsor.

Curation and Further Analysis

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

Reburial

a) Reburial to occur in consultation with the relevant RAP or relevant Traditional Owner representatives.
b) Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist and all relevant details provided to VAHR.
c) Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

2.5 Contingency 6: Removal, Custody, Curation and Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

This contingency relates to the removal, custody, curation, and management of unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage (excluding Human and Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) discovered during the activity. For management of known Aboriginal cultural heritage see the relevant condition as outlined within this approved CHMP.

Removal

No Aboriginal cultural heritage must be picked up or removed from the activity area, except by a heritage advisor during salvage in consultation with the RAP.

Custody

Aboriginal cultural heritage (excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, or Secret or Sacred Objects) collected during implementation of contingency plans can be temporarily stored by the heritage advisor until the scientific analysis has been completed. Once the scientific analysis of the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been completed, the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be repatriated to the RAP (no later than six (6) months after the salvage excavation has been completed).

The custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage (excluding Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, or Secret or Sacred Objects) discovered during or after an activity must comply with the requirements of the Act and be assigned according to the following order of priority, as appropriate:

a) any relevant Registered Aboriginal Party for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged *(as outlined above and in the relevant contingency plans)*.

Where there is no Registered Aboriginal Party:

a) any relevant registered native title holder for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged.
b) any relevant native title party (as defined in the Act) for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged.
c) any relevant Traditional Owner or Owners of the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged.
d) any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests

in Aboriginal cultural heritage relating to the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged.

e) the owner of the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage is salvaged.

f) Museum Victoria

Curation and Management (Reburial) as per General Condition 7 (Section 1.7).

2.6 Contingency 7: Notification

The Sponsor is to ensure that sufficient time is given for written correspondence to reach parties (as tabled below) and for a response to be composed and sent. Notification in email form must be provided in accordance with the timeframes outlined within the relevant contingency plan/s. Email is the preferred method of communication and notification. Written correspondence in letter/mail form is not preferred, but if this is required, then sufficient time for delivery needs to be considered and a phone call should be made to notify of the posting of the letter/mail. Response to communication must occur by either party (RAP and Sponsor) within three (3) business days or receipt of the communication, unless otherwise agreed by all parties.

3 Communication

The Sponsor and any personnel involved with supervision of future construction must read the CHMP and be aware of the legal requirements and contingency procedures concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area. The Sponsor must be responsible for implementing any conditions contained in the CHMP.

The Sponsor must set in place internal processes of communication to ensure that they are notified prior to any contractors conducting works (including archaeological contractors) at any of the archaeological sites on the property.

Contact Details

The Sponsor or Sponsor's Agent
Stockland Developments Pty Ltd
Attn: John Tunn
Phone: 0499 590 004
Email: John.Tunn@transport.vic.gov.au

Taungurung Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
RAP Unit
Email: careforculture@TLaWC.com.au
For all bookings (meetings, fieldwork, enquiries)
Email: RAPBookings@TLaWC.com.au

First Peoples – State Relations
GPO Box 4912
Melbourne, VIC 3001
Phone: 1800 762 003
Email: aboriginal.heritage@dpc.vic.gov.au

Coronial Admissions and Enquiries
Phone: 1300 309 519

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council
Suite 2/Level 3, 3 Treasury Place
East Melbourne, VIC 3002
Phone: (03) 7004 7198
Email: vahc@dpc.vic.gov.au

PART TWO: **Assessment**

4 Introduction

4.1 Reasons for Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) has been undertaken at the request of the Sponsor, Department of Transport, for a proposed upgrade of the intersection of the Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Kilmore.

A CHMP is typically required for an activity when:

- all or part of the activity area is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity (the Regulations, Division 1, 7(a)); and
- the proposed activity is a high impact activity (the Regulations, Division 1, 7(b)).

The activity was **not** within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity at the commencement of this CHMP.

The activity is a high impact activity under r. 47(f) as it is for a roadway with a length exceeding 100m.

The activity does not meet the requirements for a mandatory CHMP under s.46 of the Act. As such, this is a voluntary CHMP prepared in accordance with s.45 of the Act:

S.45 VOLUNTARY CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

> A person may prepare a cultural heritage management plan even if the plan is not required under the Act.

The size of this CHMP is medium (linear) as defined by r.81 of the Regulations.

4.2 Sponsor for the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

The Sponsor is the Department of Transport (ABN: 69 981 208 782).

4.3 Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP

In accordance with s.54(1) of the Act, a Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP (NOI; Appendix 1) was submitted on August 2, 2022 to First Peoples – State Relations (FP-SR). The FP-SR replied to the NOI on August 2, 2022 and allocated the project number 19003. A copy of the NOI was also provided to Mitchell Shire Council and the local landowners on August 2, 2022.

4.4 Name, Qualifications and Experience of Heritage Advisor

The heritage advisor and author is Luke Falvey. Luke holds a Bachelor of Archaeology with honours from La Trobe University (2012). Luke has been a heritage advisor listed with the FP-SR since 2012 and has been working as an archaeologist since 2008, with experience in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and Egypt.

Fieldwork (survey and excavation) was supervised by heritage advisor and archaeologist Anthony Hamdorf. Anthony holds a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology with studies in Australian archaeology from La Trobe University (2014) and has been working as an archaeologist since 2014.

4.5 Location of the Activity Area

The activity area is situated at the intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Kilmore (Map 1). The activity area primarily comprises the road reserve and extends along the Northern Highway (no SPI) approximately 360m north of the centre of the intersection, approximately 500m south of the centre of the intersection and along Wandong Road (no SPI) approximately 370m east of the intersection.

The activity area also includes the part of Gehreys Lane (no SPI), a paper road reserve to the west of the intersection, and also an existing laydown area approximately 500m north of the main activity area.

The activity area also includes parts of the paddocks which adjoin the road reserve to the north east (SPI: 63\PP2318), south east (SPI: 1\LP208099) and south west (SPI: 69\PP2318). These paddocks were formerly private land that has been acquired by Department of Transport for the project.

The activity area has a cumulative length of approximately 1.3km.

4.6 Landowners

The activity area is Crown land managed by the Department of Transport and Mitchell City Council. Private land adjoining the road reserve within the activity area has been acquired by the Department of Transport.

4.7 RAPs with Responsibility for the Activity Area

The Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the activity area is the Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation (TLAWC). The TLAWC provided written confirmation on August 2, 2022 that they intend to evaluate the CHMP (Appendix 2).

MAP 1: LOCATION OF THE ACTVITIY AREA

5 The Activity Area and Proposed Works

5.1 Extent of the Activity Area Covered by the Management Plan

The activity area is situated at the intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road, Kilmore, approximately 60km north of the Melbourne CBD (Map 1).

The activity area primarily comprises the road reserves of the Northern Highway and Wandong Road (Map 2). The activity area extends along the Northern Highway (No SPI) approximately 360m north of the centre of the intersection and approximately 500m south of the centre of the intersection. The activity area also extends along Wandong Road (No SPI) approximately 370m east of the intersection.

The activity area also includes part of Gehreys Lane (no Standard Parcel Identifier [SPI]), a designated road reserve which remains undeveloped (i.e., a paper road) to the west of the intersection, and also an existing laydown area within the Northern Highway road reserve (no SPI), approximately 500m north of the main activity area.

The activity area also includes parts of the paddocks which adjoin the road reserve to the north east (SPI: 63\PP2318), south east (SPI: 1\LP208099) and south west (SPI: 69\PP2318). These three paddocks were formerly private land that has been acquired by Department of Transport for the project.

The activity area has a cumulative length of approximately 1.3km. The laydown area has an area of 4 552m^2. The intersection area has an area of 79 048m^2.

5.2 Activity Description

The existing T-intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road will be upgraded and replaced with a roundabout (Map 3).

The proposed works include the following:

- construction of road pavement with larger footprint than existing roadway;
- modification of existing open drainage in the road reserve and installation of new underground drainage beneath the roadway and roundabout;
- introduction of fill associated with reshaping the roadway; and,
- vegetation removal where required.

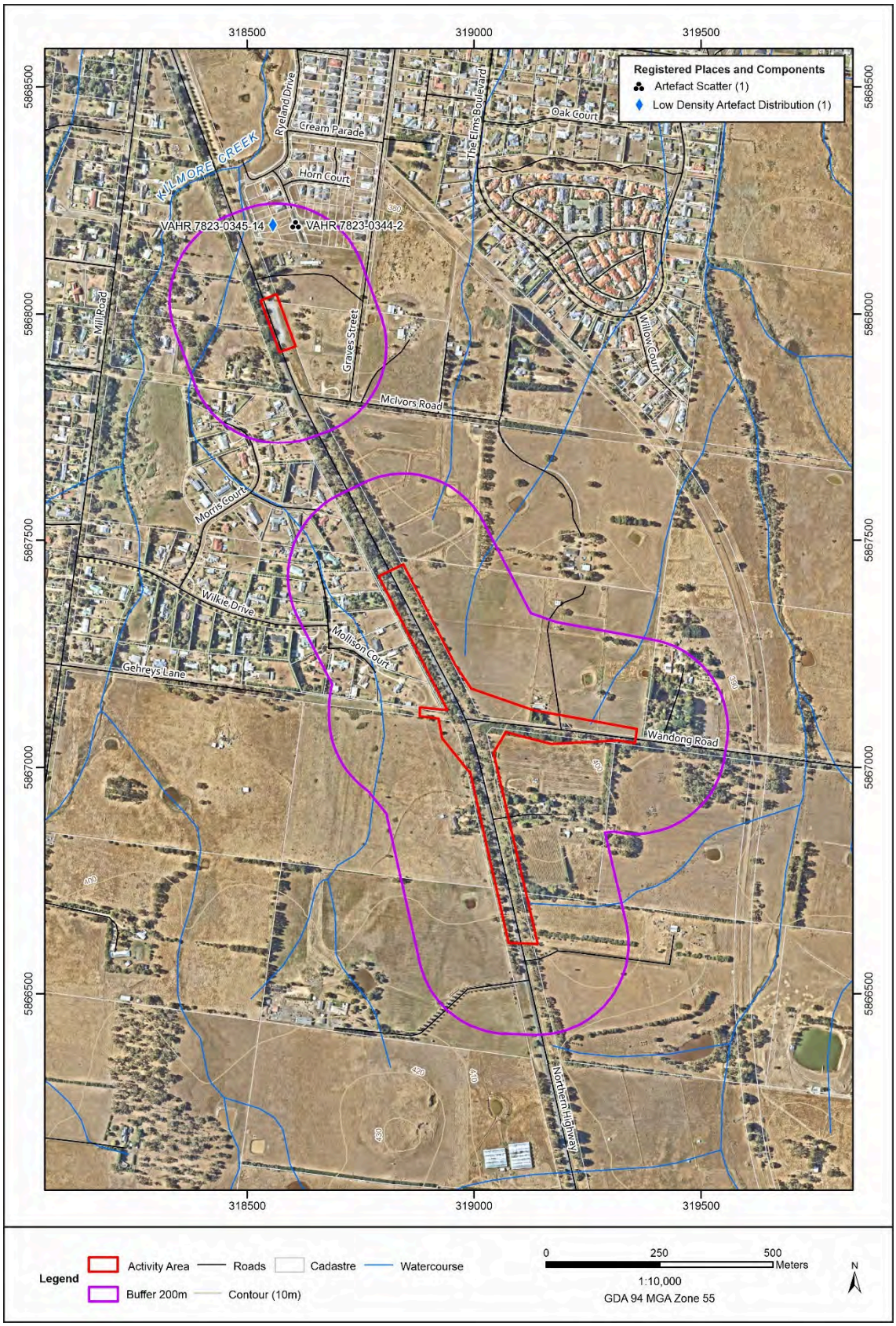
Activities will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in the Transport Zone–Principal Road Network (TRZ2) of the Shire of Mitchell Planning Scheme.

Works will be confined to Crown road reserve and adjacent previously freehold property that has been acquired as part of the project (i.e., these are within the activity area).

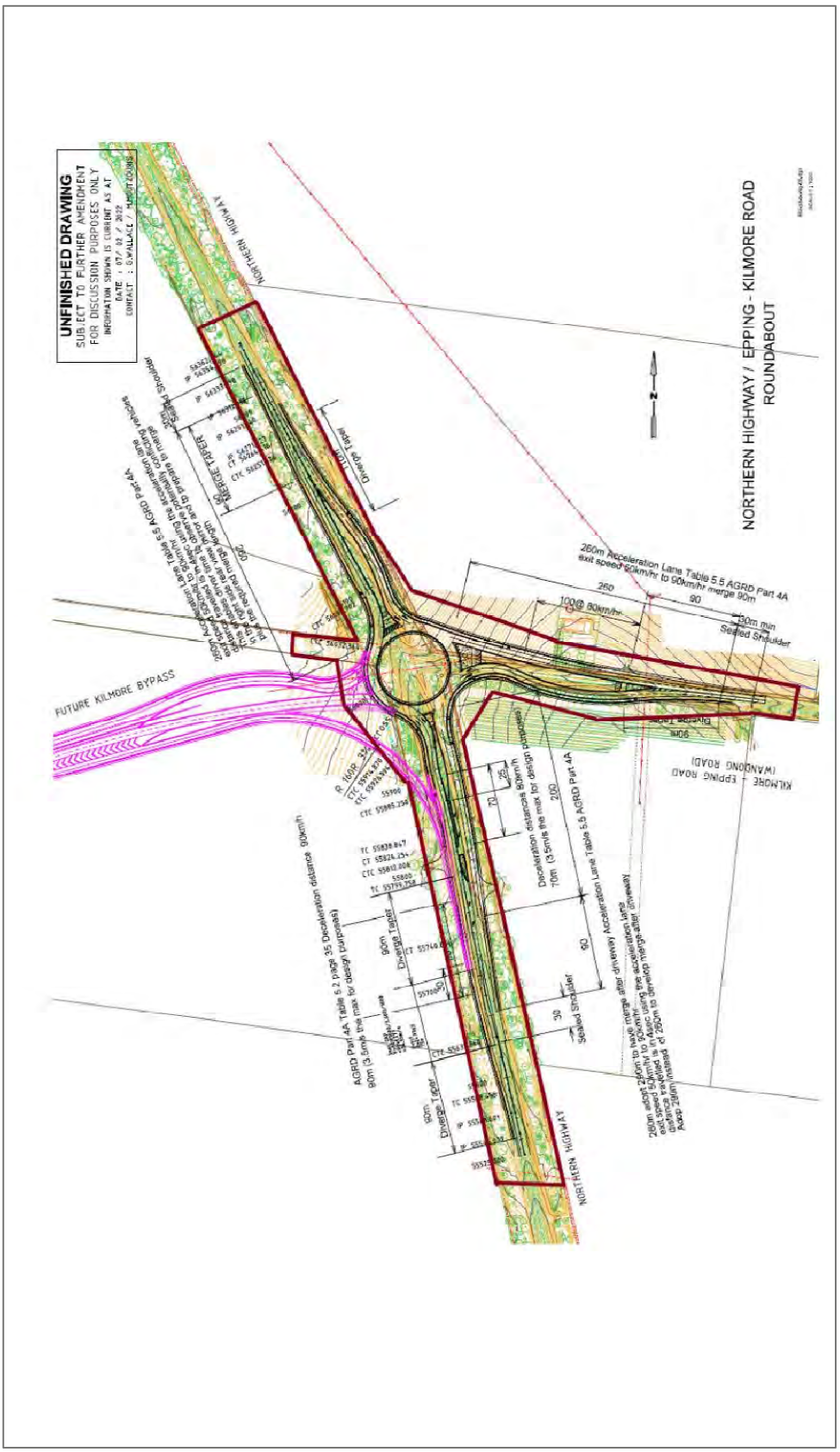
5.3 Statement of Potential Impacts

The proposed activities outlined above will involve soil disturbance to both surface and buried land surfaces. Excavation will be required across the entire activity area. Activities which will occur during the course of the proposed works are:

- site preparation, which will include site clearance;
- stripping/removing topsoil, utilising heavy machinery;
- excavation for utilities, services and footings, including buried and open drainage;
- introduction of structural fill;
- construction of road pavements and shoulders;
- installation of signage; and
- landscaping.



MAP 2: CURRENT CONDITIONS WITHIN THE ACTIVITY AREA



MAP 3: INDICATIVE DESIGN PLAN

6 Documentation of Consultation

In accordance with s.54(1) of the Act, an NOI (Appendix 1) was submitted on August 2, 2022 to the FP-SR. The FP-SR replied to the NOI on August 2, 2022 and allocated the project number 19003. A copy of the NOI was also provided to Mitchell Shire Council on August 2, 2022. The TLAWC provided written confirmation on August 2, 2022 that they intend to evaluate the CHMP (Appendix 2).

6.1 Names and Functions of Persons Involved in Consultation with the RAP

TABLE 2: NAMES AND FUNCTIONS OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE RAP

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE
Shane Monk	TLaWC	Elder
Michelle Monk	TLaWC	Elder
Katherine Thomas	TLaWC	RAP Manager
Alex Parmington	TLaWC	Heritage (RAP) Manager
Phillip Martin	TLaWC	RAP Manager
Samantha Fidge	TLaWC	Senior Archaeologist/ Heritage Advisor
Francisco Almeida	TLaWC	Senior Archaeologist
Hesper Andrew	TLaWC	Archaeologist
Sejal Pandya	TLaWC	Heritage Advisor
Hayley McGowan	TLaWC	Rap Administration Officer
Texas Nagel	FP-SR	Heritage Project Officer
Luke Falvey	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	Heritage Advisor
John Tunn	Department of Transport	Heritage Advisor

6.2 Consultation in Relation to the Assessment

Consultation with the TLaWC was undertaken from the outset of this project. A project establishment meeting was held on September 12, 2022 between Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd), Ian Jackson-Smith (Sponsor's agent), John Tunn (on behalf of the Sponsor), Alex Parmington, Francisco Almeida and Michelle Monk (TLaWC). The purpose of this meeting was to provide a general overview of the project, to review the impacts of the proposed works and to discuss an appropriate methodology for the assessments. Ian described the designs and requirements for the road, including depths of impacts, and provided a map of the proposed intersection upgrades. John described the history of the construction of the road and impacts within the road reserve caused by its construction in the mid twentieth century. John noted that the CHMP was voluntary as it was not located within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. It was his assessment that the archaeological potential of the paddocks which were to be acquired and impacted by the project warranted a CHMP. Luke described the results of the desktop assessment, including the landscape, landforms and the previous archaeological work in the broader region. It was agreed that a standard assessment would be carried out in order to inform the approach to the complex assessment.

A post-standard assessment meeting was held on November 21, 2022 between Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd), Ian Jackson-Smith (Sponsor's agent), John Tunn (on behalf of the Sponsor), Phillip Martin, Sejal Pandya and Michelle Monk (TLaWC) and Texas Nagel (FP-SR). The purpose of this meeting was to present the results of the standard assessment to the TLaWC and to discuss the subsurface testing program for the CHMP. Luke recapped the results of the desktop assessment as well as the proposed activity. Luke described the results of the field survey and identified parts of the road reserve which could not be surveyed due to being inundated (table drains) and parts which could not be accessed due to dense vegetation (regrowth). All trees of the likely age or species were inspected for cultural scarring but given the road reserve is mostly regrowth, none were found. The paddock north east of the intersection on the crest of a broad rise was shown to the be most archaeologically sensitive landform. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered during the field survey. A subsurface testing program was discussed and the limitations on carrying out subsurface testing within the road reserve were acknowledged by all in attendance.

The following subsurface testing methodology was discussed:

- within the paddocks on the sensitive landform:
    - excavation of a 1x1 on the crest landform in the north east paddock; and
    - excavation of 3x1 machine trenches on a ca. 20m grid (n=16).
- within the road reserve:
    - excavation of 3x1 machine trenches placed opportunistically within accessible part of the road reserve (n=8).

The above proposed subsurface testing was marked up and sent from Luke Falvey to the TLaWC (Phillip Martin, Sejal Pandya, Hesper Andrew) for review on December 6, 2022. Sejal Pandya endorsed the subsurface testing plans via email reply on December 14, 2022.

A progress meeting was held on May 15, 2023 between Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd), Ian Jackson-Smith (Sponsor's agent), John Tunn (on behalf of the Sponsor), Sejal Pandya, Hesper Andrew, Hayley McGowan and Shane Monk (TLaWC). The purpose of this meeting was to present the results of the ongoing results of the subsurface testing to the TLaWC following excavation of the majority of the pits. It was acknowledged that a sufficient number of pits had been excavated to define the MTP 3, MTP 9 and MTP 15 discovered Aboriginal Places. Three pits remained to be excavated in the south west paddock. Given the lengthy delays to schedule TLaWC field representatives at the time, Luke Falvey enquired whether the TLaWC could relax their 2:1 representative-archaeologist field policy so that the final work could be completed. Michelle Monk responded in the negative.

A complex assessment meeting was held on December 19, 2023 between Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd), Radie Malik, Daniel Mustata (Sponsor's agents), John Tunn (on behalf of the Sponsor), Katherine Thomas, Hesper Andrew, Haley McGowan and Shane Monk (TLaWC). The purpose of this meeting was to present the results of the complex assessment to the TLaWC. Luke Falvey recapped the results of the desktop assessment as well as the proposed activity. Luke described the results of the whole complex assessment program, including a discussion of landforms, soil profiles and artefacts discovered, as well as a description of the nature of the subsurface testing, including the extent testing carried out. He also noted that despite the original agreement with the TLaWC to excavate 3x1m trenches, this was changed to 5x1m trenches for the final three test pits (TPs 21, 22 and 23) so the excavation came in line with the current TLaWC subsurface testing requirements. Shane Monk stated that he was satisfied with the extent of subsurface testing carried out. Luke Falvey noted that it was likely that one artefact scatter would be registered in the north east paddock at the MTP 15 location, whilst the remaining MTP 3, MTP 9 and MTP 23 heritage locations all met the threshold for a low density artefact distribution. The exact extent of these registrations was to be finalised during the Aboriginal Place registration process with the VAHR.

6.3 Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment

The field survey was undertaken by Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd) with Jonah Honeysett and Daniel Young (TLAWC) on October 28, 2022.

The subsurface testing was carried out between February 20 and March 3, 2023, on October 3–4, 2023 and November 27–30, 2023, by Luke Falvey, Paul Challis-O'Shea and Anthony Hamdorf (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd) with Matt Antonopoulos, Georgia Cunningham, Jack Honeysett, Keith Moate, Peter Moser, Iluka Sax-Williams and Daniel Young (TLaWC) participating.

6.4 Consultation in Relation to the Conditions

The complex assessment meeting was held on December 19, 2023 between Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd), Radie Malik, Daniel Mustata (Sponsor's agents), John Tunn (on behalf of the Sponsor), Katherine Thomas, Hesper Andrew, Haley McGowan and Shane Monk (TLaWC). The conditions for the CHMP were discussed during the meeting. The required conditions included the full archaeological salvage of VAHR 7823-0477, which was to be impacted by the activity, and the standard suite of TLaWC CHMP conditions (Section 1).

Luke Falvey prepared a draft of the conditions and contingency plans and forwarded via email to the TLaWC for review on March 14, 2024. Samantha Fidge (TLaWC) replied via email on March 18, 2024, with comments on the draft which have been incorporated into this CHMP.

During the evaluation, TLaWAC provided statements of Oral History and Significance for inclusion in the CHMP.

6.5 Summary Outcomes of Consultation

The consultation undertaken throughout the CHMP process resulted in the following outcomes for the CHMP:

- the TLaWC were advised of the project and included in all discussions pertaining to the assessments for the CHMP. Where possible, the TLaWC policies and guidelines were adhered to for these assessments;
- TLaWC representatives participated in all fieldwork during the assessments;
- two Aboriginal Places were discovered and registered with the VAHR in accordance with their standards and procedures;
- the conditions for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage were discussed with the TLaWC and the CHMP will contain the TLaWC standard general conditions and contingency plans; and
- the CHMP will include specific conditions requiring the salvage of the entire Place extent of VAHR 7823-0477, which must take place prior to impact by the activity.

7 Report on the Desktop Assessment

In accordance with Clause 8, Schedule 2 of the Regulations, this section contains the results of the desktop assessment.

7.1 Aims and Methodology for the Desktop Assessment

The aim of the desktop assessment was to produce an archaeological site prediction model to identify the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located within the activity area. In turn, this assists in the design of fieldwork (survey and/or subsurface testing) and subsequent management conditions.

