



NGH



CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

13th December 2021

Project Number: 19-941

Sponsor: Edify Energy Pty Ltd

Heritage Advisor: Dr Rhiannon Stammers

Author: Dr Rhiannon Stammers and Emily Dillon

Activity size: Large

Assessment: Desktop and Standard

There is known Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area



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Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Section 64

Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Notice of Approval by Registered Aboriginal
Party

Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation

I, Matthew Burns, Chief Executive Officer Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation,
hereby approve the cultural heritage management plan referred to below:

Cultural Heritage Management Plan For the proposed:
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East

Cultural Heritage Management Plan number:
17383

Sponsor:
Edify Energy Pty Ltd

Cultural Heritage Advisor:
Dr Rhiannon Stammers

Authors:
Dr. Rhiannon Stammers and Emily Dillon

Cover Date:
13 December 2021

Pages:
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Date received for approval:
13 December 2021

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Pursuant to s.64 of the Act this cultural heritage management plan takes effect upon its
lodgement with the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development
with this notice of approval inserted.*



Signed:

Dated: **4 January 2022**

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

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Project Title: Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

Project Number: 19-941

Project File Name: 19-941 Muskerry Solar Farm CHMP 17383 FINALv1

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Draftv2.0	24/09/2021	Dr Rhiannon Stammers	Matthew Barber (NGH)	Matthew Barber (NGH)
Final	14/10/2021	Dr Rhiannon Stammers (minor changes)	Taungurung Land and Waters Council	Dr Rhiannon Stammers (NGH)
Finalv1.0	13/12/2021	Dr Rhiannon Stammers	Dr Rhiannon Stammers	Dr Rhiannon Stammers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	ix
The Activity	ix
Assessment	ix
Results	ix
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area.....	ix
Part 1. Cultural Heritage Management Conditions.....	1
1.1. Cultural Heritage Management Conditions	1
1.1.1. Prior to the Activity	1
1.1.2. Contingency Plans	2
Section 61 Matters.....	2
Dispute Resolution	2
Reviewing Compliance with the Plan	3
Remedying Non-Compliance	4
Discovery of Unexpected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	4
Protocol for Handling Sensitive Information	6
Part 2. Assessment	7
2.1. Introduction	7
2.1.1. Reasons for Preparing this CHMP	7
2.1.2. Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP (NOI)	7
2.2. Location of the Activity Area and Cadastral Information	7
2.2.1. Sponsor	8
2.2.2. Heritage Advisor.....	8
2.2.3. Owners and Occupiers	8
2.2.4. Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)	8
2.2.5. RAP and CHMP Evaluation	8
2.2.6. Activity Description.....	8
2.2.7. Extent of Activity Area	9
2.3. Documentation of Consultation	15
2.3.1. RAP Representation and Participation	15
2.3.2. Meetings and Consultation	15
2.3.3. Other Meetings and Consultation (as required).....	17
2.3.4. Other Consultation	18
2.3.5. Summary of Consultation Outcomes	18

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2.4.	Desktop Assessment.....	19
2.4.1.	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry Access and Search.....	19
2.4.2.	Relevant Geographic Region.....	19
2.4.3.	Registered Aboriginal Places in the Relevant Geographic Region	19
2.4.4.	Reports and Published Works in the Relevant Geographic Region.....	22
2.4.5.	History and Ethnohistory in the Relevant Geographic Region	31
2.4.6.	Landform and Geomorphology in the Activity Area	32
2.4.7.	Land use History of the Activity Area.....	34
2.4.8.	Strategic Values	39
2.4.9.	Areas of Archaeological Potential	40
2.4.10.	Summary of Aboriginal Land Use	41
2.5.	Desktop Assessment Conclusions	41
2.6.	Standard Assessment	42
2.6.1.	Aims	42
2.6.2.	Methodology.....	42
2.6.3.	Fieldwork participants	42
2.6.4.	Obstacles encountered	43
2.6.5.	Results	43
2.6.6.	Discussion.....	53
2.6.7.	Areas of Archaeological Potential	53
2.6.8.	Standard Assessment Conclusions	54
Part 3. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Activity Area		55
3.1.	Details of the Assessment.....	55
3.2.	Details of the Cultural Heritage Place Identified within the Activity Area	57
3.2.1.	VAHR 7824-0818 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1	57
3.2.2.	VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2	61
3.2.3.	VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3	64
3.2.1.	VAHR 7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4	69
3.2.1.	VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5	74
3.2.1.	VAHR 7824-0188 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6	79
3.2.2.	VAHR 7824-0183 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1.....	84
3.2.3.	VAHR 7824-0184 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2.....	88
3.2.1.	VAHR 7824-0189 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3.....	91
3.3.	RAP information about Aboriginal cultural heritage	94
Part 4. Consideration of Section 61 matters – Impact Assessment.....		95

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

4.1.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0181 Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1	95
4.1.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	95
4.1.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	95
4.1.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	95
4.2.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0185 Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2	95
4.2.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	95
4.2.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	95
4.2.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	96
4.3.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0182 Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3	96
4.3.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	96
4.3.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	96
4.3.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	96
4.4.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0186 Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4	96
4.4.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	96
4.4.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	96
4.4.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	97
4.5.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5	97
4.5.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	97
4.5.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	97
4.5.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	97
4.6.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0188 Muskerry Solar Farm Artefact LDAD 6	97
4.6.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	97
4.6.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	98
4.6.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	98
4.7.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0184 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1	98
4.7.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	98
4.7.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	98
4.7.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	98
4.8.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0184 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2	99
4.8.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	99
4.8.1.	Can Harm be Minimised?	99
4.8.2.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	99
4.9.	Section 61 matters in relation to VAHR 7824-0189 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3	99
4.9.1.	Can Harm be Avoided?	99
4.9.2.	Can Harm be Minimised?	99

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4.9.3.	Are Specific Management Measures Required?	100
4.10.	What are the cumulative impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area?	100
4.11.	Contingency Plan	101
4.12.	Custody and Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	101
Part 5. References		102
Part 6. Glossary		103
A.1	Notice of Intent to Submit a Cultural Heritage Management Plan Documentation	I
A.2	CV of heritage advisor and fieldwork supervisor	I
A.3	Previously Registered Aboriginal Places	III
A.4	Place gazetter	I
A.5	Artefact Catalogue	I
A.6	Appendix D Scientific Significance Assessment	I
A.7	Checklist for Compliance	III

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FIGURES

Figure 2-1	Example of 'BESS' and Solar Panel Array	11
Figure 2-2	Example of Solar Panel Array with PCU	11
Figure 2-3	Example of disturbance caused by installation of Panel Array	11
Figure 2-4	Example of Power Substation	11
Figure 2-5	Test Pit 18 excavated within the current Activity Area during Complex Testing for CHMP 12364 (Grinter & Bell 2013)	29
Figure 2-6	Locations of testing conducted for CHMP 12364 (Grinter & Bell 2013)	30
Figure 2-7	2012 Google Earth Aerial Photograph of the Activity Area (in red)	38
Figure 4-5	Overview of VAHR 7824-0181 facing northeast towards Burke Creek	59
Figure 4-2	VAHR 7824-0181 stone artefacts	59
Figure 4-1	Northern most artefact location of VAHR 7824-0185 facing west towards Burke Creek	62
Figure 4-2	VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD2 stone artefacts	62
Figure 4-9	Overview of VAHR 7824-0182 facing northwest	66
Figure 4-2	VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD3 stone artefacts	66
Figure 4-11	Overview of 7824-0186 facing north overlooking an unnamed creek	70
Figure 4-2	7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4 stone artefacts	70
Figure 4-1	Overview of VAHR 7824-0187 facing northeast towards Burke Creek	76
Figure 4-2	VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5 stone artefacts	76
Figure 4-3	Overview of VAHR 7824-0188 facing north towards Back Creek	81
Figure 4-4	VAHR 7824-0188 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD6, artefact sample	82

Figure 4-13 VAHR 7824-0183 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 1	85
Figure 4-14 VAHR 7824-0184 Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 2	89
Figure 4-14 VAHR 7824-0189 Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 3	92

TABLE

Table 2-1 Activity Area Cadastre	7
Table 2-2 Appointed Representatives	15
Table 2-3 Minutes of the Inception meeting	15
Table 2-4 minutes of other meetings	16
Table 2-5 Other consultation	17
Table 2-7 Previously registered Aboriginal Places in Proximity to the Activity Area	19
Table 2-8 Summarised reports	24
Table 2-9 Victorian Geomorphic Framework Unit Description	33
Table 2-10 EVCs within the Activity Area	39
Table 3-1 Survey Areas, Visibility and Effective Survey Coverage	44

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PLATES

Plate 1 Overview of undulating landform facing north, note evidence of rock clearing in paddock.	46
Plate 2 Example of sparse grass cover and excellent ground surface visibility, facing north.	46
Plate 3 Overview of undulating landform, facing south.	46
Plate 4 Example of ground ripping, facing west	46
Plate 5 Example of erosion management on Burke Creek, facing west	46
Plate 6 Location of VAHR 7824-0187 on crest and mid slope of hill overlooking Burke Creek, facing east ..	46
Plate 7 Overview of cropped paddocks, facing east	48
Plate 8 Example of excellent ground surface visibility, facing east.	48
Plate 9 Paddock clearing of surface rocks, facing south.....	48
Plate 10 Example of overgrazing and ground surface visibility near Bourke Creek, facing south	48
Plate 11 Ground surface visibility in cropped paddock before burning and ploughing	48
Plate 12 Ground surface visibility in cropped paddock after burning and ploughing	48
Plate 13 Overview of undulating landform facing north.....	50
Plate 14 Example of excellent and poor ground surface visibility, facing east.....	50
Plate 15 Poor ground surface visibility in the norther part of the Survey Area.....	50
Plate 16 Example of excellent ground surface visibility, overlooking an ephemeral drainage line, facing north	50

Plate 17 VAHR 7824-0183 Scarred Tree	50
Plate 18 VAHR 7824-0184 Scarred Tree	50

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information Services
Act	<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (VIC)</i>
AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometry
ASL	Above sea level
ASTT	Australian Small Tool Tradition
AV	Aboriginal Victoria
BP	Years Before Present (1950)
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
dGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
HA	Heritage Advisor
ha	hectares
HCO	Holocene Climatic Optimum
Heritage Act	<i>(VIC) Heritage Act 2017</i>
Ka	Thousand years ago
km	kilometres
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGM	Last Glacial Maximum
m	Metres
Ma	Million years ago
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
MT	Mechanical Trench
MW	Mega Watt
MWh	Mega Watt Hour
OSL	Optically Stimulated Luminescence
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
Regulations	Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018 (VIC)
STP	Shovel test Pit
TLaWC	Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation
TP	Test Pit

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VARH	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
Vic	Victoria
VARH	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

THE ACTIVITY

The activity is the construction of solar farm and related infrastructure. The total Activity Area is 1,086 hectares. This Cultural Heritage Management Plan was commissioned by Edify Energy (ABN 85 606 684 995). The Activity Area is located on rural freehold property located approximately 127 km North of the Melbourne Central Business District and approximately 30 kilometres north east of Bendigo.

ASSESSMENT

This CHMP comprises a Desktop and Standard assessments. It is a mandatory CHMP, commissioned in pursuit of fulfilment Section 46(1)(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* for the purposes of the construction of a Solar Farm. The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation (46)(1)(xxx) (land used to generate electricity) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation (26) (waterways – Back Creek) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*.

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RESULTS

The Desktop assessment concluded that in relation to the Activity Area: there are no registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area, and there are areas of archaeological potential being land within 200m of named and unnamed waterways and mature native vegetation. The Standard Assessment identified a total of 169 flaked and ground edged stone artefacts and two scarred trees. The Standard Assessment confirmed the results of the Desktop Assessment regarding the predictive statement. Ground surface visibility was variable, but low overall owing to relatively abundant recent rain over the summer period within the Activity Area.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ACTIVITY AREA

A total of three Scarred Trees (VAHR 7824-0183, 7824-0184 & 7824-0189) and six LDADs (VAHR 7824-0181, 7824-0183 7824-0185-0188) and were identified. All stone artefacts were found in a surface context. Raw materials utilised for stone artefact production was silcrete (n=97, 57%) followed by quartzite (n=15, 9%), greenstone (n=14, 8%), quartz (n=8, 5%), basalt (n=8, 5%), other (n=9, 6%), chert (n=8, 5%), chalcedony (n=4, 2%) and smaller quantities of hornfels (n=2, 1%), tachylite (n=2, 1%) and sandstone (n=2, 1%). All raw materials, beside tachylite, are available locally. The only known tachylite are from the Lauriston area, some 90 km to the southwest.

Primary was dominated by flakes (n=63, 37%) followed by cores (n=43, 26%), cobble/pebbles (n=22, 13%), angular fragments (n=19, 11%), blades (n=19, 11%), and slabs (n=3, 2%). Formal tool types included a, ground edge axes, grinding stones and grinding slabs. A horsehoof core was also identified. Artefact types and raw materials are typical for the region. The identified places of Aboriginal occupation likely date to the mid to late Holocene, based on artefact types.

It is likely that the Aboriginal places identified during this assessment once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the forests which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes

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of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, these artefacts may represent the discard of Aboriginal groups that traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.

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PART 1. CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

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

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

All costs to carry out the cultural heritage management condition must be borne by the Sponsor and/or their agent.

1.1. CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1.1.1. Prior to the Activity

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Condition 1 - Final Design Meeting:

Following finalisation of the final design, construction methodology and grid approval for the Muskerry Solar Power Station, a meeting must be held between the Sponsor, construction contractor (if applicable), the Registered Aboriginal Party and the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the nature and extent of any ground disturbing works within the Activity Area and what, if any, methodologies will be employed to further assess the nature, extent and significance of the cultural heritage in the activity area, including further subsurface testing in areas to be affected by the development footprint, and to minimise harm to Aboriginal Places within the Activity Area.

This condition results from the fact that the complex assessment for this CHMP was postponed given that no final designs existed during the Standard Assessment Results meeting, on 18 May 2021, (See Table 2-4, Page 17 of this plan) and it was considered as prudent not to initiate the complex assessment in areas that might not be affected by the final footprint of the Solar Farm. It is expected that after this final design meeting further complex assessment will take place in the Activity Area, and that further conditions are added to an amended version of the CHMP, namely in what concerns archaeological salvage, cultural heritage inductions, as well as compliance inspections.

Commencement of the Activity, including any ground disturbance works, cannot commence until all outcomes of this meeting are met.

A notification period of at least two weeks must be provided to the Registered Aboriginal Party to organise a final design meeting to be held at the Registered Aboriginal Party offices. The costs of the final design meeting must be met by the Sponsor and/or contractors

Condition 2: Contingency Plan

The Contingency Plan presented in Section 1 must be adopted.

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1.1.2. Contingency Plans

The contingency procedures contained in Section 1 of this report forms part of the CHMP and must be incorporated into the development and/or Environmental Management Plan for the project.

The approved format for a CHMP states that, in accordance with Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*, a CHMP must also include specific contingency plans for:

- a) the matters referred to in section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*;
- b) the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and relevant registered Aboriginal parties 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.

At the time of preparation of this CHMP, Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation (TLaWC) has been appointed with responsibility for the Activity Area. The following contingency plans refer to the involvement only of the RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Contingency plans are required, even in-situations where it has been assessed that there is a low probability of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage being located within an Activity Area.

Section 61 Matters

Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* outlines what is considered when a CHMP is approved. Actions which are considered as inconsistent to an approved CHMP are described in Part 6 (81(1)(a)(c)) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Examples of changes to Section 61 matters include, but are not limited to, the expansion of the Activity Area, a change to the activity, a change in the agreed harm mitigation measures to a registered Aboriginal place and alterations to the activity that require additional statutory authorisations.

Statutory authorisations are described in s.50 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. A decision maker must not grant a statutory authorisation for the activity if the activity would be inconsistent with the approved CHMP (s.52(3) *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).

Dispute Resolution

In the event of a dispute between the Sponsor and any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party during the implementation of this CHMP, the following process must be followed:

1. The parties agree to use their best endeavours to resolve the dispute in good faith.
2. Initially the parties must identify the nature of the matter in dispute. Ideally the parties should agree in writing as to the nature and scope of the matter in disputes within five working days of the dispute arising, with reference to the specific conditions or requirements in the CHMP.
3. Once the nature of the dispute is identified, the parties should meet within five working days to discuss any options or remedial actions that are available to resolve the matter/s in dispute.
4. If agreement can be reached between the parties in relation to remedial actions, this agreement should be recorded in writing and include a programme for the implementation of the action. In these circumstances any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or Activity Advisory Group agree that it will use its best endeavours to ensure there are no avoidable delays to the schedule for the works.
5. If an agreement cannot be reached in relation to remedial actions, the parties agree to appoint (at a shared cost) an independent mediator to oversee a meeting between the parties.
6. The mediation meeting should be scheduled as soon as practicable.
7. The parties must attend the mediation meeting in good faith and use their best endeavours to resolve the dispute.

8. If agreement can be reached at the mediation meeting, this agreement should be recorded in writing and include a programme for the implementation of any remedial actions. In these circumstances any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party or Activity Advisory Group agree that it will use its best endeavours to ensure there are no avoidable delays to the schedule for the works. In the event that a mediated solution cannot be reached between the parties, any matter of non-compliance may be pursued under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Reviewing Compliance with the Plan

- 1) Under Section 67A of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* the Sponsor must comply with the approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The sponsor of an approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan is guilty of an offence under Section 67A; Parts 1, 3 and 5 with the corresponding penalties listed under Parts 2, 4 and 6:
 - (1) The sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan is guilty of an offence if—
 - (a) the sponsor by an act or omission fails to comply with the conditions of the approved cultural heritage management plan; and
 - (b) at the time of the act or omission the sponsor knew that the act or omission failed to comply with the conditions of the plan.
 - (2) A sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, 600 penalty units;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, 3000 penalty units.
 - (3) The sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan is guilty of an offence if—
 - (a) the sponsor by an act or omission fails to comply with the conditions of the approved cultural heritage management plan; and
 - (b) at the time of the act or omission the sponsor was reckless as to whether the act or omission failed to comply with the conditions of the plan.
 - (4) A sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan who is guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, 300 penalty units;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, 1500 penalty units.
 - (5) The sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan is guilty of an offence if—
 - (a) the sponsor by an act or omission fails to comply with the conditions of the approved cultural heritage management plan; and
 - (b) at the time of the act or omission the sponsor was negligent as to whether the act or omission failed to comply with the conditions of the plan.
 - (6) A sponsor of an approved cultural heritage management plan who is guilty of an offence under subsection (5) is liable to a penalty not exceeding—
 - (a) in the case of a natural person, 60 penalty units;
 - (b) in the case of a body corporate, 300 penalty units.

The sponsor must ensure that compliance with this plan is reviewed. A review process must be incorporated in the Environmental Management Plan or similar document for the project. It is recommended that each of the management actions recommended above be listed in the Environmental Management Plan. There must be a mechanism included in the plan (such as a checklist or database) to indicate when the recommended actions for Aboriginal cultural heritage have been carried out. The project manager must be responsible for maintaining this list. Any associated documentation which accompanies the actions must be recorded on the checklist or database.

The record of compliance must be maintained by the project manager at all times and must be available for inspection by authorised Officers and Aboriginal Heritage Officers. It is illegal to harm cultural heritage outside of the Conditions contained within this management plan. Authorised Officers and Aboriginal Heritage Officers from Aboriginal Victoria and TLWC may conduct CHMP compliance audits.

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A checklist for compliance has been provided in Appendix A.7. The site manager must verify that the measures specified in the checklist have been undertaken.

Review of this CHMP can be undertaken at any time by project delegates representing the Sponsor, or an agreed independent reviewer, to ensure that all parties are complying with the terms of this CHMP.

Remedying Non-Compliance

The Sponsor and/or its nominated representative are responsible for remedying any non-compliance with the CHMP and are liable for any non-compliance. In circumstances where there is non-compliance with the CHMP, the Sponsor and/or the nominated Heritage Advisor must:

1. Notify the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet within one day of the non-compliance. Under Section 159 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet may assign an Authorised Officer to investigate the non-compliance.
2. Implement any remedial action to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer and any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party. If the Sponsor, Authorised Officer and any appointed Registered Aboriginal Party cannot agree on an appropriate programme of remedial action, the dispute resolution process of this CHMP must be implemented.

To ensure compliance with the terms of this CHMP the Sponsor and/or its nominated representative must verify that the measures specified in the checklist (Appendix A.7) have been undertaken. If any breaches occur the site manager must action the relevant remedy. The aim of this process must be to resolve noncompliance issues by immediately actioning processes to remedy non-compliance through consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Party and the Heritage Advisor. If mechanisms for remedying non-compliance are not actioned and resolution cannot be reached then ultimately, the Minister may order a cultural heritage audit to be carried out. Details of cultural heritage audits can be obtained from Part 6, Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Costs associated with non-compliance are the responsibility of the Sponsor.

Discovery of Unexpected Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Section 24 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* details obligations under the *Act* if suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage material or is found, the following processes must be followed.

Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

If suspected human remains are discovered, all works must cease immediately. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be contacted 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 888 544.

This advice has been developed by the Aboriginal Affairs Victoria and is described in the following five step contingency plan. Any such discovery at the Activity Area must follow these steps:

1. **Discovery:**
 - a. If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must stop to ensure minimal damage is caused to the remains; and,
 - b. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.
2. **Notification:**
 - a. Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroner's Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately.
 - b. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains could be Aboriginal, the State Control Centre must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544.
 - c. The Registered Aboriginal Party must be notified on (03) 5784 1433.

- d. All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.
- e. If it is confirmed by these authorities that the discovered remains are Aboriginal skeletal remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of the human remains to the, Secretary, DPC in accordance with s.17 of *the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
- f. Do not contact the media. ▪
- g. Do not take any photographs of human remains without the express request of the Coroner's Office, Victoria Police, or the Registered Aboriginal Party or AV.
- h. Do not circulate information or photographs via social media.

3. Impact Mitigation or Salvage:

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

4. Curation and further analysis:

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

5. Reburial:

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

Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage other than Human remains

1. Discovery –

- a. If suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified, all activity within a 10 metre buffer must stop. The activity can proceed outside the buffer.
- b. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage should be fenced off with safety webbing and star pickets or the like. No-go signage must be attached to the temporary fencing around any Aboriginal cultural heritage at all times. The no-go signage must be visible at all times.
- c. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be left in place and protected from harm.

2. Notification –

- a. The person who identified the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must notify the person in charge of the activity.
- b. The person in charge of the activity must notify the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet of the identification of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one working day of its discovery.
- c. The person in charge of the activity must notify a Heritage Advisor, who will notify the appointed Registered Aboriginal Party, of the identification of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one working day of its discovery.
- d. The Heritage Advisor must facilitate the involvement of the Registered Aboriginal Party. This will include an on-site investigation and assessment of the significance of the cultural heritage.
- e. A Heritage Advisor and a representative (s) of the Registered Aboriginal Party must inspect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage as soon as is practical. They will determine if the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is indeed Aboriginal cultural heritage. If the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is determined not to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the Heritage Advisor and the representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Party, works may recommence.

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- f. If the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage is determined to be Aboriginal cultural heritage by the HA and the representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Party, the HA and the RAP must determine if it is part of an already known site or should be registered as a new site and update and/or complete site records as appropriate and advise on possible management strategies for the Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- g. S61 matters relating to harm avoidance or minimisation measures must be explored by the HA in consultation with the representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Party and the Sponsor. Harm must be avoided as a priority.
- h. The Sponsor must attempt to avoid harm to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Place. Relocating the activity to avoid any Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Place must be considered and adopted where possible. Where this is not achievable attempts must be made to minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- i. Within a period of three (3) working days a decision must be made by the Heritage Advisor, in consultation with the representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Party and the Sponsor, as to the management of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- j. Possible Management Conditions may include, but are not limited to – avoidance of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage (priority); minimisation of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage; retention of potentially artefact bearing topsoil in the Activity Area; archaeological salvage (either by machine or hand); surface collection of artefacts; a combination of one or more of the aforementioned; or no action required.
- k. Aboriginal Victoria must be notified of the discovery and decision in relation to the management of the newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage through the submission of the appropriate Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry forms and (if applicable) an amended Cultural Heritage Management Plan or salvage excavation report.
- l. Spatial data and a place inspection form for any salvage works must also be lodged with the VARH within 30 days. Depending on the extent and complexity of the salvage excavation, a report for a small salvage excavation must be finalised and lodged with Aboriginal Victoria and the Registered Aboriginal Party within 90 days while for a large and complex one this may be up to six months.
- m. The HA may advise the site supervisor when suspended construction works can proceed. In general, works may recommence:
 - i. When the appropriate protective measures have been taken;
 - ii. Where the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage records have been updated and/or completed;
 - iii. Where all parties agree there is no prudent or feasible course of action; or
 - iv. Once any relevant dispute has been resolved. The Heritage Advisor, the Sponsor and the Registered Aboriginal Party must ensure that the above steps are followed, and that legal obligations and requirements are complied with at all times.
- n. Custody of any Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified during the activity must be ascribed to the Registered Aboriginal Party.

Protocol for Handling Sensitive Information

Except for publicly available information, there shall be no communication or public release of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party. No onsite photographs or information concerning sensitive Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be circulated to the media or via social media without the written permission of the Registered Aboriginal Party

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PART 2. ASSESSMENT

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been commissioned by the Sponsor, Edify Energy (ABN 85 606 684 995). The proposed activity is a Solar Power Station.

2.1.1. Reasons for Preparing this CHMP

A mandatory CHMP is required under Section 46(1)(a) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* for the purposes of the construction of a Solar Farm and related infrastructure within the Activity Area.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity under Regulation (46)(1)(xxx) (land used to generate electricity) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*. The Activity Area is in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity under Regulation (26) (waterways – Back Creek) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*.

2.1.2. Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP (NOI)

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (NoI) was submitted to the Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLWC), the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) responsible for the Activity Area, on the 13th of August 2020. A copy of the Notification was also sent to the Secretary, Aboriginal Victoria (AV) on 13th November 2020. AV notified the Sponsor that the CHMP has been allocated CHMP No 17383. Campaspe Shire Council, City of Greater Bendigo, landowners and occupiers were also notified that a CHMP was being prepared (Appendix A.1).

2.2. LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY AREA AND CADASTRAL INFORMATION

The Activity Area is located approximately 127 km North of the Melbourne CBD and approx. 30 km north east of Bendigo. The Activity Area comprises approximately 1,086 hectares within a rural setting. Cadastre and owner's information are displayed below Table 2-1 and in Map 2-1.

Table 2-1 Activity Area Cadastre

Landowner/Occupier	Address	Parcel	Parish
D.V Roney	847 Toolleen-Axedale Road Toolleen 3551	1\PS704656	-
D.V Roney	877 Toolleen-Axedale Road Toolleen 3551	2\PS704656	-
D.V Roney	Toolleen-Axedale Road Toolleen 3551	4~2\PP3801 1~2\PP3801 5~2\PP3801 5A~2\PP3801 3~2\PP3801 2~2\PP3801	-
D.V and T.D. Roney	Dwyer Lane Muskerry 3557	12D~D\PP3243 12C~D\PP3243	Muskerry

Landowner/Occupier	Address	Parcel	Parish
A. Tuohey, J. Tuohey and C. Tuohey.	Muskerry East School Road Muskerry 3557	2\TP120975 1\TP120975 4\TP120975	-
Burke Family Trust	Muskerry East School Road Muskerry 3557	7B~D\PP3243 1\TP892631	Muskerry
Burke Family Trust	Muskerry East School Road Muskerry 3557	8~D\PP3243	Muskerry
B. Griffin & G. O'Sullivan	Muskerry East School Road Muskerry 3557	1\LP113736 5~D\PP3243 2\LP113736 1\TP677364 2\TP677364	- Muskerry - - -
N/A	Road Parcel	1\TP395103	-

2.2.1. Sponsor

The Sponsor is Edify Energy Pty Ltd (ABN 85 606 684 995).

