



## Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street  
Melbourne Victoria 3000  
GPO Box 2392  
Melbourne Victoria 3001  
Australia  
Telephone (03) 9208 3333  
Facsimile (03) 9208 3680  
ABN 30 485 673 497  
[www.dpcd.vic.gov.au](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au)

Our Reference: 09/012420

Ms Kate Sutherland  
ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd  
Level 1, 95 Coventry St  
SOUTH MELBOURNE VIC 3205

Dear Ms Sutherland

### **EVALUATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN 11020: MORTLAKE WIND FARM, MORTLAKE, VICTORIA**

I refer to your application, received on 21 December 2009, for approval of a cultural heritage management plan ('management plan') for the Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria.

This management plan meets the standards prescribed for the purposes of s.53 and s.61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act), and is in the approved format. Therefore, acting under authority delegated to me by the Secretary, Department of Planning and Community Development and pursuant to section 65(2) of the Act, I approve the Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria management plan and attach a notice of approval for that purpose.

Please contact Ms Liz Kilpatrick, Acting Coordinator - Heritage Assessments on (telephone) 9208 3268 if any further information is required.

Yours sincerely

*Joy Elley*

**JOY ELLEY**  
**A/Deputy Director**  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria

Enc

*23/12/2009*

**Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006**  
Section 65

**Cultural Heritage Management Plan - Notice of Approval**

I, Joy Elley, Acting Deputy Director, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, acting under authority delegated to me by the Secretary, Department of Planning and Community Development, hereby approve the cultural heritage management plan referred to below:

**MORTLAKE WIND FARM, MORTLAKE, VICTORIA**

**Cultural Heritage Management Plan number: 11020**

**Sponsor: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd**

**Cultural Heritage Advisors: Asher Ford and Oona Nicolson  
[ERM Australia]**

**Author: Asher Ford**

**Cover Date: 24 November 2009**

**Pages: viii + 64 + Annex A-L**

**Received for Approval: 21 December 2009**

Pursuant to s.65(6) of the Act this cultural heritage management plan takes effect upon the granting of this approval.\*

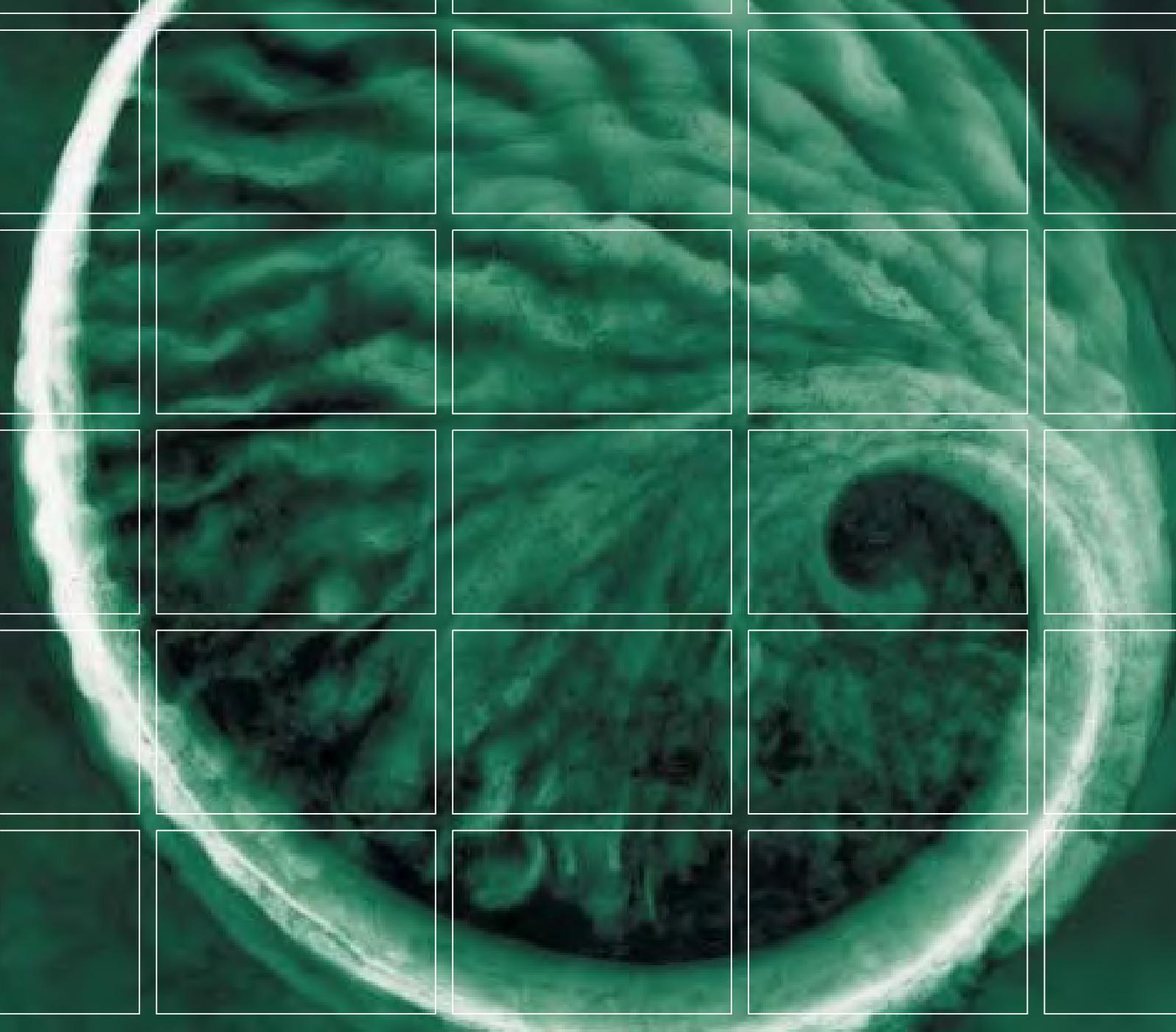
Signed:

.....*Joy Elley*.....  
**JOY ELLEY**

Dated:

*23/12/2009*

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



## **Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria:**

### *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan*

Sponsor Name: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd

Completion Date: 24 November 2009

ERM Reference: 0107268

AAV Management Plan Identifier: 11020

Cultural Heritage Advisors: Asher Ford and  
Oona Nicolson

Author: Asher Ford

*Delivering sustainable solutions in a more competitive world*





Sponsor: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd

Mortlake Wind Farm,  
Mortlake, Victoria:

*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage  
Management Plan*

Completion Date: 24th November 2009

ERM Reference: 0107268

AAV Management Plan Identifier: 11020

Cultural Heritage Advisor: Asher Ford and  
Oona Nicolson

Authors: Asher Ford

**Environmental Resources Management Australia**  
Level 3, Yarra Tower (WTC)  
18-38 Siddeley Street, DOCKLANDS VIC 3005  
AUSTRALIA  
Telephone +61 3 9696 8011  
Facsimile +61 3 9696 8022  
[www.erm.com](http://www.erm.com)

Sponsor: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd

Mortlake Wind Farm,  
Mortlake, Victoria:

*Cultural Heritage  
Management Plan*

Completion Date: 24th November 2009

ERM Reference: 0107268

AAV Management Plan Identifier: 11020

Cultural Heritage Advisors: Asher Ford and  
Oona Nicolson

Authors: Asher Ford

For and on behalf of  
Environmental Resources Management  
Australia

Approved by: Oona Nicolson

Signed:



Position: Principal Consultant

Date: 24 November 2009

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report details the findings of a standard Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) of Mortlake Wind Farm. This CHMP is required under Section 47 of the Victorian **Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006**. The activity area<sup>1</sup> comprises two distinct areas termed the Mortlake East Activity Area and Mortlake South Activity Area totalling approximately 6003 hectares (See Figure 1.1).*

*The Mortlake East Activity Area is approximately 3328 hectares of land and is located 9.5 kilometres east of Mortlake and two kilometres west of Darlington, Victoria. It is bordered by the Hamilton Highway to the north, Mount Emu Creek to the east and the Castle Carey Road to the south. The Darlington – Terang Road traverses the Mortlake East Activity Area (see Figure 1.2). The activity area is located in the Moyne Shire Council.*