The desktop assessment involved a review of:

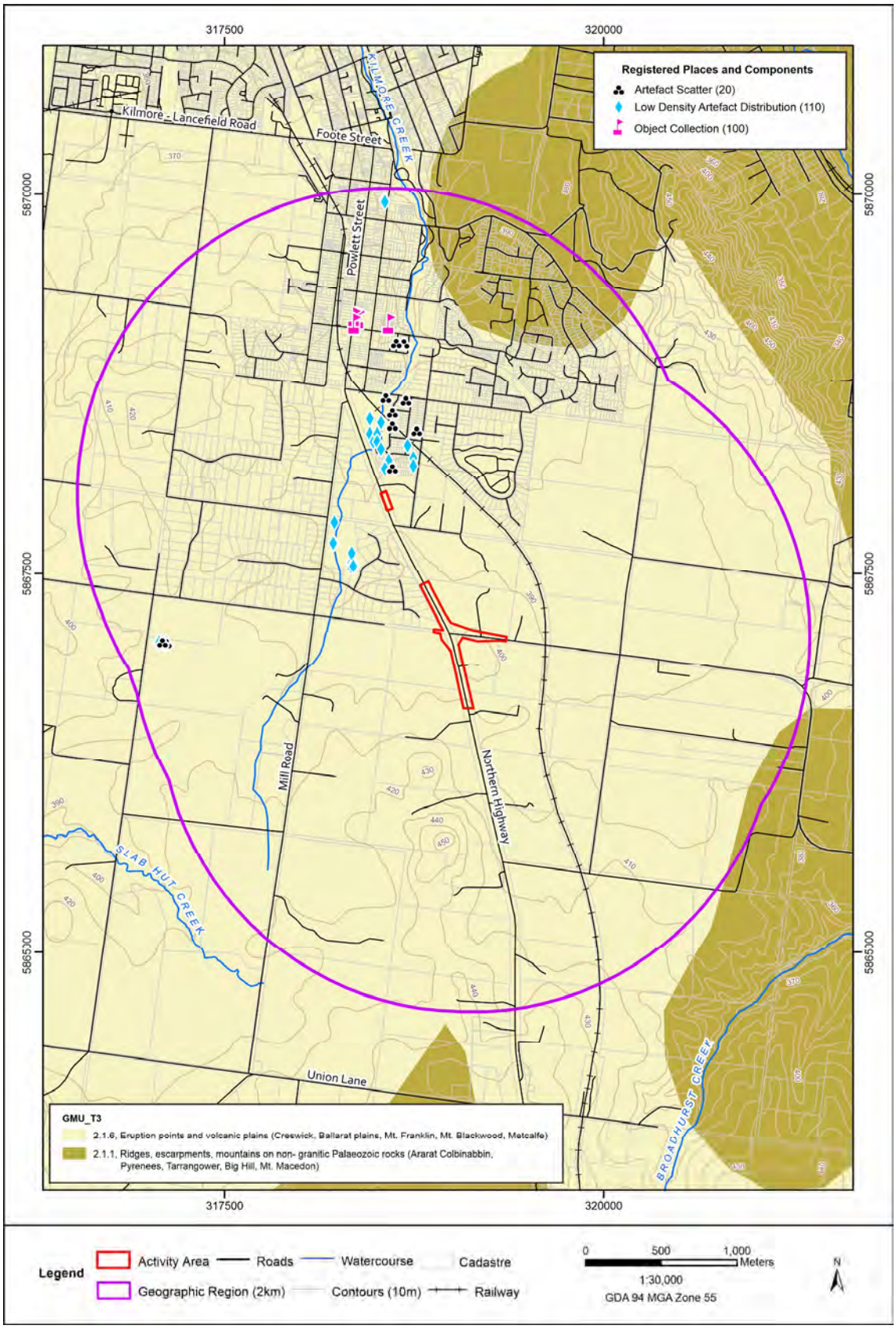
- historical and ethno-historical accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the geographic region and a review of any written and oral local history relevant to activity area;
- environmental resources available to Aboriginal people within the region of the activity area;
- the site registry at the FP-SR and previous archaeological studies to identify any previously registered Aboriginal archaeological sites either within or surrounding the activity area and the results of previous archaeological assessments;
- the land-use history of the activity area, particularly evidence for the extent and nature of past land disturbance; and
- the landforms or geomorphology of the activity area and identification and determination of the geographic region of which the activity area forms a part that is relevant to the Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present in the activity area.

This information was used to produce an archaeological site prediction model. The site prediction model assists in determining the type of archaeological sites which may occur within the activity area, the possible contents of these sites, the possible past use of the landscape by Aboriginal people and the likely extent of ground disturbance to archaeological sites.

7.2 Results of the Desktop Assessment

7.2.1 The Geographic Region

The geographic region of the activity area is defined a 2km radius around the activity area. The activity area is situated within a bioregion known as the Victorian Volcanic Plain. Created by increased volcanicity during the Pliocene to Pleistocene transition, these lava flows created extensive lava fields which extend from north of Melbourne to the South Australian border and represents the world's third-largest volcanic plain. The 2km geographic region encompasses geological deposits, geomorphic landforms, Aboriginal Places and land-use impacts representative of the activity area. All this contributes to the formation of a site prediction model relevant to the activity area specifically.



MAP 4: GEOGRAPHIC REGION IN RELATION TO THE ACTIVITY AREA

7.2.2 Landforms and Geomorphology of the Activity Area

Description of Geology, Geomorphology, Landforms and Soils

The geology across the activity area is the Newer Volcanic Group- basalt flows (Neo) (Map 6). The basalt flows of the newer volcanics comprise intercalated basalt and fluvial sediments, including sheet flows and valley flows (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024). These basaltic lava flows have largely filled large ancient valleys to create and undulating basalt plain. Nearby eruption points are Unnamed WDG and Unnamed WDG (2), located approximately 800m to 1km south of the activity area. The nearest dated eruption point is Mount Fraser (0.94 ±0.12 mya) at Wallan, some 13km south of the activity area (Agriculture Victoria 2022).

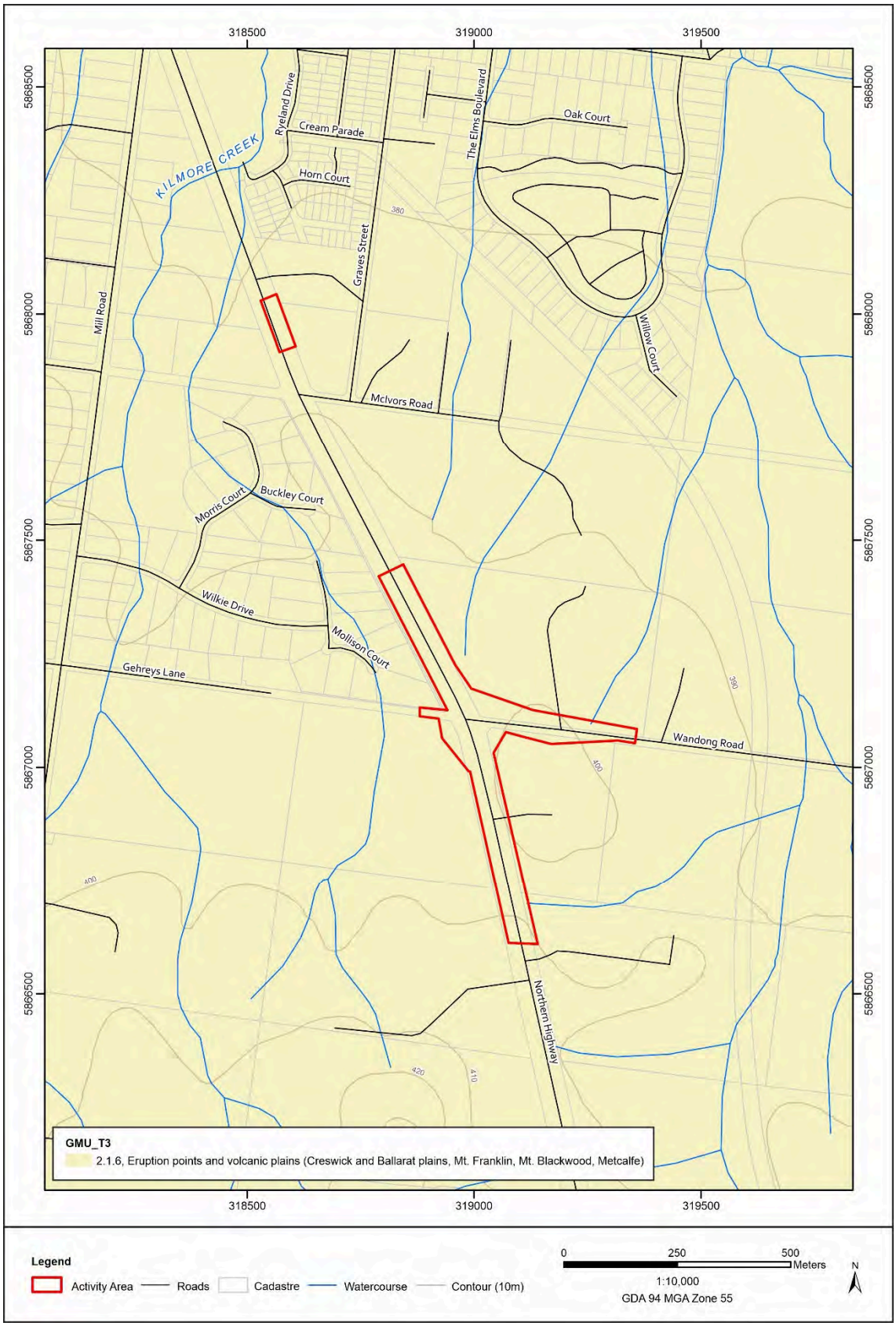
The 3rd tier geomorphological unit is 2.1.6 Eruption points and volcanic plains (Creswick Ballarat Plains, Mt. Franklin, Mt. Blackwood, Metcalfe) (Map 5). The broader geomorphological frameworks are 2.1 Dissected uplands within the Western uplands. This geomorphological unit is highly varied depending where in the state it occurs. Within the Kilmore region, it presents with deeper soils with heavy clay deposits over the basaltic flows (Agriculture Victoria 2020).

The activity area landform is mapped as plain above flood level (relative relief <9m). Contours within the activity area hover between 390 and 400m above sea level (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2024). This indicates the comparatively flat-to-undulating topography across the geographic region.

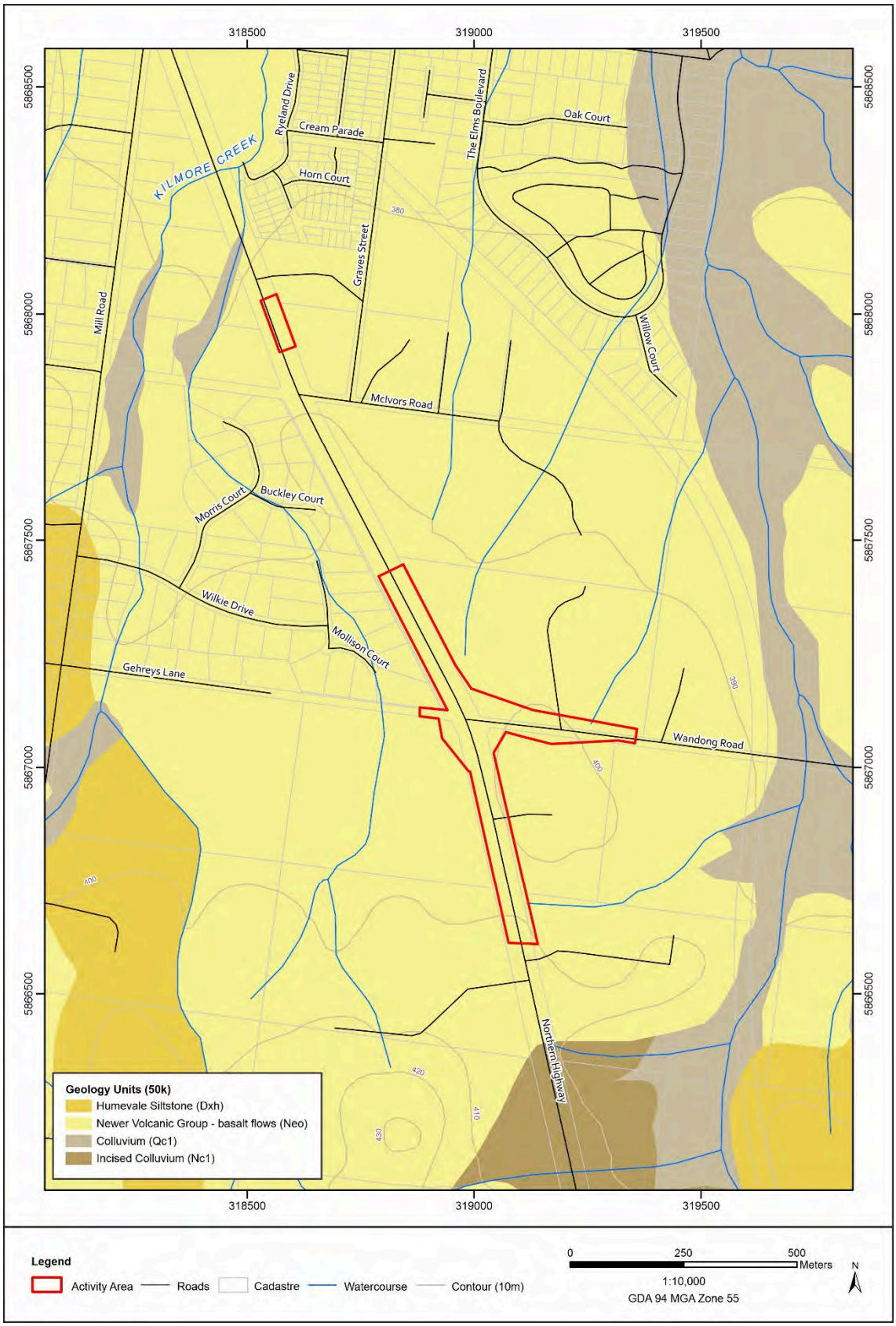
Agriculture Victoria (2020) describes the likely soil profile as follows:

> The basalt plains are known for their heavy clay soils that often result in surface ponding with many of these soils likely to have been Hydrosols prior to surface drainage. Cracking clays soils (Vertosols) with dark brown clay loam to heavy clay topsoils (slightly acidic) overlie massive bleached subsurface horizons with ferruginised nodules. A clear boundary exists to brown to yellow brown heavy clay subsoil that are neutral to alkaline. In addition to cracking clays, sodic brown, yellow and grey texture contrast soils (Sodosols) are dominant with dark greyish brown clay loams overlying a conspicuously bleached horizon before an abrupt change to mottled heavy clay subsoils. Throughout, ferromanganiferous concretions occur. Soils may have experienced varying amounts of aeolian sand into topsoils from arid palaeoenvironments.

Aboriginal cultural heritage, where present, was considered likely to trend to high points or rises on the plain and/or otherwise occur as dispersed, incidental, or isolated artefacts. Deeply stratified sediments were not expected to occur within the activity area. Given the age of the geology and geomorphology within the activity area, any Aboriginal cultural heritage present was considered likely to trend to the surface or A horizon of the soil profile.



MAP 5: GEOMORPHIC UNITS IN THE ACTIVITY AREA



MAP 6: GEOLOGY OF THE ACTIVITY AREA

7.2.3 Resources Available to Aboriginal People within the Activity Area

Plant Resources and Pre-Contact Vegetation

The bioregion for the activity area is the northern highlands fall. This bioregion is located in the central section of eastern Victoria and the northern aspect of the Great Dividing Range. There are a number of plant species that would have been present across the region in which the activity area is situated which would likely have been utilised by Aboriginal people.

The Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) within the activity area prior to 1750 has been identified as Herb-rich Foothill Forest (EVC 23) (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action 2023). This EVC is found across a myriad of geological formations and in places with moderate to high rainfall and is described as follows:

> ...occurs on relatively fertile, moderately well-drained soils on an extremely wide range of geological types and in areas of moderate to high rainfall. Occupies easterly and southerly aspects mainly on lower slopes and in gullies. A medium to tall open forest or woodland to 25m tall with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. A high cover and diversity of herbs and grasses in the ground layer characterise this EVC.

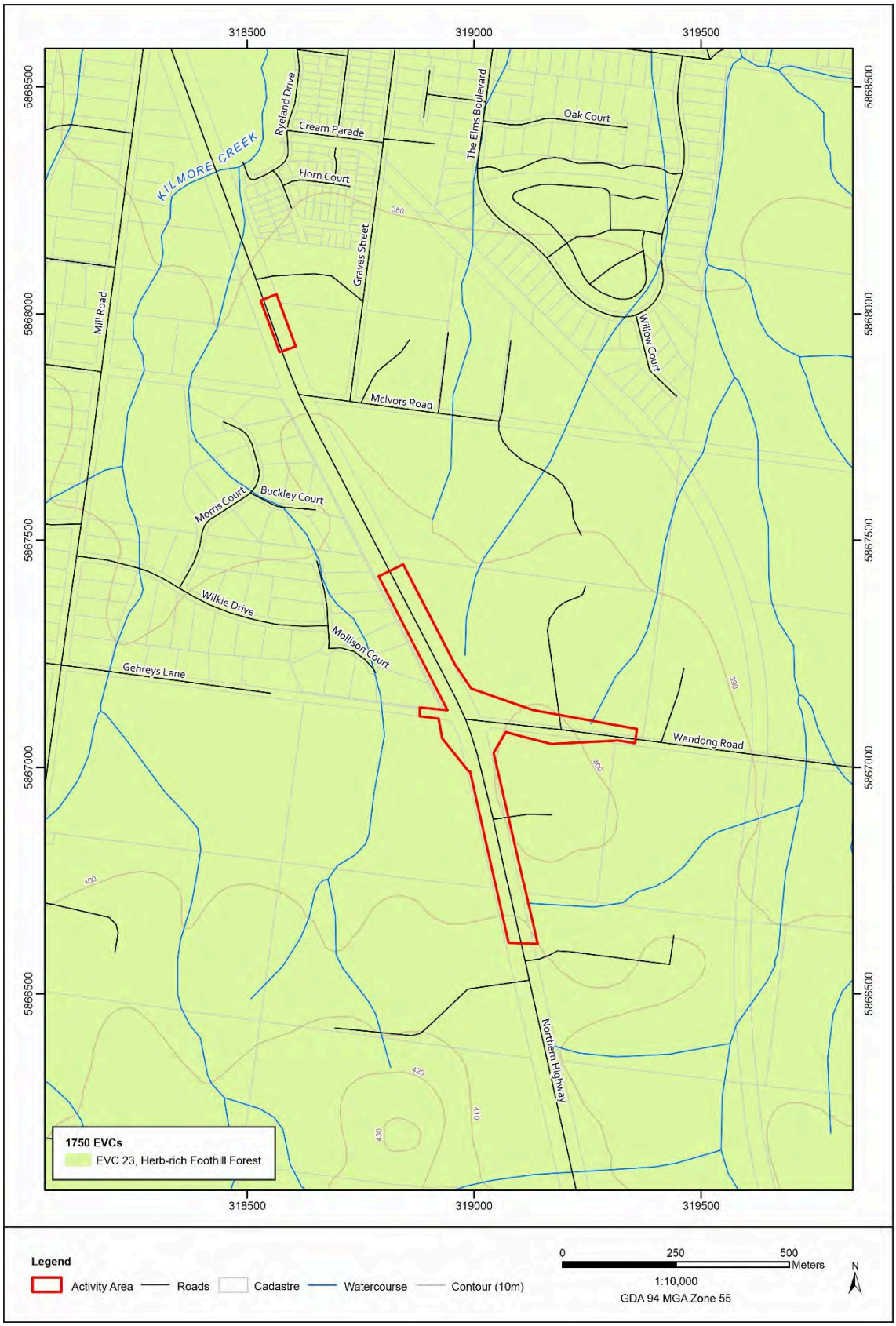
A high open forest of some 20 eucalypts per hectare with a herb-rich understory makes this EVC a resource-rich environment for utilisation Aboriginal people. Plants were extensively utilised by Aboriginal people for food, medicine and fibres for weaving. Plant components utilised would have included berries, fungi, roots, tubers, bulbs, leaves, pith from fleshy plants, seeds and sap. Gum was also collected from wattle and stored in known locations for seasons when food was less abundant (Zola and Gott 1992).

Fauna Resources

A number of animals would have been present within the activity area and are likely to have been hunted by Aboriginal people. These include a range of mammal species including gliders, possums, antechinus, bandicoots, bats, kangaroos, wallabies, echidnas, koalas and native rats. A large range of birds (dominated by waterbirds) would have been present and utilised for food (meat and eggs) and feathers. Reptiles in the region would have mostly comprised small skink species, but also several snakes, sea snakes and blue-tongue lizards (Atlas of Living Australia 2023).

As well being a valuable food source, kangaroos and possums provided raw materials for the manufacture of cloaks, while kangaroo teeth were worn (as were bones and shells) as hair decorations and echidnas provided quills which were used to make necklaces (Sullivan 1981:23; Rhodes and Rawoteea 2007:18).

The native fauna in the geographic region is significantly diminished in modern times, largely as a result of the loss of habitat, with many animal species once present now locally or regionally extinct.



MAP 7: PRE-1750 EVC WITHIN THE ACTIVITY AREA

Water Resources

The closest water resource is an unnamed tributary of the Kilmore creek, located some 90m west of the activity area. The closest major and named waterway is Kilmore Creek, which at its closest is 240m north west of the activity area. Many of the tributaries to Kilmore Creek would likely have been ephemeral, seasonal or chain-of-pond waterways which only held water at specific times of the year.

Many of the current registered Places in in the geographic region are also related to the Kilmore Creek watercourse or its associated unnamed tributaries. The freshwater creek would have been a valuable resource for Aboriginal people, as evident by the concentration of registered Places along the creek line.

Stone Resources

There are no stone resources registered within the activity area. The activity area is the freeway, road and associated road reserves along both the Northern Highway and Wandong Road. This narrow window is not indicated as part of any significant stone resource, though the geomorphology shows that it has the potential to comprise outcrops of basalt, a material occasionally used for the manufacture of tools.

Silcrete regularly occurs in association with basalt and can often be found along creeks and waterways which have incised the volcanic plain.

The Heathcote greenstone belt is located some 17km to the west of the activity area, including the Mount William greenstone quarry. The closest quarries registered at the time of writing are both 17.9km away and are mixed sites known to produce axes (VAHR 7823-0001) and areas with multiple scarred trees and artefact scatters (VAHR 7823-0409).

Stone materials of high quality were therefore far from the activity area. Registered Places closer to the activity area consist of lithic artefacts made of silcrete, quartz and tachylyte which is consistent with the volcanic geology and quartz from the nearby watercourses. Du Cros and Watt (1993:3) suggest that quartz and quartzite river pebbles would have been available in most rivers and streams.

7.2.4 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR), accessed through Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS), was searched to identify any previously registered Aboriginal Places within the geographic region for the activity area, as well as the results of previous archaeological assessments. The Register was first accessed on August 8, 2022. An updated search of the VAHR was undertaken on February 29, 2024, prior to submission of the CHMP for evaluation.

Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region

A search of the VAHR identified 13 registered Aboriginal Places within the geographic region, comprising a total of 67 components (Table 3, Map 8). Object collections have not been included as an archaeological office in Kilmore skewed the results to reflect 100 object collections within the area.

The most common types of Places are low density artefact distributions (LDADs, n=57) and artefact scatters (n=10). No other site types are present within the geographic region. Common artefact material types include silcrete and quartz. The location of site registrations suggests a strong link to Kilmore Creek and the surrounding tributaries, although this might be due to research bias; i.e., that the area of sensitivity triggers assessments which then discover Aboriginal cultural heritage. Two of these Aboriginal Places, VAHR 7823-0344 and VAHR 7823-0345, occur within 200m of the northern section of the activity area (laydown area; (Table 3, Map 8). Both of these Places are associated with CHMP 15024, which has been summarised below (Section 7.2.4.1).

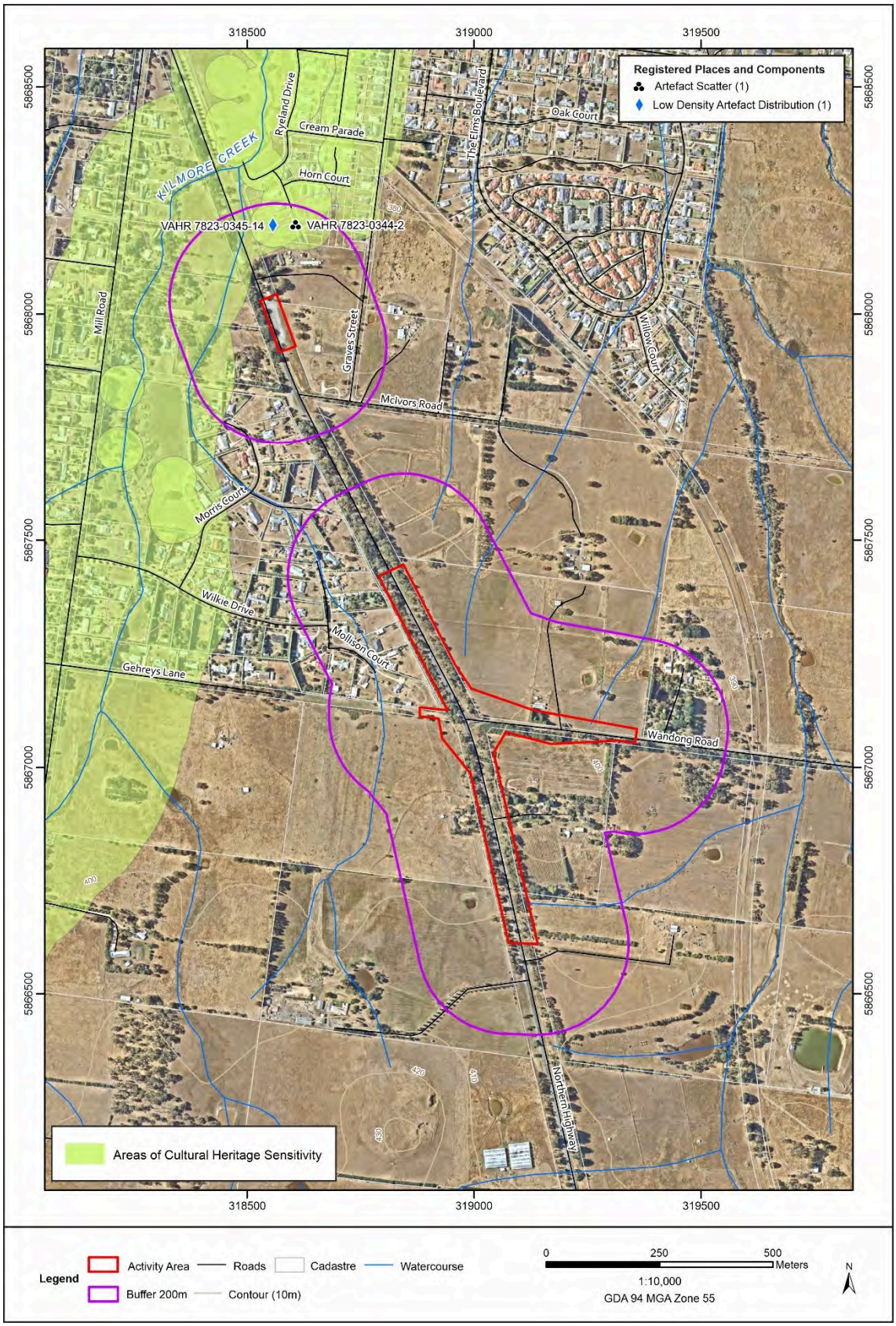
TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PLACES WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC REGION

COMPONENT TYPE	FREQUENCY (NO.)	FREQUENCY (%)
ARTEFACT SCATTER	10	15
LOW DENSITY ARTEFACT DISTRIBUTION	57	85
TOTAL COMPONENTS	**67**	
TOTAL REGISTERED PLACES	**13**	

There are two Aboriginal Places nearby, both located within 200m north of the laydown area at the furthest extent from the main activity area. Both of these are associated with flood plain rises of the Kilmore Creek, landforms which do not occur within the activity area.

