FREEWAY BUSINESS PARK, WARRAGUL:

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHMP No: 16595

Sponsored by Freeway Business Park Pty. Ltd.

authored by

Dr Tim Stone (Heritage Advisor) and Cornelia de Rochefort
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6 October 2020

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8 October 2020

To whom it may concern,

Approval Notice for Cultural Heritage Management Plan 16595 – Freeway Business Park, Warragul, Victoria. Cover date: 6 October 2020.

We refer to your application to the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation requesting approval of the above cultural heritage management plan (CHMP).

With reference to section 63(1)(a)(i) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Act), the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation as the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP), have evaluated and approved this CHMP. The conditions set out in this CHMP are now compliance requirements.

Kind regards,

Rob Ogden
Heritage Manager
robert.ogden@bunuronglc.org.au

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

STATEMENT OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Our community culturally and spiritually acknowledge our ancestors who have provided our community today with the opportunity to continue to practice our culture and be a representative voice for our land, waters and community. We value and acknowledge the relationships we have with all practitioners on Bunurong country to facilitate and nurture the protection and preservation of our shared culture, Bunurong culture.

FINAL REPORT

FREEWAY BUSINESS PARK, WARRAGUL:

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHMP No: 16595

A standard assessment of a medium-size activity for Freeway Business Park Pty. Ltd.

Sponsor ABN: 91 629 548 018

NO REGISTERED ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IS PRESENT IN THE ACTIVITY AREA

authored by

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mob: 0429 496607

Completion Date: 6 October 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Freeway Business Park Pty. Ltd. (FBP) is applying to rezone land it owns at 14-70 Wills Street and 110 King Street, Warragul for the purpose of constructing an industrial subdivision and drainage reserve. Accordingly, FBP has prepared a CHMP in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 and its *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018.

Heritage Advisor Dr. Tim Stone was engaged by FBP (the Sponsor) to prepare the CHMP and he engaged archaeologist Ms. Cornelia de Rochefort to assist. The Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) is the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and elected to evaluate the CHMP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006.

The proposed activity area is ~9.75 ha. overlooking Hazel Creek at the foot of a weathered basalt hillslope. The hillslope has been re-configured and dumped on the creek floodplain as compacted fill for the existing industrial allotments. Hazel Creek is a drain cut between the artificial bench made for these allotments and the Princes Freeway. A desktop assessment predicted artefact scatters on the hillslope, if any of it had been preserved. The creek floodplain is unlikely to contain Aboriginal occupation because it is swamp.

Standard assessment was undertaken by archaeologists Tim Stone and Cornelia de Rochefort and BLCAC representatives Stevie Pepper and Cory Simpson on 14 June, 2019. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was located on the surface of the proposed activity area and the potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage is very low because the original hillslope has been completely removed and the remainder of the activity area proposed as drainage reserve is saturated, floodplain swamp unlikely to have been occupied.

In circumstances, where subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage is unlikely, a complex assessment (subsurface testing) is not required, in accordance with regulation 64(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018. Accordingly, a complex assessment was not undertaken as part of this investigation.

No Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified in the activity area. In accordance with section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, it is concluded that rezoning and subdivision will not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

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PART 1 – CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

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

The CHMP must be readily accessible to the Sponsor and their employees and contractors when carrying out the activity.

1. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Conditions to be complied with are as follows:

1.1 Standard general conditions

Standard general condition 1: Adherence to the CHMP before during and after the activity

- A hard copy of the approved CHMP must always be available and present on-site
- The Sponsor, site supervisor and all relevant personnel must read the approved CHMP and be aware of the legal management conditions and contingency plans concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage within the activity area.
- The Sponsor or site supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all personnel onsite are aware of the management conditions and contingency plans, and of the on-site location of the hard copy of the approved CHMP.
- The Sponsor, site supervisor and all relevant personnel are responsible for implementing the management conditions contained within the CHMP.
- The Sponsor or site supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the activity adheres to the activity description as detailed in Section 4 of the CHMP. Any change to the activity area, the activity description or the approved management conditions will require either an amendment to the CHMP or the preparation of a new CHMP.

Standard general condition 2: Cultural heritage induction to be undertaken before the activity

- A cultural heritage induction must be undertaken prior to the commencement of any ground disturbance works within the activity area.
- The Sponsor or site contractor must submit a booking request to the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) at least two weeks before the cultural heritage induction is required.
- The cultural heritage induction must be conducted by representatives of the relevant RAP including a RAP Heritage Advisor.
- The cultural heritage induction must include the Sponsor or their representative/project manager and where possible, the site supervisor and all relevant personnel directly involved in ground disturbing works within the activity area.
- The cost of the cultural heritage induction must be met by the Sponsor or site contractor.
- The Sponsor or site contractor must indicate during the induction both the commencement date of the activity and the likely completion date of the activity.

Standard general condition 3: Protocol for handling sensitive information before, during and after the activity

- Apart from publicly available information there shall be no communication or public release of information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage without the written permission of the relevant RAP.
- No photographs of on-site cultural heritage, or information concerning Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be circulated to the media or via public media without the written permission of the relevant RAP.

1.2 Specific condition

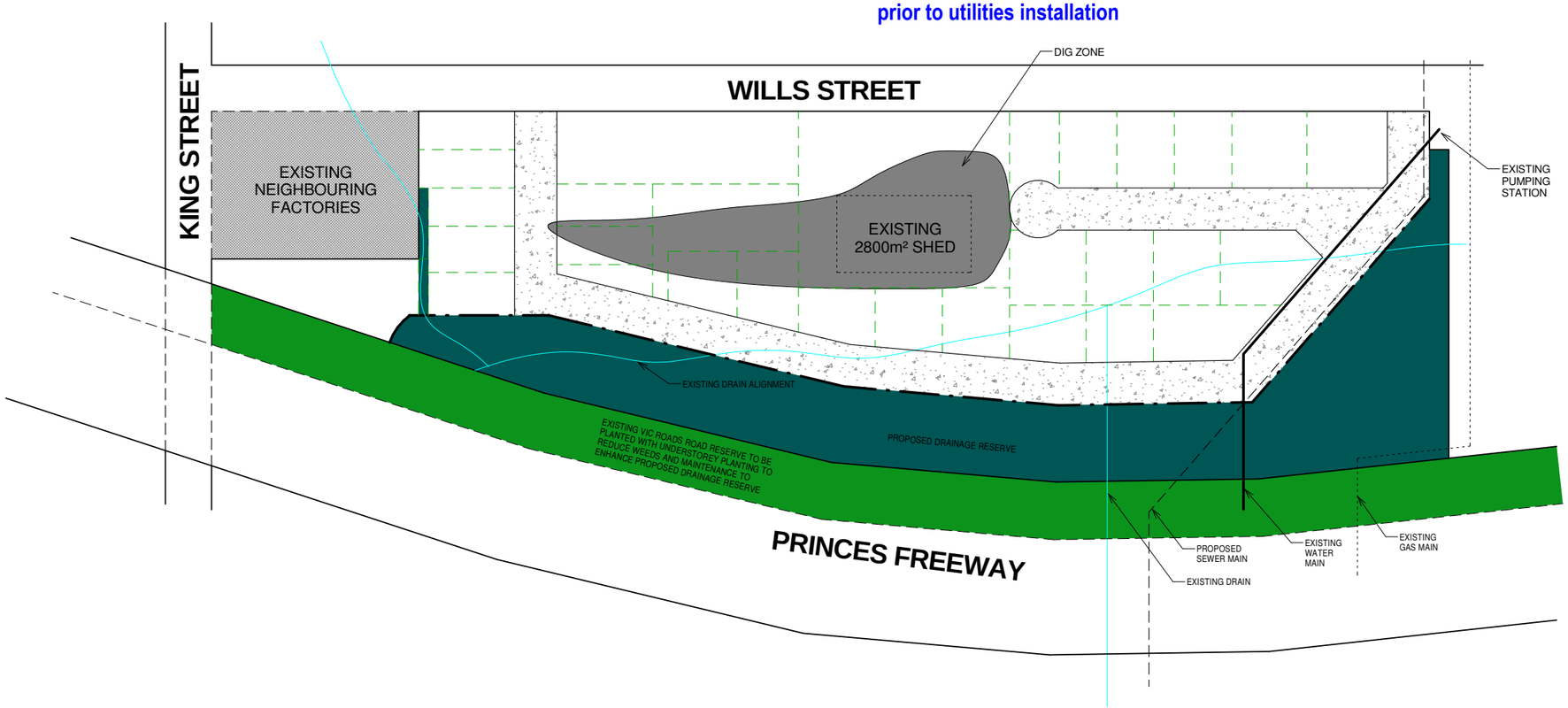
Specific condition 1: RAP and Heritage Advisor to inspect utilities trench during initial stage of industrial estate construction

The Sponsor (or its contractors) must engage a minimum of two RAP representatives and a Heritage Advisor to inspect the first deep (>0.5 m) utilities trench excavated at the commencement of industrial estate construction. Figure 1 shows the 'dig zone' where this trenchwork will take place and that requires this inspection. If any Aboriginal cultural heritage is exposed by the trenchworks, the Heritage Advisor and RAP representatives are to record, collect, analyse and report on the disturbed cultural material in accordance with the standard specific conditions and contingencies below. After the recording and collection of any Aboriginal cultural heritage, utility installation may commence.

The RAP representatives and Heritage Advisor must comply with all OH&S requirements of the activity area.

All costs associated with the inspection, recording, collecting, analyses and reporting must be paid for by the site contractors and/or the Sponsor.

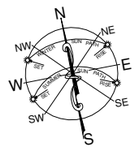
First deep (>0.5 m) utilities trench excavated in dig zone to be inspected by RAP and Heritage Advisor prior to utilities installation



NOTE:
EXISTING GAS AND WATER MAINS APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS ONLY. TRUE LOCATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED

Indicative Plan of Subdivision

1 : 2000



9.75ha Approx.
OVERALL SITE AREA

Figure 1. Specific condition for works in proposed industrial estate

Drawing Scale:
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m

5	BUILDER: ADVANTAGE ALL DEVELOPMENT GROUP EST. 2018	CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS AT THE JOB PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK OR MAKING ANY SHOP DRAWINGS. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. ALWAYS USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.	REVISION:	DESCRIPTION:	INITIAL:	DATE:	BUILDER: _____ Signature 1: _____ Signature 2: _____

LINCOLN WEYMOUTH DESIGN
Ph: 0402 834 311
Email: lincolnweymouth@bigpond.com
DP-AD 37734 ABN: 93877626344

JOB ADDRESS: Wills Street, Warragul, 3820		CLIENT: Freeway Business Park P/L	
DRAWN: LMHW		DESIGN TYPE: Site Plan	
31/08/2020 10:46:27 PM	SHEET (A2): 5	Drawing: Indicative Plan of Subdivision	
SCALE: 1 : 2000	REVISION: V4		

2. STANDARD CONTINGENCIES

Regulation 13(1) Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018 requires that contingency plans also be prepared for the proposed activity. These contingencies must cover dispute resolution, the management of any unexpected discoveries of Aboriginal cultural heritage and compliance with the CHMP and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance. Contingency plans appropriate to the proposed activity are set out below.

Contingency 1: Proposed changes to the activity

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

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

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

Contingency 3: Dispute resolution process

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

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

1. All disputes will be jointly investigated and documented by both the relevant RAP and the Sponsor.

2. Where a breach of the CHMP conditions has been identified, and there is no agreement between the parties as to how that breach is to be remedied, the relevant RAP and the Sponsor must meet within one week of the initial notification of the breach to seek agreement as to a suitably appropriate remedial measure.

3. The Sponsor and the relevant RAP must arrange for authorised representatives to be present at the meeting.

4. At the meeting, the authorised representatives of both the relevant RAP and the Sponsor must state their understanding of the issue(s) in dispute and ensure each party is aware of their position. If requested by either the relevant RAP or the sponsor, third party mediation may be held during the meeting.

5. If the authorised representatives of the parties reach agreement, the agreed corrective method for the breach must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement). If the authorised representatives of the parties do not reach agreement, the parties will participate in third party mediation of the dispute by an agreed mediator within two weeks. Any costs of the mediation are to be met equally by the parties. Any agreed outcome of the mediation must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement).

6. The Sponsor, site supervisor, contractor and any relevant personnel will not undertake any correction or remedial activities except in accordance with the Agreed Method Statement. Any correction or remedial activities required must:

i. Be recorded in writing and signed off by the authorised representatives of the relevant RAP and Sponsor.

ii. Be supervised by a relevant RAP representative.

iii. Occur in accordance with the instructions of the RAP representative, providing they are consistent with the agreed correction activities.

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

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

1. Within one week of notification to each party that a breach is deemed to exist, authorised representatives of the relevant RAP and the Sponsor must attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to the cultural heritage management of the activity area within two working days.

2. If the authorised representatives of the relevant RAP and the Sponsor do not reach agreement, the parties will participate in third party mediation of the dispute by an agreed mediator within two weeks. Any costs of the mediation are to be met equally by both parties. Any agreed outcome of the mediation must be recorded in writing and signed by both parties (Agreed Method Statement).

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

1. The parties seeking advice from Aboriginal Victoria to assist in resolution of the dispute; and

2. Any legal recourse open to the parties being taken; however, the parties must agree that the above resolution mechanism will be implemented before such recourse is made.

Contingency 4: Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity

Discovery of human remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, works must cease. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544. This advice has been developed further and is described in the following 5 step contingency plan.

Any such discovery must follow these steps:

1) Discovery

- If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must stop; and
- The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.

2) Notification

- Once suspected human remains have been found, the Coroners Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
- If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544; and
- All details of the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities;
- If it is confirmed by these authorities that the discovered remains are Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of them to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council (VAHC) in accordance with Section 17 of the Act.

3) Impact mitigation or salvage

- The VAHC, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains, will determine the appropriate course of action as required by Section 18(2)(b) of the Act.
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the VAHC must be implemented by the Sponsor.

4) Curation and further analysis

- The treatment of salvaged Aboriginal Ancestral Remains must be in accordance with the direction of the VAHC.

5) Reburial

- Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified archaeologist, clearly marked and all details provided to AV;
- Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

Discovery of Low Density Artefact Distributions

If 10 or less stone artefacts within a 10 m x 10 m area (100 m^2 area) are uncovered during the activity, the following measures must be undertaken:

1. The person in charge of the activity must notify both the relevant RAP and a Heritage Advisor of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one business day of the discovery. The person in charge of the works at the time of the discovery is deemed to be the person who discovered the Aboriginal cultural heritage place or object(s).

2. All works must cease within 10 m of the discovery area, and all personnel contracted to undertake the activity must be notified of the suspected discovery.

3. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be cordoned off by a suitable barrier (e.g. safety barrier mesh, temporary fencing, or flagging tape) and remain in place until it has been assessed by the relevant RAP and a Heritage Advisor;

4. The Heritage Advisor must facilitate the participation of the relevant RAP in the assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5. The Heritage Advisor and a relevant RAP representative must inspect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage as soon as practicable and within a maximum of five business days of the notification of the discovery.

6. The Heritage Advisor, in consultation with the relevant RAP, must identify the extent, nature and significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in the activity area.

7. The Sponsor, the Heritage Advisor and relevant RAP must discuss opportunities of avoiding and minimising harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Sponsor must attempt to avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage as the first priority.

8. Where harm cannot be avoided or minimised, the Heritage Advisor in consultation with the relevant RAP must salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage material. The salvage must involve the recording, collection (labelled and packaged according to provenance), and analysis of the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Heritage Advisor must use a DGPS (<1 m accuracy) when mapping the cultural material.

9. The Heritage Advisor within three weeks of the salvage must submit a place inspection form or new place registration form, as well as an object collection form, to the VAHR.

10. All costs associated with the procedures specified in this section must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

11. The activity may recommence within the 10 m exclusion area once:

i. All the procedures specified in this section have been followed; and

ii. No dispute occurs as to the course of action(s) required.