*The Mortlake South Activity Area is approximately 2675 hectares of land and is located five kilometres south of Mortlake and six kilometres northeast of Noorat off the Terang-Mortlake Road. It is bordered by Hinkleys Lane to the north, the Mortlake-Framlingham Road to the west and Londrigans Lane to the south (see Figure 1.3).*

*Currently, the land of both the Mortlake East Activity Area and Mortlake South Activity Area is privately owned and being used for agricultural purposes. The proposed activity includes the construction of 96 wind turbines, substations, control rooms, compound areas, switchyards, access tracks, and underground electrical cabling.*

*ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd (ACCIONA Energy) commissioned Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) to undertake a CHMP of the activity area to identify any issues relating to cultural heritage relevant to the proposed activity. This CHMP will be evaluated by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV) as there was no Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the activity area at the time this CHMP commenced.*

*A previous approved CHMP has been prepared for this activity (AAV management plan identifier 10152) (Kirkwood et al 2009), however subsequent design changes to the development plan submitted in CHMP 10152 has resulted in the planned activity impacting areas not covered by CHMP 10152. As result of the proposed changes to the development plan it was determined that a new CHMP for the changed portions of the activity would be required. The results of CHMP 10152 have been incorporated into this CHMP as deemed appropriate.*

*AAV informed the Cultural Heritage Advisor that although there were no RAPs in place for the activity area, they should consult with any Aboriginal organisations who have submitted an application to become a RAP with the Aboriginal Heritage Council. There are two Aboriginal groups that claim cultural heritage interest in the area; the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust (Framlingham) and the Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation (Kuuyang Maar), both are current RAP applicants.*

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<sup>1</sup> Activity area is the term preferred by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria when referring to the area of interest for a CHMP that is planned to be developed.

Background research was undertaken prior to the survey and a search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009 indicated that there have been 14 registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Places within a 10 kilometre radius of the activity area. These registered places include two literary references, eight artefact scatters, one earth feature, one stone feature and two burials.

Following the background research, an archaeological survey was conducted between the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2009 and the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2009. The survey team included ERM Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Asher Ford, Luke Kirkwood and Delta Freedman, with Alice Ugle and Burnie Clark representing Framlingham and Lionel "Bones" Chatfield representing Kuuyang Maar. One Aboriginal archaeological site was identified in this survey, Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) an artefact scatter. This site was not within an area that will be impacted by the activity.

#### **SUMMARY MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. *Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) will not be impacted by the activity; therefore there is no recommendation to minimize any impact upon the site or for the salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It is recommended for site to be avoided during construction by fencing it with temporary fencing, therefore harm is avoided.*
2. *There is no recommendation for monitoring of Aboriginal cultural heritage.*
3. *To avoid and minimise harm to any unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage, the proposed activity must be restricted to the activity area covered by this CHMP. If changes are made to the location of the activity (wind turbines, access tracks, substations, control rooms, compound areas, switchyards, access tracks, and underground electrical cabling) within the activity area, the activity must remain outside of areas identified as having a high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological material. Changes made to the location of the activity that remain within the activity area and areas of low potential for Aboriginal archaeological material would not require a new CHMP. All contractors and staff of the Sponsor working in the activity area must be aware of the recommendations and contingencies contained within this CHMP.*
4. *There is a low potential for previously unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage (for example a stone artefact) to be uncovered during the proposed development. If a person discovers or suspects they have discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction then any relevant works at the location of the discovery and within five metres of the suspected site must be suspended. A Cultural Heritage Advisor must be contacted who, after consultation with the RAP or if no RAP is in place, a representative of the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust will evaluate the Aboriginal cultural heritage to determine if the material is part of a known site or is a new site. The Cultural Heritage Advisor will then be engaged to update and/or complete site records and advise on possible management strategies. Within a period of three (3) working days a decision/recommendation will be made by the*

*Cultural Heritage Advisor in consultation with a representative of the RAP and the Sponsor in regard to the process to be followed to manage the cultural heritage in a culturally appropriate manner, and how to proceed with the works.*

5. *The custody of any Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered during the proposed activity, should go to (in the following order): the RAP for the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; any registered native title holder for the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; any relative native title party for the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; any relevant Aboriginal person or persons with traditional or familial links to the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests in Aboriginal heritage relating to the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; the owner of the land from which the cultural heritage has been salvaged; or the Museum of Victoria.*
6. *The recommendations and contingency plans outlined in Section 6 of this CHMP must be adhered to at all times.*
7. *Although it is unlikely that Aboriginal remains will be located within the activity area, if suspected human remains are disturbed at any stage of the development, all works must cease and the procedure outlined in Annex G must be followed.*

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This Chapter provides an introduction to the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the proposed Mortlake Wind Farm and outlines key project and cultural heritage information.