VAHR 7823-0344 is a discrete scatter of 8101 subsurface flaked artefacts, comprising silcrete (n=6069), quartz (n=1217), tachylyte (n=552) and chert (n=67), which occurred in the upper 250mm of the soil horizon.

VAHR 7823-0345 is a dispersed scatter of 15 flaked artefacts, comprising silcrete (n=12), basalt (n=2) and quartzite (n=1) in the upper 250mm of the soil profile. No formal tools were identified. The majority of artefacts were complete flakes, suggesting a knapping site.



MAP 8: ABORIGINAL PLACES WITHIN 200M OF THE ACTIVITY AREA

Previous Work in the Geographic Region

Two reports have been completed within 200m of the activity area (CHMP 15024 and its subsequent salvage report) and these are discussed in detail below, as are the other closest CHMPs which were carried out further afield. This review of relevant reports within the geographic region has been undertaken to assist with the formulation of the site prediction model.

CHMP 15024: Proposed Subdivision at Tootle Street, Kilmore (Johnson 2018)

This CHMP was approved in 2018 for Allequip Constructions Pty Ltd for a proposed subdivision at Tootle Street in Kilmore. This CHMP resulted in the discovery of heritage and has a subsequent salvage report. The two Aboriginal Places, VAHR 7823-0344 and VAHR 7823-0345, are located within 200m of the current northern activity area (laydown area).

The desktop assessment identified 16 Aboriginal Places within the geographic region. The Places comprised of artefact scatters or LDADs and there was noted disturbance to the northern portion of their activity area as a result of prior land use as a railway line. The southern part of their activity area was thought to be largely undisturbed. The landform had a rise in the southern part which was assessed as archaeologically sensitive.

A standard assessment was not carried out; instead the assessment proceeded immediately to a complex assessment. This comprised two 1x1m test pits, 88 shovel test pits (STPs) and 54 1x1m machine test pits (MTPs) on a 25m grid. Ninety one (91) artefacts were found across eight STPs and 11 MTPs. Artefacts were found in the root mats, although the majority were found between 100–200mm depth. Artefact densities across the site were described as moderate. The maximum depth of excavation reached was 400mm, with the deepest artefacts discovered at 250mm.

A salvage excavation was carried out at VAHR 7823-0344 and an additional 8101 artefacts were discovered in total.

CHMP 11528: 92–98 White Street, Kilmore Residential Subdivision Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Murphy and Owen 2012)

This mandatory CHMP was completed in 2012 for a proposed subdivision in Kilmore. The assessment involved desktop, standard and complex elements.

The desktop assessment found that the land had historically been used for agricultural practices. The activity area was included in some wide-scale reports of the region, but no walkovers had been done to check for surface artefacts. Within the georegion, only artefact scatters had been registered. Most (20 out of the 35) contained 10 or fewer artefacts and would therefore be categorised today as LDADs. Most artefacts were silcrete waste flakes. No other site types were expected to be within the activity area. There was the potential for Aboriginal cultural material to be within the activity area, so a standard assessment was conducted.

The standard assessment found vegetation cover severely affected GSV. No cultural material was found. The site prediction model was changed to reflect the actual sensitivity of the landforms present.

Despite the lack of cultural material found through the standard assessment, there was a reasonable belief that subsurface artefacts could be present, and so a complex assessment was undertaken. The complex methodology consisted of two 1x1m test pits and 34 500x500mm shovel test pits. Four contexts were present, with Contexts 1–3 being silty clays with clay increasing with depth. The topsoil was confirmed as disturbed.

Two Places were registered: VAHR 7823-0244 and -0245. These Places were registered on separate landforms and are considered to be separate knapping events. The extensive testing and low density of artefacts led to the conclusion that there were no further sites within the activity area.

CHMP 11632: Tootle Street and Kilmore Creek Tributary Redevelopment (Sutherland 2011)

This CHMP was conducted for a redevelopment of a temporary low-level crossing across the Kilmore Creek tributary. This assessment involved desktop, standard and complex elements.

The desktop assessment indicated that the land had been used for farming, subjected to heavy clearing and was primarily used for grazing. The majority of sites within the geographic region were artefact scatters associated with the waterways and rocky outcrops in the landscape.

The standard assessment showed very poor GSV (0–10%), the exposed areas had been slashed and subjected to SGD. Utility installation along the east of the creek had disturbed the soils in that area. Overall levels of prior ground disturbance could not be substantiated by the ground survey and thus a complex assessment was conducted.

The complex assessment consisted of two 1x1m test pits, one on each side of the creek. Both pits indicated a shallow soil profile with 240–260mm of topsoil overlaying basal clay. No Aboriginal cultural material was uncovered through this assessment, but significant disturbance was noted in the top clay loam layer. Following these findings, no further subsurface testing was conducted.

CHMP 13694: Proposed Sub-division at 38–50 Mill Road, Kilmore (Flynn and Shiner 2017)

This CHMP was conducted for Armstrong Constructions for a proposed subdivision and involved desktop, standard and complex assessments.

The desktop assessment indicated that there were no registered Places within 200m of the activity area. Forty-two Places had been registered within the geographic region. Artefact scatters made up 97% of these Places, with LDADs forming the remaining 3%. The activity area encompassed three landforms: rise, slope and flood plain. Though it was likely disturbed, it was still possible that Aboriginal cultural material could be found within the activity area, so a standard assessment was conducted.

The standard assessment found poor GSV (<10%) due to vegetation. Sandy silty topsoil was noted in areas of surface visibility. Though 90% of the surface was surveyed, effective survey coverage was estimated at 10%. The standard assessment identified two landforms instead of three: flood plain and a gentle rise. No surface artefacts or scarred trees were identified. A lack of visible disturbance led to a complex assessment being conducted. The complex assessment identified subsurface Aboriginal cultural material on the gentle slope landform in the south of the activity area. An isolated artefact was found on the surface.

Summary

A review of previous archaeological research within the georegion of the activity area has shown that the majority of nearby studies have been on small urban lots where earlier dwellings or other structures have existed. The surface surveys tended to be limited by poor GSV, while the excavation work often identified highly disturbed subsurface ground conditions, reflecting the long-term agricultural practices in Kilmore. This does not negate the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage as several excavations identified artefacts along waterways in the region. The Aboriginal Places identified during previous studies were of low-to-medium density and were located within both disturbed and undisturbed subsurface contexts.

7.2.5 Historical and Ethno-Historical Accounts in the Geographic Region

The central portion of what is now the state of Victoria was occupied by Aboriginal people who shared a common language and political, social, religious and economic affiliations, and who identified themselves as *Kulin*, meaning 'man' in the dialect spoken in the Melbourne region (Blake 1991:31). The area of land occupied by the *Kulin* people extended as far north as present day Echuca, west as far as the Richardson River, Mount Avoca, Fiery Creek and Mount Emu Creek, south to the Victorian coastline and east to the Tarwin River and Wilsons Promontory (Blake 1991:30; Clark 1990).

The *Kulin* people traced the beginning of their history to creation ancestors, the most important of whom was *Bunjil*, the wedge-tailed eagle. *Bunjil* used his knife to shape the land and breathed life into clay, creating the first people (Cotter 2001:1). He was assisted in his task by six *wirinuns* (spirits) – *Djurt-djurt,* the nankeen kestrel; *Thara,* the quail hawk; *Yukope,* the parakeet; *Dantum,* the parrot; *Tadjeri,* the brushtail possum; and *Turnung,* the glider possum (Reed 1993: 51). *Bunjil* handed down the law and organised the people into groups affiliated with different tracts of the country he had created.

When *Bunjil* had finished the tasks of creation, he commanded *Bellin-bellin,* the crow, to release the winds, which the animal had held in safekeeping in a skin bag. The winds were stronger than expected and blew *Bunjil*, his brother *Pallyan*, his two wives and his son *Binbeal* into the sky, where they became stars (Reed 1993:55).

The creation ancestors divided their people into two descent groups (described as moieties[1] by western anthropologists) known as *Waa* (crow = Australian Raven) and *Bunjil* (wedge-tailed eagle; (Barwick 1984:105). Affiliation of an individual with either *Waa* or *Bunjil*, was determined at birth by the group affiliation of their father (Barwick 1984:105; Clark 1990).

Among the *Kulin*, a number of different but related dialects or *wurrung* (= lips, speech, mouth) were spoken. Generally speaking, different dialect groups among the *Kulin* were delineated by association with a specific area of Country.

The *Kulin* dialect spoken north of the Great Dividing Range and between the headwaters of the Goulburn River downstream to the Broken River, the Campaspe River Valley and east towards Mount Buller, was known as *Thagungwurrung* (Dixon and Blake 1991:48).[2] Blake and Dixon consider the *Thagungwurrung* dialect closer to that of the *Woiwurrung* people around Melbourne to the south, than to the *Djadjawurrung* people nearer Bendigo; the *Thagungwurrung* dialect sharing about 83% of the same vocabulary as the *Woiwurrung* dialect, as opposed to 40% of the vocabulary of the *Djadjawurrung* dialect (Dixon and Blake 1991:50).

After the 1850s, many of the remaining *Thagungwurrung* people were forcibly moved to government or missionary controlled stations, such as Corranderrk near Healesville. Some of the older people refused to leave their traditional country and were supplied at ration depots run by local 'guardians' of Aborigines.

Descendants of the *Thagungwurrung* people still live and work in the region today and are represented by the Registered Aboriginal Party, Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation. They play an active role in the management of the heritage of their ancestors in Country.

Oral History Relating to the Activity Area

The following statement pertaining to oral history of the activity area has been provided by the TLaWAC:

Oral histories statement

Taungurung oral histories will not be available for this CHMP. Oral histories and testimonies are complex and many layered and require cultural governance processes. The current CHMP process does not adequately allow for time and compensation to yarn with Community, Elders, and TLaWC. This means that Taungurung oral histories will not be available at this time. This statement must not be interpreted to indicate the absence of oral histories in respect to the project area.

---

[1] In anthropology, a 'moiety' is defined as one of two (or in some Australian Aboriginal societies more than two) unilateral descent groups into which a tribe or other large social group is divided.

[2] Alternative spellings are *Daung wurrung* (Clark 1990) and *Taungurong* (Barwick 1984). Blake & Dixon's spelling of the dialect name is considered the most linguistically accurate but does not necessarily reflect the spelling preferred by contemporary descendants of *Thagungwurrung* people.

7.2.6 Land-Use History of the Activity Area

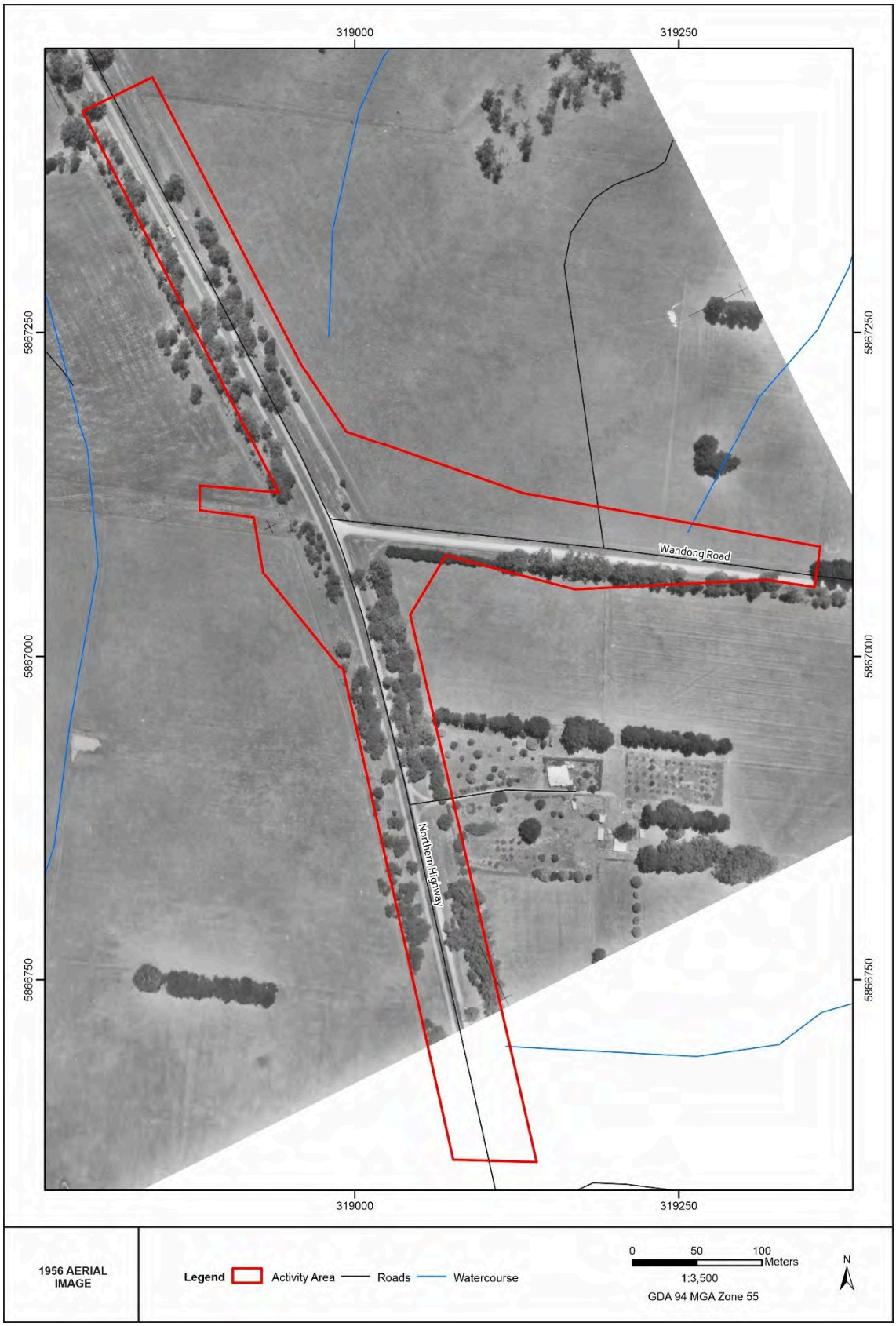
The activity area is within the Kilmore locality. Kilmore is located approximately 60km north of Melbourne. The town was established in 1843 and was ideally positioned along the first road between Melbourne and Sydney (Victorian Places 2015). The town was known for agricultural use due to its volcanic soils. Though there were brief influences from the gold rush, the mainstay of the community was agriculture. Wheat was the primary produce item from the area (Victorian Places 2015).

After the Second World War there was minimal urban development in Kilmore. Nearby townships like Broadford and Seymour had undergone greater development that led to people settling in these places instead (Victorian Places 2015).

An image from 1956 (Map 9) of the southern activity area shows the farmhouses and associated structures that connect to Northern Highway and Wandong Road. Vegetation continued to cover the road reserve with the larger trees less frequent around the intersection of Northern Highway and Wandong Road. The Northern Highway is sealed at this time, but Wandong Road is gravel. The gravel shoulders of the Northern Highway are clear and it is likely the highway was only recently sealed. An aerial image from 1965 (Map 10) shows little change in the southern activity area.

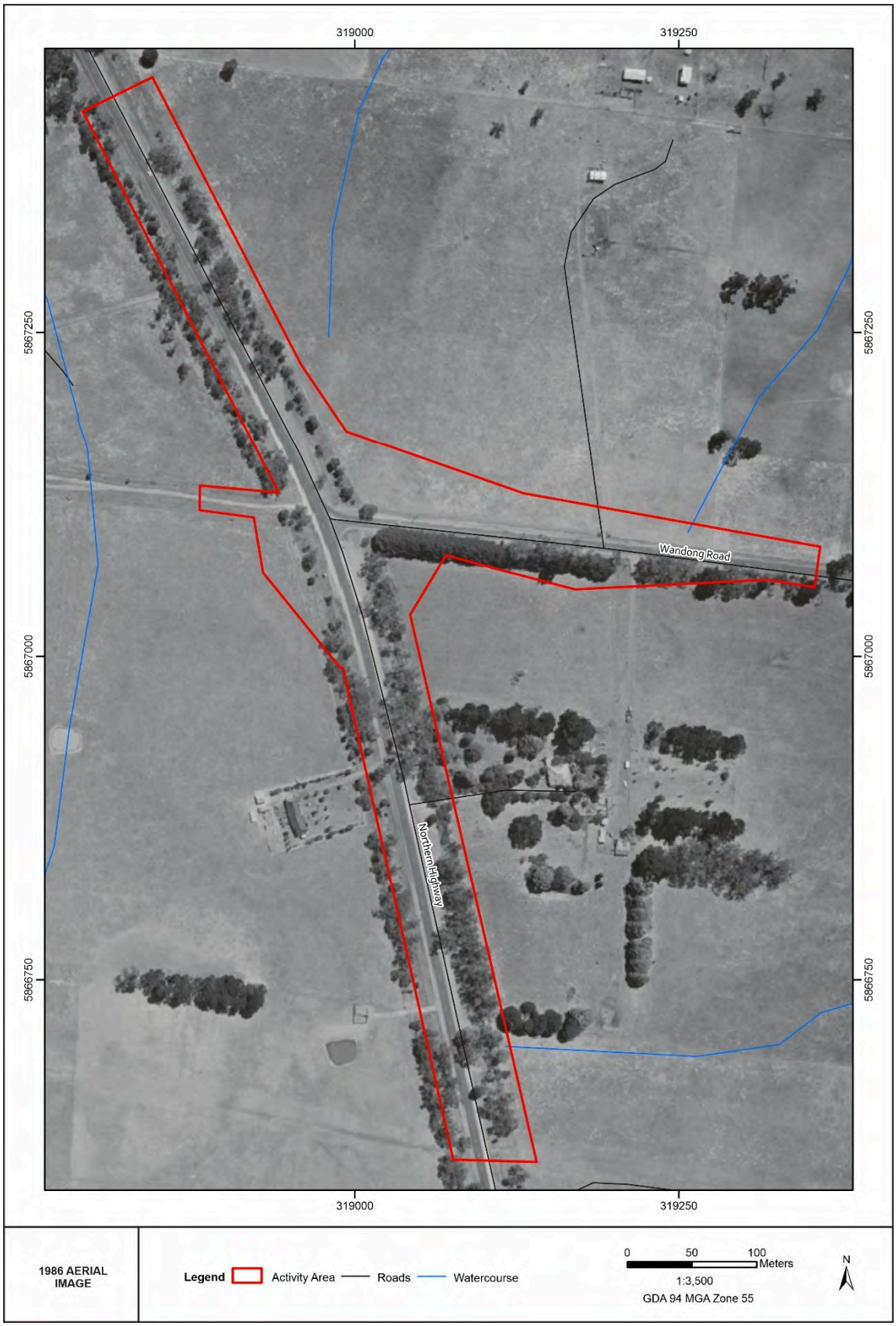
Kilmore Shire underwent a rapid population and developmental expansion in the 1980s, growing by a third of the previously static population of the Kilmore township. An aerial image from 1986 (Map 11) shows the activity area relatively unchanged from earlier figures with the exception that Wandong Road has been sealed.

Today, residential developments have extended much further along the Northern Highway. Current conditions (Map 2) show the southerly progression of urban developments. The Northern Highway and Wandong Road continue to be two lane traffic access routes through the area.



MAP 9: 1956 AERIAL IMAGE

MAP 10: 1965 AERIAL IMAGE



MAP 11: 1986 AERIAL IMAGE

7.3 Site Prediction Model

The desktop assessment has allowed a site prediction model to be developed. A site prediction model is intended for use as an indication of the types of Aboriginal archaeological sites that may occur in a given area. The site prediction model can later be tested against the results of the field survey and/or subsurface testing. The following can be said about the activity area:

- the activity area does not overlap with a legislated area of cultural heritage sensitivity;
- the activity area has likely been disturbed by the construction of Northern Highway, Wandong Road and the associated open drainage and other utilities in the road reserves;
- the part of Gehreys Lane and adjacent paddocks that are within the activity area appear to have undergone very little disturbance aside from land clearing and ploughing;
- the Aboriginal Places associated with Kilmore Creek to the north are typically found on non-volcanic, alluvial landforms associated with the waterway;
- the activity area is mapped as volcanic plain and the geomorphological mapping suggests the activity area contains shallow (<300mm depth) sodosol or vertosol soil profiles;
- the EVCs suggest the activity area is resource rich environment for Aboriginal people;
- the landform within the activity area is likely a flat-to-undulating modified volcanic plain located some distance from waterways; and
- Aboriginal cultural heritage, where present, is likely to take the form of dispersed or isolated artefacts discarded during hunting and gathering forays across the open forest environment.

7.4 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment

The desktop indicates that the majority of the activity area is disturbed from the construction of the highway and roads, however the road reserve has not undergone and substantial changes since its construction in the late twentieth century. Large archaeological sites with varied archaeological deposits occur within 200m of the activity area on landforms associated with Kilmore Creek. The landform is a flat-to-undulating volcanic plain which once supported a herb-rich open forest. An ephemeral creek line and tributary of Kilmore Creek runs within 100m of the activity area, although this was likely to be seasonal. Where distinct landforms within this resource-rich environment exist, discrete archaeological sites are likely to occur. Where broad, open plain or nondescript landforms were present, Aboriginal cultural heritage is likely to be incidental, low density discard of stone artefacts.

Given the resource-rich environment, the proximity of large archaeological sites along Kilmore Creek and despite the obvious disturbances to the activity area, there was a reasonable possibility that Aboriginal cultural heritage could exist within the activity area. As such, a standard assessment was required to be undertaken in accordance with r.62 of the Regulations.

8 Report on the Standard Assessment

In accordance with Clause 8, Schedule 2 of the Regulations, this section contains the results of the standard assessment and field survey.

8.1 Aims and Methodology for the Standard Assessment

A standard assessment is a surface archaeological survey. This may locate evidence of surface sites but will not necessarily find buried archaeological deposits. The methodology for the standard assessment is informed by the desktop assessment and the site prediction model.

The aims of the field survey were to:

- identify any surface evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage; and,
- identify areas of potential sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The field survey was undertaken in accordance with proper archaeological practice, pursuant to r.63 of the Regulations.

The method of ground survey included both systematic and opportunistic pedestrian survey by three participants, beginning at the laydown area. The team then moved to the intersection and proceeded from the western end of Wandong Road eastward along the north road reserve to the end of the activity area and returned along the southern road reserve. The vineyard, being south east of the intersection, was then surveyed. The team then surveyed the eastern road reserve of the Northern Highway to the south of the intersection to the end of the activity area and crossed over, then returned northward through the western road reserve to Gehreys Lane. The paddock south west of the intersection was then surveyed. The survey then continued northward to the end of the activity area through the western road reserve with a return to the intersection through the east road reserve. The main paddock north east of the intersection was then surveyed.

The ground survey participants were spaced 1.5m apart where practicable; however, much of the road reserve was inaccessible due to density of vegetation or inundation. Traffic management was in force for the duration of the survey.

As part of the ground survey, the general percentage of ground surface visibility was recorded to assist in determining survey coverage estimates. Evidence of ground disturbance was also recorded. The landforms described in the desktop assessment were assessed. Any mature trees within the activity area were examined for the presence of scars. The activity area was also examined for the presence of caves, cave entrances or rock shelters. The general percentage of GSV was recorded throughout the activity area.

8.2 Results of the Standard Assessment

8.2.1 Names of Persons Involved in the Assessment

The field survey was undertaken by Luke Falvey (Heritage Insight Pty Ltd) with Jonah Honeysett and Daniel Young (TLAWC) on October 28, 2022.

8.2.2 Obstacles to the Conduct of the Assessment

Traffic management was in force throughout the survey. Road speed had been reduced to 40km/per hour along both Wandong Road and the Northern Highway. Two traffic management personnel accompanied the field team and stopped traffic in instances where the team needed to cross the roadway or operate on the road shoulder.

Road reserves are designed to carry water away from the roadway and typically incorporate wide, open table drains flanking the road shoulder. For several days prior to the ground survey, heavy rains resulted in the table drains filling to capacity and much of the road reserve was inaccessible due to inundation. The road reserve is also heavily vegetated and sections not inundated were inaccessible due to the dense vegetation.

There were no constraints on the survey of the two paddocks and vineyard which flank the activity area.

8.2.3 Area Surveyed and Ground Surface Visibility

The activity area is approximately 86 000m^2 in area. The standard assessment map (Map 12) shows the activity area and GSV. The GSV was typically poor (0–5%; Plate 1), with localised areas of improved GSV (Plate 2). The effective survey coverage was estimated to be 4 180m^2, or 5% of the activity area.

PLATE 1: SHOWING POOR GSV WITHIN THE ACTIVITY AREA

PLATE 2: EXAMPLE OF ISOLATED AREA OF GOOD GSV

MAP 12: STANDARD ASSESSMENT FIELD SURVEY

8.2.4 Survey Results

The ground survey comprised examination of the activity area for any Aboriginal cultural heritage, including stone artefacts, mature trees, caves, rock shelters or cave entrances and included an assessment of GSV and ground disturbance. The ground survey was carried out across the entire activity area. Observations were made on the nature of the landform and ground disturbance outside the activity area where appropriate.

The activity area comprises a flat-to-gently sloping plain landform which is effectively the crest of a very broad rise on the undulating volcanic plain. The 'peak' of this rise is located within the north east paddock (Plate 22) and the intersection is located near to the highest point. The road reserves gently drop away from the intersection to the north and south along the Northern Highway; however, this slope is more noticeable eastward along Wandong Road (Plate 5).

The laydown area was flat and entirely covered with gravel, gravel piles and weeds. No topsoils were visible in the laydown area (Plate 3 and Plate 4).