Discovery of artefact scatters, stratified deposits and/or cultural features

If artefact scatters, stratified deposits, and/or other cultural heritage features are identified during the activity, then the following measures must be undertaken:

1. The person in charge of the activity must notify both the relevant RAP and a Heritage Advisor of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage within one business day of if its discovery. The person in charge of the works at the time of the discovery is deemed to be the person who discovered the Aboriginal cultural heritage place or object(s).

2. All works must cease within 10 m of the discovery area, and all personnel contracted to undertake the activity must be notified of the suspected discovery.

3. The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be cordoned by a suitable barrier (e.g. safety barrier mesh, temporary fencing, or flagging tape) and remain in place until it has been assessed by the relevant RAP and a Heritage Advisor;

4. The Heritage Advisor must facilitate the participation of the relevant RAP in the assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5. The Heritage Advisor and a relevant RAP representative must inspect the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage as soon as practicable and within a maximum of five business days of the notification of the discovery.

6. The Heritage Advisor, in consultation with the relevant RAP, must identify the extent, nature and significance of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material in the activity area.

7. The Sponsor, the Heritage Advisor and the relevant RAP must discuss opportunities of avoiding and minimising harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Sponsor must avoid or minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage as the first priority.

8. Where harm cannot be avoided or minimised, and the identified Aboriginal cultural heritage is suitable for salvage excavation, then this must be undertaken by a Heritage Advisor in consultation with the relevant RAP. The purpose of the salvage is to establish the extent, nature, and significance of the Aboriginal Place. The Heritage Advisor must use a DGPS (<1 m accuracy) when mapping the cultural material and features. Any salvage methodology must be approved by the relevant RAP. The objectives of the salvage must establish, but are not limited to:

i. The stratigraphy, with an emphasis of where the Aboriginal cultural heritage material was found (e.g. the context of the stratigraphic layer);

ii. The chronological sequence (if possible) of the Aboriginal cultural heritage material, features, and/or remains;

iii. The composition and characteristics of the Aboriginal cultural heritage;

iv. Whether there is any spatial variability or patterning of the Aboriginal cultural heritage investigated.

9. If the Aboriginal archaeological remains are assessed as being *in situ*, appropriate age determinations to establish the age of the Aboriginal heritage must include Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) when sufficient organic samples cannot be obtained for radiocarbon analysis (Carbon 14 dating). All Aboriginal cultural heritage material recovered from the activity area must be stored by the Heritage Advisor until the salvage excavation has been concluded.

10. The Heritage Advisor within three weeks of the salvage must submit a place inspection form or new place registration form, as well as an object collection form, to the VAHR.

11. The salvage excavation must be supervised by a person appropriately qualified in archaeology and be undertaken in accordance with Regulation 65(3-7) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018, and the Aboriginal Victoria Practice Note on Salvage Excavation.

12. The Heritage Advisor must lodge the final salvage report to the relevant RAP and Aboriginal Victoria no later than six months after the completion of the salvage excavation and analysis.

13. All costs associated with the procedures specified in this section must be organised and paid for by the Sponsor.

14. The activity may recommence within the 10 m exclusion area once:

i. All the procedures specified in section have been followed; and

ii. No dispute occurs as to the course of action(s) required.

Contingency 5: Removal, custody, curation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity

The Heritage Advisor must ensure that all Aboriginal cultural heritage (other than Aboriginal Ancestral Remains) recovered from the activity area during the activity is managed in the following way:

- The Heritage Advisor must fully document, package, and securely store all recovered cultural material until it is repatriated to the relevant RAP.
- The Heritage Advisor must submit all relevant documentation to the VAHR.

- The Heritage Advisor may initially retain custody of the recovered cultural material for scientific analysis for a period of up to six months from the completion of the activity.
- Within six months after the completion of the activity the Heritage Advisor must contact the relevant RAP to arrange the repatriation of all cultural material recovered within the activity area.

Upon completion of the activity, the Heritage Advisor must repatriate all recovered cultural material to the relevant RAP. The repatriation process must occur as follows:

- All cultural material must be appropriately packaged in a durable container and sorted by archaeological context from which it was recovered.
- The packaged cultural material must be accompanied by the relevant artefact catalogue as well as the nature, extent and significance statement for the associated place.
- All relevant recording and documentation, including submission of object collection forms to the VAHR, must be undertaken by the Heritage Advisor.
- All costs associated with the repatriation must be borne by the Sponsor.

Following the repatriation of the recovered cultural material to the relevant RAP, should the RAP wish to rebury the recovered cultural material the following must occur:

- Available space within the activity area must be set aside which is protected from future development or disturbance. The proposed private bushland reserve is one such space in the activity area set aside for future protection.
- The location of the reburial area must be negotiated and agreed upon between the Sponsor and the relevant RAP.
- All cultural material must be appropriately packaged in a durable container and sorted by archaeological context from which it was recovered.
- The packaged cultural material must be accompanied by the relevant artefact catalogue as well as the nature, extent and significance statement for the associated place.
- The reburial of the cultural material must be conducted by a relevant RAP representative and a Heritage Advisor.
- A smoking ceremony must be undertaken by the relevant RAP representative during the reburial.

- All relevant recording and documentation, including submission of object collection forms to the VAHR, must be undertaken by a Heritage Advisor.

- All costs associated with the reburial must be borne by the Sponsor.

Contingency 6: Reviewing compliance and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance with the CHMP

The Sponsor or nominated representative is responsible for remedying non-compliance with this CHMP. In the event that the conditions or contingencies set out in this CHMP are not adhered to, all works must cease, and the relevant RAP contacted immediately. A record of the breach must be documented, and immediate action taken to remedy the breach, under the direction of the relevant RAP. The record of the breach must include the reasons for non-compliance. The Sponsor or nominated representative must take immediate action to remedy non-compliance in accordance with the relevant condition or contingency. All acts of non-compliance must be reported to both the relevant RAP and Aboriginal Victoria, which may result in an investigation by an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Officer. A record of CHMP compliance must also be maintained by the Sponsor or nominated representative at all times and must be available for inspection by either an Authorised Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Officer under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* or any other representative of the relevant RAP or Aboriginal Victoria.

Table 1

Compliance Checklist

Contingency	**Yes/No**	**If no …**
Ensuring compliance		
Have all the conditions in Section 1 of the approved CHMP been met?		All works must immediately cease and the relevant RAP contacted immediately. Refer to Section 1.
Contingency Plans for Discovery of Aboriginal Heritage During Works		
If suspected human remains have been identified, have all works immediately ceased and the Coroner, the VAHC and the RAP been contacted as per the 5-step contingency plan in Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease and the relevant RAP and authorities contacted immediately. Refer to Contingency 4.
If a Low Density Artefact Distribution has been discovered, has the correct procedure been followed as per Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease within a 10m buffer of the suspected heritage and the relevant RAP contacted immediately. Refer to Contingency 4.
If an artefact Scatter, Stratified Deposit and/or Cultural Feature has been discovered, has the correct procedure been followed as per Contingency 4?		All works must immediately cease and the relevant RAP contacted immediately. Refer to Contingency 4.
Management of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during works		
Has the procedure been followed for management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage identified during works?		Refer to Contingency 5.

PART 2 - ASSESSMENT

3. INTRODUCTION

Freeway Business Park Pty. Ltd. (FBP) is applying to rezone land it owns at 14-70 Wills Street and 110 King Street, Warragul for the purpose of constructing an industrial subdivision and drainage reserve. Accordingly, FBP (the Sponsor) seeks to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) to meet the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 and its *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018 (see Section 3.1 below). Full cadastral details of the proposed activity area are contained in Section 5 below (see also Figure 2).

The Sponsor provided a Notice of Intention to Prepare a CHMP to the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) and Aboriginal Victoria (AV) dated 4 June, 2019 (see Appendix B). FBP also notified the Shire of Baw Baw of its intention to prepare the CHMP.

Dr. Tim Stone was engaged by FBP as Heritage Advisor for the project. Dr. Stone is a qualified archaeologist and geomorphologist, with over 30 years experience as a heritage practitioner. Specifically, Dr. Stone has a BA (Hons, completed 1985) and M.Sc (completed 1992) from the Australian National University and a PhD (completed 2006) from the University of Melbourne. His three degrees combined Australian archaeology and geomorphology, with a specialization in optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating for his PhD.

Ms. Cornelia de Rochefort who is also a qualified archaeologist was engaged by the Heritage Advisor Dr. Stone to participate in the standard assessment. Ms. de Rochefort has a BA (Hons, completed 2003) and a B.Sc (completed 2004). The degrees majoring in archaeology, botany and soil science were undertaken at La Trobe University and the University of Sydney, with Honours at the University of Sydney combining archaeology and microscopic science. She was awarded the Leeper Soil Prize at La Trobe University in 2002.

The BLCAC is the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) and has elected to evaluate the CHMP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 (see Notice to Evaluate sent by the BLCAC on 5 June 2019, Appendix B).

Representatives of the BLCAC were engaged by Dr. Stone to participate in the fieldwork, identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values and assist with consulting the local Aboriginal community (see Section 6 below).

The Secretary did not appoint any Activity Advisory Group in relation to this CHMP.

Desktop and standard assessments were undertaken.

Legend

Proposed activity area

Figure 2. Location and extent of proposed activity area

3.1 Reasons for the CHMP

The CHMP is required by the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018. Under Regulation 7, a CHMP is required for an activity if:

> (a) all or part of the activity area for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
>
> (b) all or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

The proposed Freeway Business Park industrial estate is located in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. According to regulation 26(1), any land within 200 m of a waterway (not subject to significant ground disturbance) is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. In this case, the land is located within 200 m of Hazel Creek.

The second prerequisite (b) is met because under regulation 49(2):

> The subdivision of land into two or more lots in an industrial zone is a high impact activity.

It is also met under Regulation 46:

> (1) The construction of a building or the construction or carrying out of works on land is a high impact activity if the construction of the building or the carrying out of works -
>
> (a) would result in significant ground disturbance; and
>
> (b) is for, or associated with, the use of the land for any one or more of the following purposes –
>
> (iii) a car park;
>
> (xii) an industry;
>
> (xvii) an office;
>
> (xxiii) a retail premises;
>
> (xxvi) a transport terminal;
>
> (xxix) a warehouse;
>
> (xxvii) a utility installation.

The proposed drainage reserve is for the purpose of utility installation in that it applies to:

> land used to collect, treat transmit, store or distribute water; or to collect, treat, or dispose of storm or flood water, sewage or sullage (VPP).

Finally, under Regulation 58:

> (1) The use of land for a purpose specified in regulation 46(1)(b) is a high impact activity if a statutory authorisation is required to change the use of land for that purpose.

For these reasons, a CHMP is mandatory under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006.

4. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

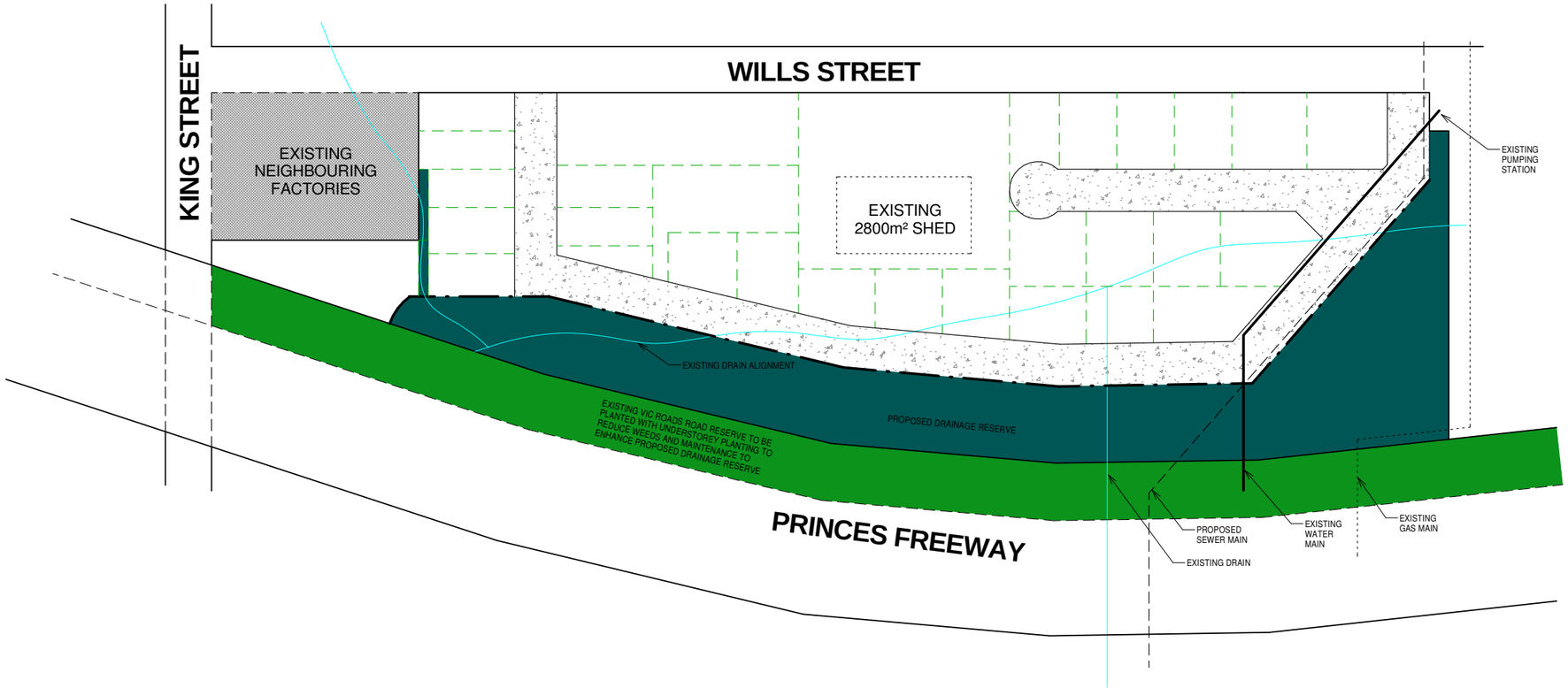
The proposed activity is the subdivision of land into industrial allotments once it is rezoned. FBP is the owner of the land, which is located in the Shire of Baw Baw municipality. Currently, 14-40 Wills Street is occupied by a farm machinery warehouse and 42-60 Wills Street by a former transport and crane hire warehouse. This land is zoned Industrial 1. The balance is Urban Floodway, apart from the entrance to 110 King Street, which is vacant industrial land. A gas pipeline crosses the Urban Floodway on the south and east sides of the activity area.

Figure 3 is an indicative plan of subdivision. It is anticipated that single or dual warehouses would be constructed on the smaller of the lots. The larger lots would be similarly developed for a range of industrial/commercial purposes. The final number of lots is yet to be determined and there are no building envelopes ('footprints') available for the future warehouses/buildings. All development of the proposed activity area would conform to Shire of Baw Baw schedules and local planning policies for the zoned industrial land (see Appendix D).

Within this plan of subdivision, detailed plans are available for the 'Big Shed Site', which is the existing transport and crane hire warehouse on Lot 1 LP13477 at 42-60 Wills Street (Figure 4). The Sponsor is applying to the Shire of Baw Baw for a separate permit to divide this large shed into three and construct five smaller factories on the future Lot 14 to the north (see Figure 3). Car parks and road access are also proposed for this part of the proposed activity area, with landscaping and security fencing at the margins.

As part of the plan of subdivision, it is also proposed to construct an access road and court to service the proposed allotments. Other services to be installed include drainage, sewer and water reticulation, electricity and telecommunication assets and gas mains.

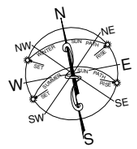
Construction of the industrial estate would involve:



NOTE:
EXISTING GAS AND WATER MAINS APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS ONLY. TRUE LOCATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED

Indicative Plan of Subdivision

1 : 2000



9.75ha Approx.
OVERALL SITE AREA

Figure 3. Indicative plan of subdivision

Drawing Scale:
0m 10m 20m 30m 40m

5

BUILDER: ADVANTAGE ALL DEVELOPMENT GROUP EST. 2018

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS AT THE JOB PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK OR MAKING ANY SHOP DRAWINGS.

DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
ALWAYS USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.

REVISION:	DESCRIPTION:	INITIAL:	DATE:

BUILDER: _____

Signature 1: _____

Signature 2: _____

LINCOLN WEYMOUTH DESIGN
Ph: 0402 834 311
Email: lincolnweymouth@bigpond.com
DP-AD 37734 ABN: 93877626344

JOB ADDRESS: Wills Street, Warragul, 3820

CLIENT: Freeway Business Park P/L

DRAWN: LMHW

DESIGN TYPE: Site Plan

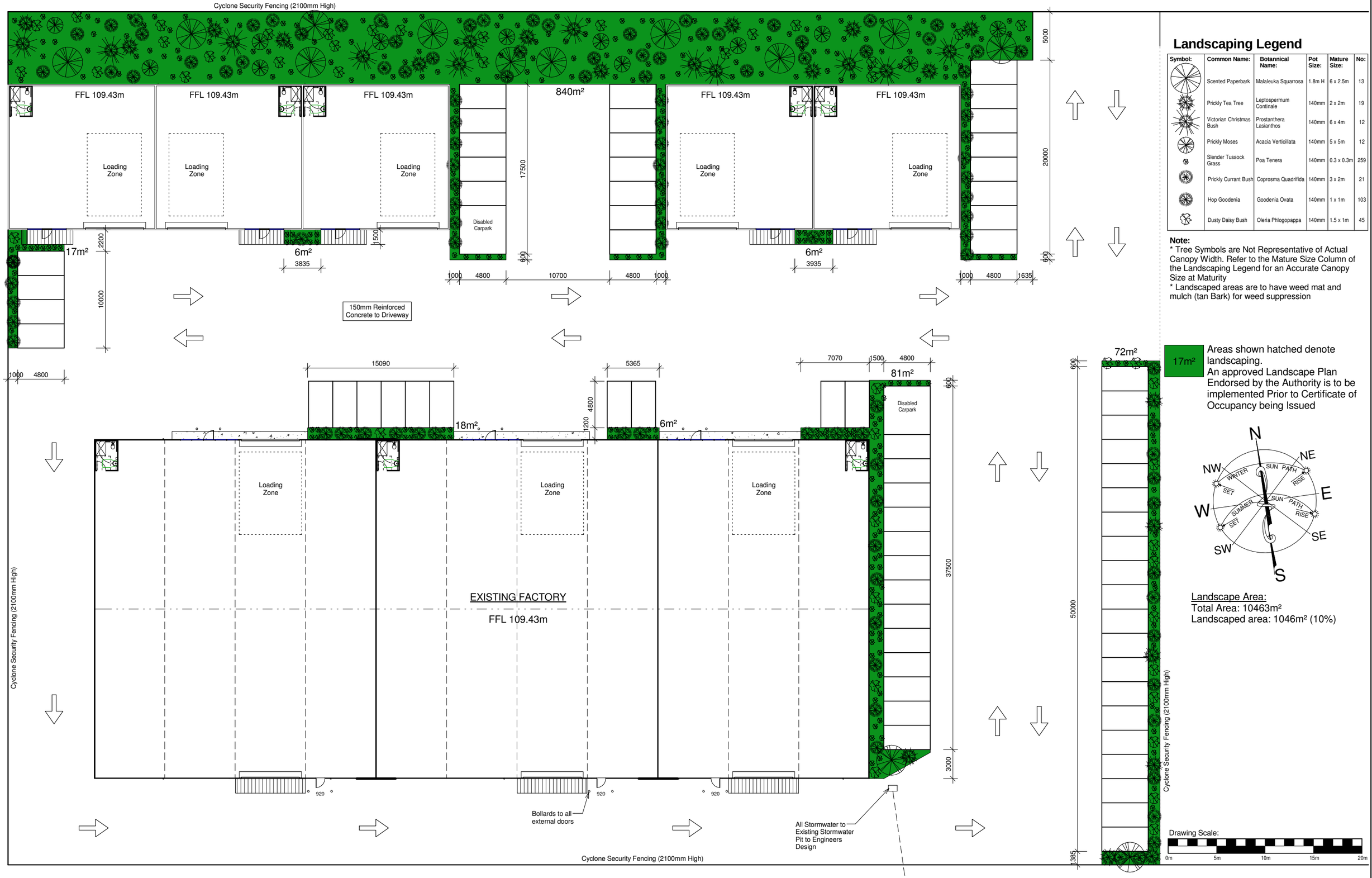
22/08/2020 11:19:08 PM

SHEET (A2): 5

SCALE: 1 : 2000

REVISION: V3

Drawing: Indicative Plan of Subdivision



Landscaping Legend

Symbol:	Common Name:	Botannical Name:	Pot Size:	Mature Size:	No:
	Scented Paperbark	Malaleuka Squarrosa	1.8m H	6 x 2.5m	13
	Prickly Tea Tree	Leptospermum Continale	140mm	2 x 2m	19
	Victorian Christmas Bush	Prostanthera Lasianthos	140mm	6 x 4m	12
	Prickly Moses	Acacia Verticillata	140mm	5 x 5m	12
	Slender Tussock Grass	Poa Tenera	140mm	0.3 x 0.3m	259
	Prickly Currant Bush	Coprosma Quadrifida	140mm	3 x 2m	21
	Hop Goodenia	Goodenia Ovata	140mm	1 x 1m	103
	Dusty Daisy Bush	Oleria Phlogopappa	140mm	1.5 x 1m	45

Note:
* Tree Symbols are Not Representative of Actual Canopy Width. Refer to the Mature Size Column of the Landscaping Legend for an Accurate Canopy Size at Maturity
* Landscaped areas are to have weed mat and mulch (tan Bark) for weed suppression

17m² Areas shown hatched denote landscaping.
An approved Landscape Plan Endorsed by the Authority is to be implemented Prior to Certificate of Occupancy being Issued

Landscape Area:
Total Area: 10463m²
Landscaped area: 1046m² (10%)

Drawing Scale:
0m 5m 10m 15m 20m

Figure 4. Detailed plan for existing 'Big Shed Site'

BUILDER: _____
Signature 1: _____
Signature 2: _____

LINCOLN WEYMOUTH DESIGN
Ph: 0402 834 311
Email: lincolnweymouth@bigpond.com
DP-AD 37734 ABN: 93877626344

JOB ADDRESS: Wills Street, Warragul, 3820
CLIENT: Freeway Business Park P/L
DRAWN: Lincoln
DESIGN TYPE: Site Plan
22/08/2020 11:18:40 PM
SHEET (A2): 1
SCALE: 1 : 250
REVISION: V3
Drawing: Site Landscape Plan

1

BUILDER: ADVANTAGE ALL DEVELOPMENT GROUP EST. 2018

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS AT THE JOB PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK OR MAKING ANY SHOP DRAWINGS.

DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. ALWAYS USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.

REVISION:	DESCRIPTION:	INITIAL:	DATE:

- site preparation (removal of unwanted rubbish, vegetation and rocks);
- further levelling of the existing artificial landform (and extending the existing pads with fill, where required) using heavy machinery including the removal of loose rocks;
- grading of the artificial land surface to construct roads and driveways;
- trench excavation for the installation of services (sewer, water, electricity, telecommunications, gas and stormwater drainage);
- mechanical shaping/landscaping in accordance with design levels once all works involving excavation are complete;
- other works as may be required for industrial development.

Development of individual allotments will depend on the purchaser and will vary according to ground conditions. The depth of building foundations is likely to be in the 500–700 mm range. Trenching for services installation would have the deepest impact. Table 2 summarises the likely impact of these construction and installation activities.

Table 2

Anticipated Impacts of Services Installation

Activity	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Roads	6	0.5 - 1.2
Industrial Estate Drainage	0.9 - 3	1 - 4
Sewer	0.9 - 2	1 – 5
Water	0.3 - 1	0.8 - 1
Electricity	0.3 - 1	0.6 – 0.9
Telecommunications	0.3 - 1	0.3 – 0.6
Gas	0.3 - 1	0.6 – 0.9

Ultimately, the depth of impact from development would depend on Shire requirements and geotechnical factors. However, depth of impact is unimportant for the purposes of this CHMP because the original soil profile of the proposed estate, where Aboriginal cultural heritage may have once been present, has already been removed (see Section 7.2 below).

Development of the southern and eastern edges of the proposed activity area is constrained by a proposed drainage reserve alongside the Princes Freeway (Figure 3). Future development of this reserve will involve re-aligning Hazel Creek and constructing a wetland basin, in

accordance with the Shire of Baw Baw Future Stormwater Strategy. Landscaping including planting, pathways and seating areas is also proposed for this area.

Figure 5 shows detail of the proposed drainage reserve, Hazel Creek re-alignment and wetland. The size of the drainage corridor in the proposed activity area including landscape buffer amounts to 2.8942 ha or ~30 % of the total. The proposed waterway will be ~400 m long and up to 45 m wide terminating in a wetland basin. These drainage works are contained entirely within the floodplain of Hazel Creek. Site works will involve excavation and the formation of batters along waterway banks and the wetland basin sides. Depth of impact along the drainage corridor is likely to be >2 m and will depend on geotechnical factors.

Surface soils will not be impacted because these have been removed by previous development, with the possible exception of saturated soils on the floodplain of Hazel Creek (see Section 7.2 below). Buried land surfaces with potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage will not be disturbed because the activity area is composed of weathered basalt and buried land surfaces are only possible deep below the surface at the geological contact with underlying basement rocks. Where this basalt has been excavated and deposited as fill on the Hazel Creek floodplain, buried soils possibly with cultural heritage are also unlikely because Aboriginal people usually occupied raised ground, not swamp floors.

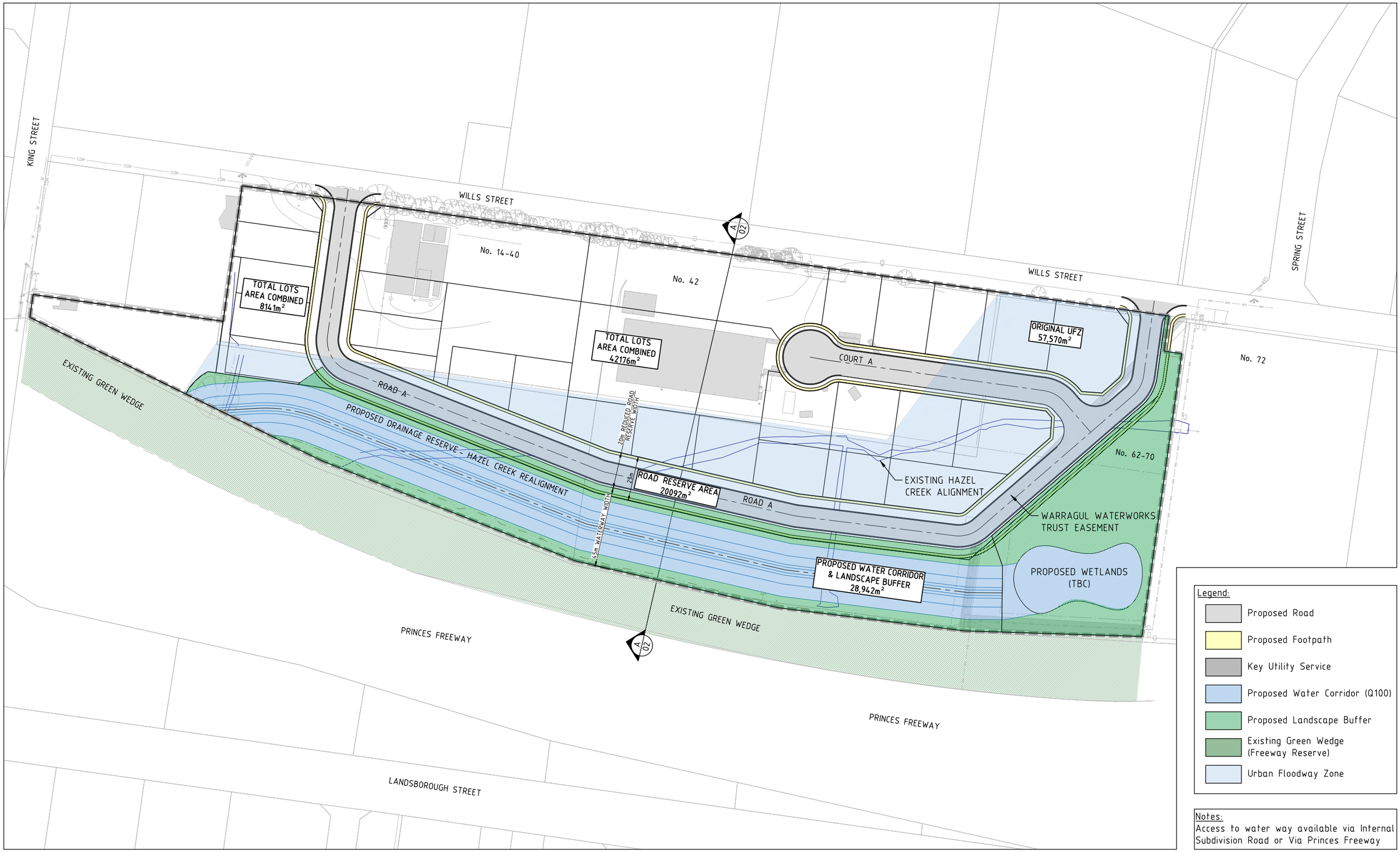
5. EXTENT OF ACTIVITY AREA

Figure 2 shows the extent of the proposed activity area. It covers an area of ~9.75 ha. The full cadastral description of the land proposed for subdivision is:

- Lot 1 LP134776, 14-40 Wills Street, Warragul;
- Lot 1 LP134777, 42-60 Wills Street, Warragul;
- Lot 1 TP939243, 62-70 Wills Street, Warragul;
- Lot 2 LP134776, 110 King Street, Warragul.

All of the subject land is located in the Parish of Drouin East, Shire of Baw Baw. The owner of the land is FBP, the Sponsor of the CHMP.

The only prominent natural feature in the proposed activity area is the Hazel Creek floodplain. Prominent man-made structures or works include cutting of the original basalt hillslope and benching to form the existing industrial allotments. Drainage channels including Hazel Creek and pipelines have been also been constructed across the activity area. Figure 6 is a feature survey plan that shows detail of the existing conditions including contours.



REVISION	DATE	DES/DFT	APP'D
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- INITIAL ISSUE	NI	--/--	--

I:\work\19027 - wills street, warragul\dwgs\19027-01-02

Figure 5. Detailed plan of proposed drainage reserve

Designed L.Bates
Drawn L.Bates
Checked M.Warry
Authorised M.Warry
Date Jan.2020

Principal
Freeway Business Park P/L
-
-

N

Scale @ A1
1:1000
0 10 20 40

TAYLOR MILLER CONSULTING
CIVIL ENGINEERING • PROJECT MANAGEMENT
Taylor Miller Pty Ltd
6/82 Smith Street
Warragul, VIC, 3820
e: info@taylormiller.com.au
w: www.taylormiller.com.au
A.B.N. 96 153 508 199

WILLS STREET INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
Proposed Development Plan
Baw Baw Shire Council
Roadworks and Drainage
Layout Plan

Drawing No. 19027-01-02 **Rev X**
Sheet No. 02 of 03

FOR DISCUSSION

THE COVENANT CONTAINED IN INSTRUMENT J268855 AFFECTS THE LAND IN THIS PLAN

THE COVENANT CONTAINED IN INSTRUMENT J917080 AFFECTS THE LAND IN THIS PLAN

TBM: ALUM. RIVET
RL: 111.095m A.H.D.

TBM: ALUM. RIVET
RL: 107.895m A.H.D.