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2.2.2. Heritage Advisor

NGH Heritage Advisors Dr Rhiannon Stammers and Emily Dillon undertook this CHMP. Both are qualified under Section 189 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Their qualifications and experience are outlined in Appendix A.2.

2.2.3. Owners and Occupiers

All relevant owners and occupiers for the Activity Area are outlined in Table 2-1.

2.2.4. Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP)

Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Activity Area.

2.2.5. RAP and CHMP Evaluation

Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC) is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Activity Area. TLaWC notified the Sponsor on the 17th of August 2020 that they intend to evaluate this CHMP (Appendix A.1).

2.2.6. Activity Description

The Activity is the construction of a 250 Mega Watt (MWdc) solar farm and 200MW / 800 Mega Watt Hour (MWh) battery energy storage system (BESS) as shown in Map 2-2.

The solar farm and BESS (Figure 2-1) will connect to the existing 220 kV AusNet Services transmission line which passes through the site via a new dedicated on-site substation. The project will comprise an unspecified number of solar photovoltaic (PV) modules. A detailed infrastructure layout will be developed during the detailed design stage, however key features of the solar farm will include:

- Photovoltaic (PV) solar panels and tracking systems (Figure 2-2);
- Metal mounting structures (up to 4 m in height) (Figure 2-3);
- Power conversion units (PCUs) located in 40-foot containers or skid pads, up to 3 m in height
- Dedicated on-site solar farm substation;
 - Substation footprint will be approx. 150 m x 200 m (Figure 2-4)
- A Climate Controlled Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to house the battery units that store energy produced onsite (maximum 200 MW / 800 MWh storage capacity).
- Approx. 5.5 m wide internal tracks to provide access to the PCUs, the rows of panels, and the on-site substation;
- Aboveground and underground direct current (DC) cabling;
- Medium voltage aboveground and underground alternating current (AC) and communications cable;
- Cable trenches and pits, typically not below 1 m in depth and 1 m wide;
- Perimeter security fencing;
- Site office and staff amenities;
- Maintenance shed;
- Permanent staff and contractor parking areas, and
- Temporary site compound, lay-down areas, and equipment storage areas during construction
 - At least three lay down areas (approximately 1,800 m² and 2,300 m²).

Construction associated with the activity will include a range of varying impacts to the ground surface and former buried surfaces within the Activity Area. The majority of the Activity will be limited to impacts of 1 m in depth. Any surface or subsurface ground disturbance will impact the present land surface and any buried former land surfaces. Any Aboriginal cultural heritage within the disturbance areas will be harmed by the Activity. This assessment assumes that all the subsurface deposits (A-horizon) with any potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage will be harmed (that is, geological deposits formed within 50 Ka during the period of inferred human occupation of southeast Australia).

2.2.7. Extent of Activity Area

The Activity Area is located approximately 127 km North of the Melbourne CBD and approx. 30 km north east of Bendigo. The Activity Area comprises 1086 hectares within a rural farming setting.

The salient prominent structures and works in, and natural features of, the Activity Area are as listed below and as shown in Map 2-3 include:

- Gently undulating farmland;
- Agricultural fencing and improvements, including dams;
- An electrical easement;
- Back Creek and its tributaries;
- Tributaries of Burke Creek;
- Unnamed drainage lines;
- Residential infrastructure and associated outbuildings, and
- Scattered stands of indigenous and non-native trees.

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The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) shows that there are no places within the Activity Area, the closest being VARH 7824-0082, a scarred tree, situated 1.9 km east of the Activity Area boundary (Section 2.4.3).

Relevant Local Authority

The relevant Local Authorities are Campaspe Shire Council and the City of Greater Bendigo (Map 2-3).

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Figure 2-1 Example of 'BESS' and Solar Panel Array



Figure 2-2 Example of Solar Panel Array with PCU



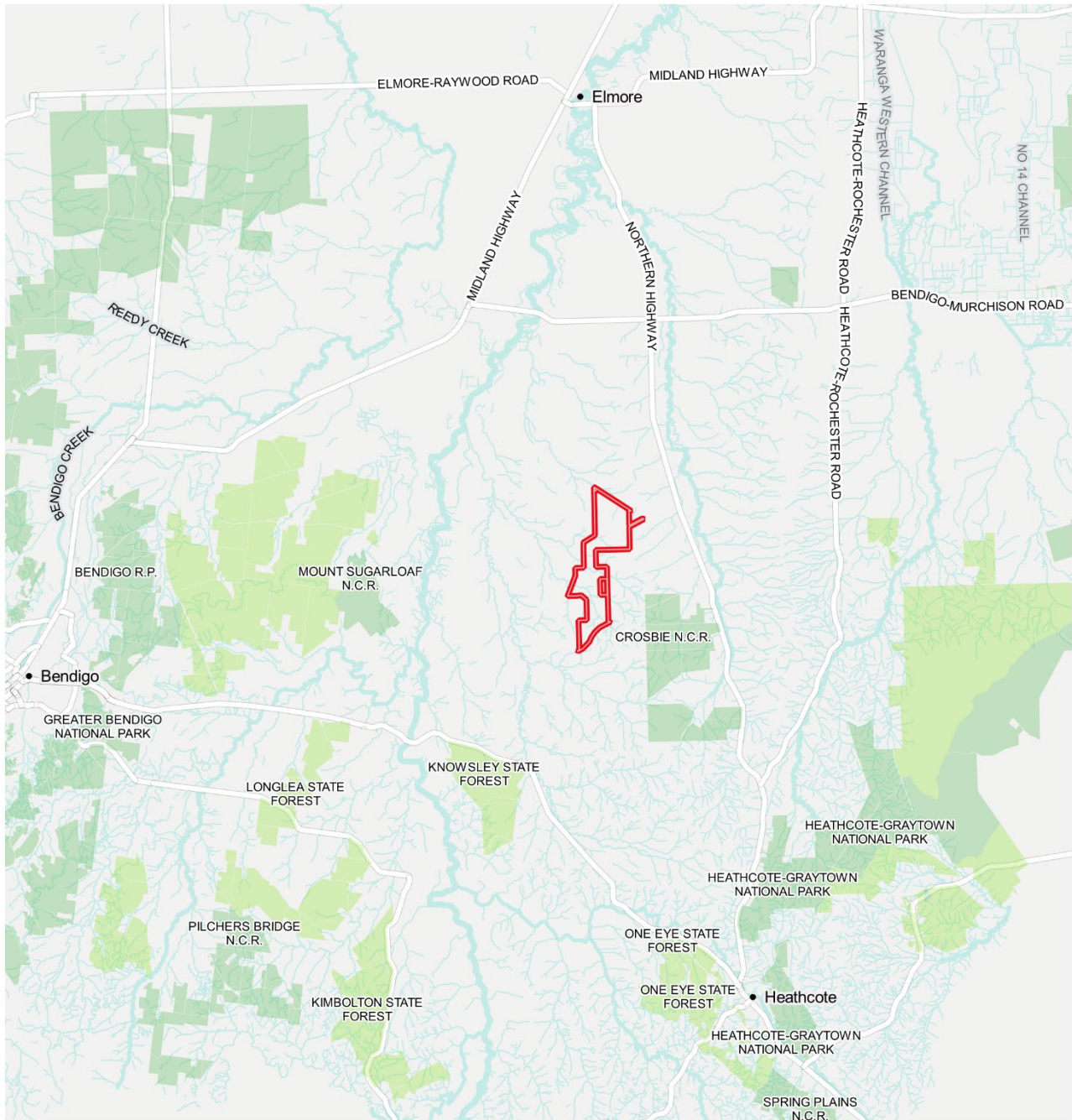
Figure 2-3 Example of disturbance caused by installation of Panel Array



Figure 2-4 Example of Power Substation

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



Muskerry Solar Farm General Area

Legend

- Activity Area
- Waterways
- National Parks and Conservation Areas
- State Forest
- Roads

0 2 4 6 8 10 km



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SF_21052020 \ General Area
Author: E. Dillon
Date created: 17.09.2020
Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



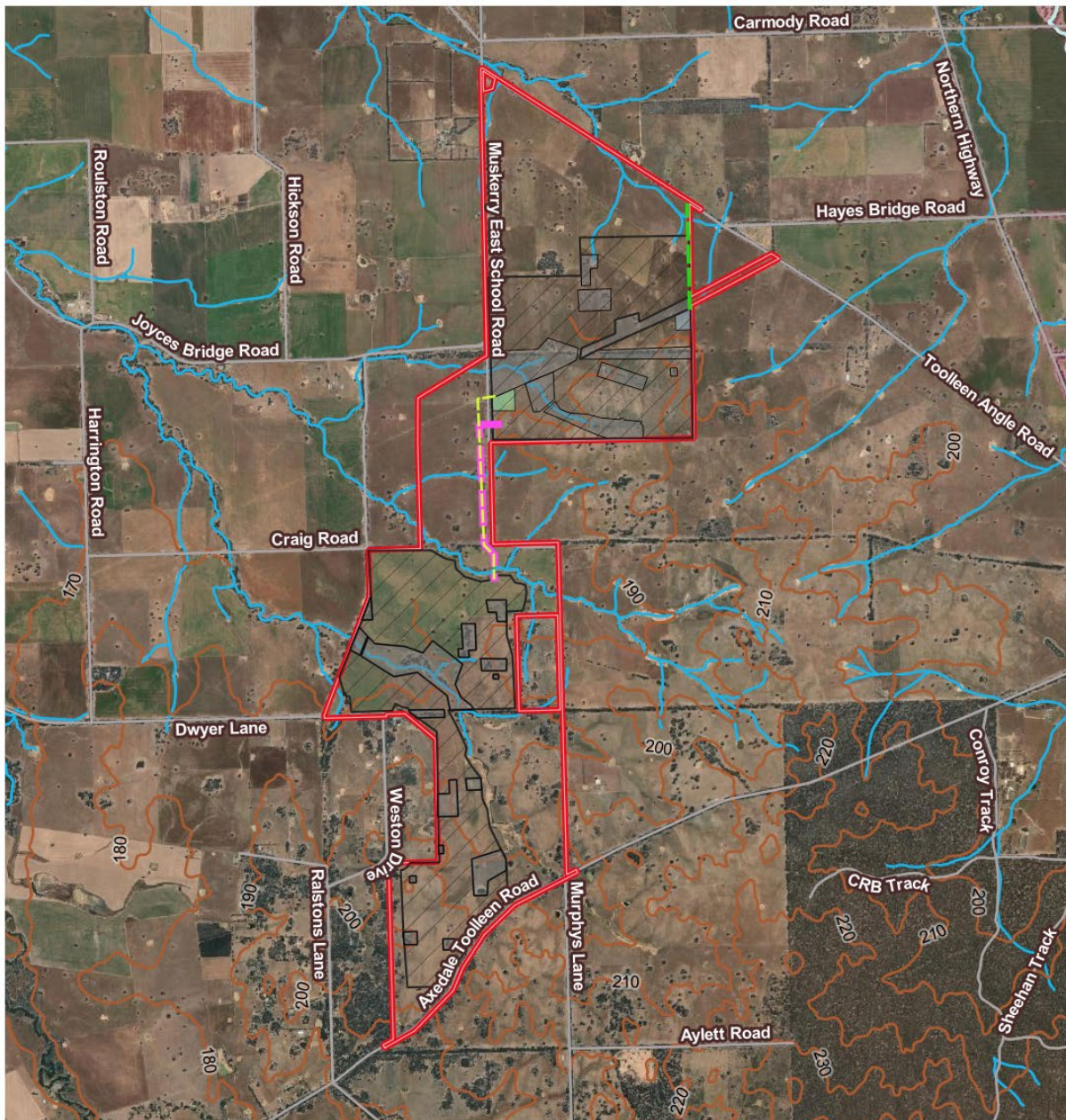
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Map 2-1 General Activity Area

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Muskerry Solar Farm Proposed Development Footprint

Legend

- Activity Area
- Countours
- Waterway
- Road
- Substation Option a)
- Substation Option b)
- Native vegetation to be retained
- Easement Option A
- Easement Option B
- Substation / Access Road

Indicative development Layout

0 0.75 1.5 km



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SF_21052020 \ Proposed Development
Footprint1
Author: R.Stammers
Date created: 14.10.2021
Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



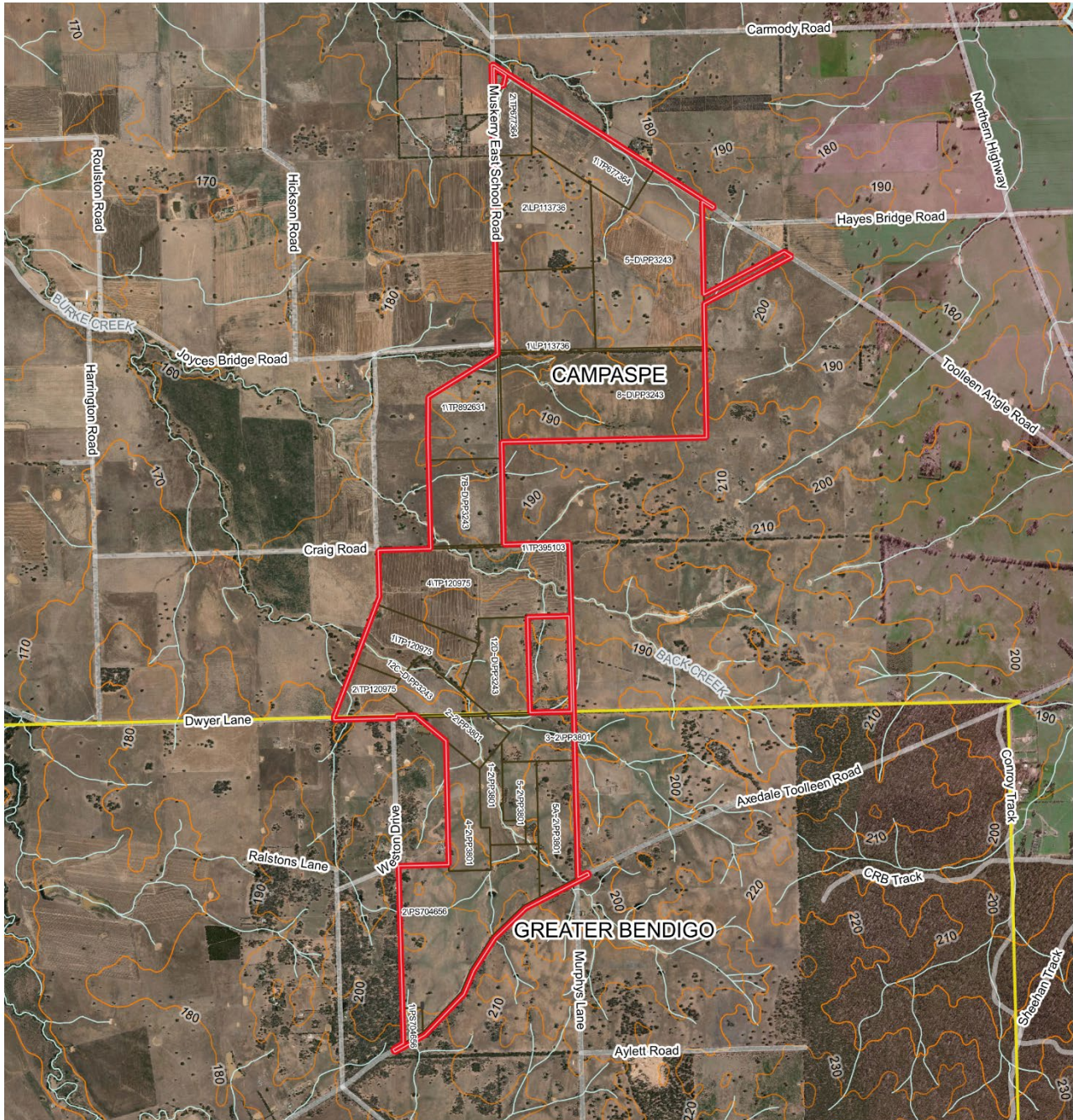
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Map 2-2 Proposed Development Footprint

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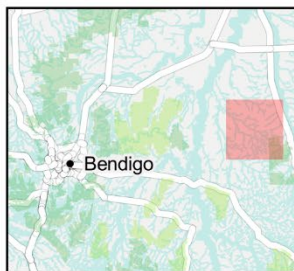


Muskerry Solar Farm Activity Area

Legend

- Activity Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Local Government Area
- Elevation Contour
- Watercourses

0 0.5 1 1.5 km



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Map 2-3 Activity Area and Existing Features

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2.3. DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATION

2.3.1. RAP Representation and Participation

TLaWC appointed the following representatives to participate in the CHMP process. Individual's position and function within this process are outlined in Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2 Appointed Representatives

Name	Activity	Function
Dr Francisco Almeida	Inception and Standard Results Meeting, Standard Assessment	Cultural Heritage Programs Manager
Rodney Monk	Inception and Standard Results Meeting, Standard Assessment	Taungurung Elder
Michelle Monk	Standard Results Meeting	Taungurung Elder
Chris Antonopoulos	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Dylan Wilkinson	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Matt Antonopoulos	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Jack Honeysett	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Charlie Munro,	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Peter Moser	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
William Trist,	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative
Brenda Monk	Standard Assessment	TLaWC Field Representative

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2.3.2. Meetings and Consultation

Inception Meeting

The initial inception meeting was held with representatives from TLaWC, NGH and Edify Energy via Microsoft Teams on the 22nd of September 2020. The discussions and outcomes from this meeting are summarised in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 Minutes of the Inception meeting

Date	Attendees	Discussion & Outcomes
22 nd September 2020	Rodney Monk & Francisco Almeida, TLaWC Emily Dillon & Rhiannon Stammers, NGH Pty Ltd Claire Driessen, Edify Energy	Claire introduced the project providing an outline of the Activity and associated ground disturbances, noting that the maximum depth of disturbance would be 1 m deep and associated trenching for cables. Rhiannon provided the results of the desktop assessment, noting that there are no known

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registered Aboriginal Places within the Activity Area, and very few within the geographic region, noting that this was most likely due to the lack of testing and not a low sensitivity. Rodney shared his previous experiences from assessments within the geographic region, stressing that the landscape was highly sensitive.

Francisco requested that the preliminary reports present in the southern portion of the Activity Area be requested from AV. Rhiannon confirmed that she would contact AV regarding the reports and forward to TLaWC. Francisco also asked if any ploughing had taken place recently or was scheduled to take place soon. Requesting that if it had that the Standard Assessment should take place as soon as possible after the ploughing took place. Claire confirmed she would contact the landowners requesting this information.

Francisco asked if the design plans were final, Claire confirmed they were not, however the development footprint was unlikely to change and would be willing to avoid impacting heritage by moving infrastructure if possible. Francisco flagged that if the development designs changed, additional testing may be required. TLaWC requested a systematic foot survey of the Activity Area with 5m spacing between participant be carried out for the Standard Assessment. Emily enquired if there was any flexibility to this methodology, for example, only targeting areas of good surface visibility or spreading out to further apart in areas of low visibility. Rodney conformed he was happy with 5m spacings. However, Francisco suggested the use of a drone prior to the Assessment to allow for a more targeted survey.

Post Standard Assessment Meeting/Conditions Meeting

The post standard assessment results meeting was held with representatives from TLaWC, NGH and Edify Energy at TLaWC's offices in Alexandra on the 18th of May 2021. The discussions and outcomes from this meeting are summarised in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 minutes of other meetings

Date	Attendees	Discussion & Outcomes
18th May	Francisco Almeida and Michelle Monk, TLaWC Rhiannon Stammers, NGH Pty Ltd Claire Driessen, Kris Fulton, and Via Teams, Patrick Dale and Greta	Rhiannon presented the results of the standard assessment, noting that two stone artefacts scatters, four LDADs and two scarred trees had been identified during the assessment. Additionally, it was noted that 100% of the

	Bridge, Edify Energy	<p>Activity Area had been surveyed on foot with the effective survey coverage being on average 3.9% per m2. It was deemed a complex assessment was required pursuant to r.64(1) of the <i>Regulations</i>.</p> <p>A selection of the stone artefacts collected during the assessment were displayed and discussed. During this discussion Francisco mentioned that red silcrete was known from a source in Corop (close to the Activity Area) and detailed the ethnographic accounts of axe production at Mt Camel (also near the Activity Area).</p> <p>Francisco and Michelle raised concerns about the preliminary nature of the solar farm design and deemed it inappropriate to conduct a complex assessment until after finalisation of the solar farm design and grid approval had been achieved. As such it was agreed that the CHMP would be submitted for evaluation at the completion of the Standard Assessment with the condition that a Complex Assessment would be required to be carried out after grid approval and finalisation of the solar farm's design and prior to any ground disturbance works. Additionally, a meeting would be required to be held to finalise the proposed Complex testing methodology and any other conditions that would apply to the final CHMP.</p>
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2.3.3. Other Meetings and Consultation (as required)

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Meeting and consultation were conducted as follows (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5 Other consultation

Date	Activity	Discussion & Outcomes
19/4/2021	Email	Rhiannon sent an email to Francisco requesting an appointment at TLaWC's office to utilise the comparative collection of stone axes during the stone tool analysis.
13/5/2021	Email	Rhiannon sent an email to Francisco requesting the above again. No response to these requests were received.
8/6/2021	Email	Rhiannon sent an email to Rodney and Francisco requesting a Statement of significance for the cultural heritage identified during the standard assessment.
8/6/2021	Email	Francisco responded to the request for a statement of significance detailed that the statement was under review and that the CHMP could be submitted without a statement of significance

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2.3.4. Other Consultation

The following were consulted during the preparation of this CHMP:

- Aboriginal Affairs Site Registry;
- Australian Heritage Database;
- State Library of Victoria;
- Land Victoria;
- Public Records Office, and
- Landowners and Land Managers.

2.3.5. Summary of Consultation Outcomes

The consultation outcomes are:

- All relevant stakeholders and databases were consulted and reviewed (Section 2);
- TLaWC were invited to participate in all field work components;
- TLaWC participated in the standard assessment (Section 3);
- TLaWC were provided with the results of the assessments;
- TLaWC were requested to provide a statement of cultural significance regarding the Activity Area;
- TLaWC were requested to provide information about oral traditions that are known relate to the Activity Area, and
- TLaWC were consulted and endorsed the conditions (Section 1).

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2.4. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

2.4.1. Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Registry Access and Search

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) was accessed for information relating to the Activity Area from the 13th of August 2020 until this plan was submitted for evaluation.

2.4.2. Relevant Geographic Region

The relevant geographic region is bounded in the north by the confluence of the Campaspe River and Mount Pleasant Creek, to the west by the Campaspe River, to the south by Wild Duck Creek and Mount Ida Creek, and to the east by Mount Pleasant Creek, Mount Pleasant Creek's unnamed tributary, Lady's Creek, and Sheoak Gully. The broad valley and drainage lines within this area provide a comparative geology and landscape to that within the Activity Area and are relevant to cultural heritage that may be within the Activity Area. Additionally, the relevant geographic region contains a large enough sample of known cultural heritage for each different landform sufficient to prepare a cultural heritage sensitivity model. The boundary of the relevant geographic region is shown in Map 2-4.

2.4.3. Registered Aboriginal Places in the Relevant Geographic Region

A search of the ACHRIS database indicated that there are no previously registered Aboriginal Places within the Activity Area, with the closest being VARH 7824-0082, a scarred tree located 1.9 km to the east. However, there are 77 registered Places within the geographic region, with three having more than one component (Map 2-5, Appendix A.3). These are summarised in Table 2-7 and discussed individually below.

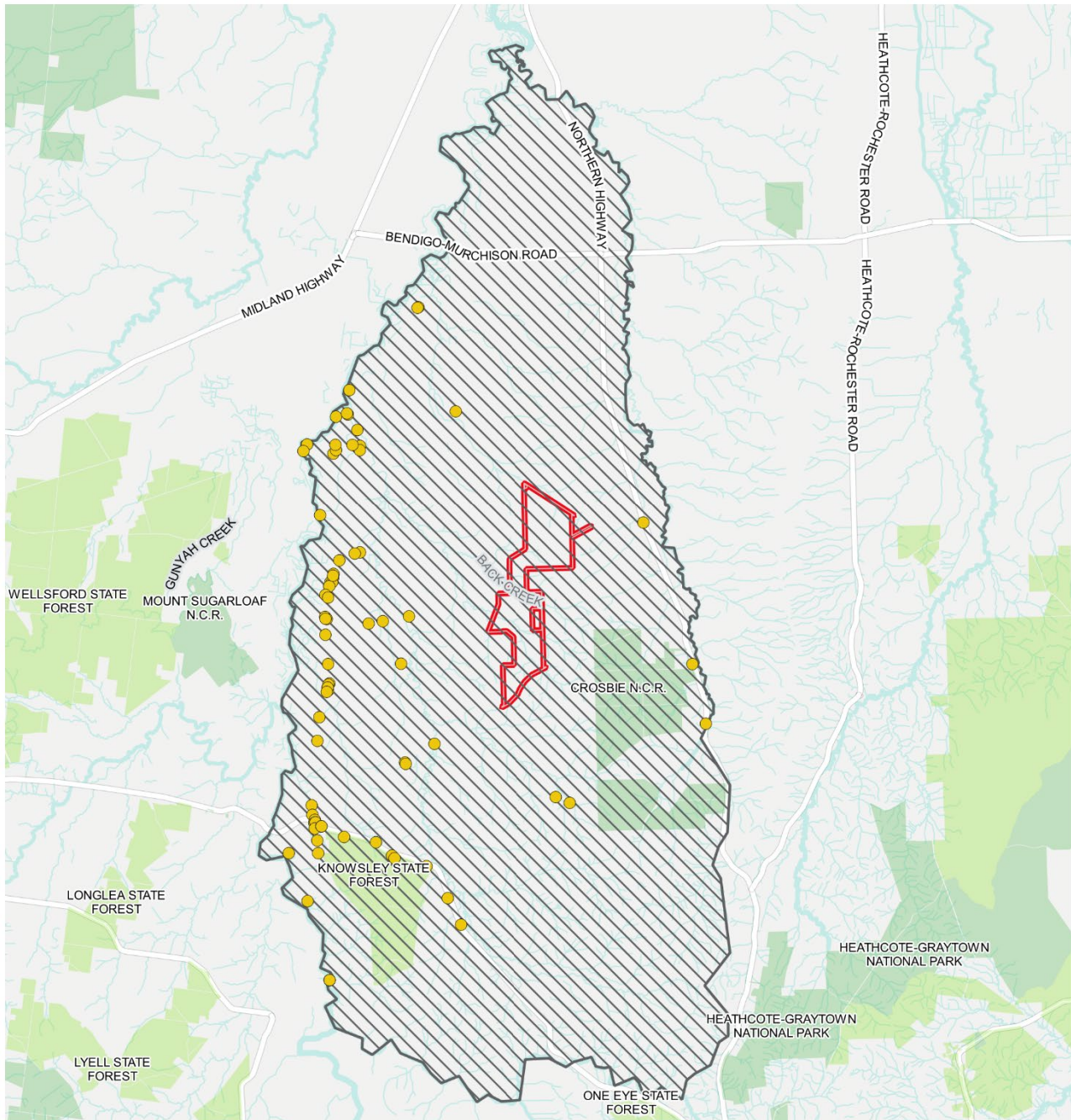
Table 2-6 Previously registered Aboriginal Places in Proximity to the Activity Area

Type	Number (total with components)
Scarred Tree	54 (55)
Stone Artefact Scatter	16 (17)
Low Density Artefact Distribution	2
Stone Feature	1 (3)
Earth Feature: Mound/Oven	1
Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)	1
Quarry	1
Object Collection	1
Total	77

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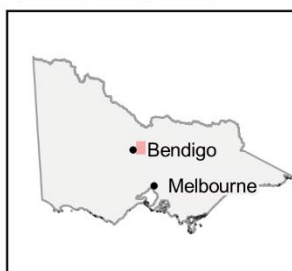


Muskerry Solar Farm Geographic Region

Legend

- Geographic Area
- Aboriginal Places
- Activity Area
- Waterways
- National Parks and Conservation Areas
- State Forest
- Roads

0 2 4 6 km



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SF_21052020 \ Geographic Region
Author: E. Dillon
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Map 2-4 Geographic Region and Distribution of Known Aboriginal Places

Scarred Trees

A total of 55 scarred trees are recorded within the geographic region. Tree species include Grey Box (n=14, 25%), non-specified box (n=6, 11%), Red Gum (n=2, 4%), Bulloak (n=1, 2%), and other (n=1, 2%). The remaining site cards (n=31, 56%) did not have a species recorded. These trees were typically located on flat land or slight rises within the floodplain of both named and unnamed waterways. When originally recorded, trees were typically in good health (N=15, 27%), however many were dead or dying (n=9, 16%) or had been destroyed (n=9, 16%). A large number of scarred trees do not have detailed information recorded on their site cards (n=22). These places were recorded in 1973 and at the time no report containing any detailed descriptions, or reason for recording was prepared or lodged with the VAHR.