The Northern Highway road reserve comprised broad (Plate 10), and in some areas deep (Plate 16), table drains either side of the roadway. South of the intersection parts of the table drains still held water from recent rainfall. Between the table drain and the fence lines (i.e., the activity area boundary), the road reserve was densely vegetated with weeds, overgrown grass, bushes and small and medium-sized trees (Plate 11, Plate 12, Plate 15 and Plate 19). Due to the dense vegetation, much of the Northern Highway road reserve was surveyed in proximity to the roadway (Plate 12 and Plate 15). The driveways to the vineyard property (1420 Northern Highway, Kilmore) and to 1425 Northern Highway at the south end of the activity area have cleared and mown areas (Plate 13 and Plate 14). The only area of GSV in these areas was at the front of 1420 Northern Highway (see Plate 2). North of the intersection, the only open part of the road reserve was immediately north east of the intersection itself and this area also showed some ground surface visibility (see Plate 20).

The Wandong Road reserve was narrow, but accessible (Plate 5 and Plate 6). The roadway had been cut into the crest of the rise by at least 600mm and up to 800mm (Plate 7 and Plate 8). Ground surface visibility along the cut was good and showed a mix of disturbed volcanic topsoils, but the stratigraphy was not evident.

Gehreys Lane, the vineyard, the south west paddock and the north east paddocks were all typically characteristic of the landform, being flat-to-gently sloping. These paddocks, including much of the vineyard within the activity area, were grassed over and there was no GSV (Plate 9, Plate 17, Plate 18, Plate 21 and Plate 22).

There were no caves or rock shelters in the activity area. All trees were inspected, where possible, for the presence of cultural scarring; however, all were observed to be either too small, young or of an invasive species.

PLATE 3: VIEW NORTH OF THE LAYDOWN AREA

PLATE 4: VIEW SOUTH OF THE LAYDOWN AREA

PLATE 5: VIEW EAST ALONG WANDONG ROAD

PLATE 6: VIEW WEST ALONG WANDONG ROAD

PLATE 7: SHOWING CUT INTO HILLCREST ON NORTH SIDE OF WANDONG ROAD (VIEW EAST)

PLATE 8: SHOWING CUT INTO HILLCREST ON SOUTH SIDE OF WANDONG ROAD (VIEW WEST)

PLATE 9: VIEW SOUTH OF THE VINEYARD

PLATE 10: VIEW SOUTH ALONG NORTHERN HIGHWAY (SOUTH OF INTERSECTION)

PLATE 11: EAST ROAD RESERVE OF NORTHERN HIGHWAY (VIEW SOUTH)

PLATE 12: EAST ROAD RESERVE OF NORTHERN HIGHWAY (VIEW SOUTH)

PLATE 13: CLEARED AREA NEAR ENTRANCE TO VINEYARD (VIEW SOUTH)

PLATE 14: CLEARED AREA, SOUTH END OF ACTIVITY AREA, WEST ROAD RESERVE (VIEW NORTH)

PLATE 15: WEST ROAD RESERVE OF NORTHERN HIGHWAY (VIEW NORTH)

PLATE 16: WEST ROAD RESERVE NEAR INTERSECTION (VIEW NORTH EAST)

PLATE 17: SOUTH WEST PADDOCK (VIEW WEST)

PLATE 18: GEHREYS LANE (VIEW WEST)

PLATE 19: EAST ROAD RESERVE, NORTH OF INTERSECTION (VIEW SOUTH)

PLATE 20: EAST ROAD RESERVE AT INTERSECTION (VIEW NORTH EAST)

PLATE 21: NORTH EAST PADDOCK (VIEW NORTH)

PLATE 22: NORTH EAST PADDOCK (VIEW EAST)

8.2.5 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered during the ground survey.

8.2.6 Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

The area identified as archaeologically sensitivity was the north east paddock. This was the highest point in the activity area, being a broad flat crest, and afforded views to the north and east. The vineyard and south west paddock were also identified as containing potential archaeological sensitivity due to its proximity to the crest.

8.3 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment

The desktop assessment found that Aboriginal cultural heritage, where distinctive landforms were present, was likely to take the form of discrete artefact scatters. Where broad, open plain or nondescript landforms were present, Aboriginal cultural heritage was likely to be incidental, low density discard of stone artefacts.

The activity area is comprised of a broad open plain, gently sloping up from the east and west to an elevated crest at the centre of the activity area. The activity area did not contain any rock shelters, caves or cave entrances. All mature trees were inspected and no cultural modification was identified. Much of the ground survey in the road reserve was hindered by negligible GSV.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered; however, an area of archaeological sensitivity was identified as the paddock immediately north east of the intersection, being the highest point in the activity area.

The standard assessment found that given the presence of an archaeologically sensitive landform, Aboriginal cultural heritage was likely to occur within the activity area. In accordance with r.64(b) of the Regulations, a complex assessment was required to identify any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area by means of subsurface testing.

9 Report on the Complex Assessment

In accordance with Clause 8, Schedule 2 and Clause 9, Schedule 2 of the Regulations, this section contains the results of the complex assessment.

9.1 Aims and Methodology for the Complex Assessment

The aim of the complex assessment was to carry out a subsurface testing program to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the activity area. As well as undertaking sampling to assess proposed impact areas for Aboriginal cultural heritage, the excavation also provided information regarding any soil disturbance within the activity area that would affect the preservation of subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

The subsurface testing program, as agreed with the TLaWC, comprised excavation of the following:

- within the paddocks and vineyard:
    - excavation of a 1x1 on the crest landform in the north east paddock
    - excavation of 3x1 machine trenches on a ca. 25m grid
- within the road reserve:
    - excavation of 3x1 machine trenches placed opportunistically within the accessible part of the road reserve.

During the conduct of the complex assessment, the TLaWC requirements for subsurface testing by machine increased from 3x1m trenches to 5x1m trenches. The above methodology was altered to reflect this change. As such, pits excavated on this grid in the south west paddock are 5x1m in size whilst the remainder across the activity area are 3x1m in size.

Upon the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage, radial machine trenches were excavated in each cardinal direction around the heritage-bearing pit (where applicable) to determine the spatial extent of that heritage.

Excavation of Test Pit

As required by the Regulations, a 1x1m test pit (TP) was first excavated on the crest landform to determine the soil stratigraphy and to assess the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage to exist within a subsurface context (Map 10). The test pit was labelled numerically (i.e., TP 1).

Excavation of the test pit was undertaken utilising a flat-blade spade measuring 200mm in width. Excavation was then undertaken manually in units of 100mm depth (spits) in order to provide a good profile of the horizontal and vertical distribution of any cultural remains identified through the different soil layers. Changes in soil context were recorded within the spits. This process continued until the presence of a sterile basal layer was established. Levels were taken on the surface and at the base of each spit with an automatic level (dumpy). Levels were also taken for any *in situ* Aboriginal cultural heritage. Any identified features within each spit were drawn to scale on graph paper. A soil section was drawn of a minimum of one wall of the test pit once excavation was completed. A photographic record of the surface, any features identified during excavation, the base of each spit and

the soil section was made. A range pole with increments of 200mm was included in all photographs. Soil descriptions and other natural and cultural features were recorded on standard excavation forms. Soil descriptions were based on the Australian Soil Classifications and the standard Munsell Soil Chart. Soil pH levels were taken for each spit and soil context using a standard garden-variety test kit. All of the soil from the test pit was passed through a sieve with a 5mm mesh. In the event that any Aboriginal cultural heritage was recovered, the procedure was to place the find in an appropriate bag (based on the nature of the find) with labels identifying the context.

Coordinates for the location of the test pit were recorded using a differential GPS and backfilling took place in order to comply with OHS requirements.

Machine Test Pits

The MTPs were excavated on an approximate 25m grid within the paddocks and vineyard areas to further assess the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage being located within the activity area and to provide a more extensive sample of the surface and subsurface soils (Maps 13–17). The MTPs measured 3x1m for much of the testing but were later changed to 5x1m sized trenches in keeping with changes to the TLaWC excavation policy.

Excavation was undertaken using a 1m mud bucket in increments of approximately 100mm in order to provide a good profile of the horizontal and vertical distribution of any cultural remains identified through the different soil layers. This process continued until the presence of the sterile basal layer was located. In the event that Aboriginal cultural features (including concentrations of six or more artefacts) were identified during excavation of the MTP, controlled manual excavation would then be undertaken of the feature in 50mm spits until the base of the feature was established. Mechanical excavation would then continue. Soil sections were drawn of one wall of each MTP once excavation was completed. A photographic record of the surface, any features identified during excavation and the soil section was made. A range pole with increments of 200mm was included in all photographs. Soil descriptions and other natural and cultural features were recorded on standard excavation forms. Soil descriptions were based on the Australian Soil Classifications and the standard Munsell Soil Chart. Soil pH levels were taken for each spit and soil context using a standard garden-variety test kit.

All of the soil from the MTPs was passed through a sieve with a 5mm mesh. In the event that any Aboriginal cultural heritage was recovered, the procedure was to place the find in an appropriate bag (based on the nature of the find) with labels identifying the context.

Coordinates for the location of each MTP were recorded using a differential GPS and backfilling took place in order to comply with OHS requirements.

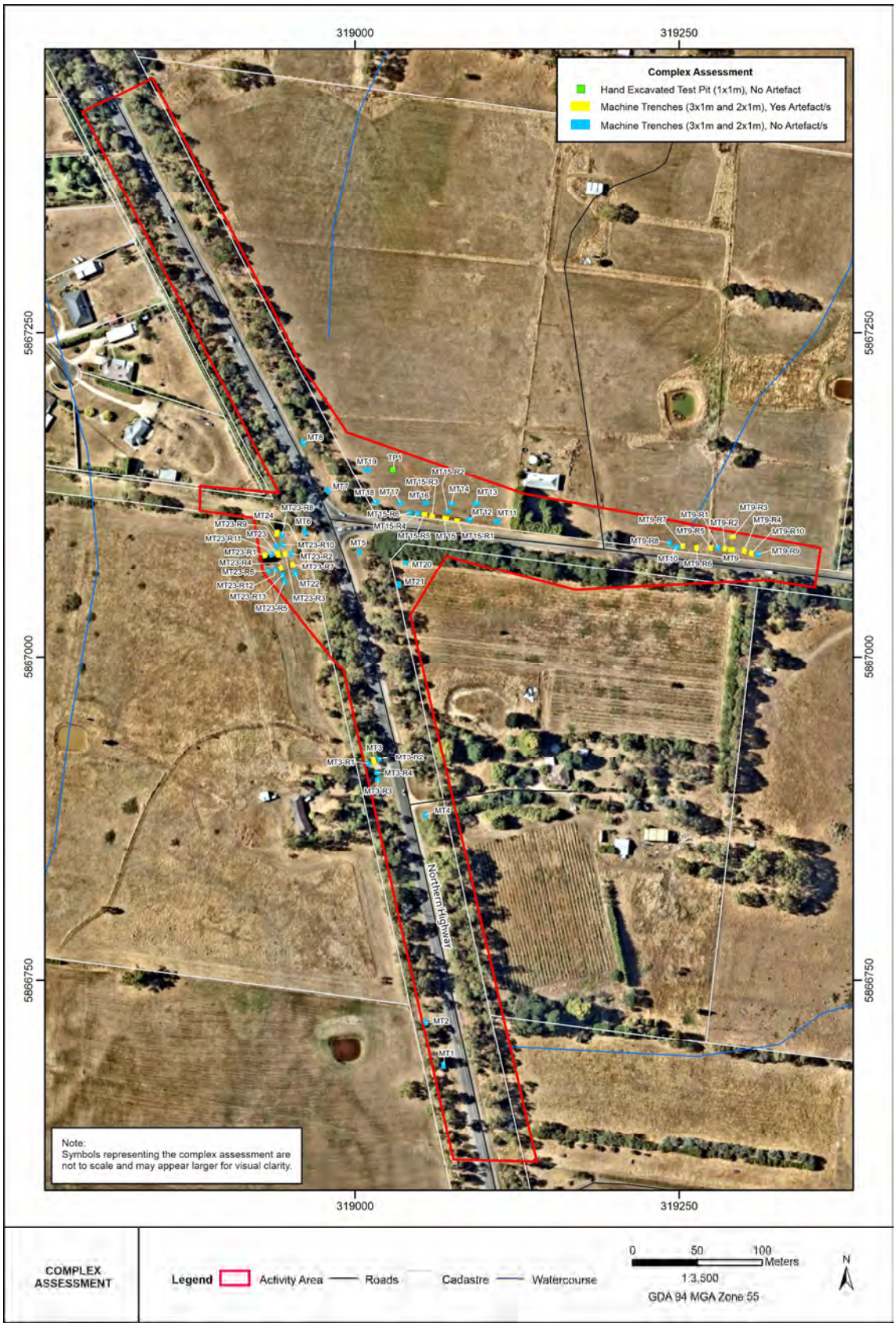
Radial Machine Test Pits

Radial machine test pits (RTPs) were excavated in order to assess the extent of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during the complex assessment. The RTPs measured 2x1m in size and were placed

at 5m intervals from the MTPs that were positive for cultural heritage as per the TLaWC spatial extent testing requirements. The RTPs were labelled numerically (i.e., RTP 1, RTP 2 etc.).

If Aboriginal cultural heritage was located in any of the RTPs, additional RTPs were to be excavated at 5m intervals from the new cultural heritage location. If Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified in these RTPs, the procedure would extend out following the same procedure until two consecutive RTPs containing no Aboriginal cultural heritage were identified (where the dimensions of the activity area allowed). In some cases, existing MTPs were integrated into this extent testing program (where appropriate).

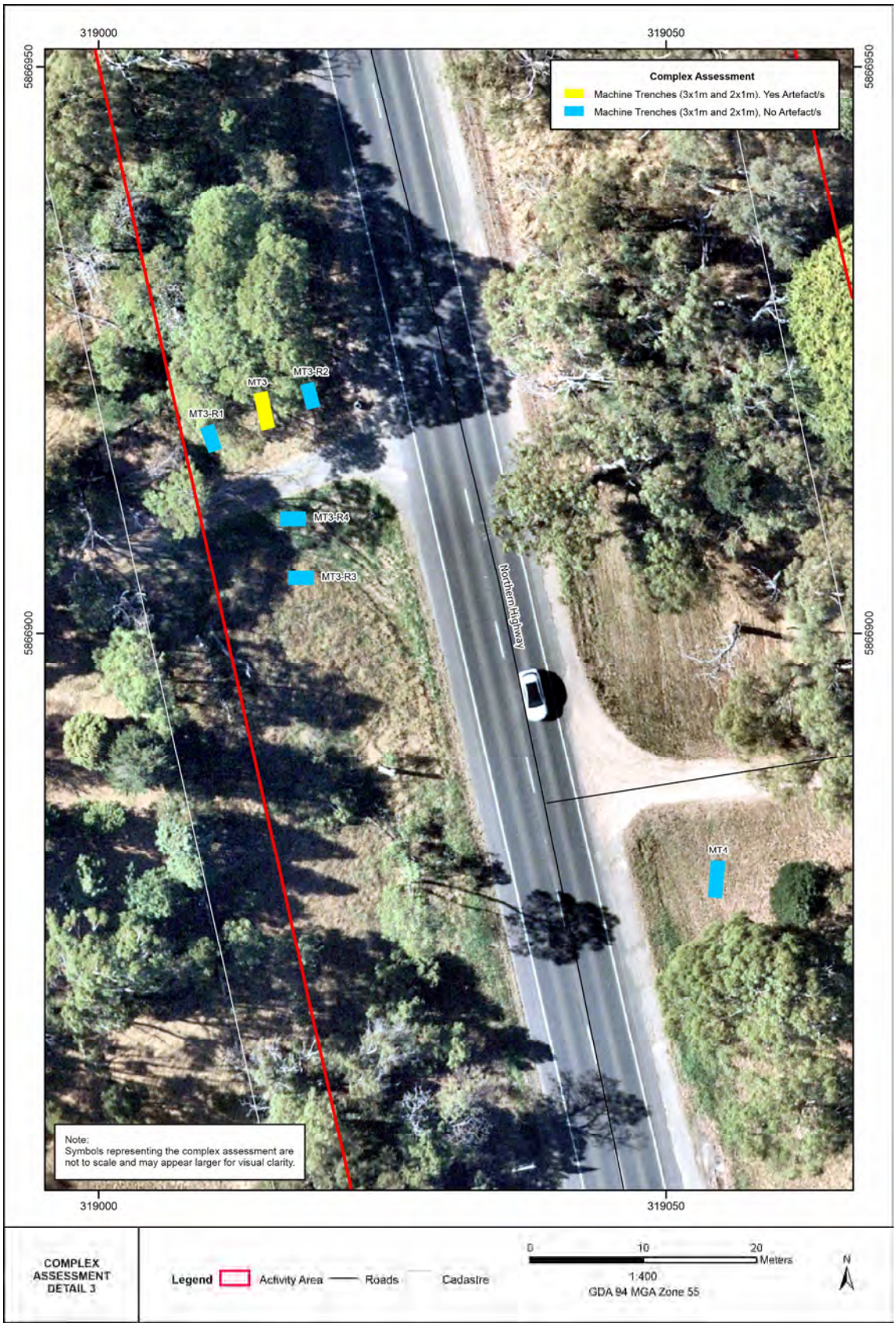
The RTPs were otherwise excavated in an identical manner to MTPs (see above).



MAP 13: COMPLEX ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW MAP

MAP 14:COMPLEX ASSESSMENT DETAIL MAP 1

MAP 15: COMPLEX ASSESSMENT DETAIL MAP 2



MAP 16: COMPLEX ASSESSMENT DETAIL MAP 3

MAP 17: COMPLEX ASSESSMENT DETAIL MAP 4

9.2 Names of Excavation Supervisors

An excavation supervisor was Anthony Hamdorf. Anthony holds a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology with studies in Australian archaeology from La Trobe University (2014) and has been working as an archaeologist since 2014.

The second excavation supervisor was Luke Falvey. Luke holds a Bachelor of Archaeology with honours from La Trobe University (2012) and has been working as an archaeologist since 2008.

9.3 Names of Persons Involved in the Complex Assessment

The subsurface testing was carried out between February 20 and March 3, 2023, on October 3–4, 2023 and November 27–30, 2023 by the individuals listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4: PARTICIPANTS IN THE COMPLEX ASSESSMENT

NAME	ORGANISATION	ROLE
Anthony Hamdorf	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	Supervising Archaeologist
Luke Falvey	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	Supervising Archaeologist
Paul Challis-O'Shea	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	Archaeologist
Matt Antonopoulos	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Georgia Cunningham	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Jack Honeysett	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Keith Moate	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Peter Moser	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Iluka Sax-Williams	TLaWC	RAP Representative
Daniel Young	TLaWC	RAP Representative

9.4 Constrains on the Complex Assessment

There were no constraints on the subsurface testing or complex assessment.

9.5 Results of the Complex Assessment

A total of one 1x1m test pit and 24 machine test pits were excavated as part of the base testing program.

- TP 1 was excavated in the **north east paddock** (Map 14**);**
- MTPs 1–8 were excavated within the Northern Highway **road reserve** at accessible locations (Map 14, Map 16 and Map 17);
- MTPs 9–19 and TP 1 were excavated within archaeologically sensitive paddocks north east of the intersection (Map 14 and Map 15);
- MTPs 20–21 were excavated within the **vineyard** paddock (Map 14); and,
- MTPs 22–24 were excavated in the paddock south west of the intersection (the **south west paddock;** Map 14).

Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered in MTPs 3, 9, 15, 23 and 24. A further 33 radial machine test pits were excavated around these pits in accordance with the TLaWC spatial extent testing requirements. The results of 1x1m test pit is presented in Section 9.5.1. The results of the machine testing is presented in Section 9.5.2.

No suitable radiometric dating materials were identified.

9.5.1 Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was excavated within the north east paddock at the highest point on the rise and keyed into the machine test pit grid. The test pit was located on the volcanic plain and was excavated to a depth of 350mm (Table 5).

The test pit displayed an A horizon of sandy clay loam to 280mm with frequent ferruginous nodules (buckshot) and rare ceramic and glass inclusions. The B horizon comprised a seemingly undisturbed silty clay horizon containing frequent buckshot inclusions. Excavation ceased at 350mm. The soil profile featured a strong texture contrast, but with a uniform A horizon containing post-Contact artefacts and homogenous buckshot, it is likely the entire A horizon is a ploughzone. The profile could be characterised as a brown sodosol. The B horizon was taken to be the culturally sterile layer.

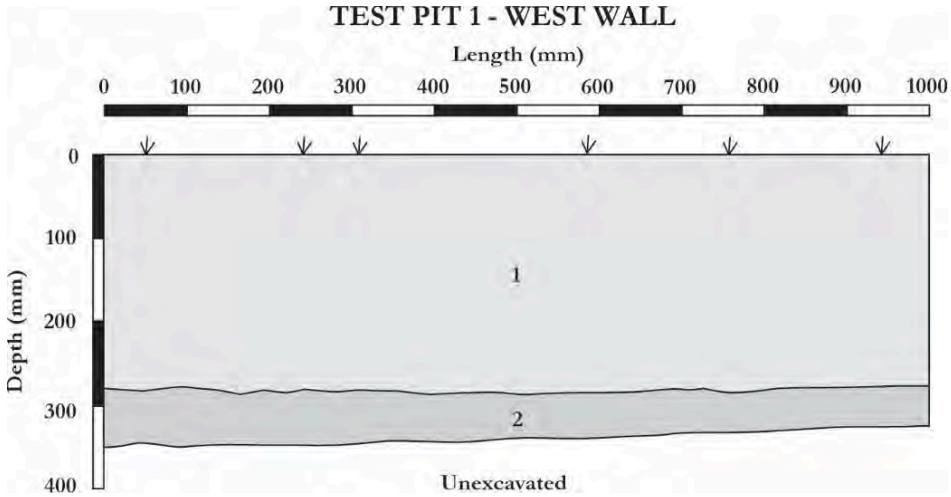
No Aboriginal cultural material was identified in this test pit.

TABLE 5: EXCAVATION DETAILS OF TEST PIT 1

TEST PIT 1		
GDA 94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319028.686E/5867145.411N 319028.686E/5867144.411N	319029.686E/5867145.411N 319029.686E/5867144.411N
CONTEXT 1	0–280mm: Dry, compact, blocky angular sandy clay loam, with a smooth boundary and clear transition, with uncommon ceramic and glass inclusions and abundant medium ironstone gravel (sub-rounded) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 5.5	
CONTEXT 2	280–350mm+: Rigid, dry, blocky angular silty clay with abundant medium ironstone gravel inclusions, moderate sorting. Clay context increased with depth. Munsell: 7.5 YR 4/6 (strong brown), pH: 6.5	
DEPTH OF EXCAVATION	350mm	
EVIDENCE OF DISTURBANCE	Ceramic and glass inclusions	
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE	None	

Test Pit 1 – End of excavation, facing north (A Hamdorf 23/2/23)

Test Pit 1 – Close-up of stratigraphic profile, facing north (A Hamdorf 23/2/23)



Stratigraphic drawing

9.5.2 Machine Test Pits

Twenty-four machine trenches and 33 radial test pits were excavated within the activity area. Full excavation data for artefact-bearing pits can be found in Appendix 3.

MTPs 1–8 were excavated within the Northern Highway **road reserve** at accessible locations (Map 14, Map 16 and Map 17). Aboriginal cultural heritage was discovered in MTP 3 (see Appendix 3). This MTP was excavated in a cleared area adjacent to the entrance to 1425 Northern Highway, Kilmore. Plate 23 shows the proximity of the test pit to a densely vegetated part of the road reserve. A further four RTPs were excavated around MTP 3, but full radial extent testing was constrained by proximity to the roadway on the east, the activity area boundary on the west and the dense vegetation to the north. No further artefacts were discovered in this radial testing.

The stratigraphy of MTP 3 was broadly characteristic of the soils observed throughout the road reserve MTPs. The soil profile of MTP 3 displayed an A horizon of dark brown, disturbed silty clay to 100mm over an undisturbed, strong brown, clayey silt to 390mm with frequent buckshot. The B horizon comprised a dark reddish-brown clay from 390mm depth. The differences between these road reserve pits and the paddock pits is they typically have a clear disturbed horizon and an undisturbed horizon. Two artefacts were discovered within MTP 3 within the disturbed horizon. Full details of these artefacts is provided in Section 10 and Appendix 4.

PLATE 23: SHOWING LOCATION OF MTP 3 (VIEW NORTH EAST)

MTPs 9–19 were excavated within the archaeologically sensitive **north east paddocks** (Map 14 and Map 15). Four artefacts were discovered in MTP 9 (see Appendix 3). This MTP was excavated in the paddock at the eastern extent of the activity on the leeward slope of the rise. A further 10 RTPs were excavated around MTP 9 and a further 12 artefacts were discovered in seven of these pits. Full details of these artefacts is provided in Section 10 and Appendix 4.The radial extent testing was constrained by the proximity of the road to the south, negative pits on the west and the extent of the impact area of the activity to the north and east.

The stratigraphy of MTP 9 and its radials displayed a deeper profile than the test pits on the crest of the rise (see below) and was characteristic of the soils observed on the leeward side of the rise. The soil profile of MTP 9 displayed a deep A horizon of brown silty loam to roughly 200mm (ploughzone with modern inclusions) over a yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent buckshot and quartz gravels to between 410mm and 500mm. The B horizon comprised a strongly compacted reddish-brown clay from roughly 500mm depth. This profile indicated a deeply weathered volcanic soil and its deeper nature is likely due to a minor increase in the aeolian sediment input on this side of the rise.

Three artefacts were discovered in MTP 15 (see Appendix 3; Map 14). This MTP was one of a number of MTPs excavated on the broad crest of the rise (Plate 24). A further six RTPs were excavated around MTP 15 and these were integrated into the pre-existing grid of MTPs. MTP 15-R1 and MTP 15-R5 contained two and one artefacts respectively. MTP 15-R3 contained a discrete cluster of 40 artefacts. Full details of these artefacts is provided in Section 10 and Appendix 4. The radial extent testing was constrained by the proximity of the road to the south and negative pits to the west, north and east. The stratigraphy of MTP 15 and its surrounds was virtually identical to MTP 9 except on whole the pits were shallower, with the B horizon presenting variably between 250mm and 450mm depth.