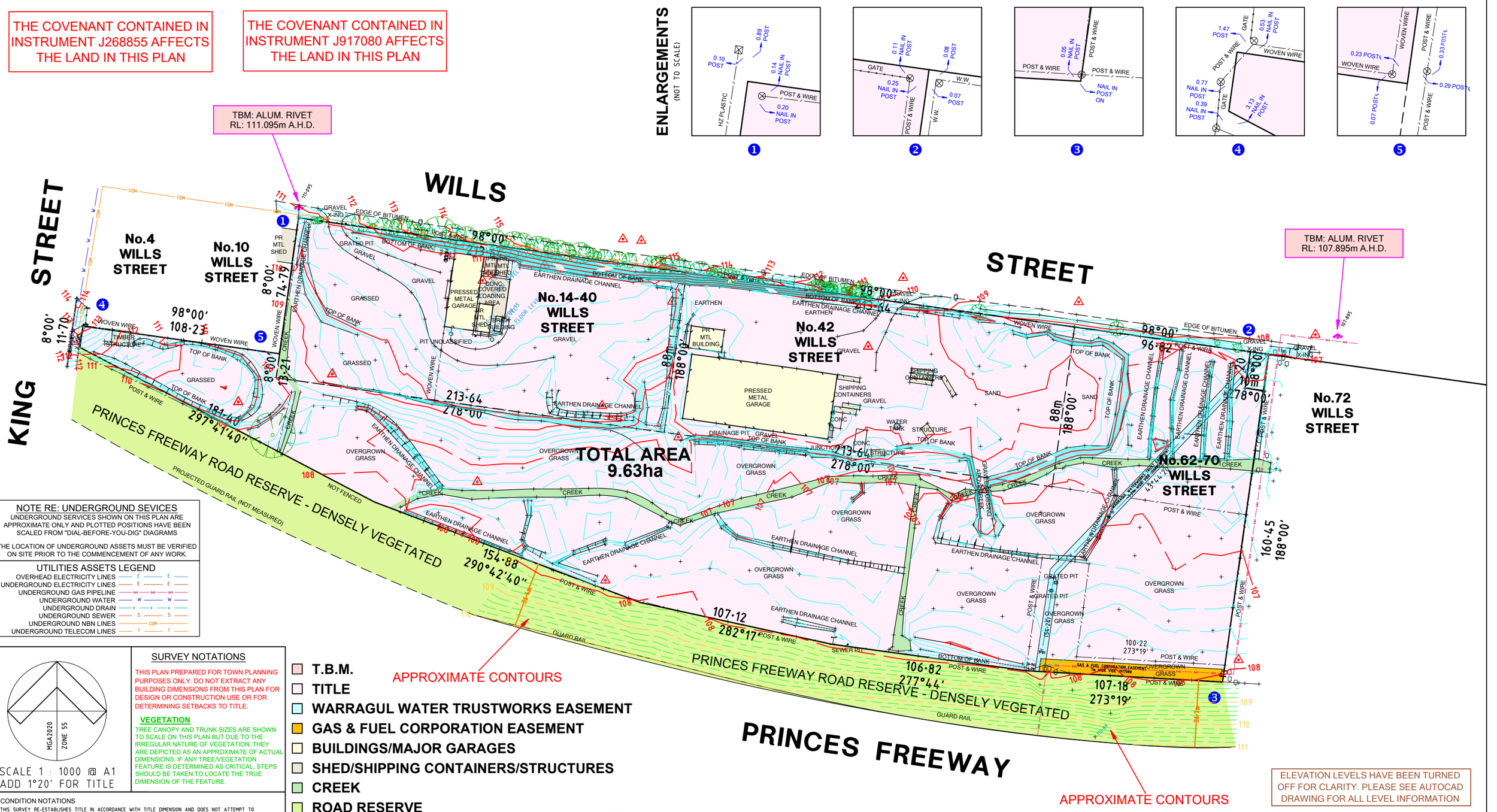

Figure 6. Feature survey plan

ELEVATION LEVELS HAVE BEEN TURNED OFF FOR CLARITY. PLEASE SEE AUTOCAD DRAWING FOR ALL LEVEL INFORMATION

NOTE RE: UNDERGROUND SEVICES

UNDERGROUND SERVICES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND PLOTTED POSITIONS HAVE BEEN SCALED FROM "DIAL-BEFORE-YOU-DIG" DIAGRAMS

THE LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND ASSETS MUST BE VERIFIED ON SITE PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORK.

UTILITIES ASSETS LEGEND

- OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY LINES
- UNDERGROUND ELECTRICITY LINES
- UNDERGROUND GAS PIPELINE
- UNDERGROUND WATER
- UNDERGROUND DRAIN
- UNDERGROUND SEWER
- UNDERGROUND NBN LINES
- UNDERGROUND TELECOM LINES

MGA2020 ZONE 55

SCALE 1 : 1000 @ A1
ADD 1°20' FOR TITLE

SURVEY NOTATIONS

THIS PLAN PREPARED FOR TOWN PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY. DO NOT EXTRACT ANY BUILDING DIMENSIONS FROM THIS PLAN FOR DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION USE OR FOR DETERMINING SETBACKS TO TITLE.

VEGETATION

TREE CANOPY AND TRUNK SIZES ARE SHOWN TO SCALE ON THIS PLAN BUT DUE TO THE IRREGULAR NATURE OF VEGETATION, THEY ARE DEPICTED AS AN APPROXIMATE OF ACTUAL DIMENSIONS. IF ANY TREE/VEGETATION FEATURE IS DETERMINED AS CRITICAL, STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO LOCATE THE TRUE DIMENSION OF THE FEATURE.

CONDITION NOTATIONS

- THIS SURVEY RE-ESTABLISHES TITLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE DIMENSION AND DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE POSSSESSORY RIGHTS OF LAND AS FENCED.
- REFER TO TITLE FOR ANY ENCUMBRANCES, RESTRICTIONS, COVENANTS, EASEMENTS ETC.
- FENCE POSITIONS ARE IN TRUE POSITION IN RELATION TITLE.
- ONLY VISIBLE SURFACE FEATURES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND NO UNDER GROUND SERVICES HAVE BEEN LOCATED UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN.
- STRUCTURES BELOW THE SURFACE LEVEL (IF ANY) INCLUDING FOOTINGS PROJECTING INTO THE SITE FROM ADJOINING PROPERTIES HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED BY THIS SURVEY. WE HAVE NOT EXCAVATED THE SITE TO DETERMINE THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH (IF ANY).
- UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE THE POSITION OF BUILDINGS IS TO PLOTTING ACCURACY AND THE DIMENSIONS OF BUILDINGS SHOULD NOT BE DETERMINED FROM COMPUTER DATA FOR ANY FINAL DESIGN PLANS OR WORKSHOP DETAILS.
- VEGETATION ON SITE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF SOME CRITICAL TREES HAS BEEN EXCLUDED FROM THIS SURVEY PLAN AT THE CLIENTS REQUEST.
- LEVELS ON ADJOINING BUILDINGS ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOWN TO ±0.05m ACCURACY.
- A.H.D. LEVEL DATUM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FROM ONE BENCH MARK ONLY. IF A PRECISE CONNECTION TO A.H.D. IS CRITICAL AN ADDITIONAL BENCH MARK SHOULD BE CONNECTED TO FOR VERIFICATION. IF THIS IS REQUIRED PLEASE CONTACT LINEAR LAND SURVEYING PTY. LTD.
- THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PROVIDED AS A HARD-COPY PLAN AND ALSO IN DIGITAL FORMAT. THE HARD-COPY TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER THE DIGITAL DATA AS NO GUARANTEE CAN BE GIVEN TO TRANSFER OF DATA TO ANOTHER SYSTEM.
- LINEAR LAND SURVEYING PTY. LTD. ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE HOWEVER SUFFERED TO ANY PERSON OR CORPORATION THAT MIGHT USE OR RELY ON THIS PLAN IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS DISCLAIMER.

CERTIFICATION OF TITLE BOUNDARIES

LICENSED SURVEYOR, SURVEYING ACT 2004 _____ DATE _____

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING FENCING:

- WHERE FENCES ENCROACH INTO LAND UNDER SURVEY ADVERSE POSSESSORY RIGHTS MAY HAVE ACCRUED IN FAVOUR OF ABUTTING LAND. DO NOT PRESUME TO REACQUIRE SUCH LAND WITHOUT FURTHER ADVICE AND THE CONSENT OF THE ABUTTING PROPERTY OWNER(S).
- ALTERNATIVELY, WHERE FENCES ENCROACH INTO ABUTTING PROPERTIES, PLEASE LIMIT FUTURE DESIGN TO THE THE TITLE BOUNDARY - UNLESS A FORMAL APPLICATION SURVEY IS SUCCESSFULLY MADE TO AMEND TITLE TO OCCUPATION
- ANY QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THIS MATTER, PLEASE CONTACT THE LICENSED SURVEYOR

LEVEL DATUM: AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM
BASED ON PM 236 (RL: 110·332m)

LEVELS ARE IN METRES
CONTOUR INTERVAL: MAJOR - 1·0m APPROX MAJOR
MINOR - 0·2m APPROX MINOR

RE-ESTABLISHMENT DATUM: RE49319
RE COMP: SAM
DATE OF SURVEY: 9-12/12/2019
SURVEY BY: SAM/GLK/LDL
DRAWN BY: SEE - SAM CAD - SAM

RE-ESTABLISHMENT/FEATURE/LEVEL SURVEY
WILLS STREET, WARRAGUL

LOT 1 ON TP939243Y, LOT 1 ON LP134777 & LOT 1 & 2 ON LP134776
PART OF CROWN ALLOTMENT 27, 28 & 29 SECTON 9
PARISH OF DROUIN
COUNTY OF BULN BULN
C/T VOL.11116 FOL.201, VOL.9569 FOL.952, VOL.9909 FOL.601 & VOL.10564 FOL.749

SCALE
10 0 10 20 30 40
LENGTHS ARE IN METRES

LINEAR LAND SURVEYING
licensed land surveyors
development and planning consultants
Suite 5, 31 Redland Drive,VERMONT, Vic. 3133.
Ph 03.9873.8888 Email: survey@linearlandsurveying.com.au

REF: L.1897RFLv01

6. DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATION

In accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, a Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP was submitted by the Sponsor to the Deputy Director, AV (Appendix B). A copy was also sent to the BLCAC. The BLCAC responded by sending its Notice to Evaluate to the Sponsor and Heritage Advisor on 5 June 2019 recommending a Project Inception Meeting at the BLCAC office in Frankston (see letter, Appendix B). The meeting was held at the office on 12 June 2019. The BLCAC was represented by Heritage Advisors Bradley Ward and David Tutchener and the Sponsor by Heritage Advisor Tim Stone.

The meeting discussed the proposed activity, previous Aboriginal cultural heritage investigations undertaken in the area and the scope of the CHMP. It was agreed that a standard assessment would be appropriate because the activity area fronts the floodplain of Hazel Creek, which was also a focus of Aboriginal occupation in the local area.

Following the meeting, the BLCAC arranged for Cory Simpson and Stevie Pepper to participate in the field investigation. On 14 June 2019, the BLCAC representatives assessed the proposed activity area with Heritage Advisor Tim Stone and archaeologist Cornelia de Rochefort. The assessment included discussion with the BLCAC representatives about whether they knew of any oral history relating to the activity area.

On 24 August 2020, Heritage Advisor Tim Stone emailed Part 2 of the draft CHMP containing the results of the investigation to BLCAC Heritage Manager Robert Ogden and BLCAC Senior Heritage Advisor Bradley Ward for consideration in time for a scheduled teleconference the following week.

On 27 August 2020, the teleconference was held between Heritage Advisor Tim Stone, Sponsor representative Trevor Reynolds and BLCAC to discuss the results of the standard assessment and canvass appropriate management conditions, contingencies and compliance requirements for the CHMP. The BLCAC attendees were BLCAC Senior Heritage Advisor Bradley Ward, BLCAC Heritage Advisors Elizabeth Toohey and Meg Haas and BLCAC Compliance Officer Stevie Pepper.

On 31 August 2020, Heritage Advisor Tim Stone emailed Part 1 of the draft CHMP containing conditions and a contingency plan to the BLCAC for review. The draft conditions were unchanged following review by the BLCAC received on 2 September 2020 after which the CHMP was submitted formally to the BLCAC for evaluation.

Table 3 summarises the consultation undertaken.

Table 3

Summary of Consultation

Date	Nature of Consultation	Type
4/6/19	Submitted copy of Notice of Intent to prepare CHMP to AV and BLCAC	email
5/6/18	BLCAC advised that it had elected to evaluate CHMP	email
12/6/19	Inception Meeting between BLCAC Heritage Advisors Bradley Ward and David Tutchener and Sponsor Heritage Advisor Tim Stone to discuss proposed activity, results of desktop assessment and scope of CHMP.	meeting
14/6/19	Field investigation undertaken by Heritage Advisor Tim Stone, archaeologist Cornelia de Rochefort and BLCAC representatives Cory Simpson and Stevie Pepper.	fieldwork
24/8/20	Heritage Advisor Tim Stone emailed draft CHMP Part 2 to BLCAC Heritage Manager Robert Ogden and BLCAC Senior Heritage Advisor Bradley Ward for consideration in time for teleconference.	email
27/8/20	Teleconference between Heritage Advisor Tim Stone, Sponsor representative Trevor Reynolds and BLCAC that discussed results of the standard assessment, management conditions, contingencies and compliance requirements of the CHMP.	meeting
1/9/20	Heritage Advisor Tim Stone sent BLCAC draft of Part 1 of the CHMP for review.	email
2/9/20	BLCAC Senior Heritage Advisor Bradley Ward completed final review of revised draft conditions and invited Heritage Advisor Tim Stone to submit CHMP for evaluation.	emails
3/9/20	Heritage Advisor Tim Stone completed CHMP and submitted to BLCAC for evaluation.	email

7. DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

7.1 Desktop assessment methodology

The results of the desktop assessment undertaken for this CHMP are contained in Sections 7.2-7.4 below. The desktop assessment was undertaken by the Heritage Advisor Tim Stone who consulted AV's Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) for relevant Aboriginal place information on 5 June 2019 and again on 10 August 2020.

Section 7.2 utilized the Surface Geology of Victoria 1:250,000 map book and the *Geology of Victoria* (Birch, 2003) to establish a regional context and geological setting for the CHMP. A land use history for the proposed activity area was constructed from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) Biodiversity Interactive Map pre-1750 (NatureKit) and historical information.

Section 7.3 is a summary of the regional ethnohistorical record drawn from a range of primary and secondary sources.

Section 7.4 was prepared by reviewing relevant regional and local archaeological studies, mostly cultural heritage consulting reports. Particular emphasis was placed on identifying predictive models of Aboriginal site location applicable to the study area and those investigations already undertaken in the area.

No obstacles were encountered during the course of the desktop assessment.

7.2 Regional context and landforms

The proposed activity area is located beside the Princes Freeway on the southern outskirts of Warragul. Figure 7 shows the location and extent of the geographic region, which was defined for the purposes of this CHMP on the basis that it has a distinct geology, range of waterways (headwater streams, a creek and major river valley) and high concentration of known Aboriginal places (n = 49, see Table 4 in Section 7.4 below) centred on the growth area of Warragul, where past development has required archaeological investigation. This landscape and its Aboriginal cultural heritage relate directly to the current investigation area.

Warragul is located on the northern margin of the Strzelecki Ranges. The geographic region is part of the Warragul Block, a physiographic unit of low to moderate elevation and relief, mostly <120 m above sea level. The Warragul Block is formed of Early Miocene lava flows ('Older Volcanics'), which have been downthrown relative to other blocks in the Strzelecki Ranges. Beneath the lava flows is a basement of Siluro-Devonian marine sedimentary rocks. However, these basement rocks are rare on the surface of the geographic region (Figure 7).