Subsequent investigation has been unable to relocate these places since the original recordings were made in 1973. One site card, for VARH 7824-0026, details multiple scarred trees in the area and may explain the lack of information on the other site cards.

VARH 7824-0026 is recorded as a double canoe tree in excellent condition, with two healed scars and signs of timber cutting with saws and axes. Additional information regarding other scarred trees in the area includes trees described as a canoe tree, a shield tree, and another double canoe tree near a stump, all located in a small area by the side of the road reserve. No location information for the other trees was however provided.

Stone Artefact Scatters and Low Density Artefact Distributions (LDAD)

A total of 16 stone artefact scatters and LDADs are recorded within the geographic region. A single place, VARH 7824-0174-1-4 is a multi-component site, registered by landform and comprising two stone artefact scatters and a scarred tree. Typically, these places are expressed only as surface scatters (n=14, 88%) with two only places comprising both surface and subsurface components. At these places, VARH 7824-0014 and VARH 7824-0174, stone artefacts were found to a maximum depth of 30 cm within yellowy brown sandy silts (0-30 cm) and pink sand (12-23 cm).

Stone artefact raw material is dominated by silcrete (n=95, 34%), followed by quartz (n=75, 26%), quartzite (n=58, 20%), other/non-specified (n=31, 11%), and basalt (n=5, 2%). Other raw materials such as greenstone, sandstone, tachylite, glass and hornfels are also recorded. Stone artefact primary form is dominated by flakes (n=187, 63%), angular fragment (n=47, 17%), cores (n=44, 16%), ground stone (n=8, 2%), manuports and pebbles (n=8, 2%) and blades (n=1, <1%). Formal tool types include, a geometric microlith, a round edge scraper, hammerstones, grindstones, anvils and ground-edged axes. Several core types are also present including blade, multi directional, bidirectional, bifacial and unidirectional cores.

Stone Features

A single stone feature, the Knowsley-Campaspe River Grinding and Abrading Site (VARH 7824-0173-1-3), located approximately 12 km south east of the Activity Area, is present within the geographic region. This place comprises three components, two sets of grinding grooves and a set of rock wells. It is located on a basaltic sandstone outcrop within the bed of the Campaspe River at Knowsley, north of Lake Eppalock Spillway. There are four elliptical and one linear arc grinding grooves situated within approximately 0.5-1.0 m of two small rock wells and adjacent to two sets of 17 linear abraded grooves.

Earth Feature: Mound/Oven

A single earth mound/oven, VARH 7824-0010, is recorded within the geographic region. It is located within 30 m of an unnamed swamp. When it was recorded it was in a good condition; however, no other information is available about this place.

Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)

VARH 7821-0044 was recorded in 1981 at the crest of the Forrest Creek's source bordering dune, approximately 7.5 km north west of the Activity Area. The remains were exhumed by Victoria Police. The

burial is a rare example of a post contact burial and contained a wide array of grave goods including glass, metal, and stone artefacts, ochre, burnt freshwater mussel shell and animal bone, charcoal and possum skin. Artefacts include ground stone axes, a hammer stone, bone implements, flakes from quartz, glass and silcrete, a three-sided file, chisel, sheep shears, razor and a clay pipe.

Quarry

A single quarry, VARH 7824-0106 Forest Creek Ochre Quarry, located approximately 3 km west of the Activity Area, is a registered site within the geographic region. The place was recorded in 2006 and at the time of recording it was in good, stable condition. The place was registered as an ochre quarry with exposed pieces of fine-grained ironstone located on the surface. The quarry was recorded on the undulating volcanic plains on a moderate incline/ stony rise including agricultural vegetation and minimal trees. The place extent measures 10 x 10 m and has been impacted by grazing and stock trampling.

Object Collection

The object collection recorded within the geographic region pertains to VARH 7824-0150, in compliance with management condition 9.1.1 of CHMP 12756 (Goldfarb 2014). The artefact was collected during the complex assessment of CHMP 12756 and reburied within the Activity Area.

Additional Searches

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Australian Heritage Database

A search of the City of Greater Bendigo and Campaspe LGAs on the Australian Heritage Database and the now defunct Register of the National Estate identified no items relevant to the proposal areas. The purpose of accessing the RNE is to recover information relating to possible heritage values within or near the proposal area. Where an RNE item is located within or near the proposal area, it is usually identified on other statutory lists such as State of local registers, and as such, relevant protections would apply. Where it is not included on any such lists, the item will need to be addressed in accordance with relevant State legislation.

Victorian Heritage Database

The Victorian Heritage Database is home to the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) which lists the State's most significant heritage places, objects and historic shipwrecks protected under the *Heritage Act 2017*. It is also home to the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI) which lists all known historical archaeological sites in Victoria.

A search of the VHR and the VHI identified no items located within or within close proximity to the Activity Area, with the closest item being HO304, Adelaide Vale Homestead and Outbuildings, approximately 8 km to the west.

While this site is considered not to be directly relevant to the types of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area, the types of activities that would have been conducted relating to the pastoral nature of the property can inform on the types of land-use impacts that may have been present within the Activity Area and the like impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.4.4. Reports and Published Works in the Relevant Geographic Region

A review of relevant reports and published works about Aboriginal cultural heritage in the geographic region informs the development of a site prediction model for the Activity Area.

Preliminary Reports

There are two active preliminary reports within the Activity Area. Project numbers 2013105 and 2013106 are stone artefact analyses. No further information was available on ACHRIS. These reports were requested

from AV on the 28 September 2020 and were forwarded to the HA and the RAP. These reports provide location information for two surface quartzite stone artefact scatters which are located underneath two large gum trees.

Regional and Small-Scale Reports

There have been several small scale or regional reports undertaken in the broader area. The results and key outcomes from these are summarised in Table 2-8 below.

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Table 2-7 Summarised reports

Report	Location	Landforms	Results			
McBryde, I.(1979) <i>Petrology & Prehistory: Lithic Evidence for Exploitation of Stone Resources & Exchange Systems in Australia.</i> AV Report No. 294	Greenstone quarry belt of Victoria especially Mt William Museum Collections		Analysed raw material of ground stone axes in museum collections. Found the majority came from within 300 km of the raw material source; however, some axes were traded up to 700 km away from the source.			
Bird, C. (1992). <i>Archaeology of The Goulburn River Basin: A Background Study</i> AV Report No. 593 <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; color: red; font-weight: bold;">This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright</div>	Goulburn River Basin, east of the current Activity Area Desktop study	Riverine Plains, plains sand hills, Central Victorian Uplands	Site type**	Riverine Plain	Plains & Hills	Uplands
			SS	14	4	14
			M	6	25	1
			SM	2	0	0
			IA	8	4	15
			IH	1	0	0
			RW	0	2	0
			ST	66	75	7
			Q	0	5	4
			GG	0	1	0
			RS	0	0	4
			B	5	0	0
			RA	0	0	1
Murphy, A. (1996) <i>An Archaeological Site Survey of a Proposed Optic Fibre Cable Route, Toolleen-Colbinabbin, Victoria.</i> AV Report No. 1022	5.4 km east of Activity Area 35 km corridor 10 m wide in road reserves, easements and private land. Foot and windscreen survey. Poor visibility throughout	Hilly forests, undulating pastoral land, the slopes of Mt Camel and flat plains	A single surface artefact scatter was located on a creek bank, a scarred tree was found on a plain landform and one historical site (the remains of a homestead) was also discovered. Areas within 30 m of creek lines were identified as potentially sensitive with potential to contain cultural heritage			

Report	Location	Landforms	Results
Robinson, D. & Mann, S. (1996) <i>Natural Values of the Public Lands Along the Broken, Boosey and Ninemile Creeks of North Eastern Vic.</i> AV Report No. 1241	360 km survey (352 sections) along the Broken River catchment, Victoria, from north of Barmah to east of Lake Rohan Survey	Creek lines, floodplains, foothills	Almost half of all sections inspected contained shell middens or scarred trees, widely distributed along the creek system
Luebbers, R. (1998) <i>Archaeological Assessment, Lake Eppalock, Victoria</i> AV Report No. 1327	Lake Eppalock, west of the current Activity Area	Undulating land	Two historical sites were recorded, however no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified
Luebbers, R (2001) <i>Archaeological Survey Dowds 60 Acre Property Heathcote, Victoria</i> AV Report No. 2073	Grazing paddock, east of the current Activity Area Foot survey	Not recorded, but likely low hills/ rises	A single isolated artefact (hammerstone) was identified during survey and one previously recorded site was relocated. The site was an artefact scatter on a natural rise composed of diabase and included a quartz pebble, quartzite and basalt hammerstones, stone slabs, an anvil and flaked artefacts.
Clark. N (2001) <i>Coliban Water Dams Improvement Project :Desktop and Field Assessments of The Potential Impacts On Aboriginal Archaeological Sites</i> AV Report No. 2104	Dam sites at Tylden, Trentham, Harcourt, Bendigo, Kangaroo Flat and south of Heathcote Desktop, limited site inspections and monitoring of geotechnical test pits	Unknown	Desktop showed scarred trees and artefact scatters were most likely to occur in the study area, a single isolated surface artefact was discovered during a site inspection at Barkers Creek dam.

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Report	Location	Landforms	Results
Schell, P. & Light, A. & Long, A. (2002) <i>Timber Harvesting Coupes (2001-2004)- A Site Protection Programme for Registered Aboriginal Archaeological Sites</i> AV Report No. 2191	Logging coupes across Victoria, several of which were in the Greater Bendigo area Desktop and site inspections	Unknown	A total of 88 sites were inspected in 13 (of a possible 76) coupes. Of these, 46 were able to be relocated. Buffers were calculated for sites so they could be avoided during felling. Contingency guidelines were drawn up for the event that Aboriginal sites were discovered during harvesting. Two scarred trees (not relocated) and one object collection were identified in the Bendigo region
Canning, S. (2002) <i>Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Survey - Proposed Olive Grove at Lot 1, Ps 405251, Knowsley-Barnadown Road, Barnadown, Victoria</i> AV Report No. 2368	80 ha property on the Campaspe River Foot survey- opportunistic sample	Floodplain	A total of three scarred trees and three artefact scatters were identified. Artefacts (n=7) were quartz and quartzite, some flakes, some utilised river cobbles with pitted or ground surface
Matic, A (2006) <i>An Archaeological Survey of The Proposed Colbinabbin To Lake Eppalock Water Pipeline, Victoria</i> AV Report No. 3710	45 km x 100 m wide pipeline Intersects Activity Area Survey	Undulating plains, stony rises, within 200 m of waterways	A total of 15 historic heritage sites were identified and seven Aboriginal places in and around the proposed pipeline alignment, including six scarred trees and a potential ochre quarry and eight new historical archaeological sites, three scarred trees, three sections of dry stone walls and two domestic sites. Areas of high archaeological potential were identified, land close to Campaspe River and Mount Camel Ridge.

*SS - surface scatter, M - mound, SM - shell midden, IA - isolated artefact, IH - isolated hearth, RW - rock well, ST - scarred tree, Q - quarry, GG - grinding grooves, RS - rock shelter/art, B, burial, RA - rock arrangement.

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Cultural Heritage Management Plans

Proposed Clay and Basalt Extraction Areas Hanson Quarry, Axedale Victoria Cultural Heritage Management Plan No. 10004

In 2007 Rhodes prepared a CHMP for Hanson Construction Materials to extend their clay and basalt extraction quarry operations within the Axedale area, approximately 8 km south west of the current Activity Area. The desktop assessment revealed that there were no previously registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area and that, due to the history of mining and agriculture in the area it was unlikely that in Aboriginal places other than Scarred Trees would be present.

However, the standard assessment identified ten Aboriginal places. These were registered as VARH 7824-0109 – 0118. Places VAHR 7824-0109 – 0116 are stone artefact surface scatters or single occurrences of stone artefacts, situated to the east of the Axedale Quarry Road. Site VAHR 7824-0117 is a scarred tree, situated south of the existing quarry and VAHR 7824-0118 is a single quartz flake identified on the proposed new quarry access road. The majority of the newly identified places were recorded on a rise to the north of an unnamed creek. In particular, a high density of stone artefacts was found across an area of 358 m² on the crest of the rise (VARH 7824-0114). This site also contained broken bottle glass, some of which had been re-worked into Aboriginal tools, broken ceramics, and other European implements. The ceramics most likely date within the period between the 1820's and 1860.

A complex assessment was carried out to determine if VARH 7824-0114 contained a subsurface component. A 1x1 m hand excavated test pit was excavated at the crest of the rise to determine the subsurface nature of the site. To determine the extent of the site a 50 m x 300 mm backhoe transect was then excavated across the crest of the rise, in an east-west direction and a 25 m transect was placed on the south slope of the rise, to determine the extent of the sub-surface deposit in a north-south direction. Soil deposits comprised a brown sandy loam in the ploughzone between 0 –100 mm and an underlying coarse pink sand between 100-121 mm, overlying clay. A total of five stone artefacts, comprising four flaked pieces and a core made on quartz and quartzite and 2 ochre fragments, were identified within the sand deposit at a depth on 100-120 mm. Additionally, 16 stone artefacts were identified within one of the mechanical transects. These comprises eight stone artefacts from within a brown sandy silt, between 0-100 mm, and eight stone artefacts recovered from within a pink sand at depths between 100-210 mm.

Management conditions included the surface collection of artefacts at VARH 7824-0109, VARH 7824-0110, VARH 7824-0115 and VAHR 7824-0116 and a mechanical salvage of 10 m² at both VARH 7824-0109 and VARH 7824-0110 and a mechanical salvage of 20 m² at VARH 7824-0115 and VARH 7824-0116. Monitoring of initial ground disturbance works was recommended within the vicinity of VARH 7824-0118 and the retention of the scarred tree, VARH 7824-0117, within a landscape reserve.

Mandalay Resource Assessments and Approvals Power Line Upgrade, Central Victoria, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 12756

In 2014 Goldfarb prepared CHMP 12756 for Powercor Network Services Pty Ltd to upgrade electrical assets between Bendigo and Heathcote, Heathcote and Tooborac, and Heathcote and Costerfield, with the Axedale section approximately 8 km south west of the current Activity Area. The desktop assessment noted that there is one Aboriginal Place located adjacent to the Activity Area (VARH 7824-0114).

The standard assessment identified eight new Aboriginal Places these included, two scarred trees and six artefact scatters. Additionally, 14 areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were recorded on low rises, or on hills located within 100-500 m of waterways. None of the sites identified during the standard assessment were located in the Axedale section of the proposed upgrade.

The complex assessment comprised four 1x1 m test pits and 42, 400 mm x 400 mm shovel test pits, pole locations and associated extent testing. Testing conducted within the Axedale section of the alignment revealed shallow deposits of silty clay overlaying a shallow clay base at average depths of 200 mm,

consistent with a basalt plains landform. A silcrete manuport was identified protruding from the surface and registered as VARH 7824-0150.

As the artefact was removed during the complex assessment, management conditions for VARH 7824-0150 were restricted to a cultural heritage induction prior to the commencement of work and the reburial of the artefact within the Activity Area once works were completed.

Axedale Solar Farm, Russells Bridge Road and Barnadown - Knowsley Road, Axedale CHMP No 16197

In 2019 Oataway et al. prepared a CHMP for UPC Renewables Australia Pty Ltd for the installation of a Solar Farm, approximately 3.8 km west of the Activity Area. The desktop assessment demonstrated that there were no previously registered Aboriginal places within the Activity Area; however, six previously registered Aboriginal places were located within 1 km, all of which are scarred trees. Additionally, the desktop assessment noted that the Activity Area was located on agricultural land which has been used as such since the mid-19th century.

The standard assessment identified a total of 30 surface stone artefacts and a single scarred grey box tree, all of which were associated with an unnamed creek. A complex assessment was carried out and comprised six 1x1 m test pits and 222 50x50 cm shovel test pits across nine transects. Of these, 49 subsurface testing locations were found to contain Aboriginal cultural material, with 126 Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts recovered from subsurface contexts, all from within dark yellowish-brown sandy silt at depths between 0 and 300 mm. Following completion of the Complex Assessment excavations, ploughing was undertaken and series of surface collections were conducted across the Activity Area. The place was registered as VARH 7824-0174 as a multi-component place comprising two artefact scatter components and one scarred tree component all of which are located on the plains adjacent to an unnamed drainage line.

Following the finalisation of the design and construction methodology for the Solar Farm it was required that a management meeting be held to discuss the nature and extent of any ground disturbing works within the extent of VARH 7824-0174. Additional to this meeting, prior to any ground disturbance or construction works within the extent or within 10 m of the place, a surface and mechanical salvage was required to be undertaken. No ground disturbance works were allowed to be undertaken within 25 m of the scarred tree. All artefacts were required to be reburied on site within the 25 m exclusion buffer of the scarred tree.

Axedale Quarry Expansion Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 15694

In 2018 McAlister and Rhodes prepared a voluntary CHMP for Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd to expand their basalt quarry approximately, 9 km south west of the Activity Area. The proposed quarry expansion was located directly adjacent to the previously approved CHMP 10004 (Rhodes, 2004). No previously registered Aboriginal places were identified within the Activity Area during the desktop assessment. Additionally, the desktop assessment noted that the Activity Area had likely undergone substantial ground disturbance as a result of its land-use history (see Rhodes 2007).

The standard assessment confirmed the results of the desktop assessment, particularly that the land was substantially disturbed through activities associated with quarry operation and removal of vegetation. It was also noted that the Activity Area contained extremely shallow top-soil development, resulting in the low probability that subsurface deposits containing Aboriginal cultural material would be located within the proposed Activity Area. As such, no complex assessment was carried out.

A cultural heritage induction including brief history of the Aboriginal occupation Aboriginal occupation of the Activity Area and broader region; a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted within the Activity Area; a summary of the conditions and contingencies contained within the CHMP; and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* was required to be carried out by all workers involved in stripping of topsoil works by a representative of the RAP prior to, or at the commencement of construction works.

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Reports within the Activity Area

Proposed Erosion Control, Axedale, Toolleen, Knowsley and Tooborac Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 12364

In 2013 Grinter and Bell prepared a CHMP for North Central Catchment Management Authority in response to erosion and damage that had taken place to Burke Creek, Back Creek, Mt. Pleasant Creek and McIvor Creek in the 2010-2011 floods. The Burke Creek portion being within the southern section of the current Activity Area. The desktop assessment concluded that there were no previously registered Aboriginal places within the Burke Creek portion of the Activity Area. Site types were likely to be scarred trees, quarries, and stone artefacts scatters likely situated on rises close to fresh water.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the standard assessment in the Burke Creek area. However, an area of archaeological potential was identified as a rise overlooking Burke Creek. As such a complex assessment was carried out comprising one 500 x 500 mm test pit, 14 shovel probes (approximately 300 mm² each) and 19, 300 mm drill auger holes at 50 m intervals along the proposed access track alignments (Figure 2-1, Figure 2-2).

A consistent stratigraphic profile was identified across the testing area comprising light brown silty clay with small natural quartz gravels in Spit 1 (0-100 mm), brown silty clay with natural quartz gravels, creek pebbles and mudstone in Spit 2 (100- 200 mm) and brown silty clay with natural quartz gravels and mudstone in Spit 3 (200-300 mm). Excavation ceased at 300 mm as this was the maximum impact depth of the Activity. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the testing within the current Activity Area.

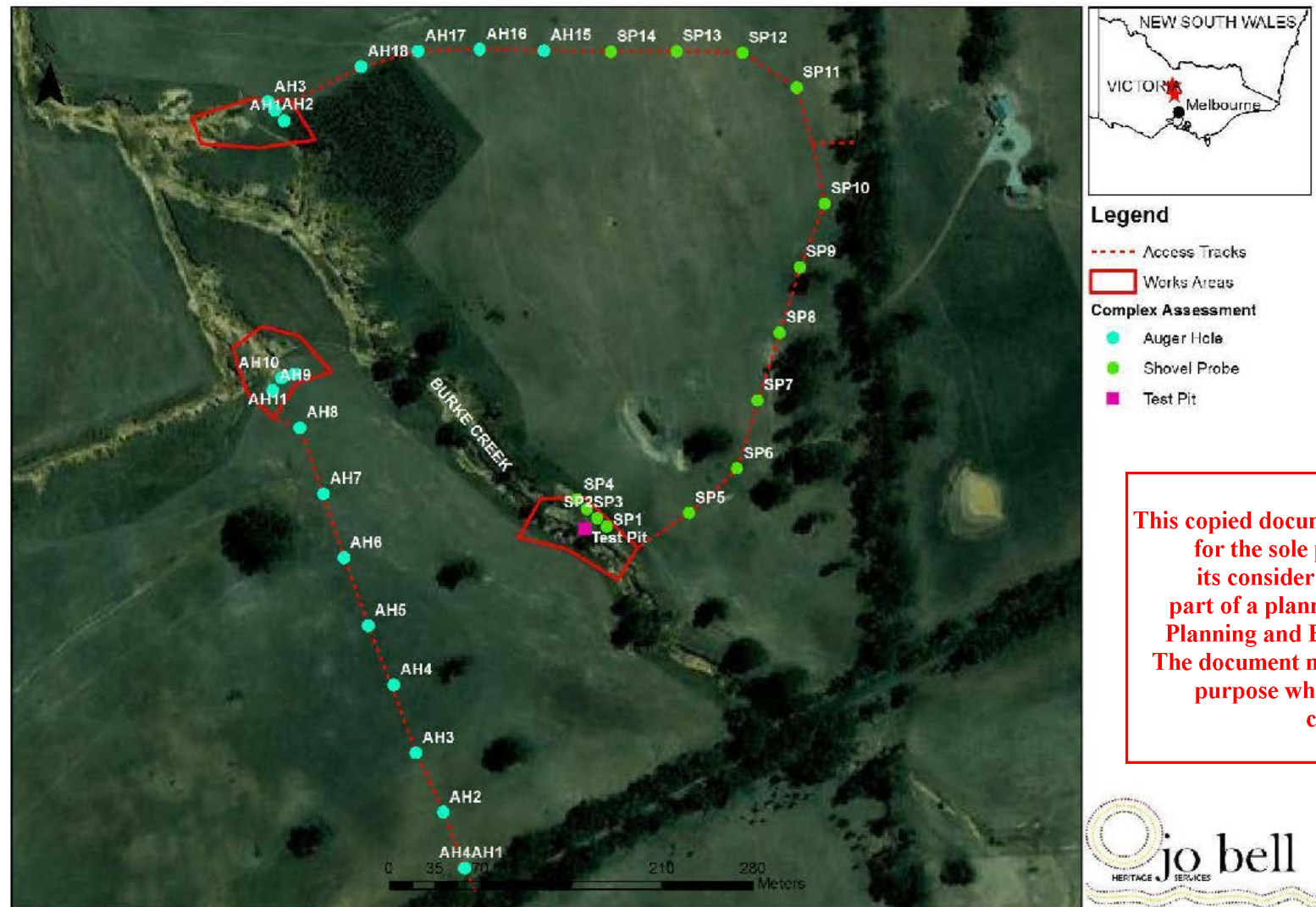
Specific management conditions for the Burke Creek area were restricted to cultural awareness training. This was required to be undertaken prior to the commencement of works by all on-site supervisors in relation to earthmoving or ground disturbance works.



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Figure 2-5 Test Pit 18 excavated within the current Activity Area during Complex Testing for CHMP 12364 (Grinter & Bell 2013)

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Figure 2-6 Locations of testing conducted for CHMP 12364 (Grinter & Bell 2013)

2.4.5. History and Ethnohistory in the Relevant Geographic Region

There are few ethnographic recordings of Aboriginal life in the region from the 1800's, those there are notably focus on the prevalence of Aboriginal people around waterways. It is however important to consider that the Aboriginal people alive at the time of such observations were survivors of serious epidemics of infectious disease such as smallpox, brought by Europeans, that greatly affected the population sizes and distribution of people within the landscape. European records may therefore not necessarily reflect pre-contact population distributions and traditional ways of life (Dowling 1997; Littleton & Allen 2007).

The dispossession from traditional lands and acts of violence against the Aboriginal people caused great social upheaval meaning that access to traditional resource gathering and hunting areas, religious life, marriage links and sacred ceremonial sites were disrupted or destroyed. Despite this Aboriginal people continued to maintain their connections to sites and the landscape in a variety of ways. The Aboriginal people of the region continue to have a strong connection to their land.

Prior to European colonisation, the Victorian landscape was delineated by socio-dialectical groups who shared a common language, intermarried and who as a group identified as owning particular areas of land (Clark, 1990). People mapped natural features as boundaries for their ranges, estates and economic territories.

The Activity Area falls within the Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*) held lands (Clark, 1990: 364), this territory also formed part of the eastern Kulin Nation (Howitt 1996). The Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*), along with their neighbours, the *Ngurai-illum-wurrung* people, were collectively called the 'Goulburn tribes' by European settlers from the 1840s. Land ownership and access rights or responsibilities centred on the smaller named groups or, 'clans,' that formed the broader language grouping. Commonly, named groups were led by senior elders who exercised internal political and religious authority, as well as being recognised as their spokesperson when dealing with other groups (Atkinson & Berryman, Aboriginal Association with the Murray Valley Study Area, 1983). The Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*) were divided into nine 'clan' groups, occupying the Broken, Delatite, Goulburn, Coliban and Campaspe watersheds. The boundary for the land of the Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*) was surrounded by the Dividing Range to the south, by the *Waveroo* people to the east and north-east, the *Ngurai-illum-wurrung* people to the north, and extending to the border with the *Jajowrong* in the west. The Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*) was made up of the following 'clan' groups: *Bathera Balluk*, *Leuk-Willam*, *Moomoomgoondeet*, *Nattarak-Balluk*, *Nira- Balluk*, *Waring-Illam-Balluk*, *Yaran-Illum*, *Yeerun-Illam-Balluk* and *Yowung-Illam- Balluk*. The *Nattarak-Balluk* group was recorded as frequenting the area 'near Mt Macedon' and occupying the 'Coliban and Upper Campaspe; N[orth] of Mt. Macedon; W[est] to Mt. Alexander (Clark 1990, p. 373).

Taungurung (*Daung wurrung*) social organisation adhered to a two-class system (class names comprised *Bunjil/Waa* [Eagle/Crow]) where descent was patrilineal. This is in accordance with the class systems of the eastern Kulin Nation (Howitt, 1996). Groups were known to intermarry with other language groups as well as clans, which could allow for 'safe travel' areas (Barwick, 1984). *Taungurung*, *Woi wurrung*, *Bun wurrung* and *Nguraiillum wurrung* were all dialects of the one language (Clark, 1990: 369).

Social activity involving neighbouring named or socio-dialectical groups (clans) was usually held in warmer periods, held at the intersection of group boundaries and arranged by a person assigned of the responsibility of travelling between groups to organise the time, place, and events of the meeting. This person could speak a number of different dialects and acted as intermediaries in negotiations between the groups. Activities would include sports and dancing, with up to 500 men, women and children attending (Atkinson & Berryman, Aboriginal Association with the Murray Valley Study Area 1983).