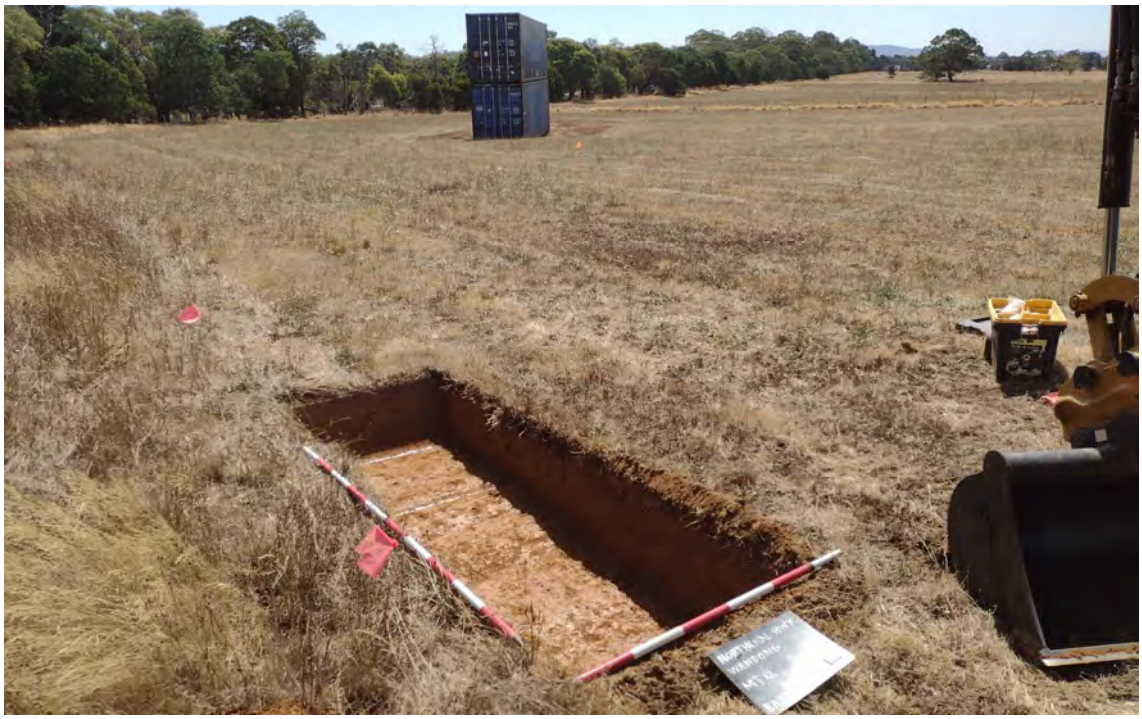


PLATE 24: SHOWING LOCATION OF MTP 12 IN THE NORTH EAST PADDOCK (VIEW NORTH WEST)

MTPs 20–21 were excavated within the **vineyard** paddock (Map 14, Plate 25). No artefacts were discovered in these MTPs and their soil profile was similar to MTPs 9 and 15, but with a deeper disturbed horizon, likely to historic deep ripping for the vineyard.

MTPs 22–24 were excavated in the **south west paddock** (Map 14). MTP 23 contained one artefact and MTP 24 contained two artefacts (see Appendix 3). Thirteen RTPs were excavated throughout this paddock, integrating into the MTP 24 and MTP 22 grid. This paddock is lower down the slope and on the windward side of the rise. A further six artefacts were discovered in four of the RTPs. Full details of these artefacts is provided in Section 10 and Appendix 4. The radial extent testing was constrained by the densely vegetated road reserve on the east and the impact areas and activity area to the north and west, and by negative pits to the south. The stratigraphy of MTP 23 and MTP 24 was virtually identical to MTP 15, with the B horizon more consistently presenting at between 300mm and 400mm depth.

PLATE 25: SHOWING LOCATION OF MTP 21 IN PROXIMITY TO THE VINEYARD (VIEW NORTH)

9.5.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Seventy-three stone artefacts were discovered during the subsurface testing at four distinct locations. Two artefacts were discovered at the MTP 3 location, 16 artefacts were discovered at the MTP 9 location, 46 artefacts were discovered at the MTP 15 location and nine artefacts were discovered at the MTP 23–24 location. Only the MTP 15 location met the density threshold for registration as an artefact scatter. The remaining three locations are registered as a low density artefact distribution. See Section 10 for a detailed discussion of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

9.6 Conclusions from the Complex Assessment

The desktop assessment found that Aboriginal cultural heritage, when found where distinctive landforms were present, was likely to take the form of discrete artefact scatters. When found where broad, open plain or nondescript landforms were present, Aboriginal cultural heritage was likely to be incidental low density discard of stone artefacts.

The standard assessment found that the activity area comprised a broad open plain, gently sloping up from the east and west to an elevated crest at the centre of the activity area.

The complex assessment comprised excavation of one 1x1m TP, 21 3x1m MTPs, three 5x1m MTPs and 33 2x1m RTPs targeting the various elements of this plain and crest landform. The soil profile across the activity area was a deeply weathered volcanic soil which likely represents the *in situ* weathering and advanced formation of a texture contrast soil on the ca. 1 million year old lava sheet flow. Ground disturbance was evident throughout the road reserve and presented as a distinct horizon with an abrupt boundary truncating a seemingly undisturbed A horizon. This likely represents the

disturbance associated with the stripping and construction of the road and road reserve. In the pasture paddocks, ground disturbance appeared limited to a ploughzone of variable depth and with a generally gradual boundary with the lower A horizon. The soil profile was deeper on the lee side of the crest at MTP 9, possibly indicating some low level aeolian sediment input; however, distinct sedimentary layers were not observed in the stratigraphy.

Aboriginal cultural heritage was distributed as expected by the site prediction model. Seventy-three artefacts were discovered during the complex assessment across 145 square metres of excavation. This yields an estimated artefact density across the excavated areas as 1.98 artefacts/m^2. Forty artefacts were discovered in MTP 15-R3 which means 54.8% of the assemblage originated from one 2x1m MTP. This cluster of artefacts was effectively located on the highest point in the activity area and likely represents a discrete knapping event or similar activity. The artefact density across the excavation areas drops to 0.23 artefacts/m^2 if MTP 15-R3 is excluded from the dataset.

The area of archaeological sensitivity is the rise crest at the north-east of the intersection. This was also where the highest density of artefacts were discovered. In the first instance, this landform was clearly utilised by Aboriginal people in the past, despite its distance from the nearest creeks and waterways. The activity area is likely to have once comprised a herb rich open forest (see Section 7.2.3). With trees to 25m tall, it is unlikely to have afforded views across the valleys to the north and west and its distance from local waterways may have preclude the area as an effective campground. The diversity of herbs and other resources described by the ecological vegetation class might suggest a hunting and gathering ground. The distribution of artefacts, being a discrete cluster or knapping event set within a background of low density incidentally discarded material, may capture an array of resource gathering activities over time.

The complex assessment has found that the activity area has been subject to variable amount of ground disturbance. This ground disturbance can be categorised as:

- minor; being the ploughing or bioturbation of the paddocks,
- moderate; being caused by the works ancillary to the road construction (i.e., table drains, drive ways, etc) in the road reserve and where pre-existing topsoils may still remain, or
- major; being the stripping and construction required for the road pavement itself.

In both the minor and moderately disturbed areas, Aboriginal cultural heritage has been discovered. Despite one discrete cluster of artefacts being discovered on the crest of the rise, Aboriginal cultural heritage across the activity area has been found as dispersed low density. It is unclear if the dispersed nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage is due to the initial discard or the post-depositional (ground disturbance) processes, although it is likely that the configuration of artefacts in the paddocks resembles the initial discard of those artefacts prior to European contact. Given the dispersed, incidental and unpredictable nature of artefacts in the activity area, further isolated artefacts may occur.

10 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Within the Activity Area

Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the conduct of this CHMP. The cultural heritage has been registered as VAHR 7823-0477 (Northern Highway-Wandong Road, Kilmore AS 1) and VAHR 7823-0476 (Northern Highway-Wandong Road, Kilmore LDAD). The site locations can be found in Maps 18 and 19. Stone artefacts (lithics) were the only items of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the assessments.

10.1 Assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

10.1.1 Artefact Analysis

As part of this assessment, an analysis has been carried out of the Aboriginal stone artefacts recovered from VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476.

The methodology of artefact analysis was undertaken in accordance with the definitions and interpretation of lithics outlined in Holdaway and Stern (2004), and to a lesser extent Andrefsky (2005) and Burke and Smith (2004). Definitions of the terminology used below can be found in the Glossary (Appendix 6).

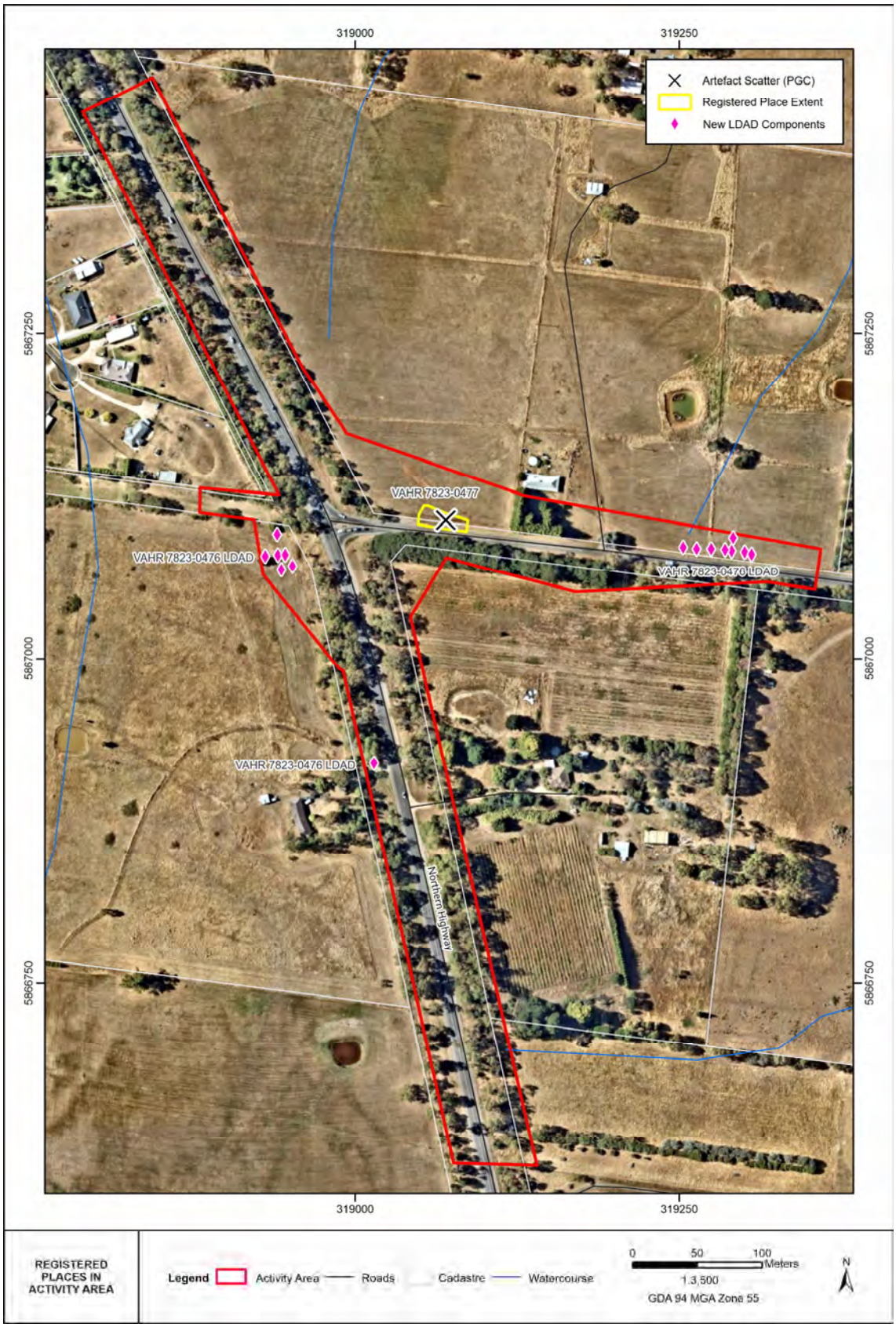
Artefacts were cleaned prior to analysis. Cleaning was limited to gentle rinsing and brushing with a soft-haired brush in order to preserve potential residue (Burke & Smith 2004, p.219). Occasionally there were artefacts with adhering dirt that was more difficult to remove. These were cleaned with a stiffer brush. All stone artefacts were catalogued and entered into an MS Excel database for further analysis.

Variables recorded for all artefacts included artefact ID, provenance details (testing location, quadrant and/or spit), raw material, industry type (flaked, ground), data class (flake, core), flake type (e.g. split flake), tool type (e.g. geometric microliths), maximum dimensions across length, width and thickness (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.138) and any additional comments. A hand lens was used to identify possible retouch, use-wear and/or edge damage on the artefacts. Data from the artefact analysis is presented in Appendix 4. The site gazetteer is provided in Appendix 5.

10.1.1.1 Spatial Distribution

The artefacts were identified on a broad volcanic plain landform which crests at its highest point in the north east paddock.

The artefacts trend to the crest of the broad rise in the north east paddock with 46 artefacts coming from MTP 15 and surrounds. Artefacts occur at much lower density on the lee side of the rise in the north east paddock with 16 artefacts coming from MTP 9 and surrounds. A further nine artefacts came from the south west paddock at the MTP 23–24 location. Two artefacts were discovered in the road reserve.



MAP 18: LOCATION OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE WITHIN THE ACTIVITY AREA

Seventy-three artefacts were discovered during the complex assessment across 145 square metres of excavation. This yields an estimated artefact density across the excavated areas as 1.98 artefacts/m^2. Forty artefacts were discovered in MTP 15-R3 which accounts for 54.8% of the assemblage originating from one 2x1m MTP. This cluster of artefacts is effectively located on the highest point in the activity area and likely represents a discrete knapping event or similar activity. The artefact density across the excavation areas drops to 0.23 artefacts/m^2 if MTP 15-R3 is excluded from the dataset.

10.1.1.2 Stratigraphic Distribution

Artefacts are evenly distributed through the upper 300mm of the soil profile with 31.5% (n=23) of artefacts discovered in the upper 100mm, 27.4% (n=20) of the artefacts discovered between 100 and 200mm depth and 35.6% (n=26) of artefacts discovered between 200mm and 300mm. A total of 5.48% (n=4) of artefacts were discovered between 300mm and 400mm depth. These data are skewed by the abundance of artefacts discovered in MTP 15-R3 at 200–300mm. If MTP 15-R3 is excluded from the dataset, 81.8% (n=27) of the artefacts were discovered in the ploughzone.

10.1.1.3 Raw Materials

The 73 artefacts were predominantly silcrete. Quartz, quartzite and tachylyte occur with very low frequency (Table 6).

TABLE 6: BREAKDOWN OF ARTEFACTS BY MATERIAL TYPE

TYPE	NUMBER	FREQUENCY
QUARTZ	1	1.4%
QUARTZITE	3	4.1%
SILCRETE	68	93.2%
TACHYLYTE	1	1.4%
GRAND TOTAL	73	100.0%

10.1.1.4 Technological Classes

The artefacts comprised 57% broken flakes (n=42, including proximal, medial and distal flakes), complete flakes (17.8%, n=13), angular fragments (16.4%, n=12), three cores and three medial blades (

Table 7). Four artefacts displayed retouch and included a geometric microlith and three Bondi points.

TABLE 7: BREAKDOWN OF ARTEFACTS BY TECHNOLOGICAL CLASS

TYPE	NUMBER	FREQUENCY
ANGULAR FRAGMENT	12	16.4%
BLADE - MEDIAL	3	4.1%
CORE	3	4.1%
FLAKE - COMPLETE	13	17.8%
FLAKE - DISTAL	5	6.8%
FLAKE - MEDIAL	15	20.5%
FLAKE - PROXIMAL	22	30.1%
GRAND TOTAL	73	100.0%

10.1.2 Site Formation Processes

The activity area is located on the volcanic plain rising to a high-point or broad crest in the north east paddock. The soil profile across the activity area was a deeply weathered volcanic soil which likely represents the *in situ* weathering and advanced formation of a texture contrast soil on the ca. 1 million year old sheet flow lava.

Ground disturbance was evident throughout the road reserve and presented as a distinct horizon with an abrupt boundary truncating a seemingly undisturbed A horizon. This likely represents the disturbance associated with the stripping and construction of the road and road reserve. In the pasture paddocks, ground disturbance appears limited to a ploughzone through the upper 200mm of the profile and with a gradual boundary with the lower A horizon. The soil profile was deeper on the lee side of the crest at MTP 9, possibly a result of some low level aeolian input; however, distinct sedimentary layers were not observed in the stratigraphy.

This even distribution of artefacts through the soil profile suggests that artefacts have be subject to extensive post-depositional processes, including ploughing, bioturbation and a general homogenisation of the A horizon. The high proportion of broken flakes in the assemblage (57.5%) is a likely result of artefact damage by ploughing.

The geomorphic condition of the landform is relatively stable over the long term and not subject to substantial deposition or erosional process, resulting in a land surface which has likely remained near to the current land surface during much of the Aboriginal occupation of the activity area. It is likely that the artefacts were originally discarded on the surface and were subsequently reworked through the soil profile by ploughing, bioturbation and similar environmental post-depositional processes.

10.2 Results of the Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The main results that have been drawn from the assessment of the cultural heritage are:

- two new Aboriginal Places have been registered as a result of the assessment. One is an artefact scatter, (VAHR 7822-4643) containing forty-six artefacts representing the discrete knapping event and artefacts in proximity at the MTP 15 location on the crest of the rise, identified within subsurface contexts on a stony rise landform. The other is an LDAD comprising the remaining 27 artefacts from across the activity area, representing the low density 'background' scatter of artefacts across the activity area;
- the landform with the highest likelihood to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage under the site prediction model was indeed found to contain a discrete archaeological site comprising 40 artefacts within a 2x1m area;
- the spatial and stratigraphic integrity of the activity area has been impacted by post-depositional processes, including road construction within the road reserve as well as European land-use impacts such as land clearing and ploughing.

10.3 Aboriginal Places Within the Activity Area

10.3.1 VAHR 7823-0477

VAHR NUMBER: VAHR 7823-0477
FIELD NAME: Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore AS 1
PRIMARY GRID COORDINATE: 319070.015E/5867106.739N (GDA94 Zone 55)
CADASTRAL DETAILS: 15 Wandong Road Kilmore 3764 (63\PP2318)
SITE PLAN: see Map 19

Description of Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0477

VAHR 7823-0477 comprises 46 subsurface artefacts located on a broad crest of the volcanic plain. One 1x1m test pit, seven 3x1m MTPs and six 2x1m RTPs were excavated to define the Place extent.

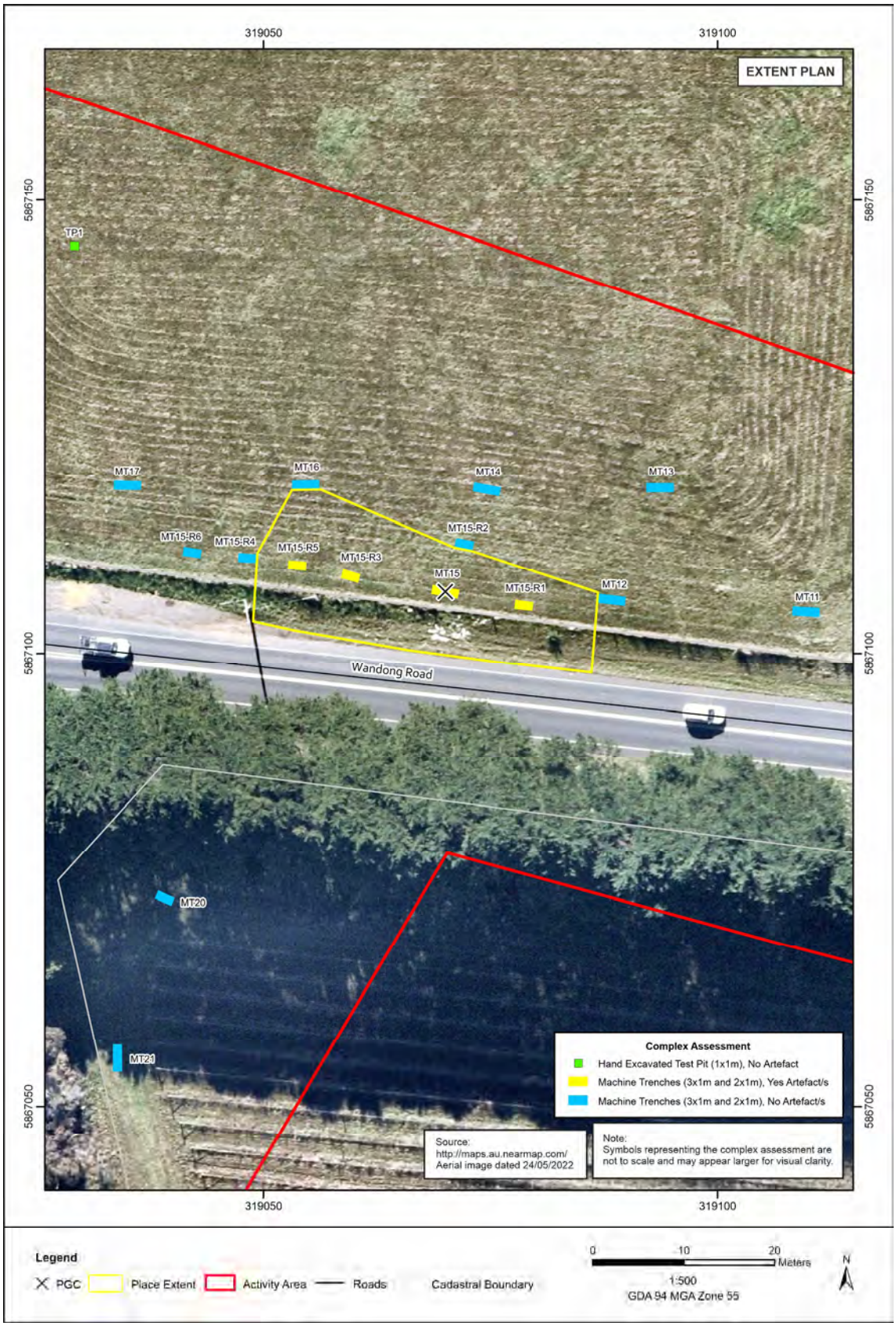
The artefacts found were made predominantly from silcrete and comprised nine angular fragments, nine complete flakes, 22 broken flakes and one core.

The upper soils display evidence of ground disturbance associated with past and recent land clearance, ploughing and bioturbation of the landform. Subsurface soils display a heavily weathered volcanic B horizon. The disturbance has substantially impacted the stratigraphic and spatial integrity of the artefacts in the landscape.

The Place is interpreted as representing a singular depositional event within a landscape characterised by low density discard.

PLATE 26: VIEW EAST ACROSS VAHR 7823-0477 DURING THE STANDARD ASSESSMENT (PHOTO BY L FALVEY, 28/10/2022)

PLATE 27: SAMPLE OF ARTEFACTS FROM VAHR 7823-0477 (PHOTO BY Z LAY, 17/01/2023)



MAP 19: EXTENT OF VAHR 7823-0477

10.3.2 VAHR 7823-0476

VAHR NUMBER: VAHR 7823-0476
FIELD NAME: Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore LDAD
PRIMARY GRID COORDINATE: 319014.61E/5866919.594N (GDA94 Zone 55)
CADASTRAL DETAILS: 15 Wandong Road Kilmore 3764 (63\PP2318), 1425 Northern Highway Kilmore 3764 (69\PP2318) and Northern Highway Road Reserve (no SPI).
SITE PLAN: see Map 18

Description of Aboriginal Place VAHR 7823-0476

VAHR 7823-0476 comprises a low density scatter of 27 isolated silcrete, quartzite, quartz and tachylyte artefacts distributed across the activity area.

PLATE 28: VIEW WEST ACROSS MTP 23-24 PART OF VAHR 7823-0476 DURING THE STANDARD ASSESSMENT (PHOTO BY L FALVEY, 28/10/2022)

PLATE 29: SAMPLE OF ARTEFACTS FROM VAHR 7823-0476 (PHOTO BY Z LAY, 17/01/2023)

Aboriginal Place Significance Assessment

The significance of the Aboriginal archaeological heritage located during works for this CHMP has been assessed against the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013).

In the Burra Charter, 'cultural significance' is defined as '...aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' (Burra Charter 2013 Article 1.2). Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of meanings for individuals or groups. The Burra Charter also states that 'Cultural significance may change over time and with use. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information' (Burra Charter 2013, p.2 Explanatory note).

Although the Burra Charter is more applicable to non-Aboriginal sites and structures, it may be adapted to assess Aboriginal heritage significance. In particular, the views of contemporary Aboriginal people must be taken into consideration when assessing the significance of cultural heritage.

The Burra Charter definitions and ratings used within the following assessment are provided in Appendix 6.

10.3.3 Assessment of Significance of Aboriginal Places in the Activity area

Aesthetic Value

VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476 lie within a modified agricultural and road side environment that has undergone vegetation clearance. VAHR 7823-0477 and the components of VAHR 7823-0476 within the north east paddock retain some aesthetic value.

Historic Value

All Aboriginal Places can be considered to be of value to the history of the local region generally and to descendants of the Traditional Aboriginal Owners in particular. All archaeological sites illustrate aspects of the past use of the landscape by Aboriginal people and all sites have the potential to provide information on changes in Aboriginal economic and technological practices in the local area prior to the arrival of Europeans.

Scientific Value

The scientific significance assessments for VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476 indicate that these Aboriginal Place have low-to-moderate scientific values, particularly VAHR 7823-0477 which likely represents a discrete flintknapping event (Table 8). The low number of artefacts and the disturbed soil context which has affected the local area limits the interpretive value of the material.