Basalt rocks are also few on the surface of the Warragul Block because of deep weathering in the Tertiary period, which has reduced the basalt on the surface to metres of basaltic clay. Soils developed on this parent material vary from reddish-brown silty clay loams to mottled and/or deeper reddish-brown to dark brown clay loams.

Landforms of the Warragul Block are characterized by gentle, undulating rises of low hills and occasional higher ridges and incised valleys. The Moe River and its tributary Hazel Creek are the most prominent incised valleys in the geographic region. The two waterways converge ~3 km downstream of the proposed activity area close to the Princes Freeway.

Geology

- Neerim Volcanic Group (Nun)
- Haunted Hills Formation (Nih)
- Alluvium (Qa1)
- Colluvium (Qc1)

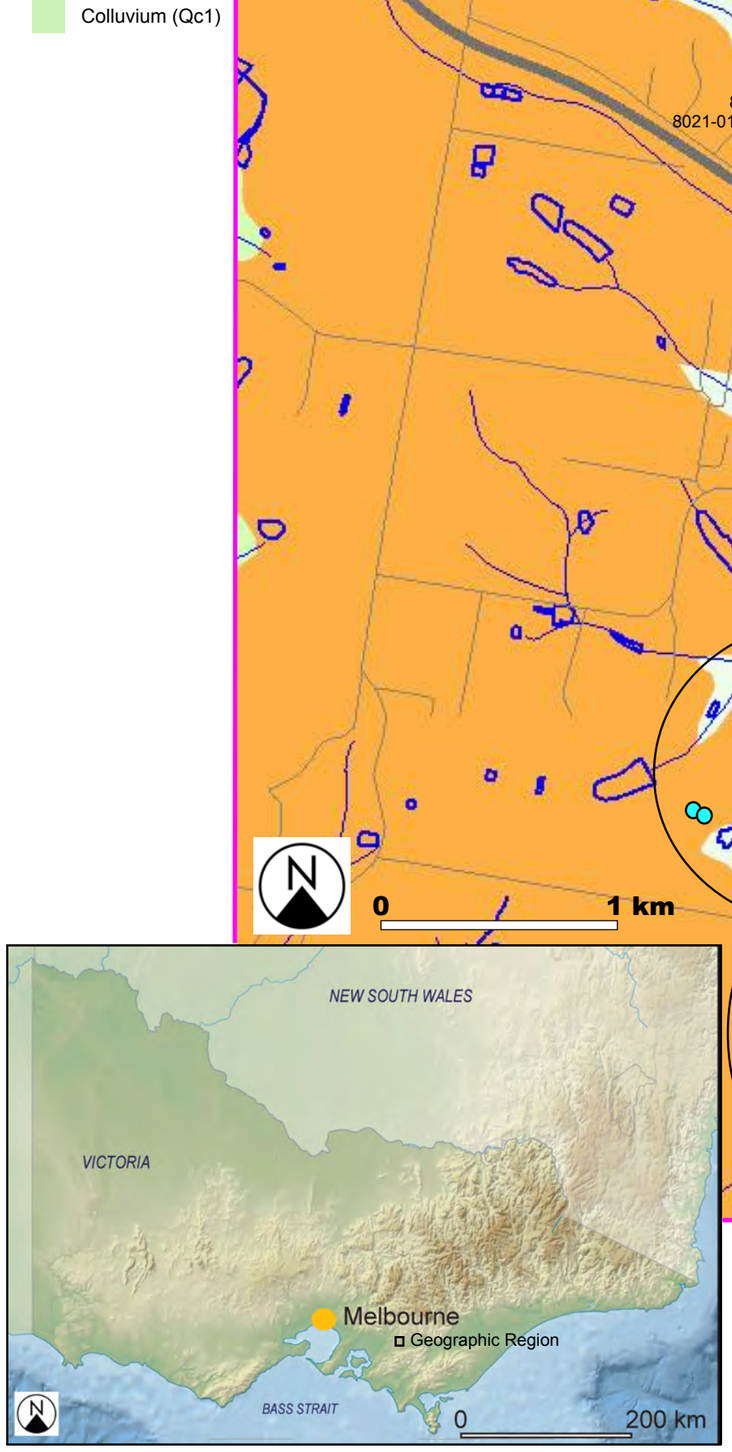

Figure 7

Location of proposed activity area in a regional context including known Aboriginal place distribution (VAHR)

Legend

- Artefact Scatter
- Low Density Artefact Distribution
- Stone Quarry
- 8021-0001 - VAHR Number
- Proposed Activity Area
- Boundary of Geographic Region

The proposed activity area is centred on Hazel Creek at the foot of a weathered basalt hillslope. Here, Hazel Creek flows beneath the Princes Freeway and where it enters the proposed activity area its course is controlled by a re-configured hillslope containing warehouses and floodplain opposite (Figures 1 and 5). Today Hazel Creek is a relatively straight, channelised drain. In its natural state, it was probably swampland, with an undefined channel.

7.2.1 Land use history

According to the DELWP Biodiversity Interactive Map pre-1750, the proposed activity area was 'Swampy Woodland' (EVC 29), with 'Swampy Riparian Complex' (EVC 126) elsewhere along Hazel Creek (part of the Strzelecki Ranges bioregion).

European history in the Gippsland region began soon after Bass and Flinder's voyages of discovery in 1798. The first Europeans to live on the Gippsland shores were either shipwreck survivors or sealers and whalers. They introduced fatal diseases such as smallpox and influenza which over the next thirty years at least halved the local Aboriginal population (Butlin, 1983). Pastoralists travelling south from the Monaro district of southern N.S.W entered Gippsland in 1839 (Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983). Between 1839 and 1840 the Gippsland region was explored by Andrew McMillan and Paul Strzelecki (Eunson, 1914). However, their journeying was hampered by impenetrable forests and swamps.

Gippsland was first opened to settlement by a stock route named McDonalds Track completed in 1862 (Tilgner, 1976). This linked pastoral runs established in north and east Gippsland with Melbourne. The next major historical development was the passing of the Victorian Lands Act in 1869 which saw settlers moving into west Gippsland in the period 1873-77 (Tilgner, 1976). By 1879, a railway line between Melbourne and Sale had been established.

The first major industries in the region were land clearing for agriculture and logging for timber products. The timber was originally hand-sawn but later small demountable steam-powered sawmills were introduced and tramways built to transport the wood. The discovery of coal was also a significant factor in the development of the region.

The township of Warragul grew around a railway station built on the Gippsland line in 1878 (Butler, 1979). While the township flourished servicing the needs of construction workers, loggers and tradesman, pastoral and agricultural practices spread slowly because of the thick forest and understorey. When eventually cleared, dairying became the main farming activity. The first butter factory was established south of Warragul in 1888.

Figure 8 is the Warragul town plan from 1938. Hazel Creek is shown flowing from the north. The course today from the south is a minor tributary. The proposed activity area is located between this minor tributary and Wills Street. Since then, the minor tributary and the land adjoining it between Wills Street and Landsborough Street has been intensively developed, most notably by construction of the Princes Freeway dual carriageway (Figures 1 and 6). Gas, water and sewerage pipelines have also been constructed across this land.

Sponsor representative Trevor Reynolds and Heritage Advisor Tim Stone spoke with long-term local resident (and developer) John Castle about the history of the proposed activity area, in particular, about when it was cut and re-modelled to form the present-day land surface.

Mr. Castle remembers walking across the original landform in the early 1960s on his way to school. He describes a gentle hillslope merging with the Hazel Creek tributary floodplain, which made for generally muddy conditions. Sometime in the 1970s, the batter that marks the northern boundary of the proposed activity area on the south side of Wills Street was excavated and the earth used to construct a bench for industrial activity (Plate 1). Fill was also introduced from external sources and the mixture compacted to level the artificial land surface. The new land was then used for building warehouses and sheds, chiefly to house and maintain agricultural machinery. The former transport and crane hire warehouse at 42-60 Wills Street is the only one remaining of those originally constructed. More recently, over a metre of fill has been added to the floodplain at the rear of 4-10 Wills Street (Plate 2).

Recent historic land use has significantly impacted the proposed activity area. The most dramatic impact has been the cutting away of the original landform between Hazel Creek and Wills Street and the redistribution of the excavated material on the creek floodplain to create a new, engineered land surface (Figure 6). The creek course and floodplain to the south have also been impacted by construction of the Princes Freeway and below-ground installation of gas, water and sewerage pipelines. If any Aboriginal cultural heritage was still present, it would be in secondary context beneath a heavily modified and compacted land surface.

7.3 Ethnohistory

Ethnohistorical accounts of the Aboriginal people of West Gippsland are usefully summarized in studies by Smyth (1878), Howitt (1904), Barwick (1984) and Clark (1990). These sources provide descriptions of Aboriginal life during the early contact period including insights into Aboriginal social organization. The journals of Assistant Aboriginal Protector William Thomas are the most important primary source of information, although these mostly describe the Aboriginal people who lived closer to Melbourne (Thomas Journals 1838-1867).

Figure 8. Location of proposed activity area on 1938 Warragul plan.

Plate 1. Batter up to 4 m high on south side of Wills Street. View to east.

Plate 2. Fill on the Hazel Creek floodplain at rear of 4-10 Wills Street. View to west.

According to Clark (1990), Warragul approximates a traditional boundary between the Bun wurrung (Bunurong) people of Port Phillip Bay and the Gunaikurnai people of Gippsland. Thomas estimated that in 1839 the Bunurong consisted of around 500 people. Population estimates for the Gunaikurnai at contact with Europeans range from 700 to around 5,000 (Fison and Howitt, 1880; Smyth, 1878; Rhodes, 1996).

The Bunurong were a part of the wider Kulin Nation and usually intermarried with other Kulin tribes (e.g. Wurundjeri). However, they had different cultural beliefs to the Gunaikurnai and there was hostility between them (Howitt, 1904). Indeed, what was described as open warfare between the tribes was short-lived as Europeans took possession of Aboriginal land from the early 1840s forcing Aboriginal people to rely on Europeans for provisions (Pepper and de Araugo, 1985). Others were brutally massacred (Gardener, 1983).

The easternmost Bunurong clan was the Yowenjerre. Maud (a diarist) and Murray Black whose father George established the Tarwin Meadows Cattle Run in 1851 wrote:

> *The Tarwin Aboriginals were very numerous at some time judging by the extensive camping sites between Cape Liptrap to Anderson Inlet. The north Gippsland blacks made a raid shortly before the white men arrived. They killed several near the Meadows Homestead, but could not have practically exterminated the tribe, who were forced to live in small family groups in order to hunt game. There were only six Aboriginals at Tarwin in 1851 when George Black arrived and they said that their enemies killed some of them* (in Massola, 1974).

And:

> *The Tarwin aborigines were the tomahawk makers for the surrounding tribes and were all friendly through periodic barter. They secured a red flinty stone from Mornington Peninsula for instance and would exchange axe heads and flint implements which were made at Tarwin. The principle diorite quarries were about a mile north west of Inverloch, Ruttle's Quarry and near Pound Creek and McCaughan's Hill. The flint was secured along the ocean beach, washed up attached to the roots of kelp and seaweed* (in Massola, 1974).

The westernmost Gunaikurnai clan was the Bunjil Kraura meaning West Wind (Wesson, 2000). However, little is known of this clan, although Howitt (1904) makes mention of Birraark, a 'medicine man' who belonged to the clan.

Gunaikurnai 'tribes' were groups who shared a common language. Within each group, members were divided into moieties, which determined their social and ceremonial status and who they could marry (Howitt, 1904). The Bunurong and other Kulin tribes also divided into

moieties. Men and women also belonged to two separate totemic groups named after small birds and were banned from hunting the bird representative of their group (Howitt, 1904). Apparently, there was a division of labour, with men responsible for hunting larger game, spearing fish and cooking and dividing meat while women were responsible for collecting the largest proportion of food, collecting various plant foods, shellfish, hunting smaller animals and line and net fishing on the canoes and lakes (Rhodes, 1996).

The seasonal availability of plants and animals probably determined the movements of Bunurong and Gunaikurnai people. Reverend John Bulmer (in Smyth, 1878) observed that in spring and summer the tribes exploited coastal and lake resources such as birds, eels and mullet and plant foods such as kangaroo apples. In autumn and winter, the groups dispersed in the hinterland to hunt kangaroos, koalas and wombats and get roots.

Other resources available to them included possums for rugs and cloaks, ochre, stone for tools and trees for making canoes. Chief Protector of Aborigines (1839-1849) George Augustus Robinson (in Clark, 1990) was told that in spring all the Gippsland tribes went into the mountains around Omeo to feast on Bogong moths.

Population decline in southern Victoria probably began in the late 1790s when the tribes first clashed with European sealers and whalers. This population decline accelerated rapidly from 1836 when Melbourne was founded. The population decrease was caused by dispossession of land and the consequent destruction of habitat and social networks. Introduced diseases also took their toll. By 1856, most of the Bunurong were gone but for a small population at Moody Yallock (Mordialloc) who later moved to Coranderrk. Most of the surviving Gunaikurnai moved to Lake Tyers and Ramahyuck missions in the 1860s.

7.4 Background archaeology

Previous archaeological studies of eastern Victoria have demonstrated Aboriginal occupation dating back to the height of the last glacial period some 18,000 years ago. The oldest cultural sequence in the region comes from Cloggs Cave near Buchan (Flood, 1980). The deposit in this cave shows intensive Aboriginal occupation of the site from 17,720±840 years Before Present (ANU 1044) to 8,720±230 years BP (ANU 1011). However, later phases indicate only intermittent occupation. The stone assemblages from the earlier phases are dominated by large, steep-edged scrapers and unifacial pebble tools. Later industries comprise geometric microliths, a few Bondi points, bipolar scaled pieces and small low-angled scrapers.

The VAHR lists all known Aboriginal cultural heritage place located in the geographic region (Appendix C). Table 4 summarises this information (see also Figure 7 to see the distribution of

these places). On this basis, it is clear that Aboriginal occupation focused on waterways including headwater streams, where stone artefact scatters are commonplace. Section 7.4.2 summarises the place distribution pattern for the geographic region.

Table 4

Registered Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region

Component Type	Frequency (no.)	Frequency (%)
Artefact Scatter	33	11
Low Density Artefact Distribution	259	88
Quarry	1	0.5
Object Collection	1	0.5
TOTAL (Components)	294	100
TOTAL (Registered Places)	49	

Notes
1. The site details are those used by AV.
2. The list of Aboriginal heritage places is derived from VAHR place records. All known Aboriginal heritage places in the geographic region are shown.

Among the recognisable place types listed in Table 4 is the Low Density Artefact Distribution or LDAD. AV defines this site type as an 'occurrence of stone artefacts at densities of up to 10 in an area of approximately 10 m x 10 m'.

Gaughwin's (1981) study of the Western Port Catchment included the first detailed account of the archaeological record of the wider region. However, few Aboriginal places were located in the Strzelecki Ranges compared to the coast because of poor ground surface visibility. Most of the places they could locate in the hills were ploughed up, with no discernible distribution pattern. Gaughwin and Sullivan (1984) concluded that places in the upland hills:

> *are most likely to occur on flat areas of ridges and hill tops. It is probable that the density of sites will not be high in this landform. These sites will contain stone artefacts, but other remains are not likely.*

Stone (1997, 1997a) located two isolated stone artefacts, as part of an impact assessment for VicRoads' Nilma interchange (VAHR 8021-0025 and 0026, Figure 7). Both were surface finds made on gentle hillslopes close to Hazel Creek. The first was a notched flake, which appeared to be siltstone. The other was a chert flake. Rhodes (2003) also located a chert flake on a slope

close to Hazel Creek following his survey of the rail corridor between Pakenham and Traralgon (VAHR 8021-0102, Figure 7). The slope had been cut by the rail line.