ERM has been commissioned by ACCIONA Energy to undertake the preparation of this Standard CHMP of the proposed Mortlake Wind Farm near Mortlake, Victoria. ACCIONA Energy are proposing to construct 96 wind turbines and associated access tracks, electrical cabling, monitoring masts and temporary construction infrastructure and four electrical substations with associated control rooms to the east and south of Mortlake.

The activity area<sup>2</sup> is comprised of several parcels of private land located to the east and south of Mortlake and are referred to in this report as the Mortlake East Activity Area and the Mortlake South Activity Area (see Figures 1.1 to 1.3). The Mortlake East Activity Area is situated approximately 9.5 kilometres east of Mortlake and two kilometres west of Darlington. It is bordered by the Hamilton Highway to the north, Mount Emu Creek to the east and the Castle Carey Road to the south. The Darlington - Terang Road traverses the Mortlake East Activity Area (see Figure 1.2). The Mortlake South Activity Area is located five kilometres south of Mortlake and six kilometres northeast of Noorat off the Terang-Mortlake Road. It is bordered by Hinkleys Lane to the north, the Mortlake-Framlingham Road to the west and Londrigans Lane to the south (see Figure 1.3). The total activity area is approximately 6003 hectares in size (see Figure 1.1). A detailed description of the activity area is contained within Section 2.

A previous approved CHMP has been prepared for this activity (AAV management plan identifier 10152) (Kirkwood et al 2009), however subsequent design changes to the development plan submitted in CHMP 10152 has resulted in the planned activity impacting areas not covered by CHMP 10152. As result of the proposed changes to the development plan it was determined that a new CHMP for the activity would be required. The results of CHMP 10152 have been incorporated into this CHMP as deemed appropriate.

This CHMP is required under Section 47 of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Under this section of the Act, a CHMP is required for both an activity and an area that is specified within the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*. The Regulations state that a CHMP must be completed for any area that

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<sup>2</sup> Activity area is the term preferred by Aboriginal Affairs Victoria when referring to the area of interest for a CHMP.

has Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity and will be subject to a high impact activity and the ground has not been subject to significant previous disturbance.

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been prepared under Part 4 of the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and is required by the Regulations (Section 47) as it is in an identified area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity within 200 metres of a waterway, will be impacted by a high impact activity and has not been subject to significant ground disturbance.

Annex A contains a copy of the project brief agreed upon between the Sponsor and ERM.

## 1.2 *NAME OF SPONSOR*

This CHMP has been commissioned by ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd (ACCIONA Energy), ABN: 98102345719.

## 1.3 *NAMES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ADVISORS*

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) has been commissioned by ACCIONA Energy (the Sponsor). This CHMP was prepared by ERM Cultural Heritage Advisor, Asher Ford. The Quality Assurance review was undertaken by ERM Principle Heritage Consultant, Oona Nicolson Burch. Work was undertaken by ERM archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Asher Ford, Luke Kirkwood and Delta Freedman.

Oona Nicolson is a heritage specialist with over 10 years experience in the archaeological consulting sector. Working in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania her skills include project management, archaeological survey, Aboriginal community consultation, Aboriginal and historical site recording and excavation, conservation management plans and artefact analysis. Oona has extensive experience in over 300 projects with many different clients. Her formal qualifications and memberships include:

- Bachelor of Arts (Honours in Archaeology) – High Distinction (First Class), Flinders University of South Australia (1996)
- Bachelor of Arts (Australian Archaeology and Australian Studies), Flinders University of South Australia (1995)
- Maritime Archaeology Certificate: Part 1 (Part 2 pending), AIMA and NAS (U.K.)
- Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc. (Full Member)

- Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association

Asher Ford joined ERM is a heritage specialist who joined ERM after completing his Bachelor of Arts (Honours Anthropology) in late 2007. Asher has worked on a wide range of indigenous and non-indigenous archaeological consultant projects across Victoria, fulfilling both support and field leader roles. Working in Victoria, his skills include Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological assessments, Aboriginal site recording, archaeological survey, sub surface testing and excavation, GIS mapping, project research and report writing. His formal qualifications and memberships include:

- Bachelor of Arts (Honours Anthropology) (H2A), La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia (2007).
- Bachelor of Arts, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia (2006).
- Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association

Luke Kirkwood is a heritage specialist with over five years experience in indigenous and non-indigenous archaeology, both in consultancy and in an academic capacity supporting senior archaeologists. Working in Queensland, his skills include archaeological survey, Aboriginal community consultation, Aboriginal and historical site recording and excavation and artefact analysis. Luke has extensive experience in a variety of different archaeological environments, including mining and quarrying projects, rock shelter excavations, historic settlements, cemeteries and public archaeology initiatives. His formal qualifications and memberships include:

- Bachelor of Science/Arts (Honours in Archaeology) - High Distinction (First Class), University of Queensland (2000);
- Bachelor of Science/Arts (Archaeology), University of Queensland (1999); and
- Australian Archaeological Association (Lifetime Member).

#### 1.4

#### *LOCATION OF ACTIVITY AREA*

The activity area is comprised of several parcels of private land located to the east and south of Mortlake and are referred to in this report as the Mortlake East Activity Area and the Mortlake South Activity Area (see Figures 1.1 to 1.3). The Mortlake East Activity Area is situated 9.5 kilometres east of Mortlake and two kilometres west of Darlington. It is bordered by the Hamilton Highway to the north, Mount Emu Creek to the east and the Castle Carey Road to the south. The Darlington – Terang Road traverses the Mortlake East Activity Area (see Figure 1.2). The Mortlake South Activity Area is located five kilometres south of Mortlake and six kilometres northeast of Noorat off the Terang-Mortlake Road. It is bordered by Hinkleys Lane to

the north, the Mortlake-Framlingham Road to the west and Londrigans Lane to the south (see Figure 1.3). The total activity area is approximately 6003 hectares in size (see Figure 1.1). A detailed description of the activity area is contained within Section 2. The activity area is located in the Moyne Shire Council.

## 1.5 OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF THE LAND

The activity area is currently owned and occupied by the following people listed in Tables 1.1 and 1.2. All of these people have been informed of the preparation of this CHMP.

**Table 1.1 Owners, Occupiers and Cadastral Listing of the Properties Mortlake East Activity Area (Listed from North to South)**

Property Owner	Volume No.	Folio No.	Status of Land
Robert Jamieson	10518	606	Privately owned
	10518	607	Privately owned
	10523	604	Privately owned
	10518	690	Privately owned
	10518	624	Privately owned
	1316	32	Privately owned
	10518	625	Privately owned
John Morrison	10552	893	Privately owned
	10552	894	Privately owned
	10546	340	Privately owned
	10546	345	Privately owned
	10546	341	Privately owned
	10546	346	Privately owned
	10546	342	Privately owned
	10546	347	Privately owned
	11034	844	Privately owned
	9670	899	Privately owned
	9670	897	Privately owned
James Morrison	9781	634	Privately owned
	10552	305	Privately owned
	10552	301	Privately owned
	10552	302	Privately owned
	10552	296	Privately owned
	10552	295	Privately owned
	10552	298	Privately owned
	10552	300	Privately owned
	10552	294	Privately owned
	10552	297	Privately owned
	10552	299	Privately owned
	10552	293	Privately owned
	9307	60	Privately owned
	10552	304	Privately owned
10552	303	Privately owned	
John Niel Black	8864	289	Privately owned
	8864	288	Privately owned

Property Owner	Volume No.	Folio No.	Status of Land
	8859	732	Privately owned
	790	312	Privately owned
	7244	777	Privately owned
Pepita Marshall	842	437	Privately owned
	9668	967	Privately owned
	6303	533	Privately owned
	842	437	Privately owned
	6303	533	Privately owned