The succession or inheritance of lands and named-group estates could occur in a number of ways. Individuals and groups could inherit lands from their father, their mother, through their birthplace, conception place, the burial place of their ancestors, and through totemic connections (Wesson 2000). Access rights also crossed generations and marriage partners. Howitt (1904, p. 311) wrote that "*The right to hunt and to procure food in any particular tract of country belonged to the group of people born there, and could not be*

infringed by others without permission. But there were places which such a group of people claimed for some special reason, and in which the whole of the tribe had interest". People would often travel or reside in the territory of another named-group so that they could fulfil religious or family obligations, or exercise the privilege, granted to them by family or moiety associations, of exploiting the resources of another estate (Barwick 1984). For daily activities and the exploitation of local estates, people are thought to have travelled in small residential units or extended family groups - often termed bands (Wesson 2000).

The only known reference to occupation patterns of the *Taungurung* are from 1840's. It was recorded that 165 *Woi wurrung*, *Taungurung* and *Bun wurrung* were gathered together, during which one group travelled into the mountains to search for food, a second group stayed stationed at the camp and a third group went on to spear eels in a nearby waterhole (Land Conservation Council 1991). Squatter Edward Curr, who took up properties at Wolfscrag near Heathcote and then at Colbinabbin in the early 1840s, also noted Indigenous land use. He wrote that Aboriginal people systematically set fire to grass for hunting purposes concluding that *'[the Aboriginal] tilled his land and cultivated his pastures with fire'*. Curr considered the fire-stick as important to the Aboriginal economy as the spear, the net, or the axe.

The rapid spread of European colonisation altered Victorian Aboriginal society. The increased presence of settlers resulted in dispossession of Aboriginal people from their traditional land and diminished access to resources. These factors combined with population decline from introduced diseases and conflict, transformed Aboriginal society. Aboriginal people including the Goulburn tribes experienced violence and dispossession at the hands of European pastoralists during the early days of white settlement of the area. Large numbers of the Goulburn tribe were killed during reprisal attacks led by Colonel White, Peter Snodgrass, George Faithfull and others after the 'Faithfull massacre'; by F.M. Mundy's attacks on *Daung Wurrung* and *Jajowrong* members during 1838; and in various attacks by squatters during the period 1838-41 on the Coliban and Campaspe rivers. By 1845, only 302 members of the nine *Daung Wurrung* and *Ngurai-illum-wurrung* clans are recorded as having survived (Barwick 1984, p. 125).

In 1863 the *Taungurung* were forcibly moved off of their lands and joined the *Wurundjeri* at Coranderrk Station at Healesville. In June 1863, 2,300 acres of land were gazetted as a reserve for Coranderrk Aboriginal Station. The residents of Coranderrk fought against the efforts of the Australian government to control their lives and their resistance is often referred to as one of the first Indigenous campaigns for land rights and self-determination. Indigenous testimony shows that Coranderrk was productive and profitable in its early years (National Museum of Australia, 2019) and *Taungurung* people largely contributed to the success of Coranderrk. Tommy Bamfield was acknowledged as *Taungurung* Headman at Coranderrk and considered the righthand man of William Barak (Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation 2016). Coranderrk officially closed as an Aboriginal Station 1924 after the pressure from settlers and developers to sell or lease the land and the implementation of the Half Caste Act.

In 1913, John Franklin became the first known Taungurung person to lease back his own land which was previously leased as freehold. The Taungurung Land and Waters Council, formerly known as Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation, was established in 2003 and was approved as a Recognised (now Registered) Aboriginal Party in 2009. The Victorian Government and the Taungurung Traditional Owner group commenced negotiations to resolve Taungurung People's Native Title interests over Crown land in April 2015 and on the 26th of October 2018 the Taungurung Traditional Owner group, the Taungurung Land and Waters Council Aboriginal Corporation and the Victorian State Government signed a suite of agreements under the *Traditional Owners Settlement Act 2010 (Vic)*.

2.4.6. Landform and Geomorphology in the Activity Area

The landform and geomorphology of the Activity Area is based on three classification systems: the national Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) system, the Victorian Geomorphology Framework (accessed through Resources Online), and geological mapping (accessed through GeoVic). The combination of these differing resolutions of landform data provides a comprehensive and multi scaled understanding of the landscape within the Activity Area and its immediate surroundings.

Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia

The national Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) system identifies the Activity Area as located within the Goldfields Bioregion (DE&E 2016).

The Goldfields is dominated by dissected uplands (predominantly a northerly aspect) of Lower Palaeozoic deposits. Metamorphic rocks have formed steeply sloped peaks and ridges. A variety of relatively poor soils are dominant with yellow, grey and brown texture contrast soils (Chromosols and Sodosols) and minor occurrences of friable earths (Dermosols and Ferrosols).

The climate is temperate with uncertain rainfall varying from 400 to 700 mm per annum, usually higher in winter. Maximum temperatures range from 12 to 32 degrees Celsius, daily minima range from 2 - 15 degrees. Box Ironbark Forest, Heathy Dry Forest and Grassy Dry Forest ecosystems dominate the lower slopes or poorer soils. The granitic and sedimentary (with Tertiary colluvial aprons) terrain is dominated by Grassy Woodlands much of which has been cleared. Occasional low-lying corridors of alluvial valleys between the uplands are dominated by Low Rises Grassy Woodland and Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland ecosystems.

A number of regionally important rivers transect the bioregion, mostly from south to north flowing into the Murray, and include the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, Campaspe and Goulburn Rivers. The Hopkins River is an exception, in that it drains south to Bass Strait.

Victorian Geomorphic Framework

The Activity Area encompasses two first tier geomorphological units, the Western Uplands (GMU 2), which extend from the Kilmore Gap to the South Australian border, and the Northern Riverine Plain (GMU 4) which extends northwards from the Western and Eastern Uplands to the Murray River. In the lower catchment (north of the Dividing Range) lie goldfields, which are dominated by rolling plains and hills.

The Activity Area is located within the two second tier geomorphological units, *Goldfields* (2.1) and *Alluvial fans and aprons* (*Burnt Creek, Seven Creek, Broken River, Katamatite, Raywood & aprons around Korong, Dookie Hills*) (GMU 4.3). A third tier unit is recognised within the Goldfields unit: *Hills, valley slopes and plains on non-granitic Palaeozoic rocks* (*Daylesford, Maryborough, Bendigo*) (GMU 2.1.2). Soil types are described in Table 2-9 below.

Table 2-8 Victorian Geomorphic Framework Unit Description

VGF Code	Description (VGF2007)
GMU 2.1.2	<p>"Red texture contrast soils (Chromosols) that tend to be sodic (Sodosols) in lower topographic positions have developed on hills, valley slopes and plains. Surfaces are lightly textured well structured soil that has a sharp contrast with medium to heavy subsoils that have vastly slower infiltration rates. While slightly acidic at the surface, they become alkaline at depth with profiles on lower slopes having deeper profiles than steeper upper slopes. Variable amounts of coarse weathered bedrock fragments and quartz occur throughout the profile.</p> <p>Vegetation communities reflect variation in climate, aspect, geology and morphology. The Mount Dryden Hills has Heathy Woodland, Plains Grassy Woodland and Shrubby Woodland found on well drained soils. Vegetation communities such as Creekline Grassy Woodland and Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland are found on lower slopes and drainage depressions".</p>
GMU 4.3	<p>"Pediments, and alluvial fans and aprons derived from the uplands... occur along the Campaspe River...</p> <p>The sediments comprising these alluvial fans and aprons may be quite shallow adjoining the Western Uplands with Neogene ferruginous sediments close to the surface in the Brimpaen area and Palaeozoic sediments north of Lake Lonsdale.</p> <p>The variety of soils which occur on the plain include grey Vertosols, brown Sodosols and Yellow and brown Kandosols. Sand sheets (Barrabool map unit) are also present. Within the plain there</p>

VGF Code	Description (VGF2007)
convright	<p>may be a possible subdivision based on the proportions of Vertosols relative to Sodosols and Kandosols (i.e. the Yallambee with the greater area of Vertosols than the Glencoe map units). Some soil properties may well be limiting factors to primary production. For cereal production these include the coarse blocky structure and the very strong ie very hard, consistence of both surface soils and subsoils of some Vertosols and the strong consistence of the surface soils of some Kandosols.</p> <p>Remnant vegetation communities on the flat plains and sandy clay plains are dominated by woodlands including Plains Woodland, Shallow Sands Woodland, Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland, Heathy Woodland, Creekline Sedgy Woodland, Dry Creekline Woodland, Sand Ridge Woodland, Shrubby Woodland, Riparian Woodland, Red Gum Wetland and Plains Grassy Woodland".</p>

1: 250 000 Seamless Geology

Map 24 Bendigo-Heathcote 1:250 000 Seamless Geology maps five geological profiles within the Activity Area, the expected soil profile for each is described below (Welsh, Higgins & Callaway 2011)

Unit code	Description
NwS	Shepparton Formation (Nws) - Unconsolidated to poorly consolidated mottled variegated clay, silty clay with lenses of polymictic, coarse to fine sand and gravel; partly modified by pedogenesis, includes intercalated red-brown paleosols. Forms extensive flat alluvial floodplains. circa 20 to 30 thousand years ago.
NwL	Loxton Sand (Nwl), Marine to marginal marine deposits. Fluvio-lacustrine and coastal, siliceous and clayey sand. Heavy mineral sands containing rutile, zircon and ilmenite. Often referred to as Loxton-Parilla Sand to describe the unit as it occurs across borders from Victoria to South Australia. Circa 7.2 to 10 Million Years old
OcL	Ordovician Aged Castlemaine Group: <i>Lancefieldian</i> (Ocl) a brown sodosol which displays a strong texture contrast between the sandy surface soil and the medium to heavy clay subsoil. The surface soil is light and sandy with high permeability and a conspicuously bleached A2 horizon whereas the subsoil is medium to heavy clay and acts as a barrier to water movement. Mottles at depth indicate periods of waterlogging. Acidic topsoils and sodic subsoils are other key features of this soil type.
Qc1	Unnamed colluvium (Qc1), which is of Holocene age (last 10K years). These colluvial deposits consist of colluviums and gully alluvium (eroded material from the hills), including gravel, sand, silt and clay. They are sedimentary deposits
OcB	Ordovician aged sedimentary marine sandstones, siltstones, shales and cherts of the Castlemaine Group - Bendigonian subgroup (Ocb)

2.4.7. Land use History of the Activity Area

Major Mitchell and his party first explored the area when they passed through the Bendigo region, on their way back to Sydney from Western Victoria in 1836. Mitchell's route, known as 'The Major's Line' passed the southern end of Mount Alexander, across the Coliban River near Redesdale and then north to the Murray River. In 1836 that Major Mitchell named the Campaspe River, two years before Captain Charles Hutton established the Campaspe Plains Run which was later divided into the "Axdale Station" comprising 67, 00 acres and licensed to A. Jennings and G. Payne in 1840 (Centenary and Back to Axdale Committee 1970).

The Activity Area once formed part of H G Bennett's Mount Pleasant Run (Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983). The run was gazetted 1848 five years prior to the NSW Orders in Council of 1847. In 1856 Bennett subdivided the Run into Mount Pleasant (eastern half) and Muskerry (western half) (Map 2-5) and in 1857 Bennett sold the lease to Thomas Nixon Clement. It was assigned by Indenture in 1861 to John Clement and

was forfeited in 1876. Crown Land Licensee documents (1956) show that Bennett focused on both cattle and sheep grazing.

Although the discovery of gold irrevocably changed the Central Victorian landscape in the 1850's, this major influx of people and desolation of the natural land did not reach the Muskerry area which continued to be focused on pastoral activities such a cattle and sheep production. However, this early use of the land and the early recording of open box forest within the Activity Area suggests that the entire Activity Area has been cleared of native vegetation and potential surface protruding rocks.

An 1883 Department of Lands and Survey Map of the Rodney County shows much of the Activity Area subdivided into the current Lots. Lots in the southern section have been designated as agricultural and grazing land and the most southern portion of the Activity Area has been set aside for an unknown reserve. Many of the current roads have been gazetted including the Axedale-Toolleen Road, which is the southern border of the Activity Area, and Dwyer Lane, which intersects the central portion of the Activity Area (Map 2-5).

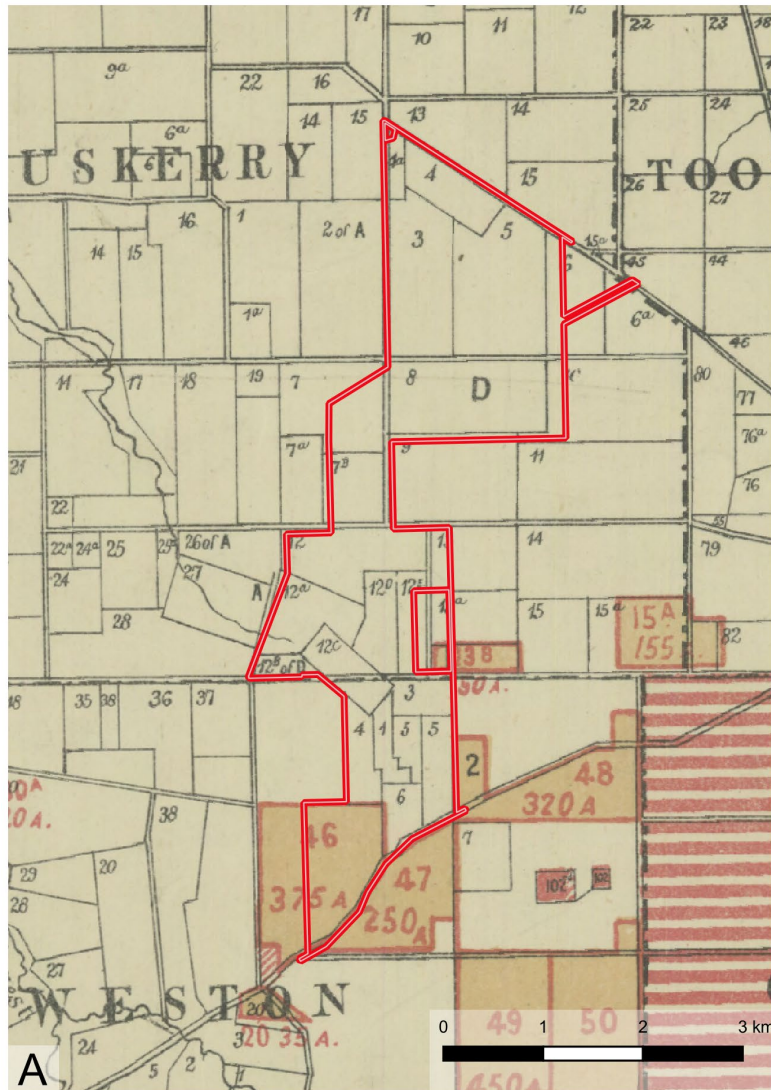
An aerial photograph dating to 1946 shows the land cleared of trees except for some sparse stands close to the waterways. There are minimal property improvements, barring some dams, and the Burke and Back Creek lines and surrounding landscapes are heavily impacted by land clearing and cropping practices (Map 2-6). By 2002 a high voltage transmission line has been installed which intersects the northern portion of the Activity Area and a house has been built on the south eastern corner of the Activity Area (Map 2-6).

The effects of drought and creekbank degradation within the Activity Area can be seen in an aerial photograph taken in 2016 (Figure 2-7). Little else has changed within the Activity Area, however ploughing can be noted the central and northern portions of the Activity Area (Figure 2-7).

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
Historic Mapping**

Legend

Activity Area

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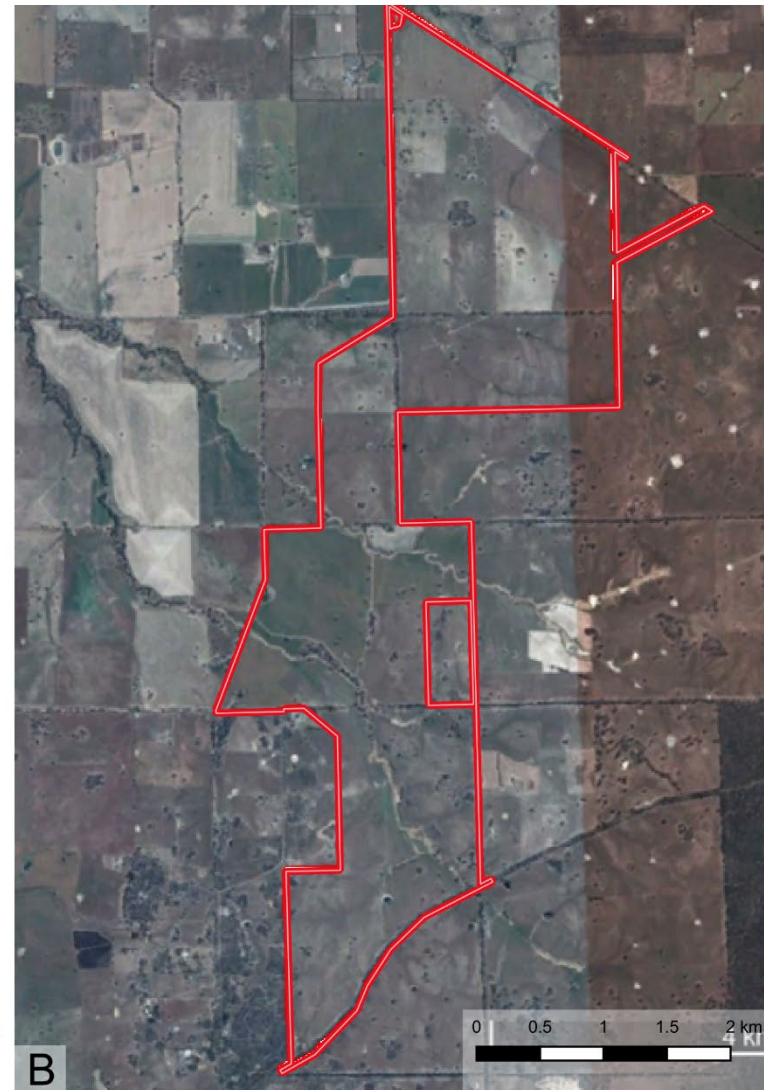
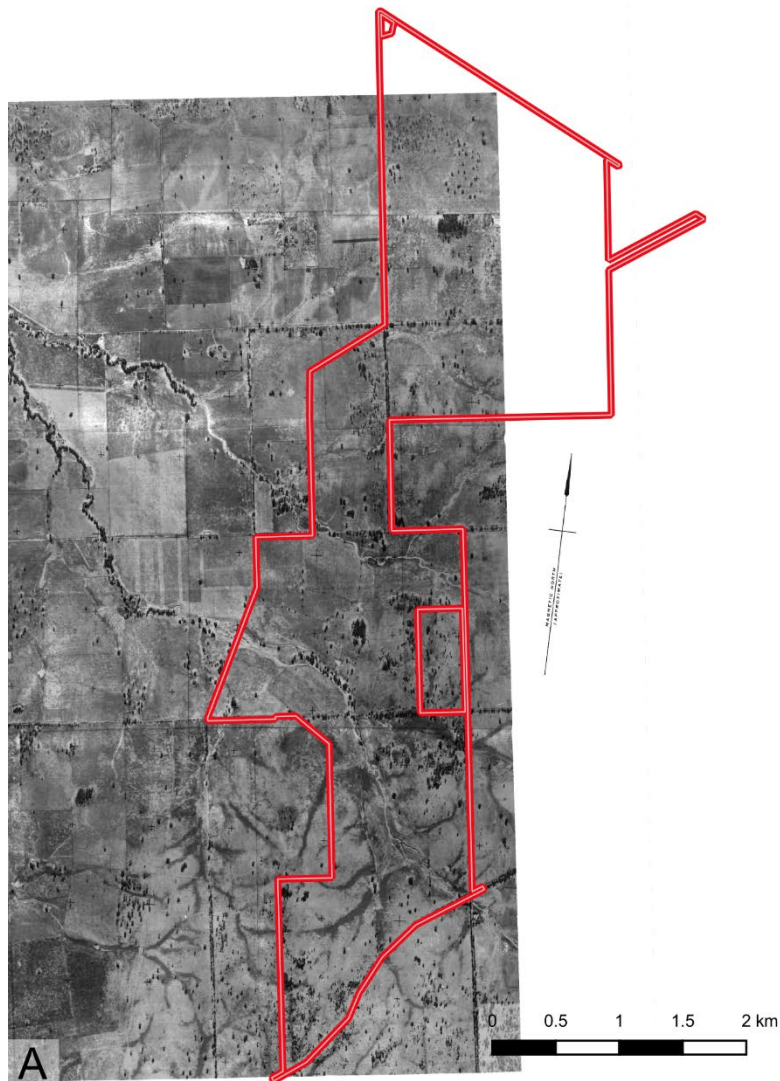
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Author: E. Dillon
Date created: 17.09.2020
Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



NGH

Map 2-5 1883 Department of Lands and Survey Map of the Rodney County (a) and Owen, W. 1868 Map of Victoria including the pastoral runs with alterations to 1868 (b) (Activity Area in red)

Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
Historic Aerial Imagery**

Legend

 Activity Area

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Map 2-6 1946 Aerial Photograph (a) and 2002 Google Earth Aerial Photograph of the Activity Area (Activity Area in red)

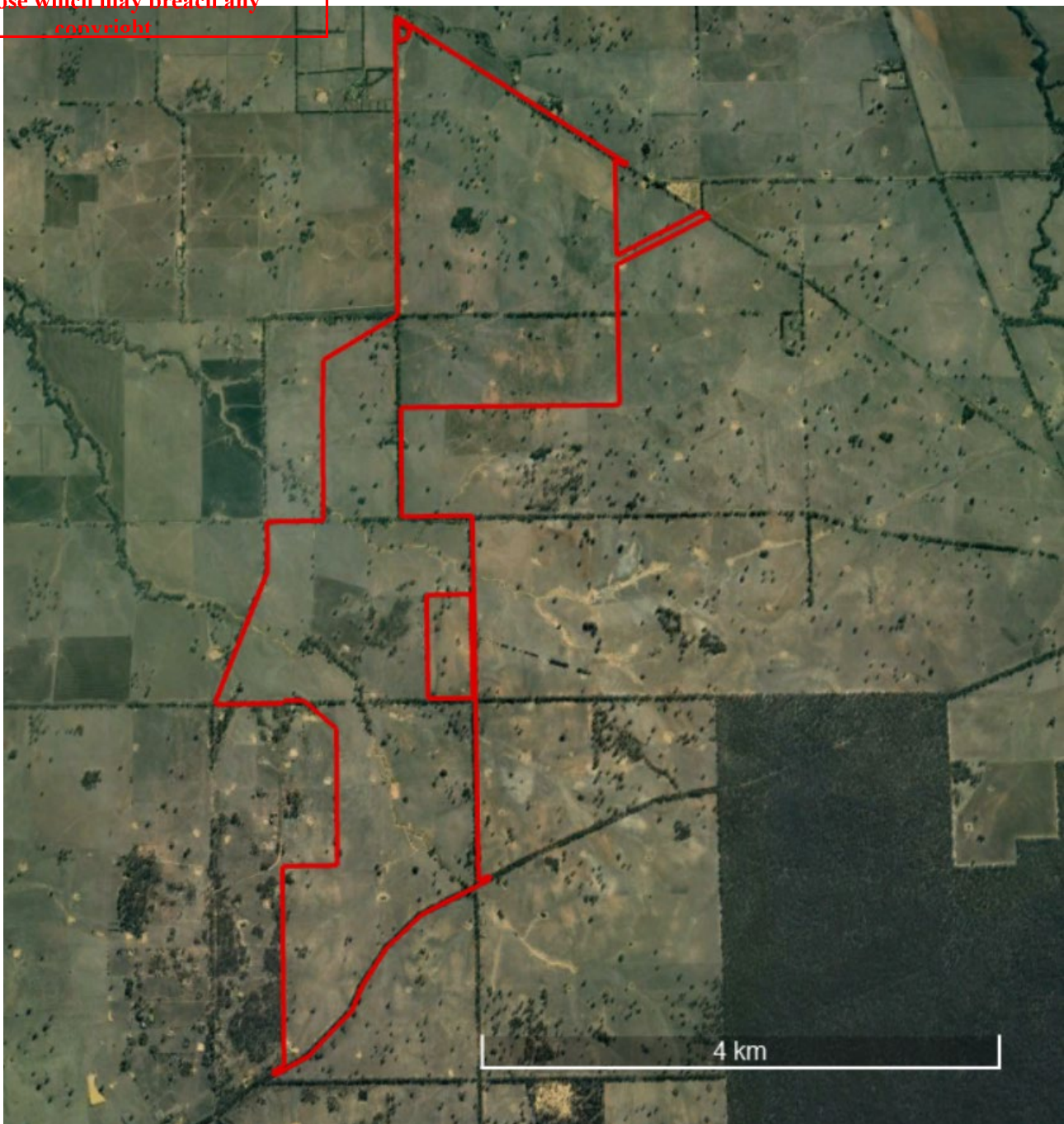


Figure 2-7 2012 Google Earth Aerial Photograph of the Activity Area (in red)

Land use Summary

The land within the Activity Area appears to have remained as agricultural land since European settlement in the area. The remaining tree cover close to the waterways, and in pockets within the Activity Area, suggests that the land has undergone intensive clearing, followed by years of ploughing, cropping and grazing. The clearance of native vegetation across the Activity Area would have impacted upper soil profiles of the natural landform and impacted the future movement of sediments across the fluvial plains. Furthermore, the removal of mature native vegetation may have also removed scarred trees and additional evidence of Aboriginal use of the land and its natural resources. The subsequent agricultural practices which have occurred across the

Activity Area since early European settlement would have also caused disturbance to the upper soil deposits and displaced or potentially removed Aboriginal cultural heritage from within these deposits.

2.4.8. Strategic Values

A discussion of strategic values in the Activity Area and surrounding region is important as variations in strategic values likely influenced Aboriginal cultural heritage place location and visitation frequency (Walsh 1987). Strategic values include strategic resources (e.g. potable water, flora, fauna, stone sources), routes of movement (e.g. along waterways or ridgelines) and vantage points (e.g. prominent hills above plains). In general, strategic values were likely of greater importance to Aboriginal people rather than landform or soil type, that is, Aboriginal groups generally would have chosen long-term campsites close to the richest and most diverse resources within the Activity Area region. Information about strategic values provides insight into Aboriginal cultural heritage place patterning and informs directly on the desktop model presented in Section 2.4.9.

Hydrology, Flora and Fauna

Burke and Back Creeks, both seasonal water sources, intersect the Activity Area. These and their tributaries would have provided semi-permanent water sources and important food resources to people living in the area. Seasonal birdlife, freshwater mussels, fish and eels would all have been available. The leaves and rhizomes of bank-side trees, rushes and reeds would also have been important food sources, as well as providing material for bags, baskets, shields containers and shelters (Gott & Conran, 1991). Other game resources would have been plentiful, including grey kangaroos, emus, echidna, possums and reptiles (Land Conservation Council 1983).

The Pre-European Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC) modelling determined four EVCs within the Activity Area (Table 2-1). The forests of the Goldfields are dominated by Box Ironbark Forests, Heathy Dry Forest and Grassy Dry Forest on the lower, drier slopes with poor soil, Grassy Woodlands on the granite and sedimentary deposits and Low Rises Grassy Woodland and Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland in alluvial areas (DELWP 2020). The Box- Ironbark Forests are a favourable habitat for a range of woodland birds, such as Swift Parrot, Painted Honeyeater, and Hooded Robin.

Table 2-9 EVCs within the Activity Area

EVC Number	EVC Name
61	Box Ironbark Forest
68	Creek line Grassy Woodland
175_61	Grassy Woodland
803	Plains Woodland
136	Sedge Wetland

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Stone Sources

There are no known stone sources within the Activity Area. Outcroppings of basalt are present in the western margin of the geographic region, close to Forrest Creek and the Campaspe River, none of which are known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people. Several outcrops of greenstone are located approximately 9 km to the east of the Activity Area, many of these areas are registered Aboriginal Places. Additionally, Ordovician aged chert and chalcedony (jasper) outcrops in several locations within the geographic region (Wohlt & Edwards 1999).