Residential and other development on the east side of Warragul resulted in Murphy (2005) locating three low density stone artefact scatters on either side of an ephemeral drainage line (VAHR 8021-0123 to 0125; Figure 7). Subsequent subsurface investigation by Murphy and Rymer (2006) identified three more scatters on land nearby (VAHR 8021-0140 to 0142; Figure 7). The artefacts were present at low-medium density in red clay soils. The highest concentrations were on level areas near water and on hilltops.

Debney and Matthews (2006) located two isolated silcrete artefacts on similarly elevated terrain west of Copelands Road (VAHR 8021-0119 and 0120, Figure 7). A low density artefact scatter was also located on the gentle slopes below to a depth of 20 cm (VAHR 8021-0121, Figure 7). Of the 60 artefacts recorded in the artefact scatter, most were silcrete/quartz flakes and angular fragments. A blade and 'complete scraper/point' were also recorded.

On the west side of Warragul, Murphy (2006) surveyed the proposed Rosemount Estate locating two stone artefacts on the surface of a gentle hillslope beside a tributary of Hazel Creek (VAHR 8021-0137, Figure 7). Subsequent subsurface testing by Murphy and Rymer (2006) located two low density stone artefact scatters further upslope (VAHR 8021-0154 and 0155, Figure 7). Only five mostly silcrete artefacts were uncovered in total to a depth of 30 cm. Murphy and Rymer (2006) concluded that low to moderate density stone artefact scatters would be present throughout the deep red clay soils of the Warragul area, with the highest densities on ridgelines, hilltops and level areas close to water sources.

Gunaikurnai community members were also active recording Aboriginal places in and around Warragul. In 2006, Pauline Mullet recorded a scatter of three silcrete artefacts in the road reserve of the Princes Freeway near Nilma (VAHR 8021-0172, Figure 7).

Since commencement of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 in May, 2007, ten CHMPs have been completed for development projects that have resulted in archaeological discoveries in the geographic region. The first was undertaken by Hyett (2008) for the Shire of Baw Baw's Warragul Industrial Expansion Project but was never approved (discontinued CHMP 10112). Seven stone artefact scatters or isolated artefacts were recorded (VAHR 8021-0192 and 0244 to 0249, Figure 7). With the exception of VAHR 8021-0192 and 0245, all were located by means of machine excavation (grader scrapes) and/or 30 cm x 30 cm shovel probes. The machine transects were 15 m long and excavated with a 1200 mm mud bucket. However, only representative samples of the excavated spoil were sieved.

The greatest density of artefacts that Hyett (2008) recorded was at VAHR 8021-0244. The landform here is the top of a small escarpment overlooking the floodplain of the Moe River. Two flaked artefacts were located in an initial shovel probe then only one from a 15 m long grader scrape, all silcrete. Controlled excavation of a 1 m x 1 m test pit yielded four silcrete flakes from depths of 15-22 cm in what was described as a red duplex soil.

The only other Aboriginal place uncovered by Hyett (2008) with locally significant artefact numbers was VAHR 8021-0247 located on the prominent SE-NW trending ridgeline that divides the Moe River from Hazel Creek. Five silcrete artefacts were located from this 15 m long grader scrape and a sixth from a shovel probe. The five artefacts were not evenly distributed along the grader scrape. Two were cores, including a blade core. The remainder were waste flakes. Artefact depth ranged from 5-10 cm.

Hyett (2008) concluded from the size of the artefacts including small blades and cores that the silcrete assemblage belonged to the Australian Small Tool Tradition, a technology believed to date from ~5,000 years ago. He further characterised this archaeological record as one of 'low-density stone artefact scatters of low archaeological significance'.

Part of the Warragul Industrial Expansion Project activity area was later subject to CHMP 14292 prepared by Stone and Hermes (2017) for a residential and industrial subdivision. The proposed estate included all but one of the Aboriginal places that Hyett (2008) had recorded. However, Hyett (2008) did not enter any 'place extents' on the VAHR. This was left to Stone and Hermes (2017). Their CHMP investigation also resulted in the discovery of a LDAD composed entirely of silcrete artefacts across the ~40 ha activity area (VAHR 8021-0416, Figure 7). Two backed artefacts and a geometric microlith were among the mostly waste flakes recorded, which again suggested Australian Small Tool Tradition.

Between Hyett (2008) and Stone and Hermes (2017), a total of 75 artefacts were located across the proposed estate. Stone and Hermes (2017) concluded that despite appearances, artefact distribution is non-random, with relative concentrations on gently sloping landforms overlooking watercourses. This could be as high as 1 artefact per 100 m^2 at places such as VAHR 8021-0244 and 0248 or as little as 1 artefact per 5,000 m^2 overall.

More recent investigation by Minter-Brooke *et al*. (2019) for CHMP 16139 has confirmed this pattern of occupation for land at the confluence of Hazel Creek and the Moe River. The 'gently undulating volcanic plain' north of Hazel Creek was found to contain a LDAD of 15 mostly silcrete artefacts at depths ranging from 0-30 cm in seven excavation pits (8021-0443, Figure 7). Maximum artefact density was estimated at 8 per square metre.

Upstream of this confluence west of the current investigation area, Murphy and Thompson (2008) located a low-density artefact scatter as part of CHMP 10155 for a proposed residential subdivision (VAHR 8021-0259, now VAHR 8021-0453, Figure 7). A total of eight artefacts were recorded in four of the 16 test pits excavated, all made from silcrete. The landform tested was a volcanic ridge, with the artefacts at 12-29 cm depth in a light brown/red clay soil that had been ploughed. The eastern third of this CHMP activity area on the south side of the Princes Freeway comprises land within 200 m of Hazel Creek. This land was proposed for a wetland but was not tested because too flood-prone for Aboriginal occupation.

Schell *et al*. (2010) also investigated the headwaters of Hazel Creek as part of CHMP 10839 for the proposed Waterford Rise estate. An extensive stone artefact scatter comprising 447 recorded artefacts was located (VAHR 8021-0355, Figure 7). The artefacts were identified on the surface of ploughed paddocks, in tailings of a small farm dam and within the upper 25 cm of the basaltic soil profile. Two particular 'nodes' were identified, where artefact density was very high. One at the head of an ephemeral creek was estimated to have up to 1/9 m^2. The other on the western margin of a spur was estimated to have an artefact density of 0.5/m^2. The average for the ~37 ha. activity area was 2/m^2. Again, silcrete dominated the assemblage and present were formal tools characteristic of the Australian Small Tool Tradition. Most, however, were waste flakes and angular fragments.

Hemming *et al.* (2012) prepared CHMP 12265 for a proposed water pipeline between Warragul and Moe, which located two stone artefact scatters along East West Road in the hills south of Warragul (VAHR 8021-0376 and 0377, Figure 7). Only five artefacts were recorded in total. Unusually, it was concluded that the artefacts had been displaced by slope wash.

The largest infrastructure project to receive archaeological attention in the geographic region was the Esso Pipeline Replacement Project for which CHMPs 12826 and 12827 were prepared (Matthews *et al*., 2015; Albrecht and Mathews, 2015). The study corridor of this project passed through the Strzelecki Ranges south of Warragul. Six LDADs were located in the geographic region between the Moe River and Butlers Track (VAHR 8021-0388 to 0392 and 0395; Figure 7). VAHR 8021-0395 in the headwaters of Hazel Creek was the largest of these, with 77 recorded artefacts. The other five had only 15 between them. A scatter of stone artefacts with a large place extent was also identified on the east side of Hazel Creek following salvage of a part of VAHR 8021-0395 (VAHR 8021-0423, Figure 7). Two more LDADs were also located here, either side of Hazel Creek (VAHR 8021-0421 and 0422, Figure 7).

Barker and Lushey (2015) prepared CHMP 13277 for a residential subdivision also in the headwaters of Hazel Creek south of Warragul. Another LDAD was recorded comprising 12 silcrete artefacts and one quartz (VAHR 8021-0397, Figure 7). Artefacts were present at depths of 10-33 cm in either reddish brown clay loam or silty alluvial soil.

CHMP 14166 prepared by Mathews (2016) for the NBN Project located a silcrete quarry cut by Rhodes Road east of Nilma (VAHR 8021-0412, Figure 7). The silcrete boulders/outcrops (n = 16) that make up this place are located ~600 m from the confluence of the Moe River and Hazel Creek and run for a distance of ~250 m inside the road reserve. A total of 282 artefacts were recorded on the surface in the vicinity of these rocks. It is probable that silcrete used for artefact manufacture in the geographic region originates from this source. Mathews (2016) also located a LDAD alongside Bloomfield Road (VAHR 8021-0410, Figure 7).

Holzheimer (2018) completed CHMP 15574 for the Warragul Looping Pipeline between Warragul and Warrugal South (mostly Butlers Track), which included the south east corner of the proposed activity area (see Figures 6 and 9). However, the activity area for CHMP 15574 on ACHRIS erroneously includes a large part of the current activity area, which was not investigated or impacted. Since CHMP 15574 was approved, the pipeline has been installed including a crossing of Hazel Creek along the eastern boundary of the current activity area.

The pipeline crossing of Hazel Creek was surveyed and described as 'subject to moderate modification during the construction of Princes Freeway and was observed as frequently inundated by Hazel Creek during the standard assessment' (Holzheimer, 2018). No Aboriginal cultural heritage was located on this floodplain and no subsurface testing attempted.

However, Holzheimer (2018) did locate two LDADs in the Warragul-Drouin hills landform south of Hazel Creek (VAHR 8021-0431 and 0432, Figure 7). The larger of the two south of East-West Road consists of 20 mostly silcrete artefacts. The other LDAD close to the current activity area consists of four silcrete flakes and a quartz angular fragment located on a hillslope overlooking Hazel Creek. Artefacts were present in a silty clay or clayey silt A horizon at 10-30 cm. The activity area of CHMP 15574 was subsequently amended to exclude VAHR 8021-0432, although ACHRIS was never updated to show this change.

Subsequently, BLCAC Senior Heritage Advisor Brad Ward located a LDAD as part of a compliance inspection for the Warragul Looping Pipeline (VAHR 8021-0447, Figure 7). This LDAD comprises seven silcrete artefacts (flakes and angular fragments) and one quartzite flake associated with VAHR 8021-0321. All were surface finds made following stripping of the topsoil for development.

Large numbers of silcrete and quartz artefacts have been located on the west side of Butlers Track opposite the current activity area as part of CHMP 15514 (in prep.). These finds were made on gentle hillslopes overlooking Hazel Creek and were recorded as a LDAD (VAHR 8021-0446, Figure 7). Of the 69 artefacts recorded, most (n = 59) were surface finds, with the remainder from depths of 20-30 cm. More recently, two extensive stone artefact scatters were recognised close to Hazel Creek (VAHR 8021-0450 and 0451, Figure 7).

7.4.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage in the proposed activity area

According to the VAHR, no Aboriginal places have been located previously in the proposed activity area. The closest known place is VAHR 8021-0432, described above (see also Figure 7). The place comprises five flaked artefacts located by Holzheimer (2018) on a hillslope on the south side of Hazel Creek, between the Princes Freeway and Landsborough Street. The place is located ~100 m from the proposed activity area.

7.4.2 Summary

The results of these previous archaeological investigations establish a pattern of Aboriginal occupation that can be used to predict the Aboriginal places that may be encountered in the current investigation area. In summary:

- Stone artefact scatters (including LDADs) are possible on hillslopes overlooking rivers, creeks and floodplain swamps;
- Flood-prone landforms such as the Hazel Creek floodplain and similar areas of impeded drainage are unlikely to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Raw material sources may be present where there are boulders/outcrops of stone suitable for artefact manufacture (e.g. silcrete outcrops).

Accordingly, a standard assessment (surface survey) is required because it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage is present in the activity area, in accordance with regulation 62(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018.

8. STANDARD ASSESSMENT

8.1 Survey methods

Heritage Advisor Tim Stone, archaeologist Cornelia de Rochefort and BLCAC representatives Stevie Pepper and Cory Simpson surveyed the proposed activity area on 14 June, 2019. Particular attention was paid to the batter on the south side of Wills Street, where artefacts may have been eroding from the truncated soil profile (Plate 1). The floodplain of Hazel Creek including trees and its excavated channel were also closely inspected.

The survey area is defined by the boundaries of the ~97,500 m^2 proposed activity area (see Figure 2). The survey team members walked ~2 m apart across the proposed activity area

examining the ground surface for Aboriginal archaeological traces, starting from the King Street end and moving east. The floodplain south of Hazel Creek was accessed by following the gas pipeline easement on the southern and eastern perimeter.

Within the survey area, the team targeted any visible ground. Overall, ground surface visibility was very poor (<5 %) because it had either been removed in its entirety or was under a cover of grass, tussocks and sedges. This estimate (<5 %) is also the measure of effective coverage because it applies to all of the activity area surveyed.

The surface survey was designed to achieve two main results. Firstly, to intensively inspect all parts of the proposed activity area for Aboriginal cultural heritage such as stone artefacts or scarred trees. The second main aim of the survey was to investigate the modified landform of the proposed activity area for any Aboriginal cultural heritage potential.

8.2 Obstacles

Complete removal of the original hillslope landform and its re-configuration as a bench for industrial use on the floodplain surface was the chief obstacle to the survey. Soil saturation also constrained movement across the floodplain landform.

8.3 Results and discussion

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was located by examination of the ground surface or the batter on the south side of Wills Street. For the part of the proposed activity area between Wills Street and Hazel Creek, the original hillslope has been completely removed and re-configured to form a bench for building and industrial purposes (Plates 1 and 2). This artificial landform is inset into the cut (batter) up to ~4 m below the level of Wills Street (Plate 3). The cut is ~300 m long and at its western end it merges with street level at the entrance driveway to Lot 1 LP134776, where there is a grated pit (Plate 4, see Figure 2 for location). The merge at the eastern end of the cut is onto the Hazel Creek floodplain. If Aboriginal cultural heritage was present in the hillslope soil profile before the cut, it would be randomly re-distributed in the compacted fill at any depth. However, none was recorded on the surface of the bench.

Figure 9 shows the area surveyed. The artificial bench is a near-level surface built out onto the floodplain of Hazel Creek (Plate 3). Hand-planted eucalypts grow on the northern perimeter of the proposed activity area (along Wills Street) and have also self-seeded around the Lot 1 LP134777 warehouse. None can be older than 50 years. Figure 9 also shows trees close to the Hazel Creek channel. These are introduced willows that have since been removed.

Legend

Proposed activity area

Figure 9. Results of standard assessment

Plate 3. Part of bench on Lot 1 LP134776. View NE to Wills Street batter.

Plate 4. NW corner of activity area at entrance driveway to Lot 1 LP134776. View to west.

Plate 5. Hazel Creek and floodplain from eastern boundary of activity area. View to west.

Plate 6. Floodplain and proposed wetland on south side of Hazel Creek. View to west.

The Hazel Creek channel in the proposed activity area is a drain cut at the foot of the artificial bench (Plate 5). The adjoining floodplain between the creek channel and Princes Freeway is saturated. The floodplain in the south east corner of the proposed activity area has been pugged (Plate 6). This disturbance shows that the floodplain landform is composed of black silty clay, which readily distinguishes it from the reddish-brown weathered basalt soil exposed in the Wills Street batter. Previous archaeological investigations in the geographic region (see Section 7.4) suggest that Aboriginal cultural heritage is highly unlikely in the floodplain landform and none was encountered on the disturbed surface or channel banks.

Caves, rock shelters or cave entrances are not located in the proposed activity area because suitable geological formations are absent.

8.4 Summary

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was located on the surface of the proposed activity area and the potential for subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage is very low because of the impact of past development and the nature of the floodplain landform.

Under these circumstances, where subsurface Aboriginal cultural heritage is unlikely, a complex assessment (subsurface testing) is not required, in accordance with regulation 64(1) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations* 2018. Accordingly, a complex assessment was not undertaken as part of this investigation.

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In accordance with section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, it is concluded that rezoning, subdivision and construction of the proposed Freeway Business Park in Warragul will not harm any known or identified Aboriginal cultural heritage. No previously identified Aboriginal cultural heritage or newly identified Aboriginal cultural heritage places are located in the proposed activity area. Consequently, the cumulative impact of the proposed activity on the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the geographic region is nil.