TABLE 8: SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT OF ABORIGINAL PLACES IN THE ACTIVITY AREA

VAHR ID	PLACE NAME	SITE CONTENTS	SITE CONDITION	REPRESENTATIVENESS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE
7823-0477	Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore AS 1	2	2	1	5
7823-0476	Northern Highway – Wandong Road, Kilmore LDAD	1	1	1	3

Social Value

Many Aboriginal people regard archaeological sites as holding considerable social and cultural value, irrespective of their scientific significance. This arises not only from the material remains that represent a connection to their ancestors, but also from beliefs in the association of archaeological sites and land or 'Country'. Protection of archaeological sites and remnant sections of landscape form part of their traditional obligations to looking after 'Country', which were handed down to them by their ancestors. VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476 are likely to be regarded as being of high social and cultural value to the Traditional Owners.

Spiritual Value

There has been no indication expressed by the TLaWC to date of any spiritual values attached to the site. However, it is recognised that all Aboriginal cultural heritage represents a spiritual connection with the land.

Statement of Significance

In assessing the significance of VAHR 7823-0477 and VAHR 7823-0476, it is apparent that historical and social values of the Aboriginal Place are important to the contemporary Aboriginal community (see Section 10.3.4). The association of the Aboriginal cultural material to its location on the landscape also has a spiritual aspect, even though no specific spiritual values have been identified to date.

10.3.4 TLaWC Information about the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Comment on the cultural values and significance of Aboriginal Places can only be made by the Aboriginal community. The following statement of significance has been provided by the TLaWC as a general statement on cultural significance for Taungurung Country:

Statement of Significance for CHMPs

Taungurung cultural heritage is at the core of our identity and connection to Country. It can be found in tangible and intangible evidence such as the mountains, waterways, art sites and trees that form our Country, and their links to creation and other stories about our way of life, before and after dispossession. Taungurung cultural heritage can be found across Country as evidenced in the many Cultural Heritage Management Plans held on file by TLaWC. Clan groups moved according to the seasons, and for cultural practice. Cultural mapping highlights Taungurung cultural heritage including art sites, rock art, natural resources, flora and fauna, birthing trees, scar trees, burial sites, waterholes, our rivers and waterways, and post colonisation massacre sites and missions. They also map pastoral runs and farms in which our people lived and worked on, camping grounds, corroboree sites, ceremonial sites and dreamtime story sites. A significant amount of our cultural heritage has been damaged, destroyed, removed or lost. Since 2009, the TLaWC has been recognised by the State of Victoria as the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for cultural heritage on Taungurung Country.

This is a significant responsibility as many of our sites are in a vulnerable state and planned development across our Country is extensive. Significant development on Country strains our precious cultural heritage. In order to protect tangible and intangible heritage, such as stories associated with places and events, Taungurung People are determined to reconnect with what exists on Country and how best to protect that heritage.

There is evidence of our cultural material on unsurveyed areas of Country. We are aware of vulnerable art sites that require immediate protection, otherwise they will be lost. We will work with our own cultural advisors, our RAP team, land managers, developers and the broader community to understand and respect our precious heritage; the cultural sites and stories that tell the story of the place we now all live and work in today. It's our job

to actively build understanding and relationships as we go about the task of identifying and protecting our cultural heritage for generations to come.[3]

[3] Taungurung Country Plan, p.22:

11 Consideration of Section 61 Matters – Impact Assessment

In accordance with s.61 of the Act, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Section 61 matters are a requirement of the CHMP process and are an assessment of whether:

- harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage can be avoided or minimised (s.61 (a) and (b));
- specific measures are required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage (s.61 (c));
- particular contingency plans are required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity (s.61 (d)); and
- requirements relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity are needed (s.61 (e)).

11.1 Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0476

11.1.1 Can Harm to VAHR 7823-0476 be Avoided and/or Minimised?

In accordance with s.61 of the Act, it is stated that harm to VAHR 7823-0476 cannot be reasonably avoided or minimised.

The activity area is largely limited to the impact footprint of the activity. The location of the proposed Northern Highway – Wandong Road intersection is pre-determined by the existing location of these roadways. Much of the Aboriginal heritage which comprises VAHR 7823-0476 is isolated, dispersed and incidentally occurs on the fringes of the main works areas. Relocating the activity to avoid this Aboriginal heritage is likely to require a major redesign of the intersection which is not commensurate with the assessment of significance for the Aboriginal place determined by the archaeological method or as communicated by the TLaWAC.

11.1.2 Are Specific Measures Needed for the Management of VAHR 7823-0476?

The assessment identified Aboriginal cultural heritage in variably disturbed subsurface contexts, as a result of European land-use patterns and the history of the activity area. The subsurface archaeological deposits associated with VAHR 7823-0476 are typically low density and representative of a 'background scatter' of Aboriginal stone artefacts common across the state of Victoria. Given the artefacts representing this background scatter were salvaged during the subsurface testing program, no specific conditions or measures for further archaeological excavation are required. This low density 'background scatter' of Aboriginal cultural heritage is likely to occur throughout the activity area. No further management is required for VAHR 7823-0476.

Management measures for the curation and treatment of the cultural material recovered in association with VAHR 7823-0476 are required and are discussed in detail in Section 1.

11.1.3 Necessary Contingency Plans

The approved form for a CHMP (the Regulations, Schedule 2, 13(1)) states that a management plan must include specific contingency plans for:

a. the matters referred to in s.61 of the Act;
b. the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and relevant RAPs in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity;
c. reviewing compliance with the CHMP and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance;
d. the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity; and
e. the notification, in accordance with the Act, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity.

These are discussed in detail in Section 2.

11.1.4 Necessary Custody and Management Arrangements

All artefacts found will be temporarily stored at the offices of the heritage advisor for the duration of the CHMP works. At the completion of works the cultural heritage must be reburied within the activity area unless alternative arrangements are requested by the TLaWC. Further information regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage custody and management arrangements is contained in Sections 1 and 2.

11.2 Section 61 Matters in Relation to VAHR 7823-0477

11.2.1 Can Harm to VAHR 7823-0477 be Avoided and/or Minimised?

In accordance with s.61 of the Act, it is stated that harm to VAHR 7823-0477 cannot be reasonably avoided or minimised.

The activity area is largely limited to the impact footprint of the activity. The location of the proposed Northern Highway – Wandong Road intersection is pre-determined by the existing location of these roadways. Relocating the activity to avoid this Aboriginal place is likely to require a major redesign of the intersection and movement of existing and proposed infrastructure away from the current road reserves; i.e., a realignment of Wandong Road to the north or south of the current intersection. Whilst such a redesign is likely to shift the works off the sensitive landform in the activity area, it will likely require acquisition of a significantly larger area of pastoral land which has been largely undisturbed by historic road works and could potentially cause require harm on a greater scale to any as-yet undiscovered Aboriginal cultural heritage which may occur there.

11.2.2 Are Specific Measures Needed for the Management of VAHR 7823-0477?

The assessment identified Aboriginal cultural heritage in subsurface contexts, as a result of European land-use patterns and the history of the activity area. The subsurface archaeological deposits associated with VAHR 7823-0477 are typically low density; yet a discrete cluster of artefacts was demonstrated to occur. Specific measures for the management of VAHR 7823-0477 are detailed in Section 1 and, given the archaeological and cultural significance of the discrete cluster of artefacts

discovered, this Aboriginal place requires further archaeological excavation before the activity commences.

Specific measures for the archaeological salvage of this Aboriginal place are detailed in Section 1.

Management measures for the curation and treatment of the cultural material recovered in association with VAHR 7823-0477 are required and are detailed in Section 1.

11.2.3 Necessary Contingency Plans

The approved form for a CHMP (the Regulations, Schedule 2, 13(1)) states that a management plan must include specific contingency plans for:

f. the matters referred to in s.61 of the Act;
g. the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and relevant RAPs in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity;
h. reviewing compliance with the CHMP and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance;
i. the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity; and
j. the notification, in accordance with the Act, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity.

These are discussed in detail in Section 2.

11.2.4 Necessary Custody and Management Arrangements

All artefacts found will be temporarily stored at the offices of the heritage advisor for the duration of the CHMP works. At the completion of works the cultural heritage must be reburied within the activity area unless alternative arrangements are requested by the TLaWC. Further information regarding the Aboriginal cultural heritage custody and management arrangements is contained in Sections 1 and 2.

11.3 Cumulative Impact Statement

In terms of the cumulative impacts of the development on cultural heritage within the activity area and in the wider region, the assessment for this CHMP has resulted in the discovery and recording of one new artefact scatter, VAHR 7823-0477, and one new LDAD, VAHR 7823-0476. The discovery and analysis of these Aboriginal Places has increased our understanding of the archaeological significance of the broader Kilmore region, demonstration that Aboriginal cultural heritage and discrete archaeological sites can occur on the volcanic plain and beyond the legislated areas of cultural heritage sensitivity. These Places, along with research conducted from other CHMPs and salvage works in the wider region, have all added to that body of research. While these Aboriginal Places will be impacted and ultimately destroyed through the proposed critical road upgrade works for this activity, the opportunity to conduct this assessment has further added to that growing body of archaeological research and aided understanding on both the scientific, historic and cultural significance of the broader Kilmore area.

This CHMP has identified that, at the time of writing, the geographic region contained 13 registered Aboriginal Places, comprising 67 components. Aboriginal Places within the geographic region predominantly comprised low density artefact distributions (n=57), artefact scatters (n=10 and object collections (n=100 – discounted from dataset). The location of site registrations suggests a strong link to Kilmore Creek and the surrounding tributaries, although this might be due to research bias; i.e., the area of sensitivity triggers assessments which then discover Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Archaeological work in the geographic region along has highlighted the importance of Kilmore creek and its associated terraces and flood plains. Kilmore Creek has large eastern catchment and an almost gun barrel straight north-south stream alignment that connects the great divide with Kurkuruc Creek and onward to the Goulburn River. This suggests that the activity area, and Aboriginal cultural heritage within, is intricately tied to a much broader story of communication and movement across the divide.

The southern Kilmore region is undergoing rapid development, leading to increased development-driven archaeological assessment of this corridor. Given much of the development is largely in its inception, future archaeological development and assessments will have the ability to review the archaeological record in detail and respond appropriately to these findings.

References

LEGISLATION

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018
Copyright Act 1968

REPORTS AND PUBLISHED RESOURCES

Agriculture Victoria (2020) *Geomorphology*, *Victorian Resources Online*, https://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/landform_geomorphological_framework.

—— (2022) *Mt. Fraser*, *Victorian Resources Online*, https://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/portregn.nsf/pages/pp_eruption_points_fraser.

Andrefsky W (2005) *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd ed.)*, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Atlas of Living Australia (2023) *Atlas of Living Australia*, https://www.ala.org.au/.

Australia ICOMOS Incorporated (2013) 'The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013', http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf.

Barwick D (1984) 'Mapping the Past: an Atlas of Victorian Clans 1835-1904. Part 1', *Aboriginal History*, 8(1–2):100–131.

Blake BL (1991) 'Woiworung. The Melbourne Language', in RMW Dixon and BL Blake (eds) *The Handbook of Australian Languages*, Oxford University Press, Australia.

Burke H and Smith C (2004) *The Archaeologist's Field Handbook*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest.

Clark I (1990) *Aboriginal Languages and Clans: An Historical Atlas of Western and Central Victoria, 1800–1900*, Department of Geography and Environmental Science Monash University, Melbourne.

Cotter R (2001) *Boon Wurrung: People of the Port Phillip District*, Lavender Hill Multimedia, Red Hill South.

du Cros H and Watt P (1993) *An Archaeological Survey of the Goulburn Valley Highway Locksley Road to Seymour Exit, Victoria*, du Cros and Associates, South Melbourne.

Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (2023) *Biodiversity: NatureKit*, https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/naturekit.

—— (2024) *GeoVic*, *Earth Resources*, http://earthresources.vic.gov.au/earth-resources/maps-reports-and-data/geovic.

Dixon RMW and Blake BJ (1991) *The Handbook of Australian Languages: The Aboriginal Language of Melbourne and Other Grammatical Sketches*, Oxford University Press Australia, Melbourne.

Flynn V and Shiner J (2017) *Proposed Sub-division at 38-50 Mill Road, Kilmore*, ACHM, Kilmore.

Holdaway S and Stern N (2004) *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts*, Museum Victoria and Aboriginal Studies Press, Melbourne.

Johnson R (2018) *Proposed Subdivision at Tootle Street, Kilmore*, ACHM, Melbourne.

Murphy A and Owen D (2012) *92 to 98 White Street, Kilmore – Residential Subdivision*, Archaeology at Tardis Pty Ltd, Beaconsfield.

Reed AW (1993) *Aboriginal Myths, Legends & Fables*, Reed, Chatswood.

Rhodes D and Rawoteea B (2007) *Cranbourne West Urban Growth Plan Indigenous Archaeology Specialist Report*, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd, Richmond.

Sullivan H (1981) *Occasional Report 6: An Archaeological Survey of the Mornington Peninsula, Victoria*, Victorian Archaeological Survey, Melbourne.

Sutherland G (2011) *Tootle Street and Kilmore Creek tributary redevelopment*, Mitchell Shire Council.

Victorian Places (n.d.) 'Kilmore', *Kilmore*, https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/kilmore, accessed 31 August 202AD.

Zola N and Gott B (1992) *Koorie Plants – Koorie People: Traditional Aboriginal Food, Fibre and Healing Plants of Victoria*, Koorie Heritage Trust, Melbourne.

Appendix 1: Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP

VICTORIA State Government | Premier and Cabinet

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

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

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

SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor:	Department of Transport		
ABN/ACN:	69 981 208 782		
Contact Name:	Ian Jackson-Smith		
Postal Address	50-52 Clarke Street, Benalla, VIC 3672		
Business Number:	03 5761 1821	Mobile:	0459926898
Email Address:	ian.jacksonsmith@roads.vic.gov.au		

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

Company:			
Contact Name:			
Postal Address			
Business Number:		Mobile:	
Email Address:			

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name:	Northern Highway and Wandong Road Intersection Upgrade
Municipal district:	Mitchell Shire Council

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

Roadway

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Name	Company	Email address
Luke Falvey	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	lukefalvey@heritageinsight.com

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

Start Date:	01-Aug-2022	Finish Date:	31-Jul-2023

Submitted on: 01 Aug 2022

VICTORIA State Government | Premier and Cabinet

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

☐ A cultural heritage management plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007
What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?

Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? 0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consult with the RAP as required by the RAP to obtain approved CHMP

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

The plan is to be evaluated by:

☐ Joint - Registered Aboriginal Party AND The Secretary
☑ A Registered Aboriginal Party
If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating:
☐ The Secretary
☐ Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council

SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

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

SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

Submitted on: 01 Aug 2022

VICTORIA State Government | Premier and Cabinet

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

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

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

Submitted on: 01 Aug 2022


318400
318600
318800
319000
319200
319400
5868000
5867800
5867600
5867400
5867200
5867000
5866800
5866600
The Elms Boulevard
Mcivors Road
Morris Court
Northern Highway
Wilkie Drive
Wandong Road
Legend
Activity Area
Contour (10-20m)
Property parcel
Highway
Local Road
Minor Road
Watercourse
0
0.2
0.4 km
N
1:8,000
GDA94 / MGA zone 55

Appendix 2: Intention to Evaluate from the TLaWC

02.08.2022.

Department of Transport
Ian Jackson-Smith
50-52 Clarke Street,
BENALLA VIC 3672
Ian.jacksonsmith@roads.vic.gov.au

Dear Ian,

Re: Notice of Intent – CHMP 19003

I refer to your notification to the Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the above project, received on the 02.08.2022.

Having reviewed this notice, I wish to advise that the TLaWC accepts this notice and will evaluate this CHMP. We advise that during the preparation of this plan, TLaWC requires regular consultations with the Heritage Advisor and the Sponsor in relation to the assessments of the activity area and the management recommendations before the plan is complete. TLaWC also requires that representatives of the Corporation participate in all field assessments.

Please note the following requirements as stipulated by the TLaWC Board:

Meetings

Inception Meeting:

In order to clarify the aims for this CHMP and discuss assessment methodologies it is a requirement that the Heritage Advisor who will be involved in the fieldwork and Sponsor attend an inception meeting at the TLaWC office **before** any fieldwork commences.

The TLaWC requires the following information before or at the Project Inception Meeting:

www.taungurung.com.au

Broadford Head Office
37 High St
PO 505
Broadford, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

Alexandra Office
42-46 Aitken St
Alexandra, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

Alexandra Operations Depot
23 Nihil St
Alexandra, 3714

02.08.2022.

- an aerial photo and map of the Activity Area
- all Aboriginal site location data within a 5km radius of the Activity Area
- Aboriginal place cards for places already recorded in the Activity Area

Progress Meeting:

In order to discuss the fieldwork results for this CHMP the Heritage Advisor who was involved in the fieldwork must attend a progress meeting at the TLaWC office **after the fieldwork**.

Pre CHMP Submission Meeting:

In order to discuss the final Management requirements for CHMP the Heritage Advisor who was involved in the fieldwork must attend a meeting at the TLaWC office **before the CHMP is submitted for evaluation**. An on-site visit may be a preferable to an office meeting.

Meeting Bookings

Each meeting must be booked via the CHMP Meeting Request Form attached and emailed to the Administration Officer on the email address below.

Financial Payments

TLaWC's meeting and fieldwork fee schedule is attached.

TLaWC requires a flat fee of $3,000 (excl GST) for meeting costs to be paid **before the project inception meeting**. This fee is for the time of two TLaWC representatives to attend the meetings and does not include travel expenses,

www.taungurung.com.au

Broadford Head Office
37 High St
PO 505
Broadford, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

Alexandra Office
42-46 Aitken St
Alexandra, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

Alexandra Operations Depot
23 Nihil St
Alexandra, 3714

02.08.2022.

including accommodation if required and mileage costs. These associated costs will be invoiced separately.

Once TLaWC has received the Inception Meeting booking form request and a copy of the remittance for the TLaWC CHMP meeting fees, our Administration Officer will organise a meeting time with you and your Heritage Adviser.

Please direct all project queries and requests to the TLaWC Administration Officer on 03 5784 1433 or 0427 832 241 or via email rrushby@tlawc.com.au

Please cc careforculture@taungurung.com.au in on any email correspondence. Please ensure the subject line includes the CHMP number.

Enclosed with this notice of intent response is the TLaWC schedule of fees, the meeting booking form, and the field representative booking form (Appendix). If you have any queries or concerns, please don't hesitate to let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Matthew Burns

Chief Executive Officer

www.taungurung.com.au

Broadford Head Office
37 High St
PO 505
Broadford, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

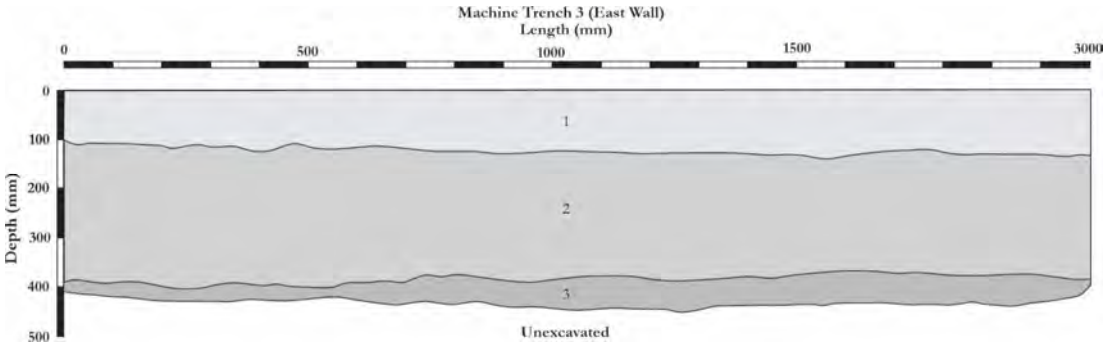
Alexandra Office
42-46 Aitken St
Alexandra, Victoria, 3658
Tel: (03) 5784 1433

Alexandra Operations Depot
23 Nihil St
Alexandra, 3714

Appendix 3: Excavation Data from MTPs and RTPs Containing Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

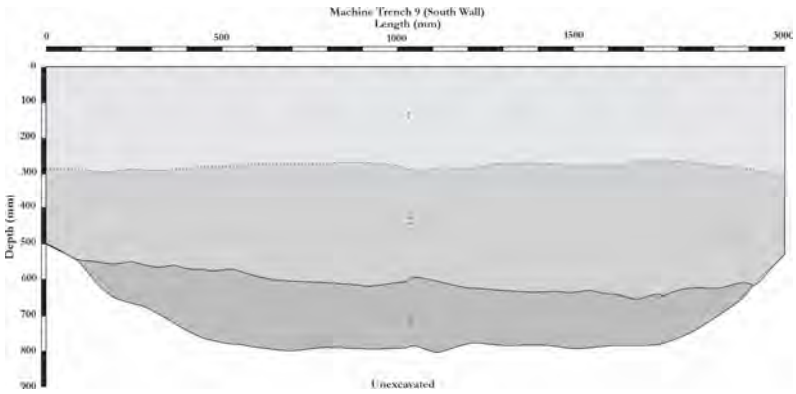
MACHINE TEST PIT 3

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319014.788E / 5866921.169N 319015.410E / 5866918.227N	319014.437E / 5866918.016N 319013.808E / 5866920.960N
CONTEXT 1	0–100mm: Fine, friable, dry silty clay with grass roots, onion weed and degrading wood organic inclusions, occasional modern inclusions (glass, roadstone, ceramic, paper, plastic and metal) and natural quartz, siltstone and ironstone gravel/pebble inclusions. Munsell: 7.5YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	100–390mm: Dry, compact clayey silt with abundant ironstone gravels. Munsell: 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	390–410mm+: Dry, compact clay. Munsell: 7.5YR 3/4 (dark reddish brown), pH: 6.	
ARTEFACTS	100–200mm: one silcrete proximal flake and one quartz proximal flake.	



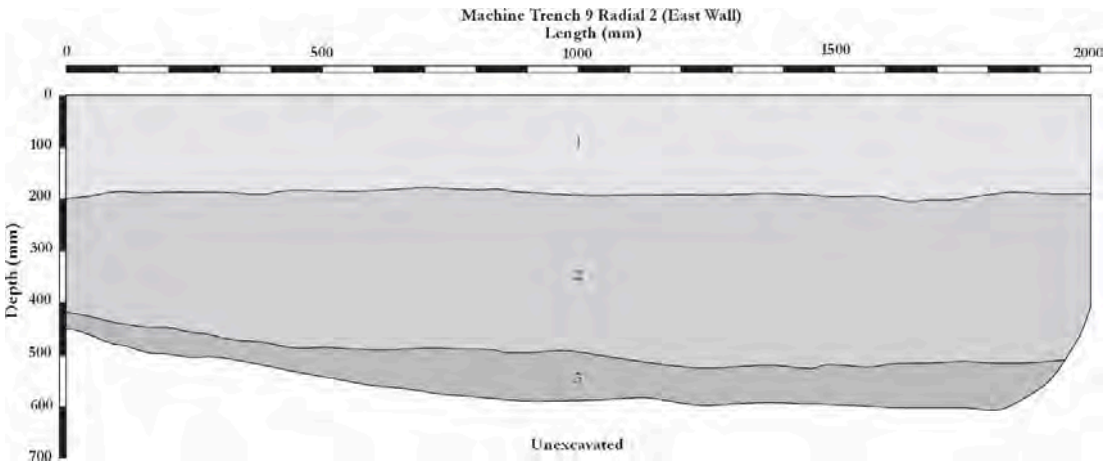
MACHINE TEST PIT 9

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319288.702E / 5867083.505N 319291.700E / 5867083.407N	319291.670E / 5867082.400N 319288.670E / 5867082.505N
CONTEXT 1	0–300mm: Dry, compact clayey silt with abundant ironstone gravels and grass roots. Gradual transition into Context 2. Munsell: 10YR 4/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	300–550/610mm: Dry, compact clayey silt with abundant ironstone gravels. Munsell: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	550/610–800mm+: Dry, rigid clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/4 (reddish brown), pH: 6.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete medial flake. 100–200mm: one silcrete complete flake. 200–300mm: one silcrete proximal flake and one silcrete multidirectional core.	



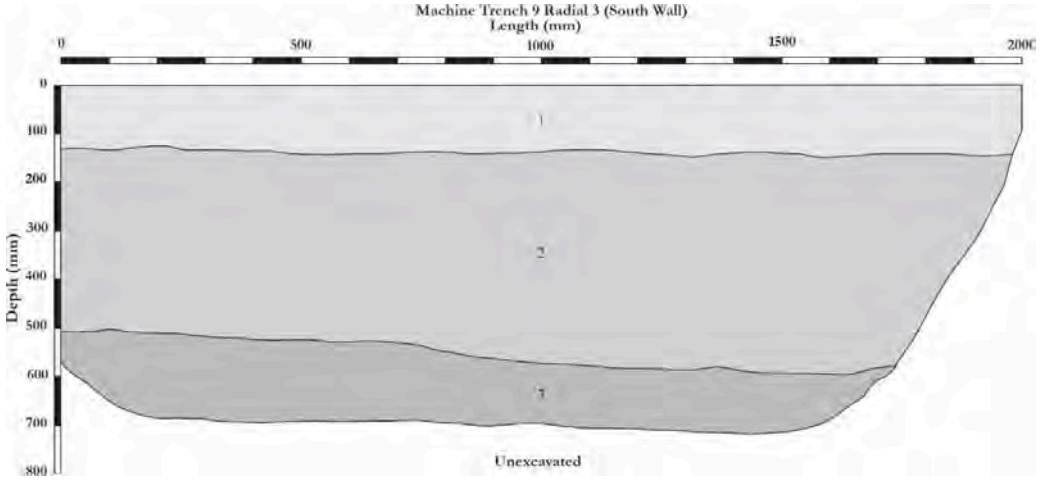
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 2

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319284.773E/5867084.874N 319284.667E/5867082.877N	319285.772E/5867084.821N 319285.666E/5867082.824N
CONTEXT 1	0–200mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	200–410/500mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	410/500–550/590mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete proximal flake.	