Routes of Movement

The area was likely traversed by Aboriginal groups as they moved throughout the region between base camps and favourite hunting and gathering locations, ceremonial places and lithic raw materials sources. Potential routes may have been along the Campaspe River, Burke and Back Creek and their tributaries and anabranches. People also likely utilised the Mount Camel Range.

Vantage Points

There are no known vantage points within the Activity Area. Good vantage points exist to the east of the Activity Area on the Mount Camel Range.

2.4.9. Areas of Archaeological Potential

Based on the results of the previous archaeological investigations in the geographic region, and through extrapolation of sites from the local area, it is possible to provide the following model of site location in relation to the Activity Area. Therefore, the Aboriginal place types likely to be found within the Activity Area are:

Scarred trees represent cultural modifications of trees to obtain the bark for use as shelters, canoes and shields. Despite widespread removal of native forest which has resulted in little remnant vegetation; scarred trees are likely to occur where remnant old growth vegetation exists. Scarred trees are the dominant place type within the geographic region.

Stone Artefact distributions consisting of one or more stone artefacts are associated with tool production, domestic activities and resource procurement. Scatters and isolated finds are most likely elevated landforms within 200 metres of waterways, consistent with most artefact scatters and LDADs recorded within the geographic region. As the Activity Area is intersected by two waterways and their tributaries it is likely that stone artefacts associated with these waterways may be present within the Activity Area. If present, raw materials will likely comprise of silcrete and quartz with flakes, angular fragments and cores the likely dominant primary form.

Hearths/Ovens – are identified by burnt clay used for heat retainers and mounds. Some are recorded in the district in association with resource locations. However, they could occur either independently or in association with other Aboriginal cultural features such as artefact scatters. Hearths are generally considered to be limited, one-off use or reused but few times and are smaller concentrations. Ovens are considered to represent larger features, often extending over a larger area and can include other material such as bone. Such sites have been recorded in the area; however, they have not been able to be relocated subsequent to their initial recording. Due to past land-use practices it is considered unlikely that such places will occur.

Ancestral Remains – have been identified within elevated sandy contexts in association with rivers and major creeks. No sandy bodies have been identified within the Activity Area during the desktop assessment; although there is a possibility that this feature could occur, it is considered unlikely.

Stone Features/Grinding Grooves – are ground grooves used to sharpen tools typically found within sandstone outcrops. Sandstone is not known to outcrop within the Activity Area; therefore, it is considered unlikely that this place type will occur within the Activity Area.

Quarry/Stone resources – are areas where people used natural stone resources as a source material for flaking. This requires geologically suitable material outcropping to be accessible. No stone resources or areas of outcropping are known within the Activity Area and therefore such sites are unlikely to occur.

All other site types are very unlikely to occur within the Activity Area.

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2.4.10. Summary of Aboriginal Land Use

Based upon the results of the desktop assessment of the Activity Area and the previous studies undertaken in the region, it is reasonable to assume that the Activity Area has the potential to contain Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. While the Activity Area has been subject to historic land disturbances as a result of pastoral use of the land this is unlikely to have removed all trace of Aboriginal occupation. Ploughing of paddocks will not remove the potential for features such as stone tools to be present but may have moved them within the landscape. Additionally, scarred trees, the dominant site type in the region, have the potential to occur wheresoever old growth native vegetation remains. While there has been extensive vegetation clearance, several paddock trees have been observed to remain within the Activity Area and consequently, inspection would be required to establish whether cultural scarring and or modification is present. Additionally, the presence of drainage lines and creeks within the Activity Area further increases the potential for sites such as artefact scatters to be present, particularly within 200 metres of these waterways. Based upon the soil landscapes present in the Activity Area and the excavations that have previously occurred along Burke Creek there is reasonable potential for subsurface deposits to exist with the potential to contain Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. The Standard Assessment will further inform upon whether these areas of subsurface potential exist and the extent to which they occur within the Activity Area.

2.5. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT CONCLUSIONS

The desktop assessment has demonstrated that:

- There are no known Aboriginal Places within the Activity Area.
- There are areas of archaeological potential, being elevated land within 200 m of waterways and if remnant vegetation exists.
- It is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage is present.
- There is potential for the Activity to impact Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- A standard assessment is required pursuant to Regulation 62(1) *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*:

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2.6. STANDARD ASSESSMENT

2.6.1. Aims

The aims of the standard assessment comprised the following:

- Inspect the areas of archaeological potential identified in the Desktop Assessment;
- Examine the ground surface to determine the presence of surface Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Identify and record any Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area;
- Identify areas of archaeological potential likely to contain sub-surface archaeological deposits;
- Inspect all mature native trees for the presence of cultural scars; and
- Determine the nature and extent of previous ground disturbance in the Activity Area.

2.6.2. Methodology

The ground survey was conducted in a systematic manner, in accordance with proper archaeological practice (Burke & Smith 2004, pp.66–69) and in line with r63(5) of the *Regulations*. Systematic pedestrian survey was undertaken in order to assess 100% of the Activity Area by foot. The Activity Area was examined to determine areas of good ground surface visibility and / or high potential archaeological sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural material. All areas were comprehensively sampled including all landform patterns, elements and attributes. Each survey participant walked approximately 5m apart. Detailed notes were taken including description of landform elements, ground surface visibility, ground surface disturbance, geology, geomorphology, vegetation, water sources and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity (Burke & Smith 2004, pp. 69-80). Photographs were taken of survey elements and a concise map showing survey areas, Aboriginal Places and effective survey coverage was produced.

All mature indigenous trees were investigated for cultural scarring, two were identified (VAHR 7824-0183 & VAHR 7824-0184, see details below). No caves, rock shelters or cave entrances were present within the Activity Area.

2.6.3. Fieldwork participants

The following people participated in the Standard Assessment:

Name & Role	Dates	Representing
Dr Rhiannon Stammers, supervising archaeologist	15 th -19 th and 22 nd -26 th February 2021 14 th -16 th April 2021	NGH Consulting
Dr Douglass Rovinsky, archaeologist	15 th -19 th and 22 nd -26 th February 2021 14 th -16 th April 2021	NGH Consulting
Kris Fulton, Sponsor's representative	15 th -18 th and 22 nd -26 th February 2021 14 th -16 th April 2021	Edify Energy
Chris Antonopoulos, field representative	15 th -19 th February 2021	TLaWC
Dylan Wilkinson, field	15 th -16 th and 25 th -26 th February 2021	TLaWC

Name & Role	Dates	Representing
representative	14 th -16 th April 2021	
Matt Antonopoulos, field representative	18 th -19 th February 2021 14 th and 15 th April 2021	TLaWC
Jack Honeysett, field representative	17 th February 2021	TLaWC
Dr Francisco Almeida, RAP Manager & field representative	22 nd February 2021	TLaWC
Charlie Munro, field representative	22 nd -23 rd February 2021	TLaWC
Peter Moser, field representative	23 rd -24 th February 2021	TLaWC
William Trist, field representative	25 th -26 th February 2021	TLaWC
Brenda Monk, field representative	16 th February 2021	TLaWC

2.6.4. Obstacles encountered

There were no physical obstacles that prevented the standard assessment. However, poor ground surface visibility reduced the effectiveness to identify surface Aboriginal cultural heritage such as stone artefacts. As such, a second foot survey was carried out on a portion of the Survey Area 2, from the 14th-16th of April, after the paddock had been cropped and burnt. This second survey was carried out at the direction of the RAP, due to concerns that the poor visibility was hampering artefact identification.

2.6.5. Results

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Ground Surface Visibility, Survey Units and Effective Survey Coverage

Archaeological visibility refers to the amount of ground surface that is clearly visible for inspection. The greater the ground surface visibility, the more effective are surface surveys. Examples of high surface visibility are vehicular and pedestrian tracks, sand dune blow outs (100% per m²); and examples of poor visibility are areas of heavy vegetation cover (0-10% per m²). Unfortunately, it is often the case that highly visible Aboriginal cultural heritage places are also often highly disturbed. High ground surface visibility is therefore often related to the amount of disturbance that has occurred. This disturbance may be manmade (such as dams, vehicle tracks), caused by stock (overgrazing, tracks), or due to natural processes (erosion by wind or water). The level of ground surface visibility is typically assessed as follows:

0% – No visible ground surface

0 – 10% Very poor

10 – 30% Poor

30 – 50% Fair

50 – 70% Good
70 – 90% Very good
90 – 100% Excellent

Ground surface visibility encountered ranged from excellent to no visibility. The Activity Area comprises two landforms, creeks and floodplains and gently undulating hills. Both landforms have been utilised for agricultural purposes including grazing and cropping. Due to these factors, the effective survey coverage was on average 3.9% per m² for the Activity Area.

Survey Areas

Based on location the Activity Area was divided in to three survey areas (Table 3-1 & Map 3-1).

Table 3-10 Survey Areas, Visibility and Effective Survey Coverage

Survey Area	Description	Ground Surface Visibility	Effective Survey Coverage
Survey Area 1 266.3Ha ~24.5% of Activity Area	Southern Portion South of Dwyer Lane Lots: 2\ps704656 1~2\PP3801 3~2\PP3801 4~2\PP3801 5~2\PP3801 5a~2\PP3801 2~2\PP3801	30%	3%
Survey Area 2 223.9Ha ~20.6% of Activity Area	Central Portion between Craig Road and Dwyer Lane 2\TP120975 12C-D\PP3243 12D-D\PP3243 1\TP120975 4\TP120975 1\TP395103	70%	5.7%
Survey Area 3 595.8H ~54.9% of Activity Area	Northern Portion between Toollen- Angle Road and Craig Road 7B-D\PP3243 1\TP892631 8~D\PP3243 1\LP113736 2\LP113736 5~D\PP3243 1\TP677364 2\TP677364	30% a	3%

Survey Area 1 – Southern Portion, South of Dwyer Lane

Survey Unit 1 (Plate 1- 6) comprises two landforms, gently undulating land and waterways with associated floodplains. Burke Creek intersects the survey area, and several unnamed tributaries flow from the

undulating land into the creek. Burke Creek is highly eroded and has been subject to erosional control measures including concreting and tree planting. Other disturbances within Survey Unit 1 include historic vegetation clearance, surface rock clearance, ploughing, grazing, informal farm vehicle and animal tracks, driveways, erosion management, and general farm infrastructure, such as dams, fencing, shedding and stock yards. Vegetation in this survey unit comprises mainly exotic pasture grasses and weeds, with some mature native paddock trees remain and natives and exotic trees planted as windrows along paddock boundaries and fence lines.

Ground surface visibility was typically fair (Plate 3), with large areas subject to over grazing. However, dense short grass cover was present reducing the visibility. Areas of good and excellent visibility were along tracks, near fence lines, under trees and under where stock were sheltering and congregating. Effective survey coverage was approximately 3%.

A total of two new Aboriginal places were identified, LDADs 7824-0181 and 7824-0187. These places were identified on mid, lower and upper slopes of elevated land overlooking Burke Creek. These places are described Section 4.2.

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Plate 1 Overview of undulating landform facing north, note evidence of rock clearing in paddock.



Plate 2 Example of sparse grass cover and excellent ground surface visibility, facing north.



Plate 3 Overview of undulating landform, facing south.



Plate 4 Example of ground ripping, facing west



Plate 5 Example of erosion management on Burke Creek, facing west



Plate 6 Location of VAHR 7824-0187 on crest and mid slope of hill overlooking Burke Creek, facing east

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Survey Area 2 - Central Portion between Craig Road and Dwyer Lane.

Survey Unit 2 (Plate 7-12) comprises two landforms, gently undulating land and waterways with associated floodplains. Burke and Back Creeks intersect the survey area, and several unnamed tributaries flow from the undulating land into the creek. Disturbances within Survey Unit 2 include historic vegetation clearance, surface rock clearance, ploughing and cropping, grazing, informal farm vehicle and animal tracks, driveways, and general farm infrastructure such as dams and fencing. Vegetation in this survey unit comprises mainly cropping stubble as well as exotic pasture grasses and weeds. Some mature native paddock trees remain, and natives and exotic trees are planted as windrows along paddock boundaries and fence lines.

Due to very poor visibility encountered in the initial survey, a second foot survey was carried out on a portion of the Survey Area 2 after the paddock had been cropped and burnt. This was conducted on the 14th to the 16th of April 2021 and increased the ground visibility from very poor to excellent.

Ground surface visibility was typically very poor, in the areas that were under crop, to excellent, in areas where burning of the crop stubble had occurred. Other areas of good and excellent visibility were along tracks, under trees and near fence lines. Effective survey coverage was approximately 5.7%.

A total of three new Aboriginal places were identified, LDADs 7824-0182, 7824-0185 and 7824-01888. These places were identified on mid and lower slope aspects of elevated land overlooking Back Creek and unnamed waterways. These places are fully described in Section 4.2.

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Plate 7 Overview of cropped paddocks, facing east



Plate 8 Example of excellent ground surface visibility, facing east.



Plate 9 Paddock clearing of surface rocks, facing south.



Plate 10 Example of overgrazing and ground surface visibility near Bourke Creek, facing south



Plate 11 Ground surface visibility in cropped paddock before burning and ploughing



Plate 12 Ground surface visibility in cropped paddock after burning and ploughing

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Survey Area 3 - Northern Portion between Toolleen-Angle Road and Craig Road.

This survey area (Plate 13-18) comprises a subtle ridge line with aspects sloping to the north and south dropping to two ephemeral unnamed waterways. Disturbances within Survey Unit 3 include historic vegetation clearance, ploughing, grazing, informal vehicle and animal tracks, driveways, and general farm infrastructure such as dams, fencing, shedding and stock yards. Vegetation in this survey unit comprises mainly exotic pasture grasses and weeds with some mature native paddock trees remaining.

Ground surface visibility was typically good. Other areas of good and excellent visibility were along tracks and near fence lines. Areas of poor visibility were encountered in under sown paddocks which had long grass cover, effective survey coverage was approximately 3%.

A total of four new Aboriginal places were identified, scarred trees VAHR 7824-0183 and VAHR 7824-0184 and LDAD VAHR 7824-0186. These places were identified on crest, mid and upper slope aspects of undulating land adjacent to Burke Creek, Back Creek and unnamed waterways. These places are fully described in Section 4.2.

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Plate 13 Overview of undulating landform facing north



Plate 14 Example of excellent and poor ground surface visibility, facing east.



Plate 15 Poor ground surface visibility in the norther part of the Survey Area.



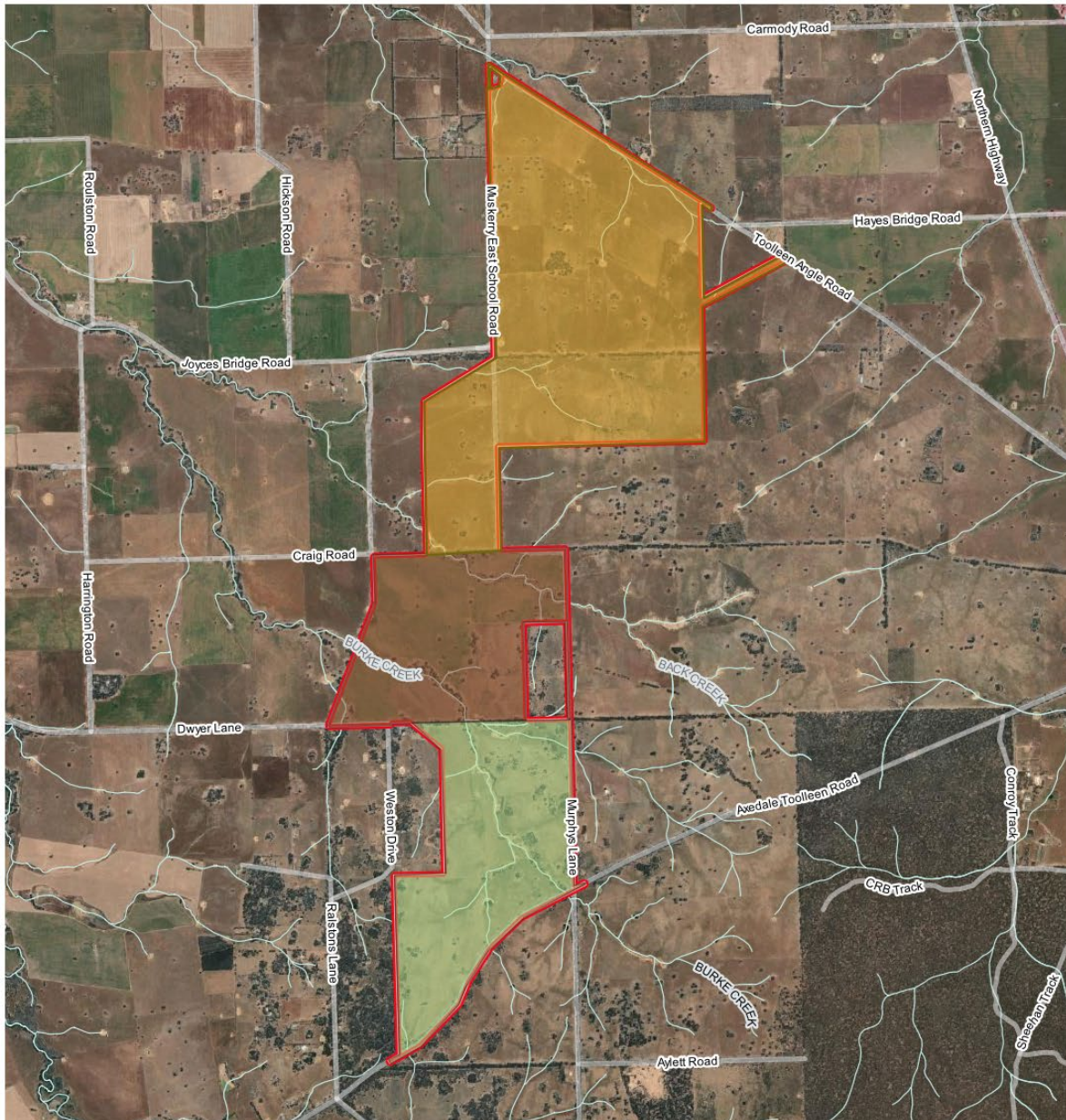
Plate 16 Example of excellent ground surface visibility, overlooking an ephemeral drainage line, facing north



Plate 17 VAHR 7824-0183 Scarred Tree 1



Plate 18 VAHR 7824-0184 Scarred Tree 2



Muskerry Solar Farm
Survey Areas and Effective Survey Coverage

Legend

- Survey Area 1 - EVC 3%
- Survey Area 3 - EVC 3%
- Survey Area 2 - EVC 5.7%

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



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 SF_21052020 \ Survey Areas
 Author: Vitaly.K
 Date created: 13.05.2021
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



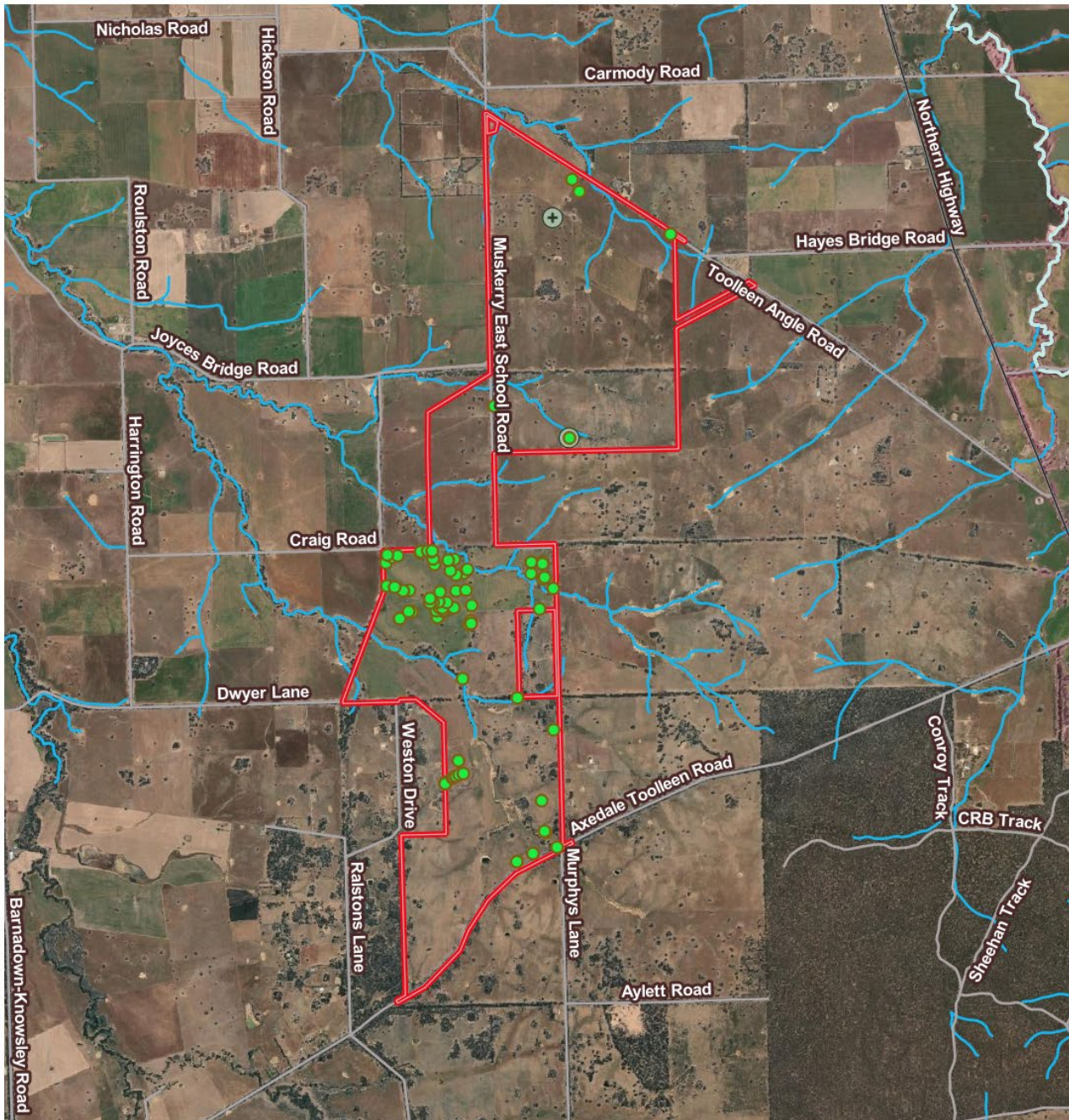
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Map 3-7 Survey Areas and Effective Survey Coverage

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**Muskerry Solar Farm
Standard Assessment Results**

Legend

- Activity Area
- Stone Artefact
- ⊕ Scarred Tree
- Road
- HY_WATERCOURSE
- L

0 1 2 km



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Map 3-8 Standard Assessment Results

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2.6.6. Discussion

Despite the high levels of agricultural disturbance, two scarred trees and surface stone artefacts were discovered in the Activity Area. The surface artefacts were largely confined to two rises on the eastern boundary of the overlooking water courses, however more sporadic finds were located throughout the Activity Area, most associated with drainage lines. The distribution of artefacts close to waterways is supported by the Desktop Assessment, which found that artefact distributions in the geographic region were generally present within 200 metres of a waterways. However, the more sporadic finds further away from the creeks can be explained in two ways. The first, it is likely that these finds represent the use of areas away from the water ways, extending foraging areas and represent Aboriginal people crossing of the landscape between different drainage catchments and resource zones. These finds display Aboriginal land use across the landscape, while higher densities of artefacts show concentration on water resources. The second is that these finds may be a result of vehicles, stock and ploughing which had been suggested by the Desktop Assessment: however, we consider the first case more likely.

The northern scarred tree is located in a remnant stand of eucalypt trees. The tree is a grey box gum in good health with a single small south-orientated scar located in a stand of remnant mature trees. The southern scarred tree is dead and lying on the ground and is located within 75m of a drainage line.

While the Desktop Assessment previously found that scarred trees were the most common site type in the geographic region, the Standard Assessment recorded only two scarred trees and a number of surface artefacts within the Activity Area. This is likely due to the broad scale land clearance identified during the Standard Assessment and the historical removal of the native forest which once stood within the Activity Area.

The results of the Standard Assessment confirm the Desktop Assessment prediction that artefact distributions and scarred trees were likely to be located within the Activity Area.

2.6.7. Areas of Archaeological Potential

The results of the desktop and standard assessments have confirmed the Activity Area as having varying levels of archaeological potential based on landform and that Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the Activity Area. Although poor ground surface visibility is considered to have constrained the effectiveness of the standard assessment in the identification of places, significant exposures of good ground surface visibility resulted in the detection of nine new Aboriginal Places comprising, two scarred trees (VAHR 7824-0183 & VAHR 7824-0184) and six LDADs (VAHR 7824-0181, 7824-0182, 7824-0185, 7824-0186, 7824-0187 & 7824-0188). However, the standard assessment was unable to identify the extent, nature or significance of these places.

Areas evaluated as likely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage places are areas that contain archaeological potential and cultural heritage sensitivity. These areas usually have poor ground surface visibility so that any surface or subsurface archaeological deposits may be obscured by factors such as thick vegetation or sediment. Areas of cultural heritage potential may or may not be limited to areas of legislated Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity as defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*. Areas may be deemed as being likely or unlikely to contain cultural heritage. Based on the desktop and standard assessment (Sections 2 & 3), the Activity Area has been shown as having high cultural heritage potential for stone artefact scatters and scarred trees. The Activity Area has been shown to contain the following Aboriginal heritage site features.

Scarred trees represent cultural modifications of trees to obtain the bark for use as shelters, canoes and shields. Despite widespread removal of native forest which has resulted in little remnant vegetation; scarred trees are likely to occur where remnant vegetation exists. Scarred trees are the dominant place type within the geographic region and occur within the Activity Area. Therefore, the archaeological potential for Scarred Trees is considered high anywhere within the landscape that remnant old growth Eucalypts still remain.

Stone Artefact distributions consisting of one or more stone artefacts are associated with tool production, domestic activities, hunting activities and resource procurement. Stone artefact scatters are present within the Activity Area, therefore the archaeological potential is considered high on slopes, crests and undulating

landforms. Subsurface stone artefacts may occur on elevated landforms adjacent to water ways where there is a relatively intact soil profile. Higher densities of artefacts are likely to occur near the confluence or between two of creeks. Subsurface stone artefacts are likely to occur in low densities, due to historic land use like ploughing, within the A horizon (<45 cm).

The desktop and standard assessments have demonstrated that all other place types are unlikely to be present within the Activity Area.

2.6.8. Standard Assessment Conclusions

The standard assessment has demonstrated that in relation to the Activity Area:

- Ground surface visibility ranged between none to excellent in all three Survey Areas.
- Aboriginal cultural heritage is present within the Activity Area.
- It was not possible to identify the extent, nature, and significance of the cultural heritage.
- There is potential for the activity to impact cultural heritage.
- A complex assessment is required pursuant to r.64(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*.

Following the Standard Assessment an additional Scarred Tree was recognised within the Activity Area boundary. Subsequent assessment was carried out and the Scarred Tree was recorded (VAHR 7824-0189). This Aboriginal Place is included in the following analysis (Part 3).

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PART 3. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ACTIVITY AREA

The following section contains the information on the Aboriginal places found, discovered or subject to assessment. The information was prepared in accordance with Clause 8 and 11, Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*.

3.1. DETAILS OF THE ASSESSMENT

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Stone Artefacts

All artefacts identified during the CHMP were entered into a catalogue for analysis (Appendix A 5). Cataloguing and analysis of these artefacts was conducted by Dr Rhiannon Stammers and based on stone artefact identification and terminology from Holdaway and Stern (2004).

A total of 169 stone artefacts were recovered from the Activity Area during the Standard Assessment, all from a surface context. These have been recorded as VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1), VAHR 7824-0185 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2), Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3, VAHR 7824-0186 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4), VAHR 7824-0187 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5) and VAHR 824-0188 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6).