Section 61 matters are summarised in Table 5 below. The matters discussed in this section inform the specific management requirements detailed in Section 1.

The contingency plans (Section 2) address circumstances should unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage be encountered. All construction and supervisory personnel involved with the proposed activity should be aware of the conditions and contingencies outlined in Sections 1 and 2 of this Management Plan.

Table 5

Section 61 Matters

Section 61 matter	**Discussion**
Section 61a – whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.	No items of Aboriginal cultural heritage were located in the proposed activity area over the course of the CHMP investigation. Accordingly, the proposed multi-unit residential development is unlikely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.
Section 61b – if it does not appear to be possible to conduct the activity in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage, whether the activity will be conducted in a way that minimises harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Harm minimisation is not applicable because no Aboriginal cultural heritage has been identified in the proposed activity area. In the unlikely event that Aboriginal cultural heritage is uncovered during the course of the proposed activity, harm minimisation can be considered then, in accordance with the contingency plans (see Section 2).
Section 61c – any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage likely to be affected by the activity, both during and after the activity.	No known or identified Aboriginal cultural heritage will be affected either during or after the proposed activity. No specific management measures are proposed as a consequence.
Section 61d – any contingency plans required in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles that may affect the conduct of the activity.	Processes to be followed in relation to disputes, delays and other obstacles are detailed in the contingency plans below (see Section 2).
Section 61e – requirements relating to the custody and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the course of the activity.	In the unlikely event that Aboriginal cultural material is uncovered during the course of the activity, custody of that cultural material will go to the BLCAC in accordance with Section 2.1 below.

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APPENDIX A

Glossary

Archaeological site

A place with evidence of past human activity. This evidence may include Aboriginal and/or historic artefacts, features, structures or organic traces.

Artefact scatter

A surface scatter of Aboriginal or historic cultural material. Scatters of stone artefacts are a common archaeological site type. These scatters may also contain charcoal, discarded animal bones, shell and ochre.

Assemblage

A collection of artefacts from a single archaeological site.

Blade

An elongated flake, usually twice as long as it is wide.

Burial site

A place with a concentration of human remains. Ochre, stone tools, charcoal and grave goods may be associated with burials. Most burial sites are found in sand dunes but dead trees, caves and rockshelters were also used.

Chert

A fine-grained opaline rock ranging in color from white to black, but most often grey, brown, grayish brown and light green to rusty red.

Core

A piece of stone from which flakes have been removed. They usually have negative flake scares that have resulted from the removal of flakes.

Cortex

The original, weathered surface of a rock or mineral.

Cultural material

Any material remains or objects resulting from human activity.

Flake

A piece of stone detached from a core that typically displays a striking platform, bulb of percussion and flake scars on the ventral surface.

Flaked piece

Small fragments of stone resulting from the manufacture of stone tools. A striking platform or bulb of percussion may not be evident.

Formalized tools

An artefact that has been deliberately shaped by flaking, retouch or grinding to produce a predetermined tool type. Examples include scrapers, backed artefacts and axe heads.

Ground surface visibility

The amount of bare ground exposed, usually expressed as a percentage.

in situ

An artefact or other feature that has not been disturbed from its original position.

Isolated artefact

In Victoria, an isolated artefact is defined as five or less artefacts in a ~100m^2 area.

Microblade

Small blade more than twice as long as it is wide.

Microlith

A symmetrical tool backed along a thick margin and pointed at both ends. It is a component of the Australian Small Tool Tradition.

Quarry

An outcrop of stone or ochre where Aboriginal people have extracted the raw material for use or trade. Stone quarries are identifiable by a dense scatter of broken stone and flakes or consist of pits or hollows where material has been dug out of the ground.

Quartz

Quartz is a silica mineral resistant to weathering because of its hardness. It is commonplace in the landscape as a consequence.

Quartzite

A metamorphic rock formed by the re-crystallization of quartz.

Retouch

A stone artefact with fine, secondary flaking along one or more edges.

Scarred tree

A tree with a scar on its trunk caused by bark removal. A scar may have been produced by Aboriginal people but more often by natural processes.

Scraper

A flake, flaked piece or core with retouch on one or more edges. Scraper types include steep edge, thumbnail and side.

Shell midden

A surface scatter or heap of discarded shell often with charcoal, animal bones and stone artefacts. Middens may found near coastlines, rivers, creeks, swamps and ancient lakes.

Silcrete

A hard, fine-grained rock composed of silica cement.

Stratified deposit

Material that has been laid down over time forming a sequence of events.

Subsurface testing

A method of excavation used for detecting cultural material below the ground surface. Testing is commonly by shovel, trowel or hand auger.

Survey

An inspection of land either by foot or vehicle for the purpose of identifying archaeological sites.

Transect

A predetermined area or a path that directs the course of a survey.

APPENDIX B

Notification of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan

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:	Freeway Business Park Pty. Ltd.		
ABN/ACN:	91 629 548 018		
Contact Name:	Melissa Fisher		
Postal Address	P. O. Box 704, Warragul, Vic. 3820		
Business Number:	0458172999	Mobile:	0458172999
Email Address:	Melissa@acuitydg.com.au		

Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

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

SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name:	Freeway Business Park 14-70 Wills Road and 110 King Street, Warragul industrial estate
Municipal district:	Baw Baw Shire Council

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

Subdivision

SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Name	Company	Email address
Tim Stone	Tim Stone Pty Ltd	tstoneheritage@gmail.com

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

Start Date:	04-Jun-2019	Finish Date:	30-Aug-2019

Submitted on: 04 Jun 2019

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?

Subdivision

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.

BUNURONG LAND COUNCIL 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:

☑ A Registered Aboriginal Party **AND / OR**

If checked, list the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party Evaluating: BUNURONG LAND COUNCIL ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

☐ The Secretary **AND / OR**

☐ The Council

SECTION 9 – Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Tests (PAHTs)

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

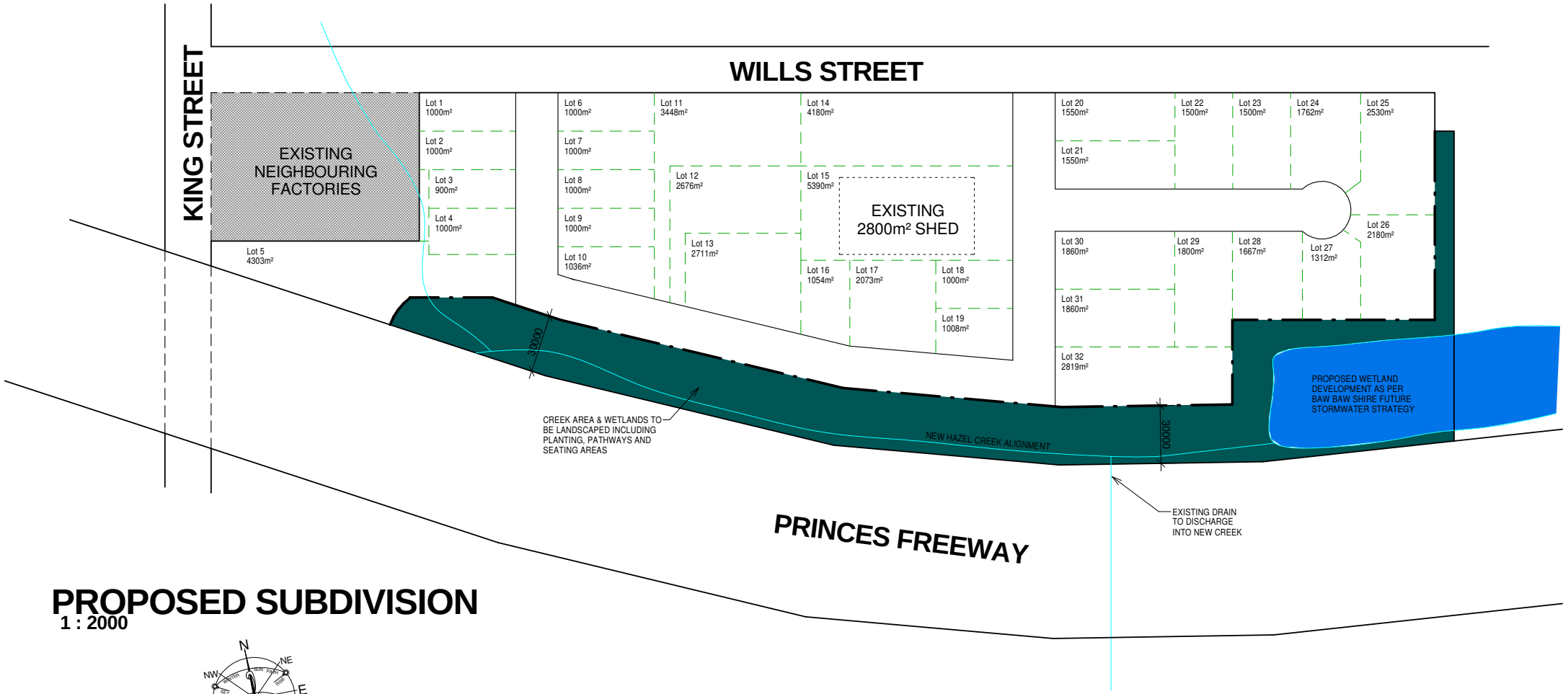
SECTION 10 - Notification checklist

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.)

Submitted on: 04 Jun 2019

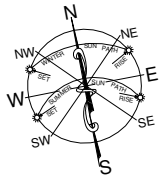
In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registerd Aboriginal party/ies, a Sponsor must also notify any owner and/or occupier of any land within the area to which the management plan relates. A copy of this notice with a map attached may be used for this purpose.

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



PROPOSED SUBDIVISION

1 : 2000



9.75ha Approx.
OVERALL SITE AREA

BB

BUILDER:

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS AT THE JOB PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK OR MAKING ANY SHOP DRAWINGS.

DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS. ALWAYS USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS.

Date of Signing: / /

BUILDER: _____

SIGNATURE 1: _____

SIGNATURE 2: _____

REVISION:	DESCRIPTION:	INITIAL:	DATE:

LINCOLN WEYMOUTH DESIGN
Ph: 0356 333311 0402 834 311
Email: lincolnweymouth@bigpond.com
DP-AD 37734 ABN: 93877626344

JOB ADDRESS: Wills Street, Warragul, 3820

CLIENT: Freeway Business Park P/L

DRAWN: LMHW

DESIGN TYPE: Subdivision Plan

7/02/2019 9:59:07 PM

SHEET (A3): BB

SCALE: 1 : 2000

ISSUE: V1

DRAWING: Proposed Subdivision

Bunurong Land Council
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

ABN: 66 129 413 297 ICN:3630
16/395 Nepean Hwy, Frankston VIC 3199
PO Box 11219, Frankston VIC 3199
Ph: (03) 9770 1273
www.bunuronglc.org

5 June 2019

To whom it may concern,

CHMP 16595 - Freeway Business Park 14-70 Wills Road and 110 King Street, Warragul Industrial Estate.

Your notification has been accepted and the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (BLCAC) advises that it intends to evaluate this plan when complete, in accordance with Division 4, Section 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.* We also advise that during the preparation of this plan, the BLCAC wishes to:

- Consult with you in relation to the assessment of the area for the purposes of the plan.
- Participate in the conduct of the assessment.
- Consult with the sponsor in relation to the conditions to be included in the plan.

Please note that before any fieldwork program commences it will be necessary for your heritage advisor to participate in a Project Inception Meeting to discuss the project. It is preferable for the project sponsor to attend the Project Inception Meeting. As the Project Inception Meeting provides an opportunity for all parties to clarify the aims of the CHMP and methodology for any fieldwork program, it is helpful if you and/or your heritage advisor can bring along the following information to expedite these discussions:

- A clear map of the Activity Area.
- Aboriginal site location data within the geographic region.
- Site cards of any sites already recorded in the Activity Area.
- Any geotechnical reports undertaken for the Activity Area.

To organise a Project Inception Meeting please contact the office on 0455 559 727.

Please ensure that when sending this CHMP to BLCAC for evaluation that it **must** be accompanied with proof of the evaluation fee (receipt of payment) and a hard copy of the CHMP. Failure to do so will mean the evaluation period will not commence.

If you require any additional information about this advice, please contact Angela Thompson on 0425 308 256.

We look forward to meeting with you soon to discuss the project.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Ogden
Heritage Manager
BLCAC

APPENDIX C

Registered Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Type
8021-0025	NILMA 1	8021-0025-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0026	NILMA 2	8021-0026-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0102	WARRAGUL 1	8021-0102-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0119	COPELANDS ROAD 1	8021-0119-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0120	COPELANDS ROAD 2	8021-0120-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0121	COPELANDS ROAD 3	8021-0121-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0123	WARRAGUL A SS 1	8021-0123-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0124	WARRAGUL A SS 2	8021-0124-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0125	WARRAGUL A SS 3	8021-0125-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0137	ROSEMONT ESTATE SS 1	8021-0137-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0140	ALBERT ROAD 1	8021-0140-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0141	SUTTON ROAD 1	8021-0141-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0142	COPELANDS ROAD 4	8021-0142-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0151	UNITING CHURCH WARRAGUL AS 1	8021-0151-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0154	ROSEMONT ESTATE 2	8021-0154-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0155	ROSEMONT ESTATE 3	8021-0155-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0172	WARRAGUL QUEENS STREET	8021-0172-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0192	KILMARTIN 1	8021-0192-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0228	NTH ROAD 1	8021-0228-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0244	NILMA 3	8021-0244-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0245	NILMA 4	8021-0245-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0246	NILMA 5	8021-0246-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0247	NILMA 6	8021-0247-1	Artefact Scatter

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0248	NILMA 7	8021-0248-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0249	NILMA 8	8021-0249-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0355	DALU-DALU-MLARNG LAY-BOONYOU-WILLUMBA-WILLUMBA	8021-0355-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0355	DALU-DALU-MLARNG LAY-BOONYOU-WILLUMBA-WILLUMBA	8021-0355-2	Object Collection
8021-0376	East West Road AS 1	8021-0376-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0377	East West Road AS 2	8021-0377-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0388	Longford to Warragul (11470) LDAD	8021-0388-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0389	Longford to Warragul (11500) LDAD	8021-0389-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0390	Longford to Warragul (11550) LDAD	8021-0390-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0391	Longford to Warragul (11590) LDAD	8021-0391-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0391	Longford to Warragul (11590) LDAD	8021-0391-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0392	Longford to Warragul (11600) LDAD	8021-0392-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0392	Longford to Warragul (11600) LDAD	8021-0392-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0392	Longford to Warragul (11600) LDAD	8021-0392-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0392	Longford to Warragul (11600) LDAD	8021-0392-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0392	Longford to Warragul (11600) LDAD	8021-0392-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-20	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-21	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-22	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-40	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-41	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-42	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-43	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-44	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-45	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-46	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-47	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-48	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-49	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-50	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-51	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-52	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-53	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-54	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-55	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-56	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-57	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-58	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-59	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-60	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-61	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-62	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-63	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-64	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-65	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-66	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-67	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-68	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0395	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 1	8021-0395-69	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0397	50 Stockdales Road, Warragul LDAD1	8021-0397-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0410	Bloomfield Road LDAD	8021-0410-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0412	Rhodes Road 1	8021-0412-1	Artefact Scatter
8021-0412	Rhodes Road 1	8021-0412-3	Quarry
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-14	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-15	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-16	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-17	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-18	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-19	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-20	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-21	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-22	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-23	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-24	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-25	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-26	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-27	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-28	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-29	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-30	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-31	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-32	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-33	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-34	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-35	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-36	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-37	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-38	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-39	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-40	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-41	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-42	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-43	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-44	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-45	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-46	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-47	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-48	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-49	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-50	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-51	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-52	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-53	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-54	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-55	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-56	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0416	Nilma 9	8021-0416-57	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0421	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 3	8021-0421-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0421	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 3	8021-0421-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0421	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 3	8021-0421-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0421	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 3	8021-0421-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0421	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 3	8021-0421-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0422	Warragul to Hastings LDAD 5	8021-0422-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0423	Warragul to Hastings AS 2	8021-0423-2	Artefact Scatter
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-14	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-15	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-16	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-17	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-18	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-19	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0431	East-West Road, Warragul LDAD	8021-0431-20	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0432	Warragul Looping Pipeline Project, Warragul LDAD	8021-0432-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0432	Warragul Looping Pipeline Project, Warragul LDAD	8021-0432-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0432	Warragul Looping Pipeline Project, Warragul LDAD	8021-0432-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0432	Warragul Looping Pipeline Project, Warragul LDAD	8021-0432-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0432	Warragul Looping Pipeline Project, Warragul LDAD	8021-0432-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-14	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0443	16 Drummond Street, Nilma LDAD	8021-0443-15	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-10	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-11	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-12	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-13	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-14	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-15	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-16	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-17	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-18	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-19	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-20	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-21	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-22	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-23	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-24	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-25	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-26	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-27	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-28	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-29	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-30	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-31	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-32	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-33	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-34	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-35	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-36	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-37	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-38	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-39	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul

Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-40	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-41	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-42	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-43	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-44	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-45	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-46	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-47	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-48	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-49	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-50	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-51	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-52	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-53	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-54	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-55	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-56	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-57	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-58	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-59	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-60	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-61	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-62	Low Density Artefact Distribution

Warragul
Registered Aboriginal Heritage Places

Place Number	Name	Component Number	Component Type
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-63	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-64	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-65	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-66	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-67	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-68	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0446	82 Butlers Track, Warragul LDAD	8021-0446-69	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-7	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-8	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0447	Warragul Compliance 1	8021-0447-9	Low Density Artefact Distribution
8021-0450	82 Butlers Track, Warragul AS1	8021-0450-2	Artefact Scatter
8021-0451	82 Butlers Track, Warragul AS2	8021-0451-2	Artefact Scatter
8021-0453	King & Warragul-Lardner 1	8021-0453-1	Artefact Scatter

Total Components **294**
Total Registered Places **49**

APPENDIX D

Planning Property Report

PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT

VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

From www.planning.vic.gov.au on 18 January 2019 09:06 AM

PROPERTY DETAILS

Address:	**62-70 WILLS STREET WARRAGUL 3820**
Lot and Plan Number:	**Lot 1 TP939243**
Standard Parcel Identifier (SPI):	**1\TP939243**
Local Government Area (Council):	**BAW BAW** www.bawbawshire.vic.gov.au
Council Property Number:	**5405**
Planning Scheme:	**Baw Baw** planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au/schemes/bawbaw
Directory Reference:	**VicRoads 704 E8**

UTILITIES

Rural Water Corporation:	**Southern Rural Water**
Urban Water Corporation:	**Gippsland Water**
Melbourne Water:	**outside drainage boundary**
Power Distributor:	**AUSNET**

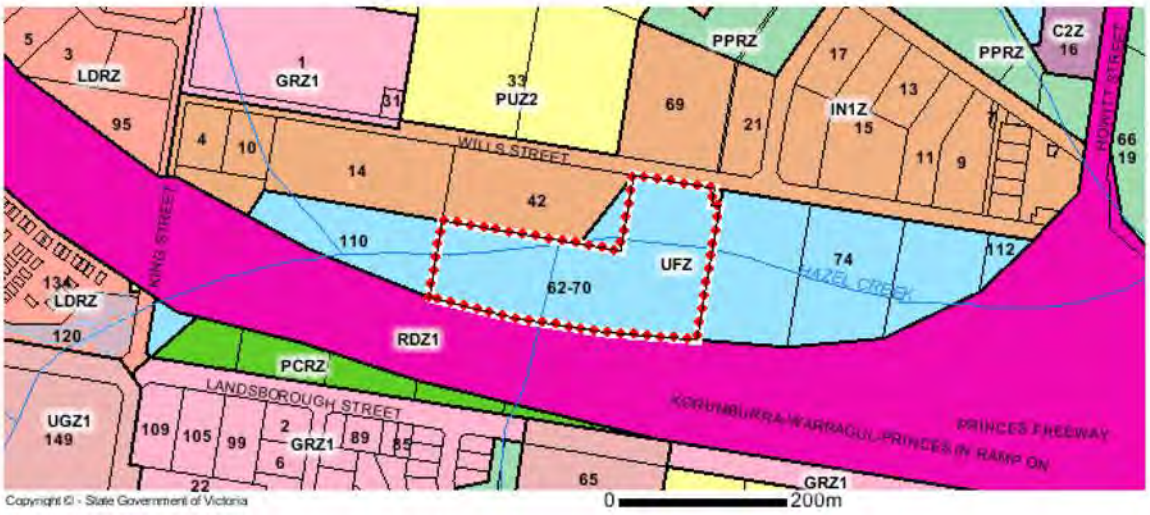
STATE ELECTORATES

Legislative Council:	**EASTERN VICTORIA**
Legislative Assembly:	**NARRACAN**

Planning Zones

URBAN FLOODWAY ZONE (UFZ)

SCHEDULE TO THE URBAN FLOODWAY ZONE (UFZ)



C2Z - Commercial 2	GRZ - General Residential	IN1Z - Industrial 1
LDRZ - Low Density Residential	PCRZ - Public Conservation & Resource	PPRZ - Public Park & Recreation
PUZ1 - Public Use - Service & Utility	PUZ2 - Public Use - Education	PUZ3 - Public Use - Health Community
RDZ1 - Road - Category 1	UFZ - Urban Floodway	UGZ - Urban Growth

Note: labels for zones may appear outside the actual zone - please compare the labels with the legend.

PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT

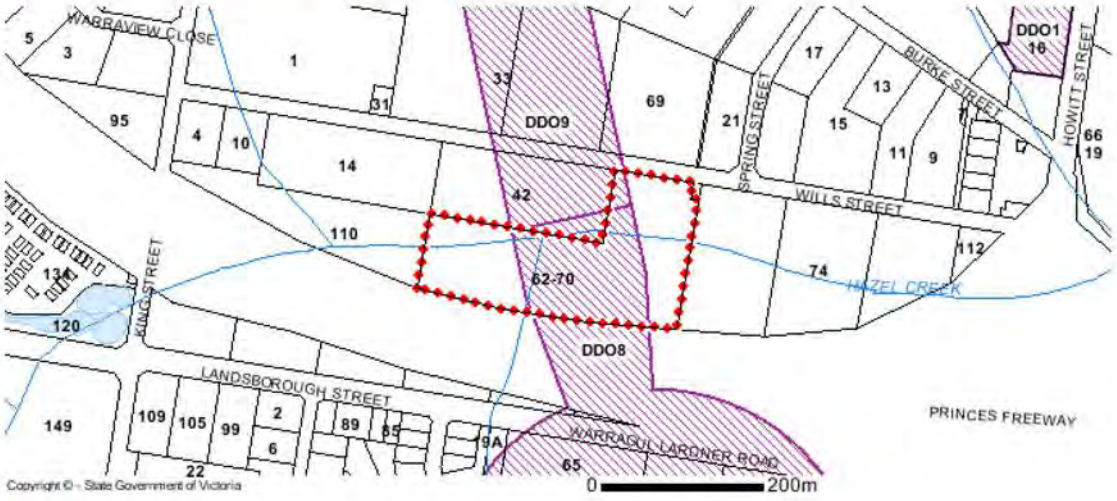
VICTORIA State Government | Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Planning Overlays

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY (DDO)

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 8 (DDO8)

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 9 (DDO9)

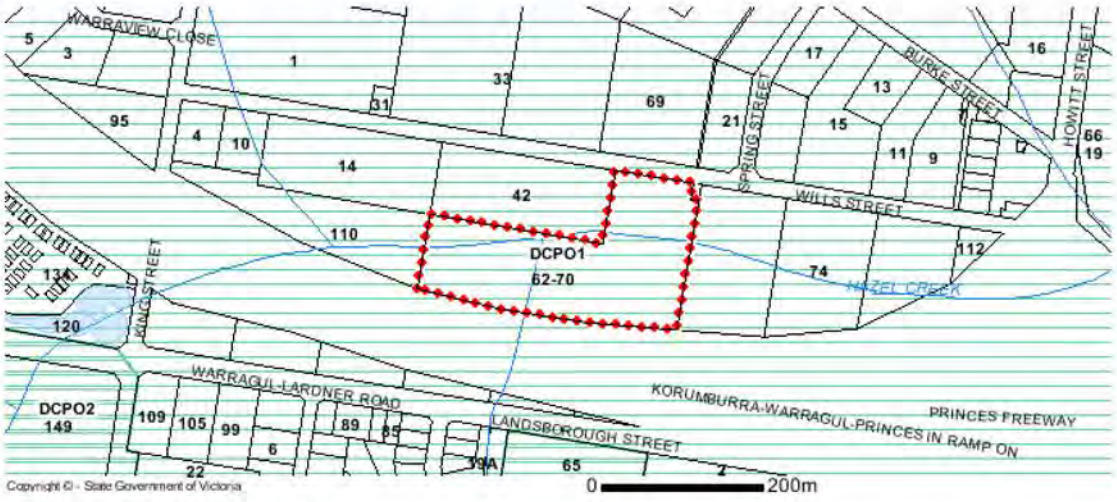


DDO - Design and Development

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN OVERLAY (DCPO)

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1 (DCPO1)



DCPO - Development Contributions Plan

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend.

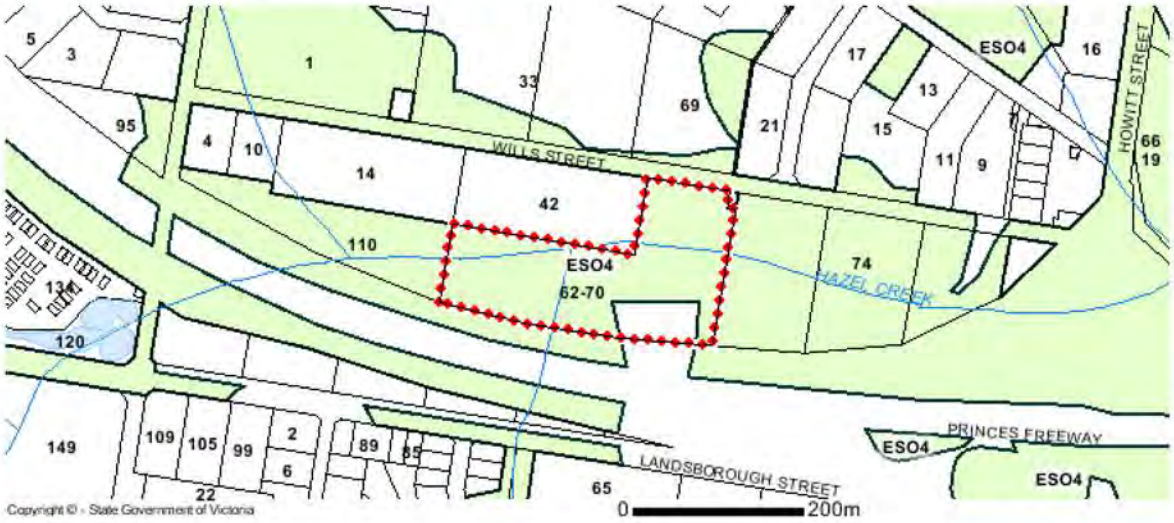
PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT

Environment, Land, Water and Planning

Planning Overlays

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (ESO)

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 4 (ESO4)

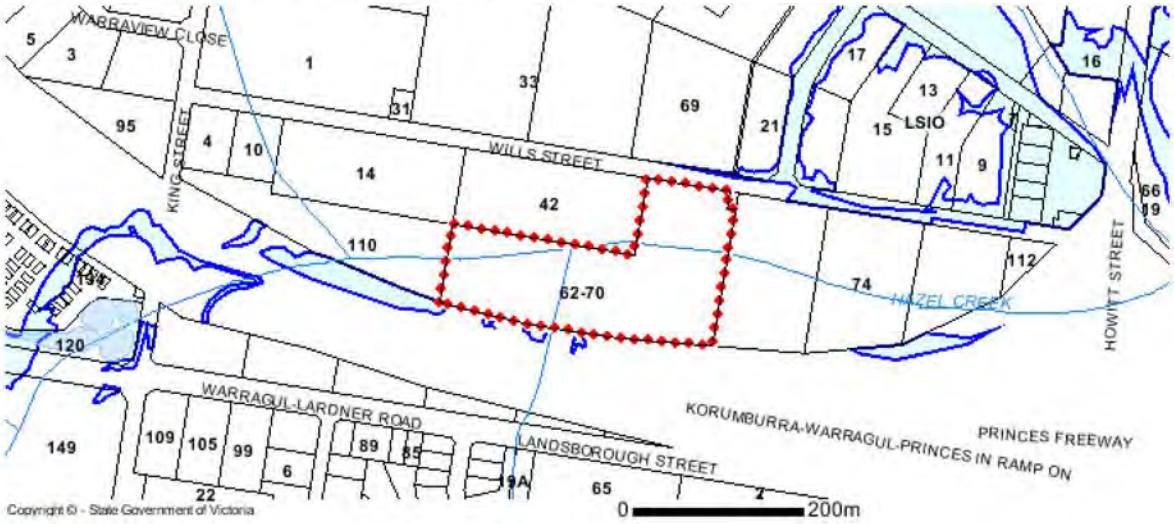


ESO - Environmental Significance

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend.

LAND SUBJECT TO INUNDATION OVERLAY (LSIO)

LAND SUBJECT TO INUNDATION OVERLAY SCHEDULE (LSIO)



LSIO - Land Subject to Inundation

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend.

PLANNING PROPERTY REPORT

Planning Overlays

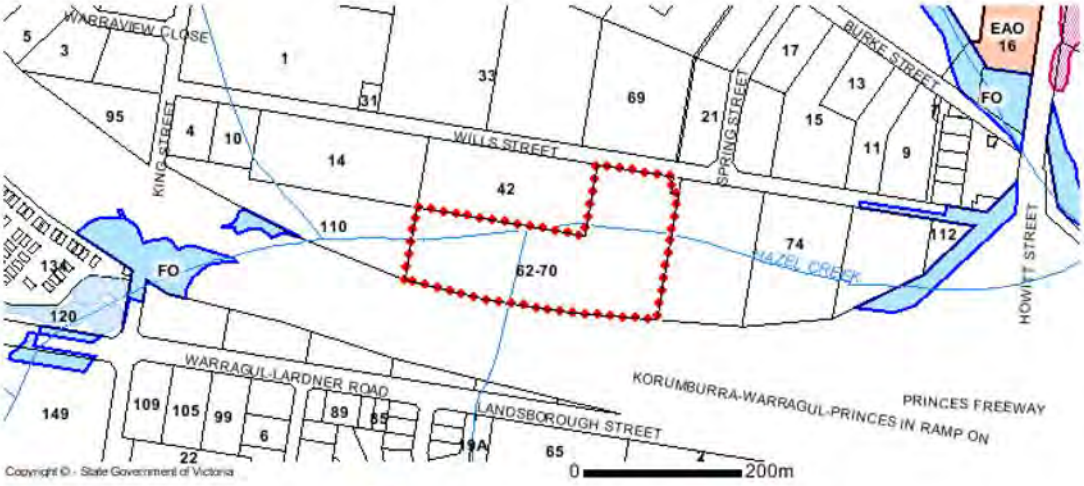
OTHER OVERLAYS

Other overlays in the vicinity not directly affecting this land

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT OVERLAY (EAO)

FLOODWAY OVERLAY (FO)

HERITAGE OVERLAY (HO)



EAO - Environmental Audit FO - Floodway HO - Heritage

Note: due to overlaps, some overlays may not be visible, and some colours may not match those in the legend.