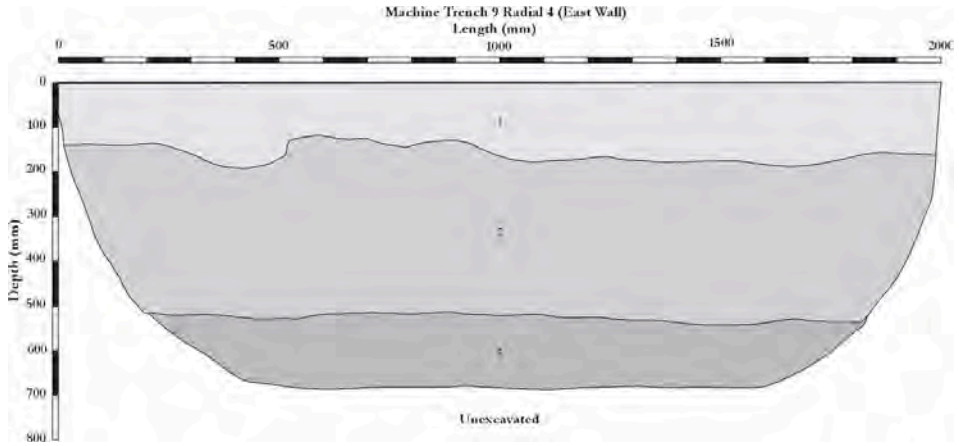
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 3

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319290.438E/5867092.410N 319290.438E/5867093.410N 319292.438E/5867092.410N 319292.438E/5867093.410N
CONTEXT 1	0–130mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.
CONTEXT 2	130–510/590mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.
CONTEXT 3	510/590–700mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.
ARTEFACTS	100–200mm: one silcrete medial flake (backed geometric microlith) and one silcrete proximal flake.



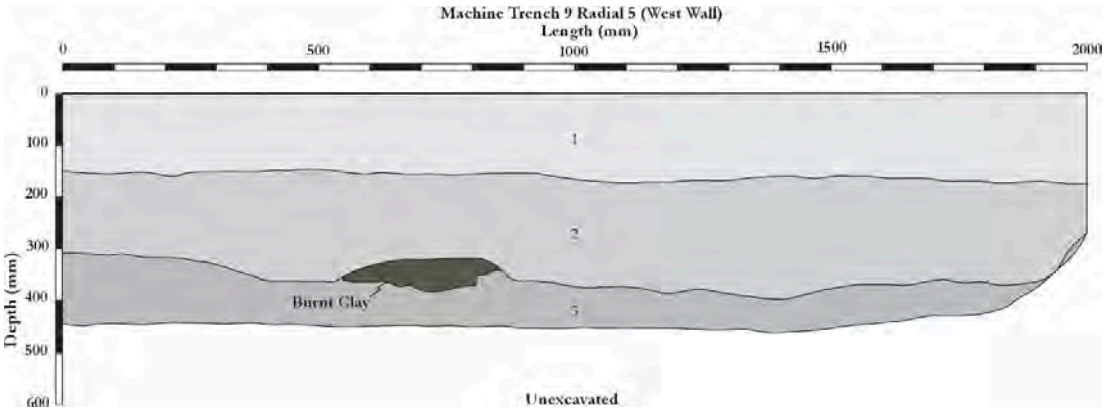
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 4

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319299.613E/5867081.134N 319300.605E/5867081.008N	319299.864E/5867083.118N 319300.857E/5867082.992N
CONTEXT 1	0–150mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	150–520mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	520–690mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete proximal flake and one silcrete complete flake. 100–200mm: one silcrete proximal flake.	



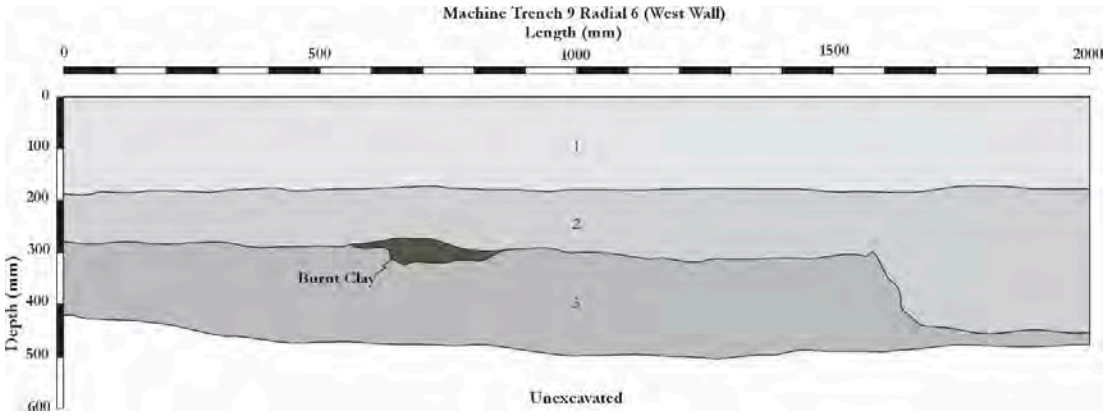
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 5

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319274.772E/5867083.267N 319275.168E/5867085.228N	319273.792E/5867083.465N 319274.188E/5867085.426N
CONTEXT 1	0-150mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	150–320/350mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel inclusions. Burnt clay interface with Context 3. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	320/350–450mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	100–200mm: one silcrete proximal flake.	



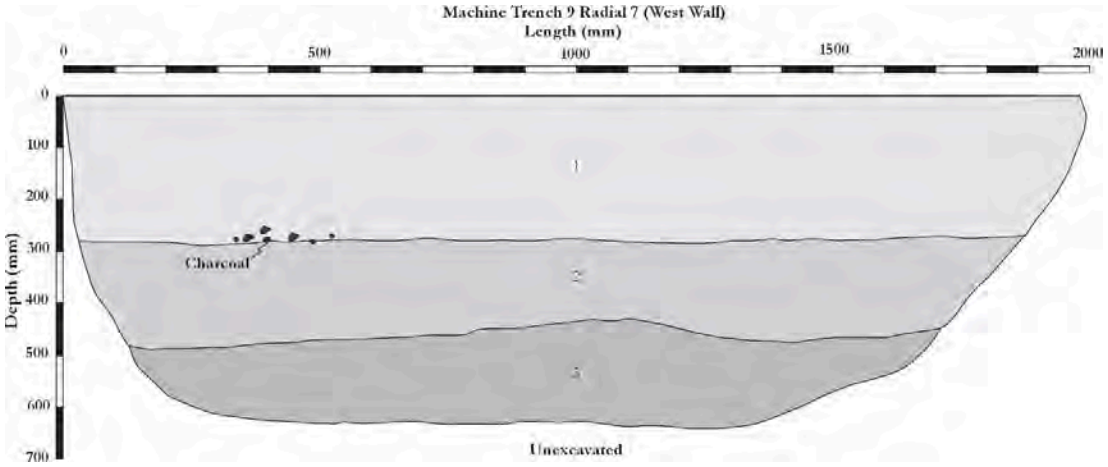
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 6

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319263.819E/5867085.491N 319262.821E/5867085.431N	319263.941E/5867083.495N 319262.942E/5867083.434N
CONTEXT 1	0–190mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	190–290/450mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel and brick inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	290/450–420/480mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete complete flake.	



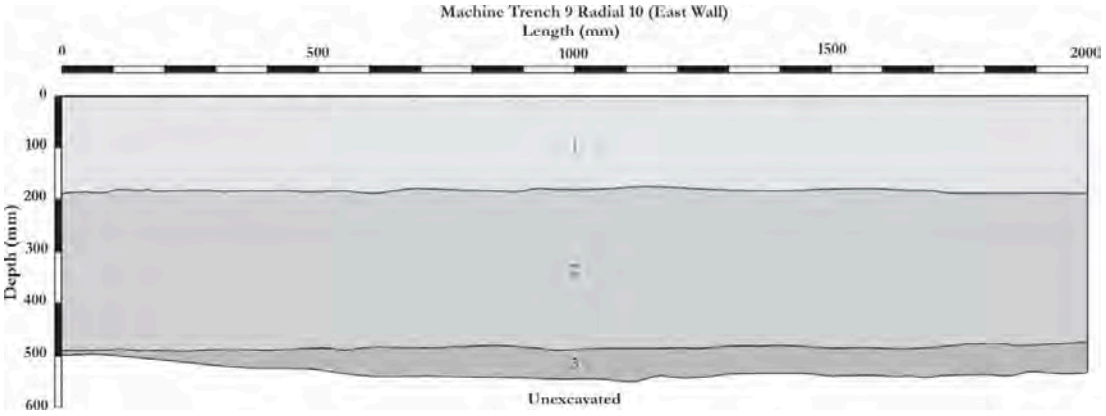
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 7

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319252.407E/5867086.796N 319252.251E/5867084.802N	319253.404E/5867086.718N 319253.248E/5867084.724N
CONTEXT 1	0–290mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	290–490/450mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel, occasional charcoal and occasional brick fragment inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	490/420/450–620mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one quartzite proximal flake.	



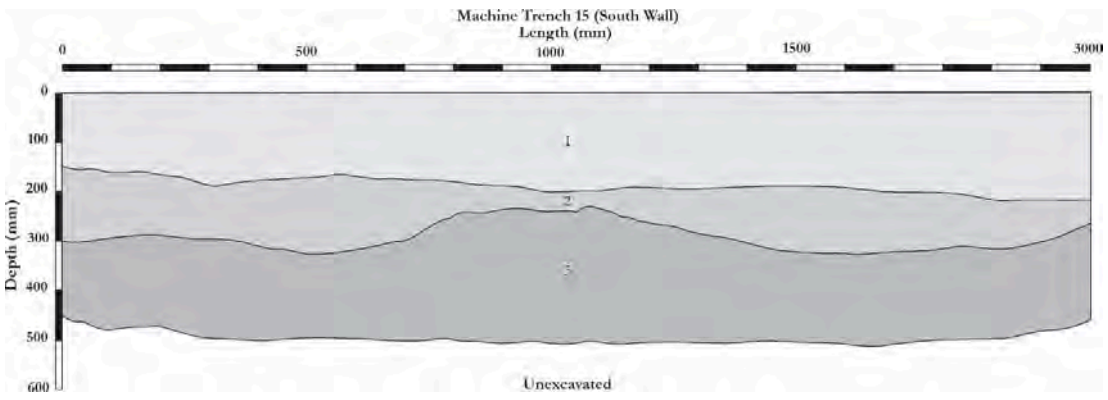
MACHINE TRENCH 9 RADIAL 10

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319305.926E/5867079.196N 319306.395E/5867081.140N	319304.954E/5867079.430N 319305.423E/5867081.374N
CONTEXT 1	0–190mm: Dry, friable to firm silt with grass roots, insects, frequent ironstone gravels, occasional natural quartz gravels and occasional modern rubbish (glass, plastic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	190–490mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant ironstone and natural quartz gravel inclusions. Munsell: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 3	490–500/550mm+: Dry, strongly compacted clay. Munsell: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 7.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete distal flake. 100–200mm: one silcrete proximal flake – backed Bondi point and one silcrete proximal flake.	



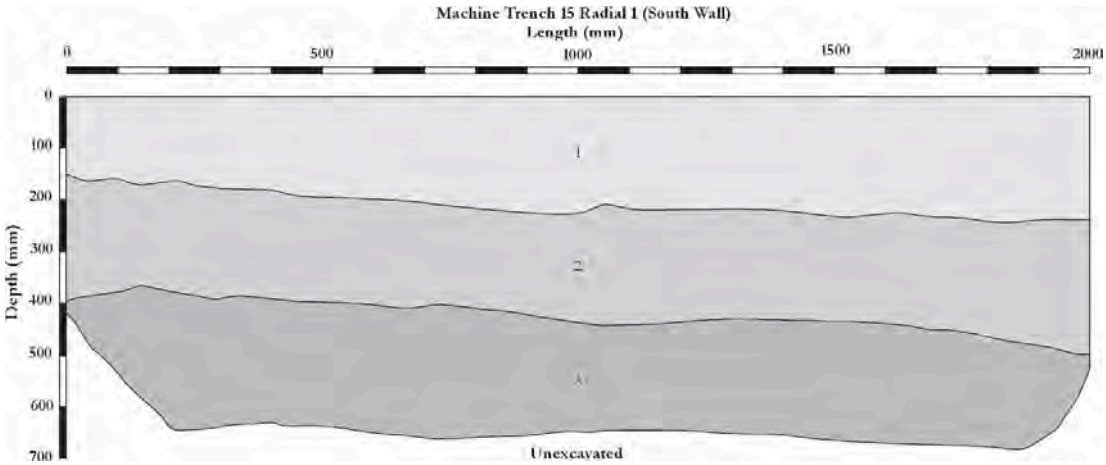
MACHINE TRENCH 15

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319071.581E/5867106.961N 319068.630E/5867107.501N	319071.401E/5867105.977N 319068.450E/5867106.518N
CONTEXT 1	0–180/200mm: Dry, fine, friable clayey loam silt with grass roots, insects, moderate ironstone gravel and occasional modern rubbish (glass, ceramic, metal and plastic) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	180/200–300/230/250mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant degrading ironstone gravels (course and sub-angular) and rare modern rubbish (glass, ceramic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/4 (brown), pH: 5.5.	
CONTEXT 3	300/230/250–450mm+: Dry, compact clay. Munsell: 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	100–200mm: one quartzite multidirectional core and one silcrete medial flake. 200–300mm: one silcrete angular fragment.	



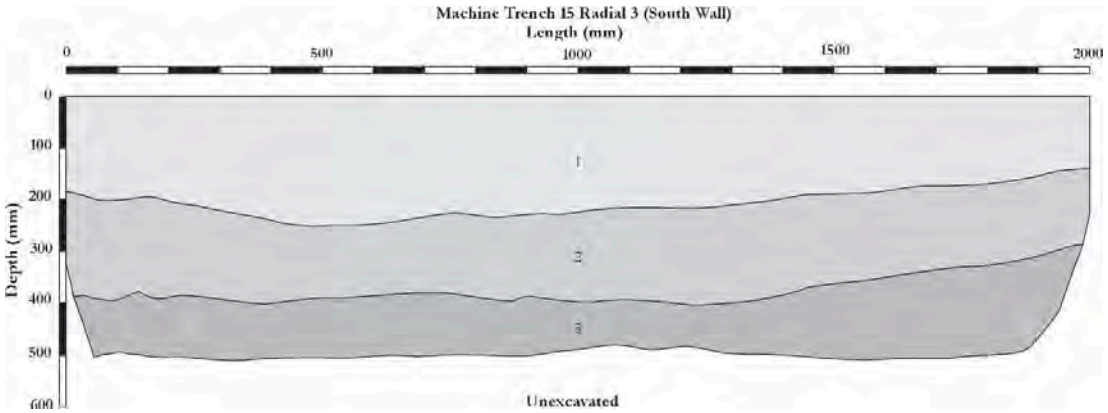
MACHINE TRENCH 15 RADIAL 1

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319079.595E/5867104.646N 319079.741E/5867105.625N	319077.607E/5867104.869N 319077.734E/5867105.861N
CONTEXT 1	0–150/190/200mm: Dry, fine, friable clayey loam silt with grass roots, insects, moderate ironstone gravel and occasional modern rubbish (glass, ceramic, metal and plastic) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5	
CONTEXT 2	150/190/200–400/420/450mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant degrading ironstone gravels (course and sub-angular) and rare modern rubbish (glass, ceramic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/4 (brown), pH: 5.5.	
CONTEXT 3	400/420/450–640mm+: Dry, compact clay. Munsell: 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete unidirectional core and one silcrete angular fragment.	



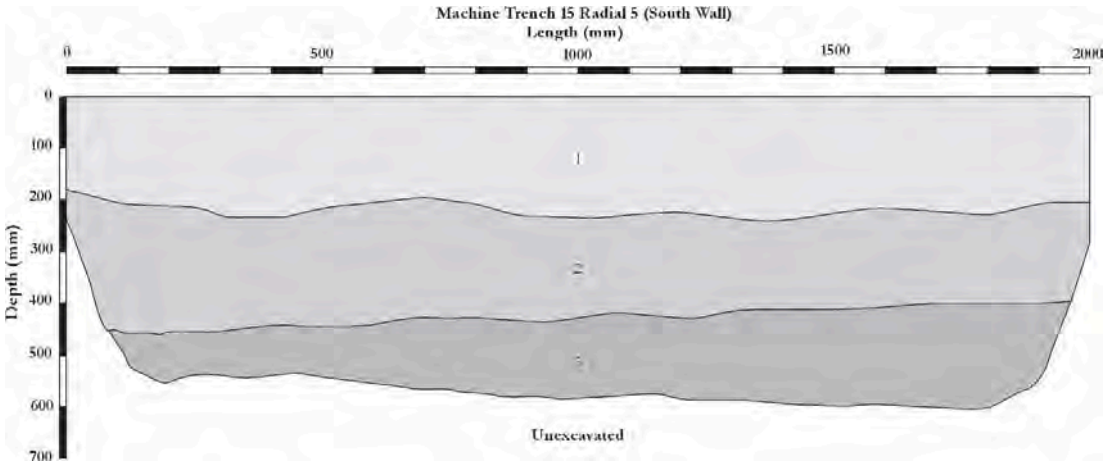
MACHINE TRENCH 15 RADIAL 3

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319060.694E/5867108.688N 319058.775E/5867109.251N	319060.412E/5867107.729N 319058.493E/5867108.292N
CONTEXT 1	0–190/160mm: Dry, fine, friable clayey loam silt with grass roots, insects, moderate ironstone gravel and occasional modern rubbish (glass, ceramic, metal and plastic) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	190/160–380/320mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant degrading ironstone gravels (course and sub-angular) and rare modern rubbish (glass, ceramic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/4 (brown), pH: 5.5.	
CONTEXT 3	380/320–500/530mm+: Dry, compact clay. Munsell: 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete angular fragment, one silcrete distal flake, one silcrete complete flake, two silcrete proximal flakes, two silcrete medial flakes and one silcrete medial flake (backed Bondi point). 100–200mm: three silcrete angular fragments, one silcrete medial blade, two silcrete distal flakes, one silcrete proximal flake, one silcrete medial flake (backed Bondi point). 200–300mm: three silcrete angular fragments, one silcrete medial blade, seven silcrete complete flakes, one silcrete distal flake, four silcrete medial flakes and five silcrete proximal flakes. 300–400mm: one silcrete complete flake, one silcrete proximal flake and one silcrete medial flake.	


Machine Trench 15 Radial 3 (South Wall)
Length (mm)
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Depth (mm)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
1
2
3
Unexcavated

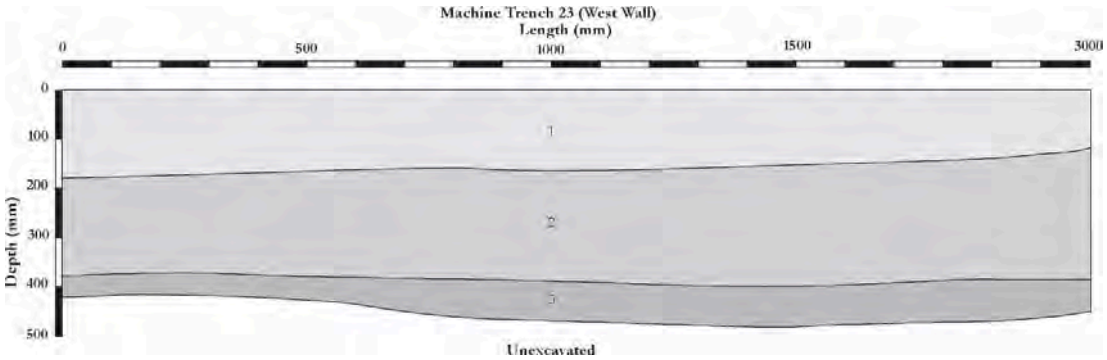
MACHINE TRENCH 15 RADIAL 5

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	319052.737E/5867110.250N 319052.653E/5867109.254N	319054.730E/5867110.082N 319054.645E/5867109.085N
CONTEXT 1	0–180/200mm: Dry, fine, friable clayey loam silt with grass roots, insects, moderate ironstone gravel and occasional modern rubbish (glass, ceramic, metal and plastic) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 2	180/200–460/420/400mm: Dry, firm clayey silt with abundant degrading ironstone gravels (course and sub-angular) and rare modern rubbish (glass, ceramic and metal) inclusions. Munsell: 7.5 YR 5/4 (brown), pH: 5.5.	
CONTEXT 3	460/420/400–540/580/600mm+: Dry, compact clay. Munsell: 5 YR 4/6 (yellowish red), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: one silcrete angular fragment.	



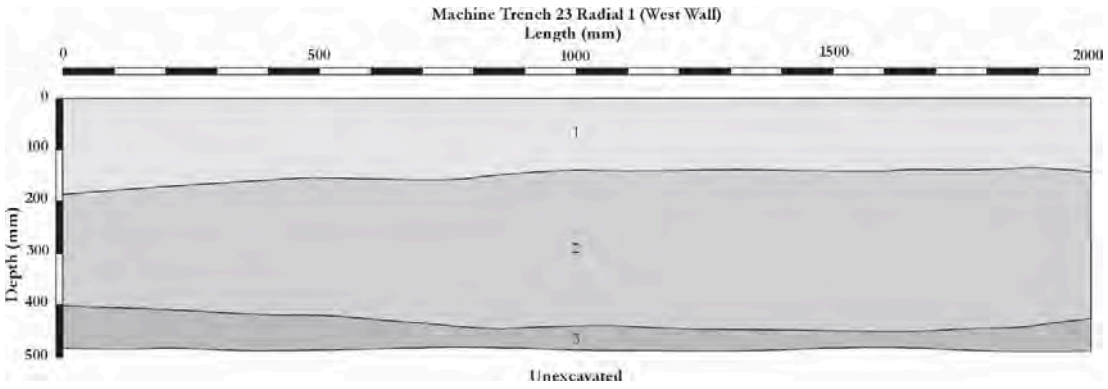
MACHINE TRENCH 23

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318941.402E/5867078.287N 318940.758E/5867081.217N	318940.426E/5867078.072N 318939.782E/5867081.002N
CONTEXT 1	0–170mm: Moist, friable clayey silt with grass roots, worms, uncommon small tree roots, rare glass fragments and uncommon buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	170–390mm: Moist, firm clayey silt with grubs, worms and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	390–460mm+: Moist, compact clay. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: One silcrete proximal flake.	



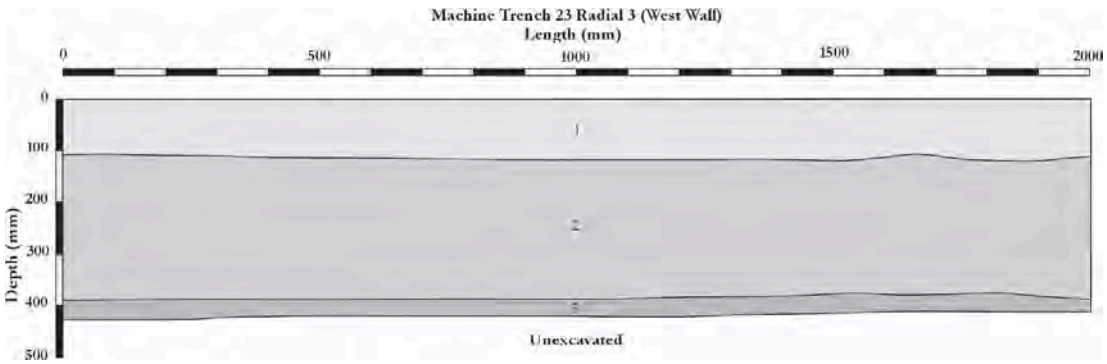
MACHINE TRENCH 23 RADIAL 1

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318931.028E/5867079.885N 318930.039E/5867079.733N	318931.332E/5867077.908N 318930.343E/5867077.756N
CONTEXT 1	0–130/180mm: Moist, friable clayey silt with grass roots, worms, uncommon small tree roots, rare glass fragments and uncommon buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	130/180–330mm: Moist, firm clayey silt with grubs, worms and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	330–480mm+: Moist, compact clay. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: One silcrete medial flake.	



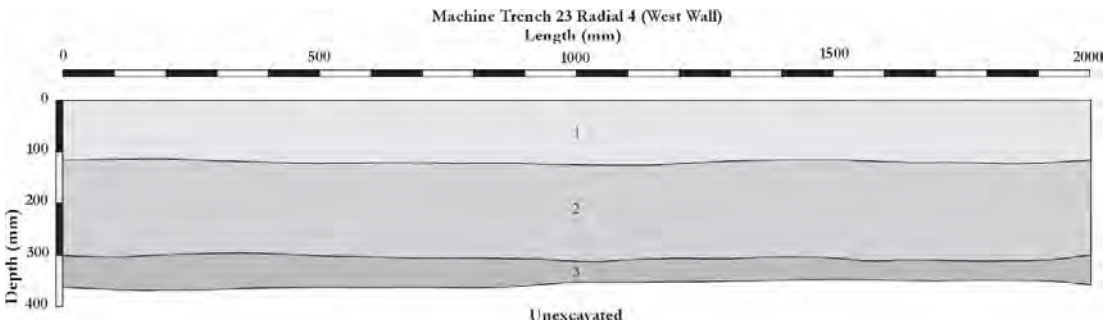
MACHINE TRENCH 23 RADIAL 3

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318945.862E/5867078.773N 318946.839E/5867078.989N	318945.430E/5867080.726N 318946.407E/5867080.942N
CONTEXT 1	0–110mm: Moist, friable clayey silt with grass roots, worms, uncommon small tree roots, rare glass fragments and uncommon buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	110–300mm: Moist, firm clayey silt with grubs, worms, rare charcoal fragments and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	300–430mm+: Moist, compact clay. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: One tachylyte medial flake.	