The raw materials comprised silcrete (n=97, 57%) followed by quartzite (n=15, 9%), greenstone (n=14, 8%), quartz (n=8, 5%), basalt (n=8, 5%), other (n=9, 6%), chert (n=8, 5%), chalcedony (n=4, 2%) and smaller quantiles of hornfels (n=2, 1%), tachylite (n=2, 1%) and sandstone (n=2, 1%). This is somewhat similar to those found in the greater geographic region, where raw material type is dominated by silcrete and quartz. Greenstone and basalt are also noted throughout the geographic region, with numbers typically lower than those identified during this assessment.

Outcroppings of basalt are present in the western margin of the geographic region, close to Forrest Creek and the Campaspe River. Although none of the outcrops are known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people, this may be the raw material source of the basalt artefacts identified within the Activity Area. Additionally, several outcrops of greenstone are located approximately 9 km to the east of the Activity Area, as many of these areas are registered Aboriginal Places it is highly likely that these outcrops are the source of the raw material utilised to produce the greenstone artefacts identified in the Activity Area. Additionally, during the standard assessment quartzite boulders were noted in the waterways within the Activity Area. Although, no utilisation of these boulders was identified, it is likely that other locally available quartzite was utilised for stone tool production within the Activity Area. Other raw materials such as chert, chalcedony (jasper) and quart also outcrop locally, and it is likely that these raw materials for artefacts were also sourced locally (Section 2.4.8). Additionally, red silcretes quarries are recorded ethnographically from the Corop area north east of the Activity Area (pers. comms F. Almeida, 2021). This is not the case for the tachylite artefacts. Raw materials sources of tachylite are only known from the Lauriston area, some 90 km to the southwest.

Primary form is dominated by was dominated by flakes (n=63, 37%) followed by cores (n=43, 26%), cobble/pebbles (n=22, 13%), angular fragments (n=19, 11%), blades (n=19, 11%), and slabs (n=3, 2%). This is somewhat consistent with the geographic region where flakes, angular fragments and cores are most common. Formal tool types were also mostly consistent with others recognised within the geographic region, with ground edge axes, grinding stones and a geometric microlith present within the assemblage. Core types comprise unidirectional, bidirectional and multidirectional types, with a horsehoof core also present.

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Scarred Trees

A total of three Scarred Trees were identified during this assessment. The first, VAHR 7824-0183, was identified lying on the lower slope of a small rise within 50 m of an unnamed water way. This tree is dead and of an unknown species. The scar is most likely a canoe or slab removal and measures 295cm x 40cm.

The second, VAHR 7824-0184, is a healthy Grey Box bearing a single small scar, measuring 35cm x 13cm. Located on a subtle lower slope some 500 m from an unnamed drainage line.

The third, VAHR 7824-0189, is also a healthy Grey Box, bearing a single large scar, measuring 1.73m x 0.19m. It is located on the lower slope of a hill, approximately 200m from an unnamed drainage line.

Chronology

No datable material was recovered during the course of this assessment which would allow insight into the chronology of occupation of the Activity Area. However, several tool types identified during the assessment have been recognised to be somewhat chronologically restricted. Ground stone artefacts are most commonly recognised in late Holocene settings within south eastern Australia and are interpreted primarily as utilitarian implements (e.g. for grinding seeds, preparing plant fibres, honing axes, and removing wood or bark from trees) (Gorecki et al. 1997). Geometric microliths, blades and 'horsehoof' type cores are also primarily recognised from mid to late Holocene contexts, although these types are also known from pre Holocene contexts.

Although no datable material was recovered during the assessment the presence of a microlith, blades, and the ground edged implements indicates that the assemblage likely dates to the late Holocene as typologically it is consistent with the Australian Small Tool Tradition (ASTT).

Site Formation Process

The patterning of Aboriginal cultural material in the form of stone artefacts within the Activity Area appears to be associated with waterways. In particular the highest density of stone artefacts (VAHR 7824-0188) is located on elevated ground between two creeks. These stone tools were likely originally deposited by Aboriginal people who utilised the natural grey box forest and the drainage lines and creeks within the Activity Area, which would have provided access to a wide variety of floral and faunal resources and a reliable travelling route between the major resource zone of the Mt Camel greenstone outcrops to the east and the Campaspe River in the west. The grey box forest would have provided bark and wood for use in the preparation of tools, containers, shelters and canoes (as evidenced by the two scarred trees recorded in the Activity Area). Any material deposited at this time would likely have been subject to erosional, or depositional if in flood prone areas, processes relating to the seasonal flow regimes of the surrounding creeks and related unnamed drainage lines.

The vast majority of the forest that once occupied the Activity Area has since been cleared, to allow for agricultural and pastoral usage. This broad scale clearance would have destroyed the majority of culturally modified trees present, as well as impacting any significant and meaningful patterning of stone artefacts, destroying much of the potential for discrete site types, such as manufacture or occupation sites. Following the vegetation clearance, the majority of the Activity Area has been subject to post-depositional disturbances relating to agricultural activities including broad scale and intensive ploughing and cultivation. This is particularly the case for VAHR 7824-0188.

The effects of agricultural ploughing on artefact distributions have long been recognised by archaeologists, with considerable literature attempting to provide approaches to explore the impact of long-term ploughing on meaningful lithic site patterning.

Generally, these have found that conjoining flakes can be found at

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distances of up to 9 metres within a 20 year cultivation cycle (Roper 1796) with the potential for a site to double in size across as few as 12 ploughing episodes (Odell & Cowan 1987). Additionally, it has been noted that between 10-16% of an assemblage is likely to be on the surface at all times (Lewarch & O'Brien 1981).

3.2. DETAILS OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACE IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE ACTIVITY AREA

A total of eight Aboriginal cultural heritage places (VAHR 7824-0181-7824-0158) were recorded during this assessment. These are described in detail below.

3.2.1. VAHR 7824-0818 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1

VAHR 7824-0818 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD1		
Place Type	Low Density Artefact Distribution	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287631.803 E, 5931470 N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lot 5A~2\PP3801, City of Greater Bendigo	
Contents	7 Stone artefacts	
Raw Material	Silcrete	5
	Quartzite	2
	Angular Fragment	1
Primary Form	Flake	3
	Core	3
Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only	
Artefact Density per m2	N/A	
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)	
Known Extent	N/A	
Landform	Mid lower and upper slopes of elevated land overlooking Burke Creek.	
Distance to water	Between 42 and 300 m	
Scientific Significance	Low	
Nature	The site is a low density stone artefact scatter	

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comprising 7 stone artefacts all found in a surface context.

Ground disturbances include animal damage, sheet water erosion, overgrazing, and vehicular damage. No high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form were typical for the region. The site likely represents the casual discard from the manufacture of tools for rearming toolkits while Aboriginal groups traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.

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Figure 4-1 Overview of VAHR 7824-0181 facing northeast towards Burke Creek



Figure 4-2 VAHR 7824-0181 stone artefacts

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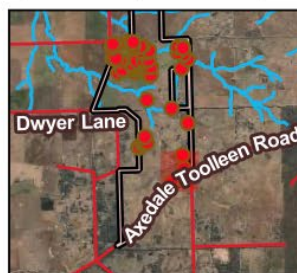
**Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 1 Extent Plan**

Legend

- Activity Area
- Road
- Stone Artefact

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0 75 150 m



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Map 4-1 VAHR 7824-0181 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1 Place Extent

3.2.2. VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2

VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD2		
Place Type	Low Density Artefact Distribution	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287826.981 E, 5932640 N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	12D~D\PP3243, Campaspe Shire, Road reserve of Dwyer Lane and Lot 3~2\PP3801, City of Greater Bendigo	
Contents	3 Stone artefacts	
Raw Material	Quartzite	2
	Other	1
Primary Form	Core	3
Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only	
Artefact Density per m2	N/A	
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)	
Known Extent	N/A	
Landform	Mid and lower slope aspects of elevated land overlooking Bourke Creek and a tributary.	
Distance to water	30 to 370 m	
Scientific Significance	Low	
Nature	<p>The site is a low density stone artefact distribution comprising three stone artefacts all found in a surface context.</p> <p>Ground disturbances include animal damage, overgrazing, and vehicular damage. No high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form were typical for the region. The site likely represents the casual discard from the manufacture of tools for rearming toolkits while Aboriginal groups traversed the landscape between major resource zone</p>	

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located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.



Figure 4-3 Northern most artefact location of VAHR 7824-0185 facing west towards Burke Creek



Figure 4-4 VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD2 stone artefacts

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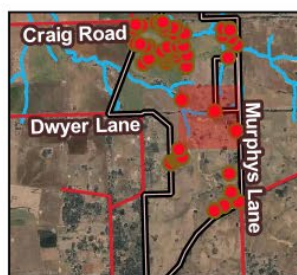
**Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 2 Place Extent**

Legend

- Activity Area
- Road
- Stone Artefacts

0 75 150 m

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Map 4-2 VAHR 7824-0185 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2 Place Extent

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3.2.3. VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3

VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD3		
Place Type	Low Density Artefact Distribution	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287823.991 E, 5933978N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lot 4\TP120975, Campaspe Shire	
Contents	9 Stone artefacts	
Raw Material	Silcrete	3
	Greenstone	1
	Basalt	1
	Chert	1
	Quartzite	2
	Sandstone	1
Primary Form/Formal Tool	Angular Fragment	1
	Flake	3
	Core	1
	Grinding Stone	2
	Axe – Ground Edge	3
Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only	
Artefact Density per m2	N/A	
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)	
Known Extent	N/A	
Landform	Mid and lower slope aspects of elevated land overlooking Back Creek and a tributary.	
Distance to water	Between 20 and 170 m	

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Scientific Significance	Moderate to Low
Nature	<p>The site is a low density stone artefact scatter comprising nine chipped and ground stone artefacts, all found in a surface context.</p> <p>Ground disturbances include animal damage, ploughing, cropping, burning and vehicular damage. No high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form are somewhat typical for the region. However, rarer primary forms such as grinding stone and ground edge axes are present.</p> <p>It is likely that the Aboriginal place once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the grey box forest, which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, the site likely represents the casual discard from the manufacture of tools for rearming toolkits while Aboriginal groups traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.</p>

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Figure 4-5 Overview of VAHR 7824-0182 facing northwest

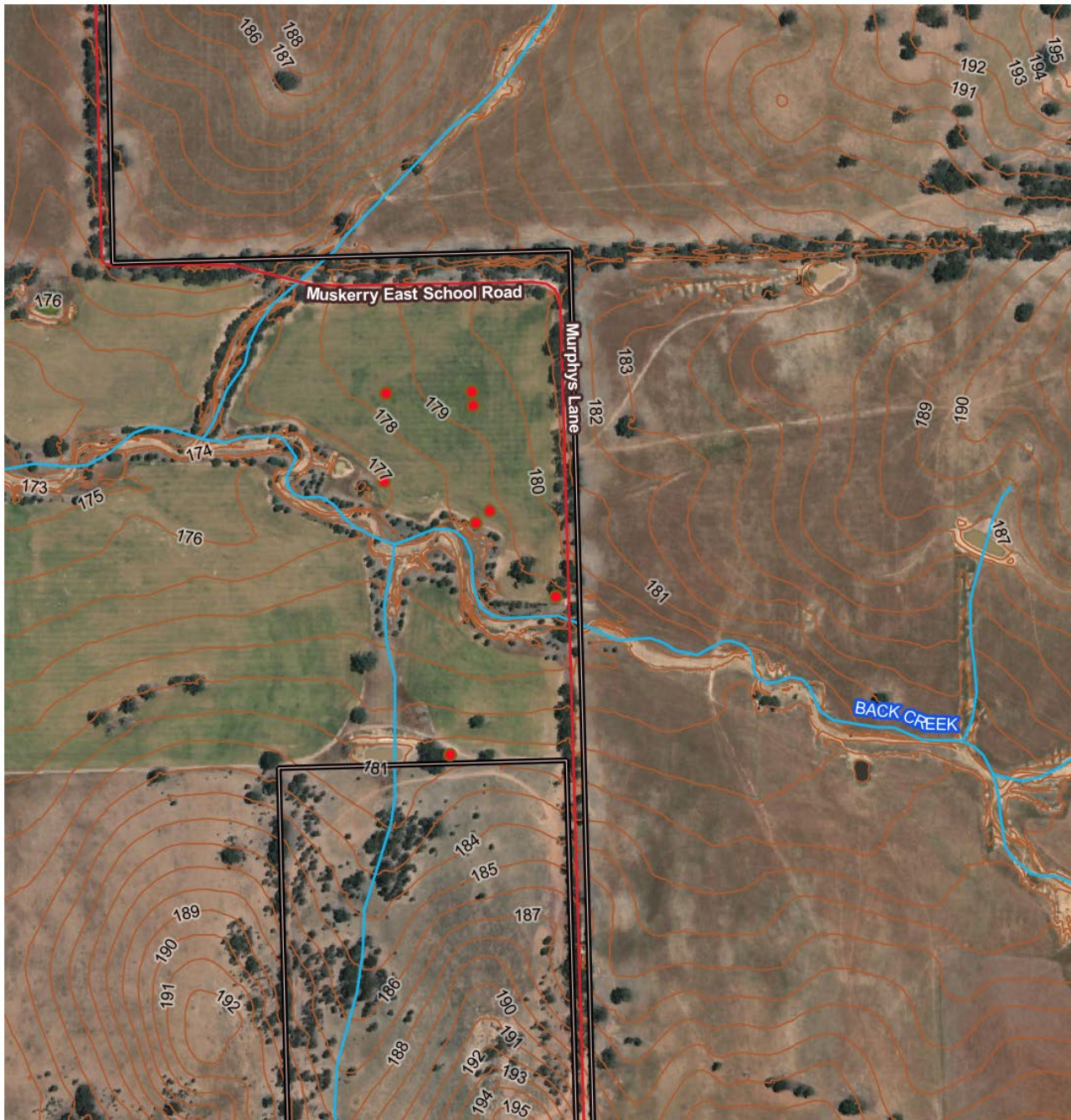


Figure 4-6 VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD3 stone artefacts

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**Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 3 Site Extent**

Legend

- Proposal Area
- Contour
- Stone Artefact
- Road

0 100 200 m



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Map 4-3 VAHR 7824-0182 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3 Place Extent

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3.2.1. VAHR 7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4

VAHR 7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4		
Place Type	Low Density Artefact Distribution	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287265.323 E, 5935704 N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lots 1\TP677364, 5~D\PP3243, and 8~D\PP3243 Campaspe Shire	
Contents	4 Stone artefacts	
Raw Material	Silcrete	3
	Quartzite	1
	Other	1
Primary Form	Flake	1
	Core	3
Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only	
Artefact Density per m2	N/A	
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)	
Known Extent	N/A	
Landform	Lower and mid slopes of elevated land overlooking waterways	
Distance to water	Between 80 and 200 m	
Scientific Significance	Low	
Nature	<p>The site is a low density stone artefact scatter comprising five stone artefacts all found in a surface context.</p> <p>Ground disturbances include animal damage, sheet water erosion, overgrazing, and vehicular damage. No high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form were typical for the region.</p> <p>The site likely date to the mid to late Holocene (indicated by the presence of a horsehoof core) and likely represents the casual discard from the</p>	

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manufacture of tools for rearming toolkits while Aboriginal groups traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.



Figure 4-7 Overview of 7824-0186 facing north overlooking an unnamed creek

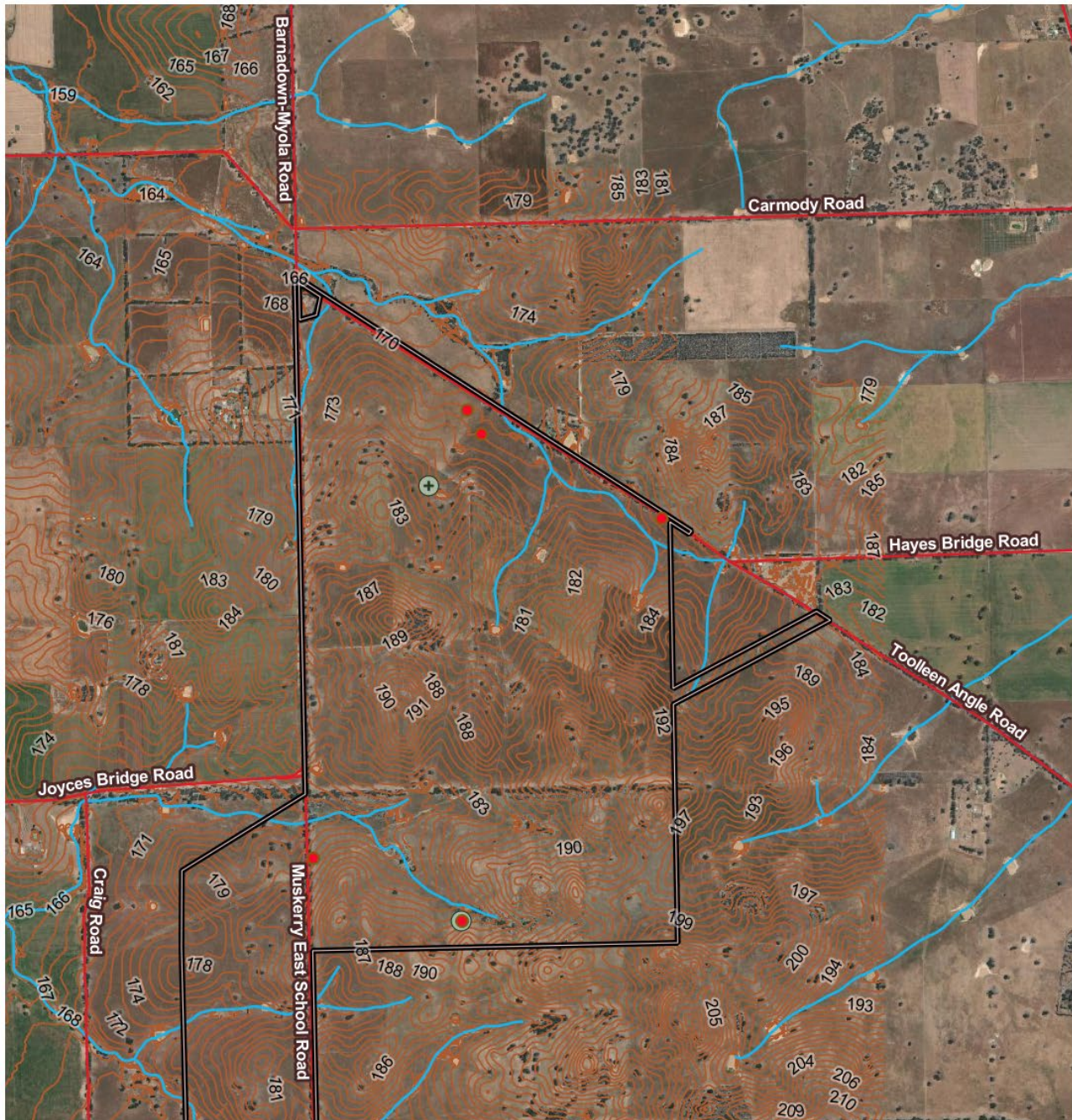


Figure 4-8 7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4 stone artefacts

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 4 Place Extent**

Legend

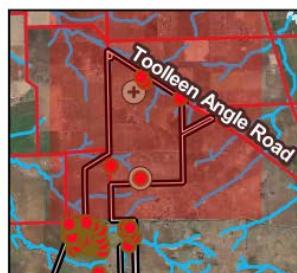
- Proposal Area
- + Scarred Tree
- Stone Artefact
- Road

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0 250 500 750 m

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 SF_21052020\LDAD 4 Place Extent
 Author: R. Stammers
 Date created: 10.08.2021
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



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Map 4-4 7824-0186 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4 Place Extent

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3.2.1. VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5

VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5		
Place Type	Low Density Artefact Distribution	
Primary Grid Coordinate	286870.519 E, 5932184 N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lot 4~2\PP3801, City of Greater Bendigo	
Contents	11 Stone artefacts	
Raw Material	Silcrete	6
	Quartzite	3
	Chert	1
	Chalcedony	1
Primary Form	Angular Fragment	1
	Flake	6
	Core	4
Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only	
Artefact Density per m2	N/A	
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)	
Known Extent	205 x 350 m approx. by landform	
Landform	Easterly aspect of md and upper slope of a weak spur overlooking Burke Creek.	
Distance to water	260 m	
Scientific Significance	Low	
Nature	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; display: inline-block; width: 80%;"> <p style="color: red; text-align: center; margin: 0;">This copied document to be made available for the sole purpose of enabling its consideration and review as part of a planning process under the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The document must not be used for any purpose which may breach any copyright</p> </div> <p>The site is a stone artefact scatter comprising 11 stone artefacts all found in a surface context. Ground disturbances include animal damage, sheet water erosion, overgrazing, ploughing, and vehicular damage. No high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form were typical for the region. The site likely</p>	

represents the casual discard from the manufacture of tools for rearming toolkits while Aboriginal groups traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.

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Figure 4-9 Overview of VAHR 7824-0187 facing northeast towards Burke Creek



Figure 4-10 VAHR 7824-0187 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5 stone artefacts

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 5 Place Extent**

Legend
 Place Extent
 [Red outline] Activity Area
 [Green dot] Surface Artefacts
 [Brown line] Contour (m)

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Ref: 19-94_1_Heritage_Muskerry SF_21052020
 \Artefact Scatter 1 Place Extent Plan
 Author: R. Stammers
 Date created: 13.09.2021
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



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Map 4-5 VAHR 7824-0187 Place Extent Map

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3.2.1. VAHR 7824-0188 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6

VAHR 7824-0188 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6		
Place Type	Stone Artefacts Scatter	
Primary Grid Coordinate	286512.884 E, 5934105 N	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lot 4\TP120975 and lot 1\TP120975, Campaspe Shire	
Contents	134 Stone tools	
Raw Material	Silcrete	80
	Greenstone	13
	Quartz	8
	Basalt	7
	Other	7
	Chert	6
	Quartzite	5
	Chalcedony	3
	Hornfels	2
	Trachyte	2
	Sandstone	1
	Flake	50
	Core	29
Primary Form	Angular Fragments	16
	Blade	19
	Cobble/pebble/slab	17
	Angular Fragment	16
	Slab	3

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Vertical Artefact Distribution	Surface Only
Artefact Density per m2	N/A
Typical Soil Profile Description	Brown Silt (surface context only)
Known Extent	1090.5 x 1009 m approx., by landform
Landform	Crest, mid and upper slope of a saddle, with a predominantly northern aspect, directly between Burke Creek and Back Creek.
Distance to water	<50 m
Scientific Significance	Moderate to Low
Nature	<p>The site is a stone artefact scatter comprising 134 chipped and ground stone artefacts, all found in a surface context. The dominant raw material is silcrete and the primary form is dominated by flakes. Other artefact types include ground edge axes, grinding stones, a microlith, and various forms of cores.</p> <p>Ground disturbances include ploughing, cropping, vehicular damage, animal damage, and burning.</p> <p>Higher artefact densities were noted on the crest of the saddle. No hearths or occupation deposits were found. Raw materials and artefact primary form were typical for the region; however, the number of greenstone axes and blank is unusual.</p> <p>It is likely that the Aboriginal place once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the grey box forest, which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, these artefacts may represent the discard of Aboriginal groups that traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.</p>

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Figure 4-11 Overview of VAHR 7824-0188 facing north towards Back Creek



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Figure 4-12 VAHR 7824-0188 - Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD6, artefact sample

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Muskerry Solar Farm
LDAD 6 Place Extent

Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
| Activity Area | — Contours |
| ● Surface Artefacts | — HY_WATERCOURSE |
| | — Creeks |

0 100 200 300 m

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Map 4-6 VAHR 7824-0188 Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6 Place Extent

3.2.2. VAHR 7824-0183 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1

VAHR 7824-0183 - Muskerry Solar Farm ST1		
Place Type	Scarred Tree with Lithic	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287973.5 E, 5935403.4	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	8~D\PP3243 Campaspe Shire	
Species	Unknown	
Condition	Good, dead, fallen	
Disturbances	Animal damage, fire, rot	
Girth	2.5m	
Total Number of Scars	1	
Scar Dimensions	Scar Length (m):	2.95
	Scar Width (m):	0.21
	Scar Height (m):	0.22
	Overgrowth - Top (m):	0.22
	Overgrowth - Middle Left (m):	0.23
	Overgrowth - Middle Right (m):	0.31
	Overgrowth - Bottom (m):	0.21
Type of Scar:	Bark Removal	
Scar/Heartwood Preservation:	Fair (40-<60% intact)	
Lithic	Raw Material	Quartzite
	Primary Form	Core-Multidirectional
Known Extent	15.91m diameter (Place extent has been calculated using equation Place extent=(20xtrunkdiameter)/3.142)	
Landform	Lower slope of a rise adjacent to an unnamed drainage line	

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Distance to water	<50 m
Scientific Significance	Moderate to Low
Nature	<p>The site is a scarred tree of unknown species No associated high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found; however, a single artefact was identified within the place extent.</p> <p>It is likely that the Aboriginal place once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the grey box forest, which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, these artefacts may represent the discard of Aboriginal groups that traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.</p>



Figure 4-13 VAHR 7824-0183 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 1

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Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
 Scarred Tree 1 Place
 Extent Plan**

Topographic map details:
 Avonmore South
 7824-4-S

0 5 10 m
 Scale: 1:1,000

Legend

- Place Extent
- X Site Coordinate
- Stone Artefact
- Contours

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Ref: 19-941_Heritage_Muskerry SF_21052020
 \ Scarred Tree 1 Place Extent Plan
 Author: R. Stammers
 Date created: 06/09/2021
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



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Map 4-7 VAHR 7824-0183 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1 Place Extent Plan

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3.2.3. VAHR 7824-0184 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2

VAHR 7824-0184 - Muskerry Solar Farm ST2		
Place Type	Scarred tree	
Primary Grid Coordinate	287818 E, 5937487	
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)	
Cadastre	Lot 2\LP113736 Campaspe Shire	
Species	Grey Box	
Condition	Excellent, good health, standing	
Disturbances	Animal damage	
Girth	2.5m	
Total Number of Scars	1	
Scar Dimensions	Scar Length (m):	0.35
	Scar Width (m):	0.13
	Scar Height (m):	0.35
	Overgrowth - Top (m):	0.05
	Overgrowth - Middle Left (m):	0.07
	Overgrowth - Middle Right (m):	0.05
	Overgrowth - Bottom (m):	0.06
Type of Scar:	Bark Removal	
Scar/Heartwood Preservation:	Excellent (80-100% intact)	
Known Extent	19.91m diameter (Place extent has been calculated using equation $\text{Place extent} = (20 \times \text{trunk diameter}) / 3.14$)	
Landform	Lower slope of a gentle rise	
Distance to water	500 m	
Scientific Significance	Moderate to Low	
Nature	The site is a scarred Grey Box tree, which, at the time of recording was standing and in good health. No associated high-density artefact clusters, hearths or	

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occupation deposits were found.

It is likely that the Aboriginal place once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the grey box forest, which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, these artefacts may represent the discard of Aboriginal groups that traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.