**Table 1.2** *Owners, Occupiers and Cadastral Listing of the Properties Mortlake South Activity Area (Listed from North to South)*

Property Owner	Volume No.	Folio No.	Status of Land
Ray Anderson	8454	873	Privately owned
	10349	846	Privately owned
	10349	847	Privately owned
Brian Patrick Meade	8669	227	Privately owned
	10321	200	Privately owned
	6704	782	Privately owned
	67046	780	Privately owned
Colin Thulborn	7301	159	Privately owned
John A. Conheady	8929	33	Privately owned
	9053	16	Privately owned
Neil Chard	7341	147	Privately owned
Peter Moloney	9818	961	Privately owned
John Holmes	6437	399	Privately owned
	6437	398	Privately owned
Andrew John Lumsden	9770	111	Privately owned
	8395	742	Privately owned
Marilyn Dawn Humphryis	8242	509	Privately owned
Graham Donald Vickers	8821	178	Privately owned
Thomas Conheady	9541	548	Privately owned
Cornelius Gerard Meade	8460	742	Privately owned
	8669	210	Privately owned
Ian Francis Law	10390	719	Privately owned
	10390	722	Privately owned
	10390	721	Privately owned
	8853	594	Privately owned
David Geoffrey McDonald	10390	720	Privately owned
Michael Darcy	8857	340	Privately owned
Ronald Hayden Gibbins	9011	783	Privately owned
Cornelius Gerard Moloney	9287	630	Privately owned
Brian Glennen	9495	271	Privately owned
Ashley John Hill	8163	18	Privately owned
Martin Glennen	9981	348	Privately owned
	9981	347	Privately owned
Andrew Phillip Glennen	8634	382	Privately owned

Property Owner	Volume No.	Folio No.	Status of Land
	8634	383	Privately owned
Brian Patrick Meade	8861	903	Privately owned
Donald John McDonald	8719	873	Privately owned

## 1.6

### *NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PREPARE A MANAGEMENT PLAN*

A Notice of Intention to Prepare a Management Plan was submitted by the Sponsor, ACCIONA Energy, to the Deputy Director of AAV on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009. A copy of this notice is attached in Annex C. The acknowledgement letter of this notice was submitted by AAV to the Sponsor on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2009. A copy of this letter is attached in Annex C. The AAV Management Plan Identifier number for this CHMP is 11020.

## 1.7

### *REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES*

Under Section 54 and 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* a formal consultation process must take place in order for a CHMP to be approved. A Notice of Intention to Prepare a Management Plan must be submitted by the sponsor to the RAP before the preparation of a Management Plan can commence (see Annex C). If there is no RAP in place for the activity area then the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) will evaluate the plan.

There are currently no Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the activity area. Therefore consultation must take place with the Secretary of the DPCD. A copy of this CHMP has been forwarded to the Secretary of the DPCD for evaluation.

AAV informed the Cultural Heritage Advisor that although there were no RAPs in place for the activity area, they should consult with any Aboriginal organisations who have submitted an application to become a RAP with the Aboriginal Heritage Council. There are two Aboriginal groups that claim cultural heritage interest in the area; the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust (Framlingham) and the Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation (Kuuyang Maar). In the absence of a RAP, these groups were contacted and representatives invited to attend the field survey.

All consultation with the Aboriginal group for the purposes of developing this CHMP is detailed in Section 3 and summarised in the consultation table in Annex D.

There are currently no Native Title claims in the area and the activity area is located on private land, therefore Native Title has been extinguished.

## **1.8** *REPORT REVIEW AND DISTRIBUTION*

Copies of this CHMP will be lodged with the following organisations:

- Acciona Energy
- Aboriginal Affairs Victoria;
- the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust; and
- the Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation.