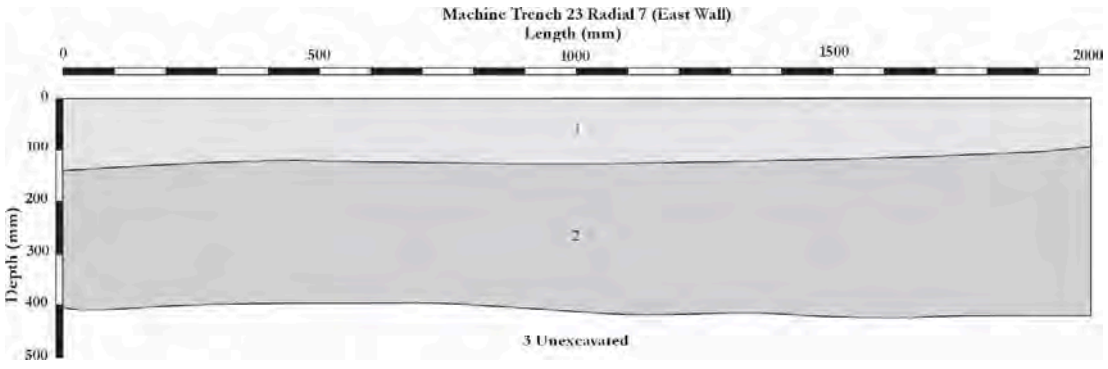
MACHINE TRENCH 23 RADIAL 4

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318942.888E/5867067.332N 318943.859E/5867067.569N	318942.414E/5867069.275N 318943.386E/5867069.512N
CONTEXT 1	0–120mm: Moist, friable clayey silt with grass roots, worms, uncommon small tree roots, rare glass fragments and uncommon buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	120–300mm: Moist, firm clayey silt with grubs, worms, rare charcoal fragments, and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	300–360mm+: Moist, compact clay. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: One silcrete medial flake.	



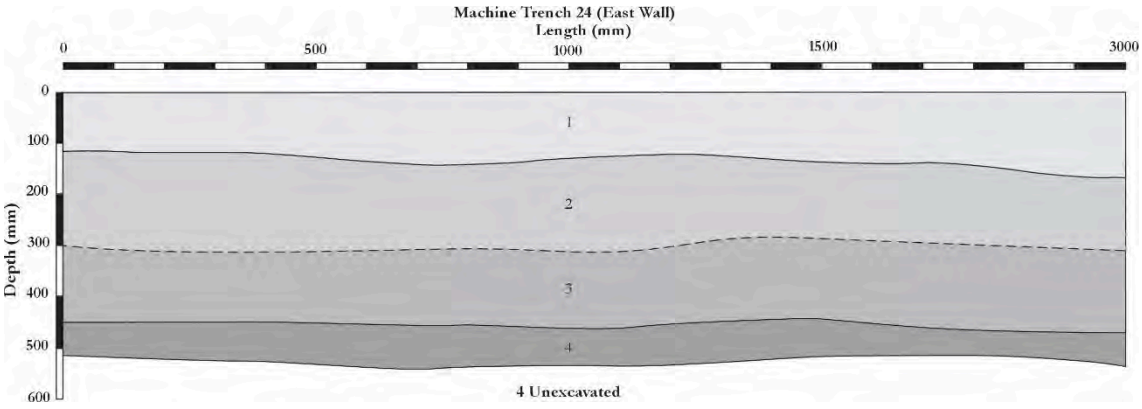
MACHINE TRENCH 23 RADIAL 7

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318952.117E/5867072.581N 318951.146E/5867072.344N	318952.591E/5867070.638N 318951.619E/5867070.401N
CONTEXT 1	0–90/140mm: Moist, friable clayey silt with grass roots, worms, uncommon small tree roots, rare glass fragments and uncommon buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	90/140–420mm: Moist, firm clayey silt with grubs, worms, rare charcoal fragments and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	420mm+: Moist, compact clay. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	0–100mm: One silcrete complete flake, one silcrete medial blade. 300–400mm: One quartzite proximal flake.	



MACHINE TRENCH 24

GDA94 COORDINATES (ZONE 55)	318940.665E/5867097.059N 318939.677E / 5867097.210N	318940.211E/5867094.093N 318939.223E/5867094.245N
CONTEXT 1	0–100/160mm: Dry, friable loamy silt with grass roots, common tree roots, rare buckshot gravels, rare subangular quartz pebbles, and uncommon modern rubbish (glass, plastic). Munsell: 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 2	100/160–290mm: Dry, firm silt with uncommon tree roots, rare subangular quartz gravels, and abundant buckshot gravels. Gradual transition to Context 3. Munsell: 10 YR 5/3 (brown), pH: 6.	
CONTEXT 3	290–450mm: Dry, firm silt clayey silt with rare subangular quartz gravels, and abundant buckshot gravels. Munsell: 10 YR 3/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
CONTEXT 4	450–540mm+: Dry, compact clay with abundant buckshot gravels embedded at interface with Context 3. Munsell: 10 YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), pH: 6.5.	
ARTEFACTS	100–200mm: One silcrete angular fragment. 200–300mm: One silcrete angular fragment.	


Machine Trench 24 (East Wall)
Length (mm)
0
500
1000
1500
3000
Depth (mm)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
1
2
3
4
4 Unexcavated

Appendix 4: Artefact Catalogue

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

VAHR SITE #	ARTEFACT #	TEST PIT #	SPIT #	Depth	SIEVE Y/N	RAW MATERIAL	CORTEX (%)	ARTEFACT TYPE	L (MM)	W (MM)	T (MM)	MD (MM)	PLATFORM TYPE	TERMINATION TYPE	RETOUCH/ BACKING %	CORE TYPE
7823-0477	21	MT 15	2	100–200mm	Y	Quartzite	None	Core	37	29	30	48.75				Multidirectional
7823-0477	22	MT 15	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	28	38	13	38.54			1–32%	
7823-0477	23	MT 15	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	16	11	5	16.47				
7823-0477	24	MT 15-R1	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Core	16	23	14	22.7				Unidirectional
7823-0477	25	MT 15-R1	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	18	19	18	21.87				
7823-0477	26	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	17	18	10	19.3				
7823-0477	27	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Flake – Distal	18	15	7	26.48		Hinge	1–32%	
7823-0477	28	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	39	36	8	42.78	Plain	Plunge		
7823-0477	29	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	16	9	2	15.76	Plain			
7823-0477	30	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	33	20	9	33.97	Facetted			
7823-0477	31	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	14	14	4	16.28			1–32%	

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0477	32	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	20	8	5	20.4			33–66%
7823-0477	33	MT 15-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	20	19	9	26.14			
7823-0477	34	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	9	14	3	15.08	Plain		
7823-0477	35	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	15	15	10	17.42			
7823-0477	36	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	17	10	5	16.7			
7823-0477	37	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	24	9	4	24.43			33–66%
7823-0477	38	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Blade – Medial	17	11	3	17.51			
7823-0477	39	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Distal	18	17	5	21.07		Hinge	
7823-0477	40	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Flake – Distal	51	8	8	51.3		Plunge	33–66%
7823-0477	41	MT 15-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	33–66%	Angular Fragment	42	28	9	41.5			
7823-0477	42	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	18	34	4	34.18	Plain	Plunge	
7823-0477	43	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	16	32	16	31.64	Plain	Plunge	

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0477	44	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	14	16	4	17.88	Plain	Feather	
7823-0477	45	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	16	19	7	20.22	Plain	Feather	1–32%
7823-0477	46	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	17	10	2	17.38	Plain	Feather	
7823-0477	47	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	13	18	4	18.56	Plain	Feather	
7823-0477	48	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	10	20	11	21.15	Plain	Plunge	
7823-0477	49	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	13	18	7	18.97	Plain		
7823-0477	50	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	12	21	1	21.05	Plain		
7823-0477	51	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Flake – Proximal	16	22	9	24.04	Cortex		
7823-0477	52	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	23	17	7	24.63	Plain		1–32%
7823-0477	53	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	15	12	4	17.55	Plain		
7823-0477	54	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	33–66%	Angular Fragment	33	21	19	33.31			

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0477	55	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	10	9	3	10.93				
7823-0477	56	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	11	17	2	16.6				
7823-0477	57	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Distal	23	8	3	23.39		Feather		
7823-0477	58	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	18	24	9	24.39				
7823-0477	59	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	8	17	1	17.96				
7823-0477	60	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	14	14	4	17.5				
7823-0477	61	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	10	8	3	12.14				
7823-0477	62	MT 15-R3	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Blade – Medial	14	11	4	14.52				
7823-0477	63	MT 15-R3	4	300–400mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	32	26	9	36.97	Crushed	Plunge	1–32%	
7823-0477	64	MT 15-R3	4	300–400mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	18	19	7	21.12	Plain			
7823-0477	65	MT 15-R3	4	300–400mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	23	20	6	23.62				
7823-0477	66	MT 15-R5	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Angular Fragment	21	15	8	24.76			1–32%	Multidirectional

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0476	1	MT 3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	28	23	10	37.46	Plain		
7823-0476	2	MT 3	2	100–200mm	Y	Quartz	None	Flake – Proximal	22	21	8	26.72	Plain		
7823-0476	5	MT 9	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	20	21	13	29.22			
7823-0476	6	MT 9	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	12	9	2	14.09	Plain	Feather	
7823-0476	7	MT 9	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Core	20	20	15	26.2			Multidirectional
7823-0476	8	MT 9	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	33–66%	Flake – Proximal	26	23	7	32.51	Plain		
7823-0476	9	MT 9-R2	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	19	15	5	20.24	Plain		
7823-0476	10	MT 9-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	16	9	2	16.25		33–66%	
7823-0476	11	MT 9-R3	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	21	16	9	22.37	Plain		
7823-0476	12	MT 9-R4	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	24	13	5	24.69	Plain		
7823-0476	13	MT 9-R4	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	22	26	7	30.04	Plain	Hinge	
7823-0476	14	MT 9-R4	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	20	25	10	26.11	Plain		

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0476	15	MT 9-R5	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	19	13	3	21.29	Plain		
7823-0476	16	MT 9-R6	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	12	8	2	12.23	Crushed	Feather	
7823-0476	17	MT 9-R7	1	0–100mm	Y	Quartzite	None	Flake – Proximal	15	15	5	18.11	Flaked		
7823-0476	18	MT 9-R10	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Flake – Distal	17	10	3	18.05		Plunge	
7823-0476	19	MT 9-R10	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	19	9	3	19.36	Plain		1–32%
7823-0476	20	MT 9-R10	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	20	10	5	19.55	Facetted		1–32%
7823-0476	67	MT 23-R1	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	1–32%	Flake – Medial	14	35	11	35.53			
7823-0476	68	MT 23-R3	1	0–100mm	Y	Tachylyte	None	Flake – Medial	12	14	3	14.44			
7823-0476	69	MT 23-R4	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Medial	21	7	2	20.84			
7823-0476	70	MT 23-R7	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Complete	24	24	7	25.42	Plain	Hinge	
7823-0476	71	MT 23-R7	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Blade – Medial	17	9	3	18.51			
7823-0476	72	MT 23-R7	4	300–400mm	Y	Quartzite	None	Flake – Proximal	20	10	4	20.26	Crushed		

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

7823-0476	73	MT 24	2	100–200mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	17	12	10	17.41	
7823-0476	74	MT 24	3	200–300mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Angular Fragment	18	13	7	18.26	
7823-0476	75	MT 23	1	0–100mm	Y	Silcrete	None	Flake – Proximal	15	8	4	14.89	Plain

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

Appendix 5: Site Gazetteer

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

VAHR NO.	VAHR NAME	SITE TYPE	COORDINATES (GDA94 ZONE 55)	LANDFORM	LANDFORM ELEMENT	SOIL	WATER SOURCE	VEGETATION
7823-0477	Northern Highway-Wandong Road, Kilmore AS 1	Artefact Scatter	319070.015E 5867106.739N	Volcanic plain	Crest	Silty Clay	Kilmore Creek	Agricultural
7823-0476	Northern Highway-Wandong Road, Kilmore LDAD	LDAD	319014.61E 5866919.594N	Volcanic plain	Plain	Silty clay	Kilmore Creek	Agricultural

HERITAGE INSIGHT PTY LTD
ABN 73 116 621 884

Appendix 6: Burra Charter Definitions and Ratings

Aesthetic value is defined as '...the sensory and perceptual experience of a place...how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes' (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, p.3).

Historic value encompasses all aspects of history. According to the Burra Charter, 'A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence' (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, p.3).

Scientific value is defined as '...the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions' (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, p.3).

Scientific significance is assessed by examining the research potential and representativeness of archaeological sites. The scientific significance assessment methodology is based on scores for research potential (divided into site contents and site condition) and for representativeness. This system is refined and derived from Bowdler (1981) and Bowdler and Sullivan (1984).

Research potential is assessed by examining 'site contents' and 'site condition'.

'Site contents' denotes all cultural materials and organic remains associated with human activity at a site. 'Site contents' also denotes the structure of the site – the size of the site, the patterning of cultural materials within the site, the presence of any stratified deposits and the rarity of particular artefact types.

'Site condition' denotes the degree of disturbance to the contents of a site at the time it was recorded.

The site contents ratings used for the scientific significance assessment are:

0. No cultural material remaining

1. Site contains a small number (e.g., 0–10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification.

2. Site contains:

(a) a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or

(b) some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or

(c) rare or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type.

3. Site contains:

(a) a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or

(b) largely intact stratified deposit; and/or

(c) surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited.

The site condition ratings for the archaeological site described in this CHMP are:

0. Site destroyed.

1. Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance; some cultural materials remaining.

2. Site in a fair to good condition, but with some disturbance.

3. Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural materials still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a particular site type. Representativeness is assessed by whether the site is common, occasional, or rare in a given region. Assessments of representativeness are subjectively biased by current knowledge of the distribution and number of archaeological sites in a region. This varies from place to place depending on the extent of archaeological research. Consequently, a site that is assigned low significance values for contents and condition but a high significance value for representativeness can only be regarded as significant in terms of knowledge of the regional archaeology. Any such site should be subject to re-assessment as more archaeological research is undertaken.

Assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a site. For example, in any region there may only be a limited number of sites of any type that have suffered minimal disturbance. Such sites would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness, although they may occur commonly within the region.

The representativeness ratings used for the scientific significance assessment are:

1. Common occurrence.

2. Occasional occurrence.

3. Rare occurrence.

Overall scientific significance ratings for sites, based on a cumulative score for site contents, site integrity and representativeness are:

1–3 Low scientific significance.

4–6 Moderate scientific significance.

7–9 High scientific significance.

Social value is defined as '...the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them' (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, p.4).

Spiritual value is defined as '...the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations, and be expressed through cultural practices and related places' (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, p.4).

REFERENCES

Australia ICOMOS Incorporated (2013) 'Practice Note: Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance', accessed 7 April 2023. http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/Practice-Note_Understanding-and-assessing-cultural-significance.pdf.

Bowdler, S (1981) *Coastal Archaeology in Eastern Australia Proceedings of the 1980 Valla Conference on Australian Prehistory*, Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies Australian National University, Canberra.

Bowdler, S & Sullivan, S (1984) S*ite Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra.

Appendix 7: Glossary

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Any Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, Aboriginal object and/or Aboriginal Place.

Aboriginal Ancestral Remains The remains of an Aboriginal person.

Aboriginal Object An object that relates to, or is a result of, Aboriginal occupation of Australia and includes objects and artefacts discovered during ground survey or excavation. Aboriginal objects include, but are not limited to, stone artefacts (lithics), non-human bone artefacts, and faunal remains.

Aboriginal Place An area which is of cultural heritage significance to Aboriginal people and can include an area of land, an expanse of water, a natural feature, formation or landscape, and an archaeological site, feature or deposit.

Adze A flake with stepped retouch along lateral margins that can be hafted for use as a tool.

Anvil A flat object on which a core was placed to flake material from. Anvils often have a small pit/groove, usually in the centre of the object, as a result of this action.

Archaeology The study of cultural remains from past cultures and generations.

Artefact Scatter The material remains of past Aboriginal peoples' activities. Usually contain stone artefacts, but other materials may also be present, including charcoal, animal bone, shell and ochre. An artefact scatter is usually represented by a single stone flake or a concentration of flaked stone pieces (or fragments).

Assemblage A collection of artefacts that are derived from the same site.

Australian Small Tool Tradition Stone tool assemblages characteristic of hunter-gatherer communities across Australia, but not Tasmania, during the period 3000 BC through to European Contact. The tool types represented include hafted implements, such as Bondi points, a range of bifacial and unifacial points and projectile tips, microliths in geometric forms and a variety of blade-based items.

Backed Blade A stone artefact associated with the Australian Small Tool Tradition. They are characterised by unidirectional or bidirectional retouch found along a lateral margin, thought to be blunt for hafting (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.260).

Basalt A fine-grained rock occurring from lava flows.

Bifacially Flaked Flakes removed from two faces of an object such as a core.

Blade A flake that is twice as long as it is wide.

Bondi Point An asymmetrical blade with a point at one end with backing retouch. Part of the Australian Small Tool Tradition.

Burial Human remains, normally found as concentrations of human bones or teeth, exposed by erosion or earthworks. They are sometimes associated with charcoal or ochre, although shell, animal bone and stone tools may also be present. Tend to be located in soft soils and sand, although can occur in rock shelters, caves and dead trees.

Burin A truncated flake formed by snapping or retouching along one lateral margin that then forms a platform from which small flakes are removed forming a triangular scar that acts as a working edge (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.241–243).

Ceramic A term used to identify wares made from either clay or fusible stone such as stoneware, earthenware, porcelain or terracotta (Davies & Buckley 1987, p.186).

Chert A compact, fine-grained rock made of crypto-crystalline silica and can occur in a variety of colours, usually red, green or black.

Core A specimen of rock that has undergone a process of reduction through the removal of a number of flakes and as a result they have negative flake scars. Cores can contain a single platform, have two platforms or have had flakes removed in multiple directions.

Cortex The original surface of a mineral or rock subjected to weathering by the elements.

Cultural Material Any material remains which are produced by human activity.

Debitage Detached pieces of stone that are discarded during the reduction process of stone tool manufacture.

Dry-stone Wall A wall formed of a number of courses of rock (usually basalt or limestone) with no bond or binding component. Walls are usually tapered, have two faces and can have hearting (packing), or plugging.

Earthenware A non-vitreous (porous) whiteware, usually used for domestic tablewares. Most earthenware is glazed and decorated, transfer printed or left plain (Davies & Buckley 1987, p.186).

Earth Feature Collective term used to refer to mounds, rings, hearths, postholes and ovens.

Earth Mound Mounds generally appear as raised areas of darker soil. They are commonly found in the volcanic plains of western Victoria or on higher ground near water bodies. Mounds often contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers from cooking ovens, animal bones, shells, stone tools and, sometimes, Aboriginal burials.

Earth Ring Banked circles of soil often associated with stone arrangements, which had a ceremonial purpose for Aboriginal people in the past.

Excavation A controlled means of soil disturbance (digging) allowing for detailed recording of the soil profile, features and artefacts exposed.

Flake A stone artefact that contains characteristics such as the presence of a platform, bulb of percussion and termination which reveal that the stone has been struck from a core and is the result of stone working (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.5).

Flake Core A flake that has subsequently been used as a core and had other flakes removed from it.

Flaked Piece Small fragments of stone that have been removed from flakes resulting from tool maintenance or tool production (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.17). Flaked pieces do not display the characteristics evident in a complete flake.

Flint A material similar to chert with a pale cortex and conchoidal fracture. Usually occurs in limestone (Roberts 1998, p.65).

Footing The structural base/footprint from structures often built from bluestone, brick or wooden posts.

Geometric Microlith A stone tool that is part of the Australian Small Tool Tradition. They are symmetrical in form, pointed at both ends and can be backed along a lateral margin (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.262).

Geomorphic Unit Describes an area containing a landform shaped by bedrock or the processes of erosion and sediment deposition.

Gilgai Formation resulting due to clay horizons shrinking and swelling with alternate drying and wetting cycles. Continuous cultivation of gilgai results in the smoothing out of the formations. However, if left undisturbed for a number of wetting and drying seasons they will reform (DEECA 2021b).

Glaze A coating put over wares fired in a kiln. Glazes can come in a variety of colours and can also be transparent.

Greenstone A metamorphic rock derived from basalt containing feldspar and quartz and is made green by chlorite and epidote. Often used for the manufacture of hand axes.

Grindstone A flat slab of rock with central depression used to grind, crush or pound seeds and ochre, or to sharpen tools, etc. Grindstones are usually made on sedimentary rocks with an abrasive surface.

Ground-edge Axes A stone tool produced by a particular sharpening process – flaking, pecking and polishing, usually along a single lateral margin. The axes are generally hafted with the worked edge forming the tool edge.

Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) The extent to which the natural soil surface below the vegetation on the ground is visible.

Hammerstone A hard rock or mineral used to flake fragments of stone from a core (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.4).

Hearth The remains of a fireplace containing charcoal and sometimes burnt earth, bone, stone artefacts or other organic material.

In situ An artefact or feature that remains in its original position, or where it was left.

Manuport A stone artefact that is a stone block that displays no attributes of being either a core or a flake.

Microblade A stone tool that has the same characteristics as a blade but just of smaller proportions (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.17).

Ochre Earth varying in colour from yellow to red, used as a pigment.

Organic Compounds formed from living organisms (plants or animals).

Oven Mound Usually circular or oval in shape and often situated close to a water source. They were used for cooking and contain a rich greasy organic mix of soil and organic material. An oven mound is likely to contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers, stone tools, bones, shell and on occasion, burials (FP-SR 2021).

Platform The surface from which the flake was struck off the core – can be natural, flaked or abraded (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.120).

Point A flake that has two edges that form a point with retouch along one or both lateral margins (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.16).

Porcelain A non-porous ceramic with a glass-like appearance. Can be translucent, can be used for tableware or more decorative features such as ornaments.

Post-Contact The period after contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans.

Pre-Contact The period before contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans.

Quarry Outcrop of stone or ochre that has been quarried by Aboriginal people in the past. Generally associated with a large amount of broken stone and flakes. The outcrop (cores) bear negative scars from flaking.

Quartz A mineral that commonly occurs in sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks. Quartz can come in a number of forms including crystal, rose and smoky.

Quartzite A metamorphic rock formed by the re-crystallisation of quartz. Quartz is rich in sandstone and limestone (Roberts 1998, p.109).

Record Edit A submission to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System to amend a pre-existing record for a previously identified Aboriginal Place.

Regolith The weathered material between the soil and hard rock (DEECA 2021a).

Retouch A worked edge or modification of a flake formed by removing a number of small flakes along an edge. This can be done as a form of maintenance or to produce a tool.

Rock Art Paintings created on the rock surfaces of caves and rock shelters and engravings in limestone caves. Artwork includes stencils, prints and drawings. The paint consists of ochres, clays and charcoal mixed with fats.

Scarred Tree A tree which has had a slab of bark removed, exposing the sapwood on the trunk or branch of a tree. Aboriginal people used the bark to make shelters, containers (coolamons) and canoes.

Scraper A flake with at least one edge that has continuous retouch. Scraper types include steep-edged, end, side and nose scrapers (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.16).

Shell Midden A surface and/or subsurface deposit comprising shell and sometimes stone artefacts, charcoal and bone. Middens are normally found in association with coastlines, rivers, creeks and swamps – wherever coastal, riverine or estuarine shellfish resources were available and exploited.

Silcrete A fine-grained rock derived from shale or siltstone mixed with silica.

Spit A horizontal unit of soil removed during excavation. Spits can be arbitrary (dug to a depth of 50, 100, 200, 300mm, etc.) or can be confined to a particular soil type or context. The excavation of spits allows for greater understanding, analysis and interpretation of the soil profile.

Stone Feature Includes cairns, rock wells, stone arrangements, fish traps, stone structures and grinding grooves. May be a natural feature, which was used or modified to be used by Aboriginal people in the past (rock well, stone arrangement), or a stone feature which has been deliberately constructed for a specific purpose (fish trap, stone structure, cairn), or is the result of a specific activity carried out by Aboriginal people in the past (grinding grooves).

Stoneware A vitreous (non-porous) ceramic, usually light brown in colour, used for drinking containers or used industrially. Often glazed or unglazed (salt glaze or slip applied) (Davies & Buckley 1987, p.186).

Stratification The position of sediments and rocks in the ground in sequence throughout time.

Subsurface Testing A method of excavation that involves ground-disturbing works to identify the potential for cultural material. Subsurface testing may comprise hand excavation and/or machine excavation.

Survey An inspection of land either by foot or by car (windscreen survey) noting conditions on surface visibility, landforms and the presence of cultural material.

Termination The shape of the distal end of a flake (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.129).

Terracotta A low-fired clay (ceramic), usually orange to red in colour and very porous. Often used for plumbing (drainage components) or garden ware.

Tool Modified flakes usually with retouch present along an edge (Holdaway & Stern 2004, p.33).

Transect An excavated stretch of ground that can be of varying lengths in a straight line.

Transfer Printed A design is traced and engraved onto a copper plate on which ink and oil is then applied. The design is pressed onto tissue paper and then placed on an object and the paper removed. The object is then fired and glazed. Transfer printed ceramics come in a variety of colours and patterns, and were mass produced.

Trench An area confined by excavation usually in the form of a square (e.g., 2x2m) or rectangle (e.g., 1.5x1m).

REFERENCES

Davies M & Buckley K (1987) *Port Arthur Conservation & Development Project: Archaeological Procedures Manual*, Occasional Paper No. 13. Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Tasmania.

FP-SR (First Peoples – State Relations) (2021) *Fact Sheet: Aboriginal Mounds*, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), accessed May 2, 2022. https://www.firstpeoplesrelations.vic.gov.au/fact-sheet-aboriginal-mounds

DEECA (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action) (2021a) *Agriculture Victoria / Victorian Resources Online Landform Glossary*, DEECA, accessed 7 April 2023. http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/landform_glossary

DEECA (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action) (2021b) *Agriculture Victoria / Victorian Resources Online Soil Glossary*, DEECA, accessed 7 April 2023. http://vro.agriculture.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/gloss_dg

Holdaway S & Stern N (2004) *A Record in Stone: The Study of Australia's Flaked Stone Artefacts*, Museum Victoria and Aboriginal Studies Press, Melbourne.

Roberts JL (1998) *A Photographic Guide to Minerals, Rocks and Fossils*, New Holland, London.