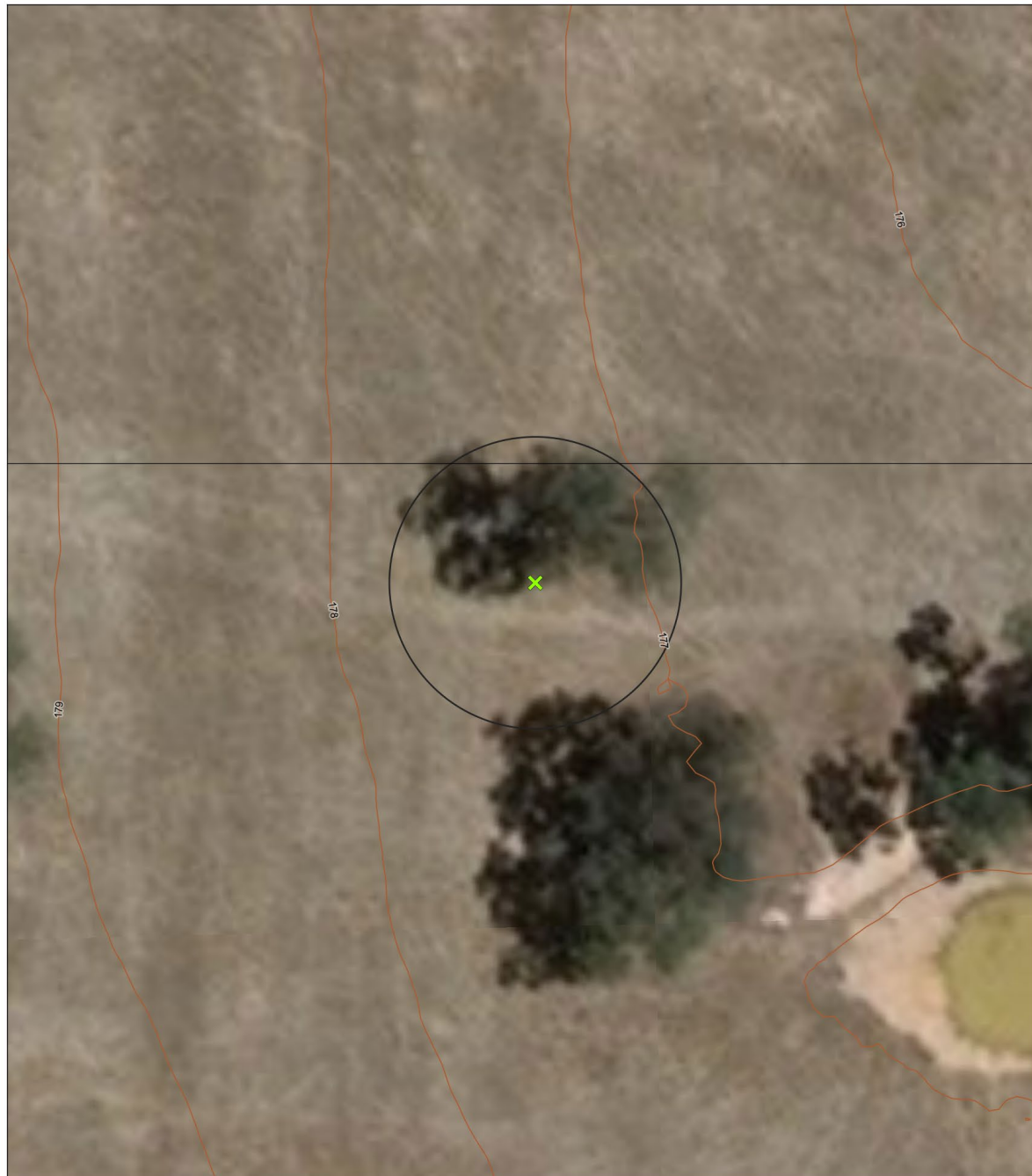


Figure 4-14 VAHR 7824-0184 Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 2

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**Muskerry Solar Farm
 Scarred Tree 2 Place
 Extent Plan**

Legend
 ✕ Primary Grid Coordinate
 □ Place Extent
 — Contour (m)

Topographic map details:
 Avonmore South
 7824-4-S

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0 10 20 m
 Scale: 1:500

Ref: 19-941_Heritage_Muskerry SF_21052020
 \ Scarred Tree 2 Place Extent Plan
 Author: R. Stammers
 Date created: 07/09/2021
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



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Map 4-8 VAHR 7824-0184 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred tree 2 Place Extent Plan

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3.2.1. VAHR 7824-0189 - Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3

VAHR 7824-0189 - Muskerry Solar Farm ST3	
Place Type	Scarred tree
Primary Grid Coordinate	287225.8E, 5937010.9
Topographic Map No.	7824 (1:100,000)
Cadastre	Muskerry East School Road, road reserve Campaspe Shire
Species	Grey Box
Condition	Excellent, good health, standing
Disturbances	Nil
Girth	3.29m
Total Number of Scars	1
Scar Dimensions	Scar Length (m): 1.73
	Scar Width (m): 0.19
	Scar Height (m): 2.5
	Overgrowth - Top (m): 0.03
	Overgrowth - Middle Left (m): 0.04
	Overgrowth - Middle Right (m): 0.04
	Overgrowth - Bottom (m): 0.04
Type of Scar:	Bark Removal
Scar/Heartwood Preservation:	Good (60-<80% intact)
Known Extent	24.98m diameter (Place extent has been calculated using equation Place extent=(20xtrunkdiameter)/3.14)
Landform	Lower slope of a hill
Distance to water	200 m
Scientific Significance	Moderate to Low

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Nature

The site is a scarred Grey Box tree, which, at the time of recording was standing and in good health. No associated high-density artefact clusters, hearths or occupation deposits were found.

It is likely that the Aboriginal place once comprised part of a larger cultural landscape relating to usage of the seasonally inundated waterways and utilising the grey box forest, which once dominated the landscape, for the construction of containers, shelters and canoes using ground edged axes of greenstone and basalt. Additionally, these artefacts may represent the discard of Aboriginal groups that traversed the landscape between major resource zone located to the east and the west of the Activity Area.



Figure 4-15 VAHR 7824-0189 Muskerry Solar Farm Scared Tree 3

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Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
Scarred Tree 3 Place Extent
Plan**

Topographic map details:
Avonmore South
7824-4-S

0 5 10 m
Scale: 1:1,000

Legend

- ✕ Primary Grid Co-ordinate
- Place Extent
- Activity Area
- Contour (m)
- Road

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Scarred Tree 3 Place Extent Plan
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Map 4-9 VAHR 7824-0189 Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3 Place Extent Plan

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3.3. RAP INFORMATION ABOUT ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

An email was sent to Francisco Almeida (TLaWC Cultural Heritage Programs Manager) and Rodney Monk (TIAWC Elder) on the 8th of July 2021 asking if TLaWC would like to include a statement of cultural significance in this CHMP. Francisco Almeida advised that TLaWCs statement of significance was currently under review and therefore TLaWC would not be able to provide a statement at this time.

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PART 4. CONSIDERATION OF SECTION 61 MATTERS – IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0181 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM LDAD 1

4.1.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

Solar farm design and lease arrangements ensure that no harm will take place to all components of VAHR 7824-0181 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1).

4.1.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.1.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To mitigate harm within the extent of VAHR 7824-0181 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of VAHR 7824-0181 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1).

4.2. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0185 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM LDAD 2

4.2.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

Solar farm design and lease arrangements ensure that no harm will take place to all components of VAHR 7824-0185 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2).

4.2.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

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4.2.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0185* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0185* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2).

4.3. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0182 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM LDAD 3

4.3.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

Solar farm design and lease arrangements ensure that no harm will take place to all components of *VAHR 7824-0182* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3).

4.3.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.3.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0182* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0182* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3).

4.4. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0186 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM LDAD 4

4.4.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

Solar farm design and lease arrangements ensure that no harm will take place to all components of *VAHR 7824-0186* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4).

4.4.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

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4.4.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0186* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0186* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4).

4.5. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0187 - MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM LDAD 5

4.5.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm cannot be avoided to the place.

Consideration has been given to ways of avoiding harm to other registered places within the Activity Area but due to design constraints and restraints imposed by other environmental planning factors, harm to *VAHR 7824-0187* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5) cannot be avoided.

4.5.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Consideration has been given to ways by which harm to *VAHR 7824-0187* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5) can be minimised. Harm will be minimised through the minimisation of ground disturbance works during the installation of the solar array and other Activity components. Where possible, piles for the solar tracking arrays will be driven into the earth. Where excavation or ground disturbance is required, a complex assessment will take place prior to the ground disturbing works commencing, in accordance with the management conditions of this CHMP.

Impacts for vehicle tracks will be limited to removal of topsoils and building up of gravel to minimise harm as far as is practicable.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the final designs for the solar farm, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.5.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To mitigate harm within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0187* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be allowed to occur within the extent of *VAHR 7824-0187* (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 5).

4.6. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0188 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM ARTEFACT LDAD 6

4.6.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm cannot be avoided to the place.

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Consideration has been given to ways of avoiding harm to other registered places within the Activity Area but due to design constraints and restraints imposed by other environmental planning factors, harm to VAHR 7942-0188 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6) cannot be avoided.

4.6.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Consideration has been given to ways by which harm to VAHR 7824-0188 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6) can be minimised. Harm will be minimised through the minimisation of ground disturbance works during the installation of the solar array and other Activity components. Where possible, piles for the solar tracking arrays will be driven into the earth. Where excavation or ground disturbance is required, a complex assessment will take place prior to the ground disturbing works commencing, in accordance with the management conditions of this CHMP.

Impacts for vehicle tracks will be limited to removal of topsoils and building up of gravel to minimise harm as far as is practicable.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.6.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To mitigate harm within the extent of VAHR 7824-0188 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be allowed to occur within the extent of VAHR 7942-0188 (Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 6).

4.7. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0184 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM SCARRED TREE 1

4.7.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

Solar farm design and lease arrangements ensure that no harm will take place to VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1).

4.7.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

A 50 m 'no go' zone buffer will be placed around VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2). Additionally, harm will be restricted to the planned works area, and as a result, works will avoid VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2) in its entirety.

4.7.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

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Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1).

4.8. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0184 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM SCARRED TREE 2

4.8.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

Harm will be avoided to the place.

A 50 m 'no go' zone buffer will be placed around VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2). Additionally, harm will be restricted to the planned works area, and as a result, works will avoid VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2) in its entirety.

4.8.1. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.8.2. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of VAHR 7824-0184 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2).

4.9. SECTION 61 MATTERS IN RELATION TO VAHR 7824-0189 MUSKERRY SOLAR FARM SCARRED TREE 3

4.9.1. Can Harm be Avoided?

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Harm will be avoided to the place.

A 50 m 'no go' zone buffer will be placed around VAHR 7824-0189 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3). Additionally, harm will be restricted to the planned works area, and as a result, works will avoid VAHR 7824-0189 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3) in its entirety.

4.9.2. Can Harm be Minimised?

Harm to the place will be avoided.

As per the conditions of this CHMP, following the finalisation of the solar farm designs, a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise harm minimisation strategies.

4.9.3. Are Specific Management Measures Required?

To confirm there will be no harm within the extent of VAHR 7824-0189 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3) a meeting will be held between the Sponsor, the Sponsor's Heritage Advisor, Contractors and the RAP which will finalise any further testing and harm mitigation strategies.

Following the implementation of any proposed further testing and mitigation strategies, harm will be avoided within the extent of VAHR 7824-0189 (Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3).

4.10. WHAT ARE THE CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE ACTIVITY AREA?

A total of three Scarred Trees (VAHR 7824-0183, 7824-0184 & 7824-0189) and six LDADs (VAHR 7824-0181, 7824-0183 & 7824-0185-78240188) and were recorded during the course of this assessment. The stone artefact scatters are widely disbursed low-density scatters which are predominantly associated with elevated land near the creeks within the Activity Area.

Farming disturbance has characterised the Activity Area. Commencing with the removal of the grey box forest which may have contained many more scarred trees than the three bearing cultural modification identified in the Activity Area, followed by the subsequent broad scale and intensive ploughing, which has destroyed much of the intact subsurface deposits. Most likely this ploughing has gradually served to greatly extend the locations and extents of artefact distributions and significantly reduce the density of recorded material. This has been evidenced by the widely disbursed and low-density nature of the assemblages recorded during the Standard Assessment.

Previous archaeological investigations in the region have identified the most common place type to be Scarred Trees, accounting for 82% of places. These places within the region have been found to generally be Box gums with a variety of types of scars, relating to container production, as well as larger slabs for shelters, canoes, and a double canoe tree. As they occur within remnant vegetation relating to a previously cleared grey box forest, its regional significance can be considered to be moderate.

In light of the historical and continued disturbances associated with initial clearance of and subsequent agricultural usage of the Activity Area, the proposed activity can be considered to be of moderate cumulative impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area. This assessment has ensured further damage to some recognised sites will not continue however the chance of impact to subsurface deposits remains within the registered boundaries of the stone artefacts scatters, as the Activity cannot be altered to avoid these Places. Further, through the completion of a complex assessment, any subsequent archaeological salvage and other harm mitigation measures recommended by this CHMP and subsequent meetings resulting from the CHMP, the overall cumulative impacts of the proposed Activity can be considered as negligible in comparison to the previous and current land use impacts on the Activity Area.

This conclusion is further supported by the nature of the construction activity, where the posts, supporting the frames on which solar panels are attached, are driven into the ground rather than excavated, thus reducing the actual footprint and the need for excavation of footings. The main disturbances occur in the placement of trenches holding electrical cables, the construction of access tracks and the general movement of construction vehicles across the ground surface. The actual immediate impact on any subsurface deposits is therefore generally restricted to narrow, linear areas and not broadscale across the whole landscape.

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4.11. CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Contingency Plan is required to manage potential issues including: specific measures in the unlikely event that any Aboriginal cultural heritage beyond known cultural heritage will be unexpectedly discovered during the Activity; any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity; reviewing compliance with the cultural heritage management plan and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance; the notification of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity; and requirements relating to the custody and management of any Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the course of the activity (s.61(d) *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, sch.2, cl.13 *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018*).

The Contingency Plan is presented in Section 1.1.2 and must be adhered to.

4.12. CUSTODY AND MANAGEMENT OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

Stone artefacts retrieved during the Standard Assessment are currently held by the heritage advisor. All artefacts are stored in bags that have provenance information recorded on labels. TLAWC is the RAP for the Activity Area. Once this plan is approved the artefacts will be transferred to the TLAWC. Any Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the conduct of the Activity must be dealt with according to the Contingency Plan (Section 2).

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PART 5. REFERENCES

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PART 6. GLOSSARY

See Acronyms and Abbreviations on page vii.

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A.1 NOTICE OF INTENT TO SUBMIT A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN DOCUMENTATION

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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: Edify Energy
ABN/ACN: 85 606 684 995
Contact Name: Ian Christmas
Postal Address: Level 3, 201 Charlotte Street Brisbane QLD 4000
Business Number: 0447347974 Mobile: _____
Email Address: Ian.Christmas@edifyenergy.com

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

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

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Muskerry Solar Farm
Municipal district: Campaspe Shire Council

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

Electricity facility (incl wind)

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

<u>Emily Dillon</u>	<u>NGH Pty Ltd</u>	<u>emily.d@nghconsulting.com.au</u>
<i>Name</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Email address</i>

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

Start Date: 13-Aug-2020 Finish Date: 13-Aug-2021

Submitted on: 13 Aug 2020

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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?
Electricity facility (incl wind)
Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? Yes
- ☐ 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**.*

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

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

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

The plan is to be evaluated by:

- ☐ Joint - Registered Aboriginal Party AND The Secretary
- ☒ A Registered Aboriginal Party
If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating: Taungurung Clans Aboriginal Corporation
- ☐ 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: 13 Aug 2020

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



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 registered 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.

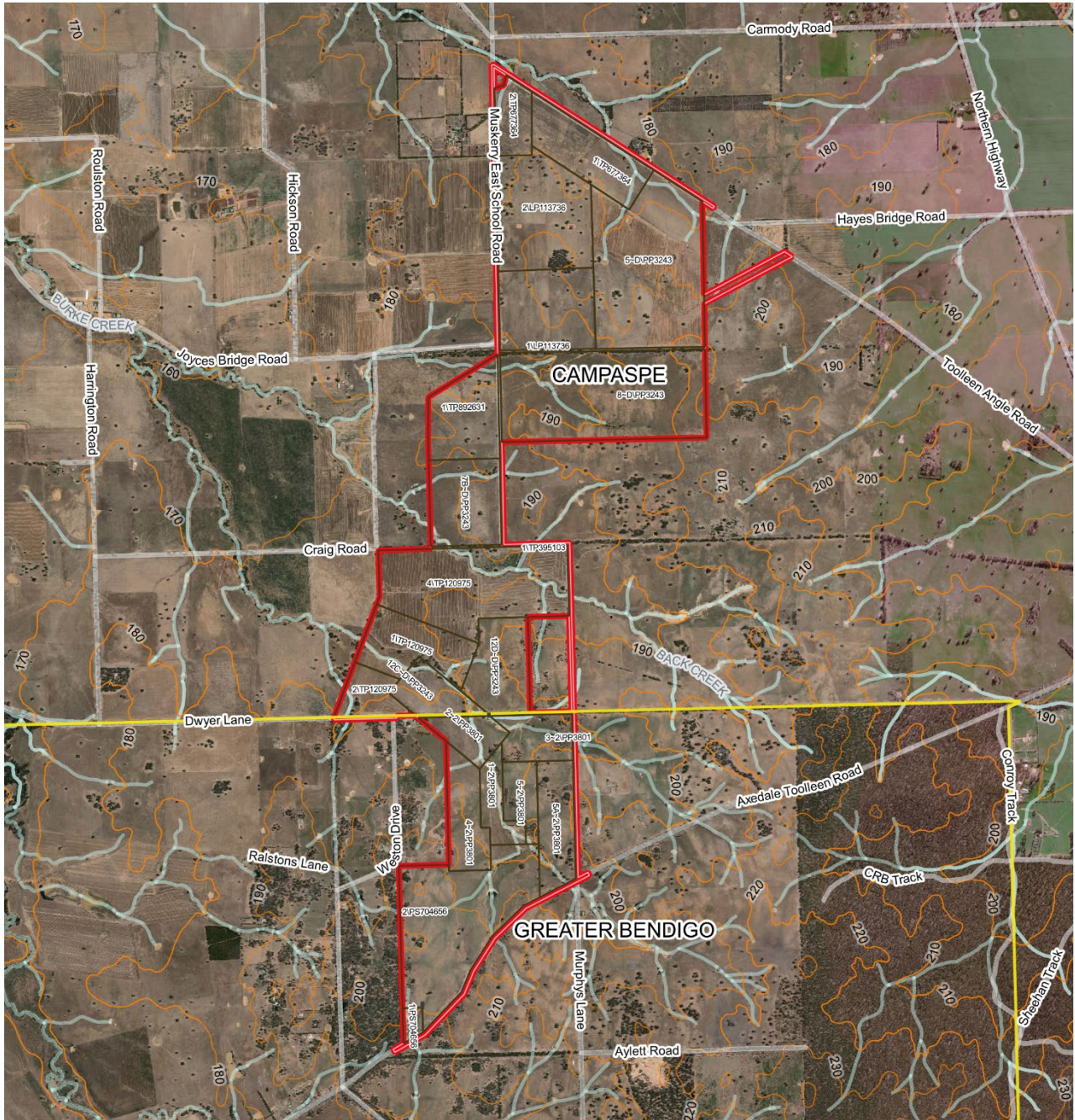
Ensure any municipal council, whose municipal district includes an area to which the cultural heritage management plan relates, is also notified. A copy of this notice, with a map attached, may also be used for this purpose.

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Submitted on: 13 Aug 2020

Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383



**Muskerry Solar Farm
Activity Area**

Legend

- Activity Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Local Government Area
- Elevation Contour
- Watercourses

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NGH Pty Ltd | 19-941 - Finalv1.0

0 0.5 1 1.5 km



Data Attribution
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 © Edify Energy 2020
 © Basemaps Courtesy of ESRI and its data suppliers 2020
 © Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning

Ref: 19-941_Heritage_Muskerry
 SF_21052020 \ Activity Area
 Author: Vitaly.K
 Date created: 13.08.2020
 Datum: GDA94 / MGA zone 55



NGH

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

From: VAHR@dpc.vic.gov.au
To: Jan.Christmas@edifyenergy.com; [Emily.Dillon; culturalheritage@taungurung.com.au](mailto:Emily.Dillon@culturalheritage@taungurung.com.au);
admin@taungurung.com.au
Date: Thursday, 13 August 2020 12:07:23 PM

[WARNING: This message was sent by an external sender (outside of your organisation). Use caution when opening any attachments or links]

To whom it may concern,

This is a formal automated response indicating that, on 13-Aug-2020, the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet received a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for:

Edify Energy - Muskerry Solar Farm

The notification has been allocated the AV Project Number:

CHMP Plan ID. 17383

Please quote this number when making any future enquiries to AV regarding this project.

If your activity lies within the boundaries of a registered Aboriginal party (RAP) you must also notify this organisation of your intention to prepare the CHMP (if you have not already done so). Forwarding this email to the RAP does not satisfy the requirements of notification under section 54(3) of the Act. Please refer to that section for the required details. Further information about registered Aboriginal parties can be found at:

<http://www.dpc.vic.gov.au/index.php/aboriginal-affairs/registered-aboriginal-parties>

THE INFORMATION RELATING TO YOUR DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN ENTERED BY YOUR HERITAGE ADVISOR. If you detect an error in the information, please email VAHR@dpc.vic.gov.au with the correct information and quoting the CHMP five digit number.

Please provide additional notification provisions (as set out below) to VAHR@dpc.vic.gov.au.

Additional Notification Provisions:

1. Ensure any municipal council, whose municipal district includes an area to which the cultural heritage management plan relates, is notified. You may provide a copy of your Notice of Intent for this CHMP, to the relevant municipal council, for this purpose.
2. 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. Consultation is for the purpose of obtaining an adequate assessment of the existence and significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage. Traditional Owner groups, inclusively representing individual Traditional Owners, are more likely to be the relevant bodies with which to consult in preparing a CHMP. Sponsors should endeavour to consult accordingly. This information may also assist the Secretary in determining whether to appoint an Activity Advisory Group for the activity and who to appoint to that group.

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Monday, 17 August 2020

Dear Ian Christmas,

Re: Notice of Intent – CHMP 17383 – Muskerry Solar Farm.

I am writing in response to your notification to the Taungurung Land and Waters Council (TLaWC) to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the above project as received on 13/8/2020. 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 the 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, preferably on site, before any fieldwork commences.

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

- ✓ an aerial photo and map of the Activity Area
- ✓ if possible, a detailed map of the planned activity and proposed footprint, as well as information about the potential impact of ground disturbing activities
- ✓ 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 meeting may be arranged if considered more adequate for the discussion of the CHMP conditions and requirements.

Meeting Bookings

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



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Financial Payments

TLaWCs meeting and fieldwork fee schedule is attached.

Payment terms are strictly 30 days.

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, 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 Office Manager will organise a meeting time with you and your Heritage Adviser.

General requirements

TLaWC require that there are two Cultural Heritage Officers on all field work

- ✓ a ratio of two TLaWC Cultural Heritage Officers to each Archaeologist on site

On submission to TLaWC for evaluation of the CHMP you must provide:

- ✓ 1 x hard copy - posted to mailing address (PO Box 505 Broadford Vic 3658)
- ✓ 1 x electronic copy via email (admin@taungurung.com.au & culturalheritage@taungurung.com.au)

TLaWC Require the payment of all invoices and CHMP Evaluation fee prior to commencing CHMP evaluation.

Please direct all project queries and requests to the TLaWC Office Coordinator on 03 5784 1433/ 0427 832 241 or via email: eloughron@taungurung.com.au, please cc careforculture@taungurung.com.au in on any email correspondence.
Please ensure the subject line includes the CHMP number.

In addition to the meeting booking form, the TLaWC schedule of fees and the invoice for all project meetings, please find attached a field representative booking form.

Yours sincerely,

Matthew Burns
Chief Executive Officer

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From: Emily Loughron <eloughron@taungurung.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 1:32 PM
To: Ian.Christmas@edifyenergy.com; Rhiannon Stammers <rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com>

Cc: Francisco Almeida <culturalheritage@taungurung.com.au>; Michelle Faragher <accounts@taungurung.com.au>; Sherryn Antonopoulos <santonopoulos@taungurung.com.au>; emily.d@nghconsulting.com.au
Subject: CHMP 17383 TLaWC NOI Response Letter & Invoice

Hello Ian & Rhiannon

Please find attached TLaWC's NOI Response Letter and Invoice #00004611

Please note that TLaWC cannot confirm/accept inception meeting booking until payment for the attached invoice has been received.

Please don't hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Kind Regards
Emily Loughron
Office Coordinator
(Monday to Thursday)






Taungurung Land & Waters Council
37 High St Broadford Victoria 3658
T: +61 3 5784 1433
M: 0427 832 241
W: www.taungurung.com.au





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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

ATT : PLANNING Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP

 rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com
To:  planningenquiries@bendigo.vic.gov.au
Cc:  'Johanna Duck';  'Emily Dillon';  'Ian Christmas'

 Reply  Reply All  Forward 

Thu 13/08/2020 1:42 PM

 19-941-herNoticeOfIntentForm_13Aug2020_120713PM-13082020.pdf .pdf File  19-941-Activity Area-NOI-13082020.png .png File

ATT PLANNING

To whom it may concern,

In pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* please find attached the Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management plan for the nominated land outlined within the attached map.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,


Dr Rhiannon Stammers
ARCHAEOLOGIST & HERITAGE ADVISOR
T. 02 6153 6327 M. 0431 924 621
E. rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com
Unit 2, 38 Hume St
(PO Box 506) Wodonga Vic 3690







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WWW.NGHCONSULTING.COM.AU

ATT: PLANNING Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP

 rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com
To:  shire@campaspe.vic.gov.au
Cc:  'Emily Dillon';  'Ian Christmas';  'Johanna Duck'

 You forwarded this message on 13/08/2020 1:42 PM.

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 Reply  Reply All  Forward 

Thu 13/08/2020 1:40 PM

ATT PLANNING

To whom it may concern,

In pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* please find attached the Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management plan for the nominated land outlined within the attached map.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.



Kind Regards,





Dr Rhiannon Stammers
ARCHAEOLOGIST & HERITAGE ADVISOR
T. 02 6153 6327 M. 0431 924 621
E. rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com
Unit 2, 38 Hume St
(PO Box 506) Wodonga Vic 3690



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Automatic reply: ATT: PLANNING Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP

 Campaspe Shire Council <shire@campaspe.vic.gov.au>
To:  rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com

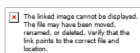
 Reply  Reply All  Forward 

Thu 13/08/2020 1:41 PM

Thank you for contacting the Campaspe Shire Council.

Your email has been received by the Information Management Team and will be distributed to the relevant staff member for action.

Due to the current coronavirus pandemic, our response may not be in line with our Customer Service Charter, but will be actioned as resources permit.



Information Management Team

Campaspe Shire Council | PO Box 35, Echuca VIC 3564
E: shire@campaspe.vic.gov.au W: campaspe.vic.gov.au
T: 5481 2200

Stay social on:  

This email, including all attachments, is confidential. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this email is unauthorised. Any personal comments contained within this email are those of the sender and do not necessarily represent the views of the Campaspe Shire Council. If you receive this email in error, please delete it from your system and advise the sender by return email.
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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

From: [Phil Wallens](#)
To: [Denis Roney](#); [Karen Griffin](#); [burkefe@bigpond.com.au](#); [Jamie Tuohey TUOHEY](#)
Cc: [rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com](#); [Jan Christmas](#)
Date: Monday, 17 August 2020 12:38:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image254507.png](#)
[image301545.png](#)
[image731653.png](#)
[image518225.png](#)
[image892142.png](#)
[image440161.png](#)
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[image479849.png](#)
[image483799.png](#)
[image892670.png](#)
[image909717.png](#)
[image719862.png](#)
[image889341.png](#)
[19-941-herNoticeOfIntentForm_13Aug2020_120713PM-13082020.pdf](#)
[19-941-Activity Area-NOI-13082020.png](#)

Dear all...

Please see the following email from Rhiannohn Stammers - and attached map and proforma associated with the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Muskerry Solar farm.

This part of the CHMP preparation is a desk-top study, and does not yet involve any field visits. Depending on the responses received to this review, field work may be necessary. We will inform you well ahead of time if visits are necessary. Please get in touch if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

Phil Wallens
Landowner Liaison Consultant
Edify Energy
Ph: 0400 541 780

Phil Wallens

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

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From: Ian Christmas <Ian.Christmas@edifyenergy.com>
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 10:26 AM
To: Phil Wallens <phil.wallens@edifyenergy.com>
Subject: FW: Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP - Muskerry Solar Farm

Ian Christmas

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From: Ian Christmas <Ian.Christmas@edifyenergy.com>
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 10:03 AM
To: Phil Wallens <phil.wallens@edifyenergy.com>
Cc: Damien Krauklis <damiem.krauklis@edifyenergy.com>; rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com
Subject: FW: Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP - Muskerry Solar Farm

Phil

Can you please share this with the land owners and confirm if any feedback to Rhiannon.

Thanks

Ian

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From: rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com <rhiannon.stammers@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 13 August 2020 1:25 PM
To: Ian Christmas <lan.Christmas@edifyenergy.com>
Cc: 'Emily Dillon' <emily.d@nghconsulting.com.au>; 'Johanna Duck' <johanna.d@nghconsulting.com.au>
Subject: Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP - Muskerry Solar Farm

Dear Ian,

My name is Rhiannon and I will be acting as the Project Archaeologist on your behalf for the Muskerry Solar Farm Cultural Heritage Management Plan. I will be working closely with Emily to deliver the approved document. I am Victoria based and have previous experience working with the Registered Aboriginal Party in the area and writing complex CHMPs.

As you will have seen a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been lodged for the Muskerry Solar Farm, please find the documentation attached. This confirms that the intent to undertake a CHMP has been registered with Aboriginal Affairs and that it has been allocated CHMP Plan ID. 17383

As per the Victorian legislative requirements landowners/occupiers, relevant councils, and the Registered Aboriginal Party for the area need to be provided within the attached documentation.

I will be forwarding the Notice of Intent to the councils and the Registered Aboriginal Party this afternoon. A registered Aboriginal party has 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to evaluate the management plan. Once we have received notification that they intend to evaluate we will then organise an introductory meeting to go through the project specifics and the results of the Desktop assessment. It is advisable that a representative of the Sponsor (yourself) attends this meeting as it will outline the process of assessment going forward.

Could you please notify the landowners/occupiers? I think this would be best done by you as you have a working relationship with them. The copy of the NOI and map, which are attached, needs to

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Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

be provided. Could you also CC myself and Emily into this email, as we will need to provide evidence that this has been done when we submit the CHMP for evaluation.

Additionally, could you please confirm who owns the roads and transmission corridor? They will also need to be notified that the CHMP is being prepared.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Dr Rhiannon Stammers
ARCHAEOLOGIST & HERITAGE ADVISOR
T. 02 6153 6327 M. 0431 924 621

Unit 2, 38 Hume St
(PO Box 506) Wodonga Vic 3690

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A.2 CV OF HERITAGE ADVISOR AND FIELDWORK SUPERVISOR



NGH

KEY PROJECTS

Renewable projects

- Cherry Tree Hill Wind Farm
- Stockyard Hill, Nanimia Hill Wind Farm
- Market Road Landfill Gas Power Project, Brooklyn

Linear Infrastructure projects

- Alcoa Powerline Project
- Coliban 1, Bushfire Powerline replacement
- KTS Split Loop
- Outer Suburban Arterial Roads Project
- Breakwater Link Bypass

Heritage and Land Management projects

- Malcom Creek Rehabilitation
- Murramarang NP Walking Track
- Cocoparra NP Walking Track

Development and Local projects

- Amber Estate – Education Centre
- School Buildings, Overnewton Anglican Community College Keilor
- Caulfield Village – Mixed Use Precinct
- Subdivision of Land & Development Stockland, Minta Farm West, Berwick
- Subdivision of Land & Development - 17 and 18 Pagett Road, Carrum Downs
- Subdivision of Land & Development - 146-149 Sinclairs Road, Deanside
- Subdivision of Land & Development - 200 McGlones Road, Drouin

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Dr Rhiannon Stammers

Doctor of Philosophy (Archaeology), Bachelor of Archaeology (Hons)

Cultural Heritage Advisor: *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

Senior Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist

Rhiannon is a graduate from La Trobe University, majoring in Aboriginal archaeology and specialising in bone and stone tool usewear analysis.

She has a strong background in archaeology and Aboriginal Heritage consulting with experience working with communities both in Victoria and NSW and extensive overseas excavation experience.

Rhiannon specialises in providing consultancy services in Cultural Heritage Management and Historic Heritage Management in Victoria. With experience delivering approved large CHMPs, PHATs, Due Diligences, Heritage Permits, Heritage Statements, Historic Reports, and Consent to Damage Permits. She has a successful history in liaison with Aboriginal communities, government bodies, as well as developers from the public and private sectors.

Rhiannon has worked with a range of clients across various sectors including public utilities (power lines and water pipelines), private and public developers (land development), local councils (roads, power), public and private infrastructure (gas pipeline, Council roads, land subdivision), land managers (Melbourne Water), and Aboriginal communities.

Through this professional experience, Rhiannon has developed strong skills in the preparation of complex cultural heritage management plans and assessments, bringing together stakeholders to provide successful outcomes for all parties.

Tertiary Qualification

La Trobe University

Doctor of Philosophy (Archaeology) (2018)

Bachelor of Archaeology (Australian Indigenous Archaeology)(Honours) (2013)

Professional Experience

Project Archaeologist/Heritage Advisor, NGH

- Heritage consultant and archaeologist
- Undertake all aspects of cultural heritage assessments including background research, study methodology, field investigations, analysis, report writing and stakeholder consultation

- Liaise with clients and stakeholders, including government agencies
- Manage field staff including resourcing and OH&S responsibilities

Heritage Advisor/Archaeologist, Archaeology at Tardis

- Heritage consultant and archaeologist
- Prepare and submit costing proposals for projects relating to Aboriginal and Historic heritage assessment
- Undertake all aspects of cultural heritage assessments including background research, study methodology, field investigations, analysis, report writing, Aboriginal and community consultation
- Liaise with clients and stakeholders, including government agencies
- Manage field staff including resourcing and OH&S responsibilities

Archaeologist/Research Assistant, Australian Archaeomagnetism Laboratory

- Consult with cultural heritage companies and provide specialised analytical advice
- Undertake specialised in field sampling for cultural heritage companies, including archaeomagnetism, micromorphology, OSL dating, radiocarbon dating, and AAR dating
- Conduct archaeomagnetic analysis
- Technical report writing
- Presentation of data at conferences

Additional Qualifications and Skills

Training and Associations

- Member- Australian Archaeological Association
- Member - The Society for Archaeological Sciences
- Advanced 4WD & Defensive Driving

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A.3 PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PLACES

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0001	English Bridge 1	7824-0001-1	Scarred Tree		283209	5945103
7824-0002	English Bridge 2	7824-0002-1	Scarred Tree		283176	5945079
7824-0003	Barnadown	7824-0003-1	Scarred Tree		280112	5940985
7824-0008	Axedale Toolleen Rd	7824-0008-1	Scarred Tree		283812	5928685
7824-0010	Barnadown East	7824-0010-1	Earth Feature	Mound	284612	5941185
7824-0012	Russell Bridge 1	7824-0012-1	Scarred Tree		281012	5935885
7824-0013	Russell Bridge 2	7824-0013-1	Scarred Tree		280816	5935842
7824-0014	Russell Bridge 6	7824-0014-1	Scarred Tree		279999	5934917
7824-0015	Russell Bridge 3	7824-0015-1	Scarred Tree		280235	5935583
7824-0016	Russell Bridge 4	7824-0016-1	Scarred Tree		280013	5935075
7824-0017	Russell Bridge 7	7824-0017-1	Scarred Tree		279907	5934774
7824-0018	Russell Bridge 8	7824-0018-1	Scarred Tree		279960	5934759
7824-0019	Russell Bridge 9	7824-0019-1	Scarred Tree		279855	5934610
7824-0020	Russell Bridge 10	7824-0020-1	Scarred Tree		279712	5934285
7824-0021	Russell Bridge 11	7824-0021-1	Scarred Tree		279812	5934185
7824-0022	Russell Bridge 5	7824-0022-1	Scarred Tree		279997	5935009

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0023	Russell Bridge 12	7824-0023-1	Scarred Tree		279701	5933459
7824-0024	Russell Bridge 13	7824-0024-1	Scarred Tree		279764	5933380
7824-0025	Russell Bridge 14	7824-0025-1	Scarred Tree		279716	5933390
7824-0026	Russell Bridge 15	7824-0026-1	Scarred Tree		279712	5932785
7824-0027	Russell Bridge 16	7824-0027-1	Scarred Tree		279812	5931685
7824-0028	Russell Bridge 17	7824-0028-1	Scarred Tree		279858	5930953
7824-0029	Russell Bridge 18	7824-0029-1	Scarred Tree		279812	5930685
7824-0030	Russell Bridge 19	7824-0030-1	Scarred Tree		279485	5929687
7824-0031	Marydale 1	7824-0031-1	Scarred Tree		279195	5926374
7824-0032	Marydale 2	7824-0032-1	Scarred Tree		279222	5926015
7824-0033	Marydale 3	7824-0033-1	Scarred Tree		279312	5925827
7824-0034	Mclvor Highway 1	7824-0034-1	Scarred Tree		280412	5925185
7824-0035	Mclvor Highway 2	7824-0035-1	Scarred Tree		281612	5924985
7824-0036	Mclvor Highway 3	7824-0036-1	Scarred Tree		282212	5924485
7824-0037	Mclvor Highway 4	7824-0037-1	Scarred Tree		282312	5924385
7824-0038	Mclvor Highway 5	7824-0038-1	Scarred Tree		283512	5924085
7824-0039	Knowsley 1	7824-0039-1	Scarred Tree		284312	5922885

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Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0040	Knowsley 2	7824-0040-1	Scarred Tree		284812	5921885
7824-0041	Northern Highway Toolleen	7824-0041-1	Scarred Tree		293512	5931685
7824-0044	Kennedy's Sandpit Burial	7824-0044-1	Aboriginal Ancestral Remains (Burial)		280612	5941985
7824-0047	Barnadown 42	7824-0047-1	Scarred Tree		280555	5941068
7824-0048	Barnadown 43	7824-0048-1	Scarred Tree		280522	5941110
7824-0049	Barnadown 44	7824-0049-1	Scarred Tree		280912	5940485
7824-0050	Barnadown 45	7824-0050-1	Scarred Tree		281012	5939885
7824-0051	Barnadown 46	7824-0051-1	Scarred Tree		281005	5939726
7824-0052	Mr Browns Tree	7824-0052-1	Scarred Tree		279512	5937285
7824-0072	Stimson 2	7824-0072-1	Scarred Tree		282705	5927984
7824-0080	Tooleen St	7824-0080-1	Scarred Tree		294017	5929442
7824-0082	Tooleen 2	7824-0082-1	Scarred Tree		291668	5937007
7824-0088	Olive Grove 4	7824-0088-1	Scarred Tree		279024	5939941
7824-0089	Olive Grove 5	7824-0089-1	Scarred Tree		278884	5939692
7824-0090	Olive Grove 6	7824-0090-1	Scarred Tree		280727	5939923
7824-0091	Olive Grove 1	7824-0091-1	Artefact Scatter		280012	5939600

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Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0092	Olive Grove 2	7824-0092-1	Artefact Scatter		280112	5939729
7824-0093	Olive Grove 3	7824-0093-1	Artefact Scatter		280088	5939928
7824-0099	Knowsley-Barnadoon Rd Scarred Tree 1	7824-0099-1	Scarred Tree		282731	5927934
7824-0100	Browne Lane 1	7824-0100-1	Scarred Tree		279824	5930911
7824-0101	Browne Lane 2	7824-0101-1	Scarred Tree		279796	5930803
7824-0102	Browne Lane 3	7824-0102-1	Scarred Tree		279796	5930803
7824-0103	Browne Lane 4	7824-0103-1	Scarred Tree		279760	5930639
7824-0104	Browne Lane 5	7824-0104-1	Scarred Tree		279410	5928797
7824-0105	Hymix 1	7824-0105-1	Scarred Tree		278334	5924576
7824-0106	Forest Creek Ochre Quarry	7824-0106-1	Quarry		282855	5933479
7824-0109	Axedale Quarry 1	7824-0109-1	Artefact Scatter		279368	5925615
7824-0110	Axedale Quarry 2	7824-0110-1	Artefact Scatter		279365	5925629
7824-0111	Axedale Quarry 3	7824-0111-1	Artefact Scatter		279349	5925667
7824-0112	Axedale Quarry 4	7824-0112-1	Artefact Scatter		279336	5925702
7824-0113	Axedale Quarry 5	7824-0113-1	Artefact Scatter		279295	5925717
7824-0114	Axedale Quarry 6	7824-0114-1	Artefact Scatter		279337	5925736

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Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0115	Axedale Quarry 7	7824-0115-1	Artefact Scatter		279312	5925502
7824-0116	Axedale Quarry 8	7824-0116-1	Artefact Scatter		279405	5925050
7824-0117	Axedale Quarry 9	7824-0117-1	Scarred Tree		279043	5922773
7824-0118	Axedale Quarry 10	7824-0118-1	Artefact Scatter		279439	5924574
7824-0138	Murphys Lane Toolleen 2	7824-0138-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution		288897.9	5926467
7824-0139	Murphys Lane Toolleen 1	7824-0139-1	Artefact Scatter		288371.3	5926685
7824-0150	Axedale Quarry 11	7824-0150-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution		279560	5925588
7824-0150	Axedale Quarry 11	7824-0150-2	Object Collection		279562	5925584
7824-0173	Knowsley-Campaspe River Grinding And Abrading Site	7824-0173-1	Stone Feature	Grinding Grooves	279871.5	5919802
7824-0173	Knowsley-Campaspe River Grinding And Abrading Site	7824-0173-2	Stone Feature	Rockwell	279871.5	5919802
7824-0173	Knowsley-Campaspe River Grinding And Abrading Site	7824-0173-3	Stone Feature	Grinding Grooves	279871.5	5919802
7824-0174	Axedale Solar Farm Artefact Scatter	7824-0174-2	Artefact Scatter		281868.6	5933296
7824-0174	Axedale Solar Farm Artefact Scatter	7824-0174-4	Artefact Scatter		282557.4	5931697

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Aboriginal Place No	Aboriginal Place Name	Component Place Number	Component Type	Component Feature Type	Easting*	Northing*
7824-0174	Axedale Solar Farm Artefact Scatter	7824-0174-3	Scarred Tree		281335.6	5933208

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A.4 PLACE GAZETTER

VAHR No	Place Name	Primary Grid Coordinate*	Place Type
7824-0187	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD5	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0188	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD6	286512.884 E, 5934105 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0181	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 1	287631.803 E, 5931470 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0185	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 2	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0182	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 3	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0186	Muskerry Solar Farm LDAD 4	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7824-0183	Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 1	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Scarred Tree
7824-0184	Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 2	286868.6 E, 5932193.9 N	Scarred Tree
7824-0189	Muskerry Solar Farm Scarred Tree 3	287225.8E, 5937010.9N	Scarred Tree

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A.5 ARTEFACT CATELOUGE

<i>Eastings*</i>	<i>Northings*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
286803.64	5932133.44	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Feather					29.4	24.5	8.7	31.7
286802.21	5932143.41	Silcrete	Core - Multidirectional	none	None			2	12.6			19	14.5	11.9	23.5
286800.88	5932132.77	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	1-32%	None							26.5	16.2	13.5	26.5
286801.49	5932132.4	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	None	None		Plunge					16.5	10.9	4.98	18.8
286801.08	5932131.35	Chalcedony	Flake - Distal	1-32%	None		Hinge					12.6	15	3.8	18.2
286870.519	5932184	Quartzite	Core - Unidirectional	none	None			4	19.1			28	73.1	56.1	73.1
286882.247	5932194	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Plunge					32.2	34.4	16.1	44.8
286904.2	5932202	Chert	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Plunge					28.1	24.4	7.4	29.8
286933.921	5932216	Silcrete	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			1	14.4			37.2	22.9	16.7	37.2

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Eastings*	Northings*	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination lades	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Secondary Modification (if any)	Length -	Width - mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
286973.184	5932226	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Crushed	Feather					36.5	28.4	6.8	37
286925.774	5932348	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			1	47.4			54.4	38.1	29.2	54.4
287025.2	5933636	Hornfels	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Feather					36	30.1	8.4	38.4
286729.6	5933702	Quartz	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Step					21	17.1	4.4	23.6
286727.6	5933705	Quartz	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Feather					24.4	16.3	7.2	24.7
286372.3	5933690	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Plunge					20.3	15.2	6.7	26.5
286370.8	5933693	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Plain						13.2	14.5	3.9	21.5
287044.5	5933673	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Step					12.8	14.3	4.8	21.6
287046.6	5933647	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Feather					43.7	35.8	18.9	51.1
286796.5	5933762	Chert	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					83	37.3	10.8	85.5
286791.5	5933774	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Cortex	Plunge					29.9	33.2	10.3	37.3

<i>Easting*</i>	<i>Northing*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
286788.5	5933759	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Feather					29.5	19.2	9.2	59.5
286483	5933758	Chert	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					22.2	21.3	6.6	42.3
286779.2	5933769	Other	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Hinge					51.3	38.1	15.2	58.8
286716.9	5933768	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					32.1	24.6	11.4	40.7
286485.6	5933755	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Cortex						25.7	23.7	5.8	28.5
286455.1	5933761	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Plunge					54	38.8	14.4	56.7
286746	5933797	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					37.3	42.1	11.3	51.8
286776.8	5933793	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Axial					37.1	32.6	8.2	44.8
286883.1	5933796	Quartz	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Flaked	Feather					21.4	17.4	7.9	22.1
287051.5	5933818	Quartz	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Flaked	Axial					12.9	11.1	5.2	16.9
286815.1	5933846	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Plunge					41.9	31	15	48.6

<i>Easting*</i>	<i>Northing*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
286738	5933851	Other	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Step					37.6	30	10.2	40.2
286684.6	5933846	Silcrete	Flake - Longitudinal Split	None	None	Plain	Hinge					56.03	53.4	27.3	72.23
286657.5	5933843	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	none	None		Feather					18.9	21.9	8.6	24.2
286657	5933884	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Flaked						27.9	26	7.7	28.8
286752.1	5933946	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Feather					11.7	13.9	3.9	15.3
286903.9	5933955	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Plunge					20.7	22.1	7	36.8
286998.2	5933963	Quartzite	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					28.1	28.4	10.7	30.1
286462.6	5933960	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Hinge					52.8	48.9	15.3	59.8
286404.5	5933951	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	none		Flaked						23.3	22.5	5	26.7
286402.7	5933956	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather					41.5	38.3	18.3	61.1
286248.3	5934001	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Plain						21.5	24.8	6.4	29.7

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Eastings*	Northings*	Raw Material	Primary Form	Cortex %	% of edge with retouch/ usewear	Flake Platform	Flake Termination lades	Number of complete scars (cores only)	Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)	Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)	Secondary Modification (if any)	Length -	Width - mm	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Dimension (mm)
286249.5	5934002	Silcrete	Flake - Distal	none	None		Hinge					29	25.8	9.2	34.1
286322.6	5933991	Chert	Flake - Distal	None	None		Hinge					19.1	13.2	8.9	19.7
286977.7	5934123	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Plain	Axial					26.5	18.9	9.7	33.4
286903.1	5934107	Other	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Feather					23.4	20.9	6.9	39.9
286849.6	5934146	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Plain						25.2	21.4	11	29.6
287011.7	5934159	Quartz	Flake - Distal	none	None		Hinge					16.6	16.5	4.1	16.5
286700.6	5934205	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Feather					37.2	17.2	10.2	46.5
286887	5934254	Tachylite	Flake - Complete	1-32%	None	Flaked	Hinge					28.1	20.3	6.4	32.4
286829.4	5934246	Chert	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Flaked						12.9	12.7	5.3	19.4
286240.5	5934220	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain						30.5	28.8	5.3	42.1
286687.1	5934259	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Feather					60	35.3	9.3	66.2

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<i>Eastings*</i>	<i>Northings*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
286305	5934273	Quartz	Flake - Complete	None	None	Flaked	Feather					15.4	20.3	4.8	19.5
286350.9	5934288	Chert	Flake - Distal	1-32%	None		Plunge					52	70.5	16.9	79.6
286671.9	5934327	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Feather					16.7	27.3	6.7	31.4
286563.4	5934316	Silcrete	Flake - Proximal	None	None	Plain						20.4	31.4	13.7	41.5
286569.5	5934326	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	33-66%	None	Plain	Axial					25.9	24.4	7.4	41.3
286253.5	5934296	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	None	None	Plain	Hinge					63.2	40.1	7.8	81.5
286636.7	5934335	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	33-66%	Flaked	Feather					19.7	17.9	4.1	20.1
286677.5	5934334	Other	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Plain						46.1	33.1	15.7	55.5
287631.8	5931470	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			1	39.1			47.4	69.6	59.7	69.6
287480.1	5931394	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	none	None	Flaked						24.1	25.5	6.5	28.1
287479	5931392	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	none	None							28.7	12.5	6.6	28.7

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Cultural Heritage Management Plan
Muskerry Solar Farm, Muskerry East, Cultural Heritage Management Plan No 17383

<i>Easting*</i>	<i>Northing*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
287859.6	5931529	Silcrete	Flake - Complete	none	None	Flaked	Hinge					35.9	47.6	14.3	48.6
287752.2	5931668	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			1	16.7			30	18	27	30
287741.5	5931681	Quartzite	Core - Bidirectional	1-32%	None			2	13.9			31.1	27.6	20.1	38.5
287714	5931970	Quartzite	Flake - Proximal	67-99%	None	Flaked						24.3	25.2	7.8	29.5
287827	5932640	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			1	13.4			59.4	41.4	31.2	59.4
286966	5933124	Other	Core - Unidirectional	1-32%	None			> 6	34.4			34.4	91.9	38.4	91.9
287484.9	5932943	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			2	23.6			21.6	43.7	36.23	43.7
287694.3	5933784	Sandstone	Cobble or Pebble	none						Grinding Stone	Grinding	94.4	88.7	25.6	108.2
287615.9	5934227	Greenstone	Cobble or Pebble	none						Axe - Ground Edge	Grinding	114.2	63.1	42.1	114.2

<i>Easting*</i>	<i>Northing*</i>	<i>Raw Material</i>	<i>Primary Form</i>	<i>Cortex %</i>	<i>% of edge with retouch/ usewear</i>	<i>Flake Platform</i>	<i>Flake Termination lades</i>	<i>Number of complete scars (cores only)</i>	<i>Longest scar (axial mm) (cores only)</i>	<i>Formal Tool/ Core Type (if any)</i>	<i>Secondary Modification (if any)</i>	<i>Length -</i>	<i>Width - mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Maximum Dimension (mm)</i>
287721	5934229	Greenstone	Cobble or Pebble	none						Axe - Ground Edge	Grinding	113.3	60.1	39.6	113.3
287615.9	5934227	Basalt	Cobble or Pebble	None						Grinding Stone	Grinding	134.7	128.3	48.9	134.7
287722.6	5934212	Greenstone	Cobble or Pebble	none						Axe - Ground Edge	Grinding	49.4	38.7	12.2	52.3
287265.3	5935704	chert	Flake - Complete	none	None	Plain	Hinge					42.2	45.3	11.3	49.1
287977.8	5935403	Quartzite	Core - Multidirectional	None	None			1	50			90.4	78.4	50.8	90.4
288070.6	5937735	Silcrete	Core - Unidirectional	1-32%	None			4	53.4	Core - Horsehoof		89.7	98.9	83.2	105.2
288002.4	5937849	Silcrete	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			3	29.1			94.8	84.7	61.2	100.3
288933.6	5937331	Silcrete	Core - Multidirectional	1-32%	None			2	14.1			49.3	44.6	22.1	53.9

*GDA94 MGA Zone 55, all artefacts were identified on the surface

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A.6 APPENDIX D SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites is currently undertaken largely with reference to criteria outlined in the ICOMOS Burra Charter (Marquis-Kyle and Walker 1994). Criteria used for assessment are:

Social or Cultural Value: In the context of an Aboriginal heritage assessment, this value refers to the significance placed on a site or place by the local Aboriginal community – either in a contemporary or traditional setting.

- **Scientific Value:** Scientific value is the term employed to describe the potential of a site or place to answer research questions. In making an assessment of scientific value issues such as representativeness, rarity and integrity are addressed. All archaeological places possess a degree of scientific value in that they contribute to understanding the distribution of evidence of past activities of people in the landscape. In the case of flaked stone artefact scatters, larger sites or those with more complex assemblages are more likely to be able to address questions about past economy and technology, giving them greater significance than smaller, less complex sites. Sites with stratified and potentially in situ sub-surface deposits, such as those found within rock shelters or depositional open environments, could address questions about the sequence and timing of past Aboriginal activity, and will be more significant than disturbed or deflated sites. Groups or complexes of sites that can be related to each other spatially or through time are generally of higher value than single sites.
- **Aesthetic Value:** Aesthetic values include those related to sensory perception and are not commonly identified as a principal value contributing to management priorities for Aboriginal archaeological sites, except for art sites.
- **Historic Value:** Historic value refers to a site or place's ability to contribute information on an important historic event, phase or person.
- **Other Values:** The Burra Charter makes allowance for the incorporation of other values into an assessment where such values are not covered by those listed above. Such values might include Educational Value.

All sites or places have some degree of value, but of course, some have more than others. In addition, where a site is deemed to be significant, it may be so on different levels or contexts ranging from local to regional to national, or in very rare cases, international. Further, sites may either be assessed individually, or where they occur in association with other sites the value of the complex should be considered.

Social or Cultural Value

While the true cultural and social value of Aboriginal sites can only be determined by local Aboriginal people, as a general concept, all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community. An opportunity to identify cultural and social value was provided to the RAP for Aboriginal Places identified during this assessment via the Standard Results Meeting on the 18/5/2021 (Section 2.3.2). It was clear from the conversations held both in meeting and in the field that all sites hold cultural value to the local Aboriginal community.

Scientific (archaeological) Value.

The LDADs (VAHR 7824-0181, 7824-0183 & 7824-0185-78240188) are highly dispersed and somewhat disturbed. As such the research potential of the Aboriginal places which were identified during this assessment are considered to either be moderate to low or low. While the presence of the sites can and has

been used to assist in the development of site modelling for the local landscape their scientific value for further research is limited given how disturbed the sites and area surrounding the Activity Area are and the commonality of the raw materials, site type and primary form are. The exception to this is the presence of the number of ground edged tools which have research potential in the form of usewear or residue analysis.

While the stone artefact sites and scarred trees recorded within during this assessment are themselves intrinsically interesting in terms of their base technical information their current lack of temporal context and the absence of information about local resources makes further conclusions about land use and source locations difficult. Their scientific value for further research is also limited due to the disturbed nature of the landscape and the subsequent movement of objects during ploughing and other agricultural activities.

Aesthetic Value

There are no aesthetic values associated with the archaeological places recorded during this assessment.

Historic Value

There are no known historic sites identified or links to known important historic events, phases or persons beyond those noted in Section 2.4.7.

Other Values

There are no other known heritage values associated with the Activity Area.

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A.7 CHECKLIST FOR COMPLIANCE

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST		
1 Conditions	Yes	No
Have the Conditions been followed?		
Has a copy of the approved CHMP been onsite at all times?		
Has a meeting been booked to finalise complex assessment agreements (Condition 1)?		
Has the Contingency Plan been adopted (Condition 2)?		
2 Suspected Aboriginal Ancestral Remains		
If suspected human remains are found, has all activity within 10m ceased?		
Have the remains been left in place?		
Has the location been fenced to prevent any further disturbance, if required?		
Has Victoria Police been notified?		
If the remains are reasonably suspected to be Aboriginal, has Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline been notified?		
If confirmed to be Aboriginal remains, has the Secretary (DPC) been notified?		
As determined by the Secretary (DPC), has the mitigation or salvage strategy been implemented?		
Has the reburial place been fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to AV?		
Has a strategy been developed to ensure no further disturbance will occur to the		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

remains?

3 Discovery of Unexpected Cultural Material

Has all activity within 10m ceased?

Has the Heritage Advisor / RAP been advised?

Has the Secretary (DPC) been notified (s.24 Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006)?

Has the find been left in place?

Has the location been fenced to prevent any further disturbance, if required?

For all other finds, has an appropriate mitigation / salvage strategy been developed?

Has the mitigation / salvage works been implemented?

Have the salvaged finds been appropriately managed in consultation with the RAP?

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