## **1.9** *LEGISLATION AND LISTINGS*

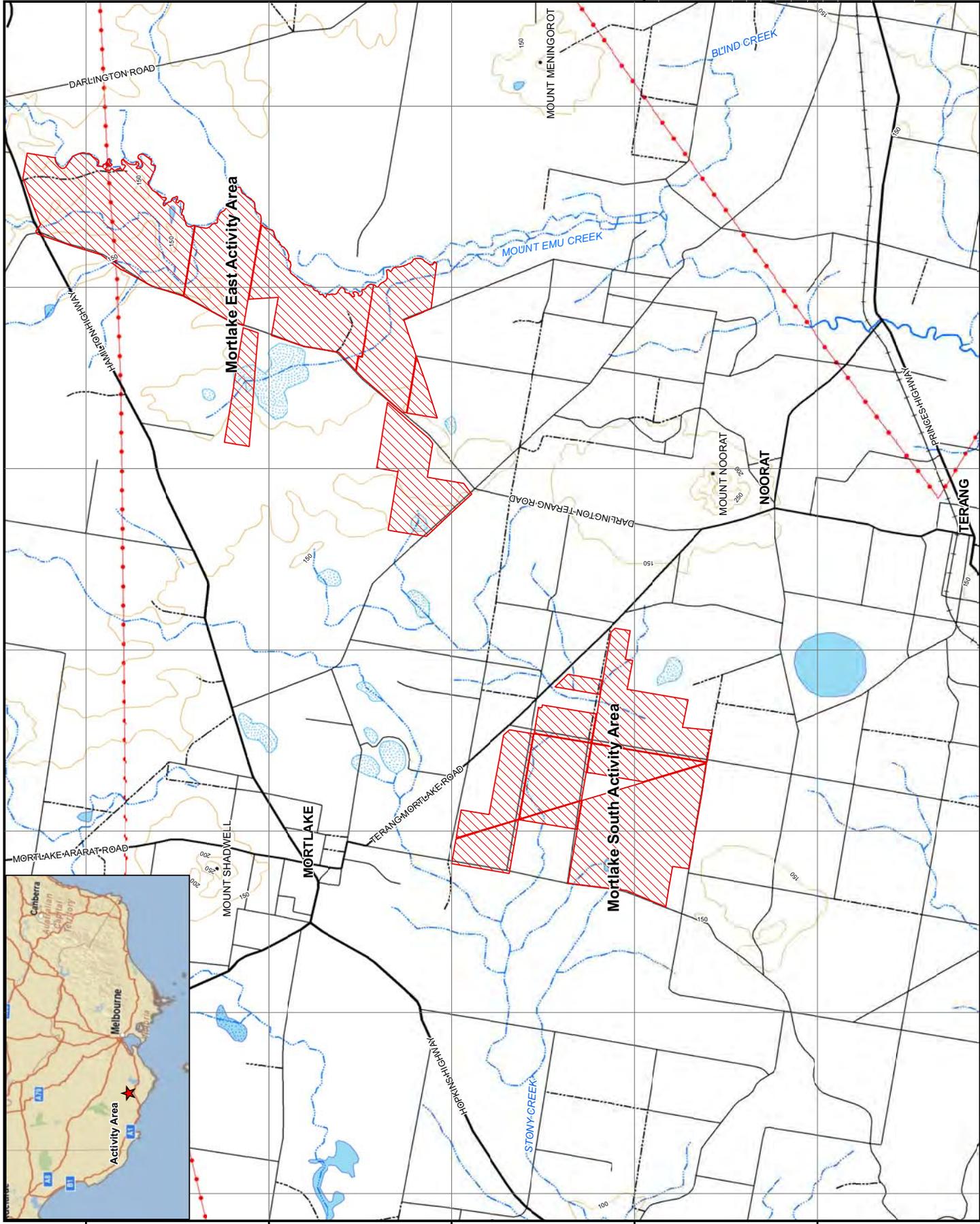
An overview of State and Commonwealth legislation and the relevant registers and listings that are specific to Aboriginal heritage sites and places is provided in Annex E. All of this legislation is subordinate to the *Coroners Act 1985* in relation to the discovery of any human remains, see Annex G.

## **1.10** *PROTOCOLS FOR HANDLING SENSITIVE INFORMATION*

Some of the information contained in this CHMP could be considered culturally sensitive. Before releasing the contents of this report to the general public, permission should be obtained from the relevant authorities and communities.

**Legend**

-  Activity Area
-  50m Contours
-  Powerlines
-  Roads
-  Major Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Minor Road
-  Track
-  Railways
-  Watercourses
-  Non-perennial
-  Perennial
-  Lakes
-  Non-perennial
-  Perennial

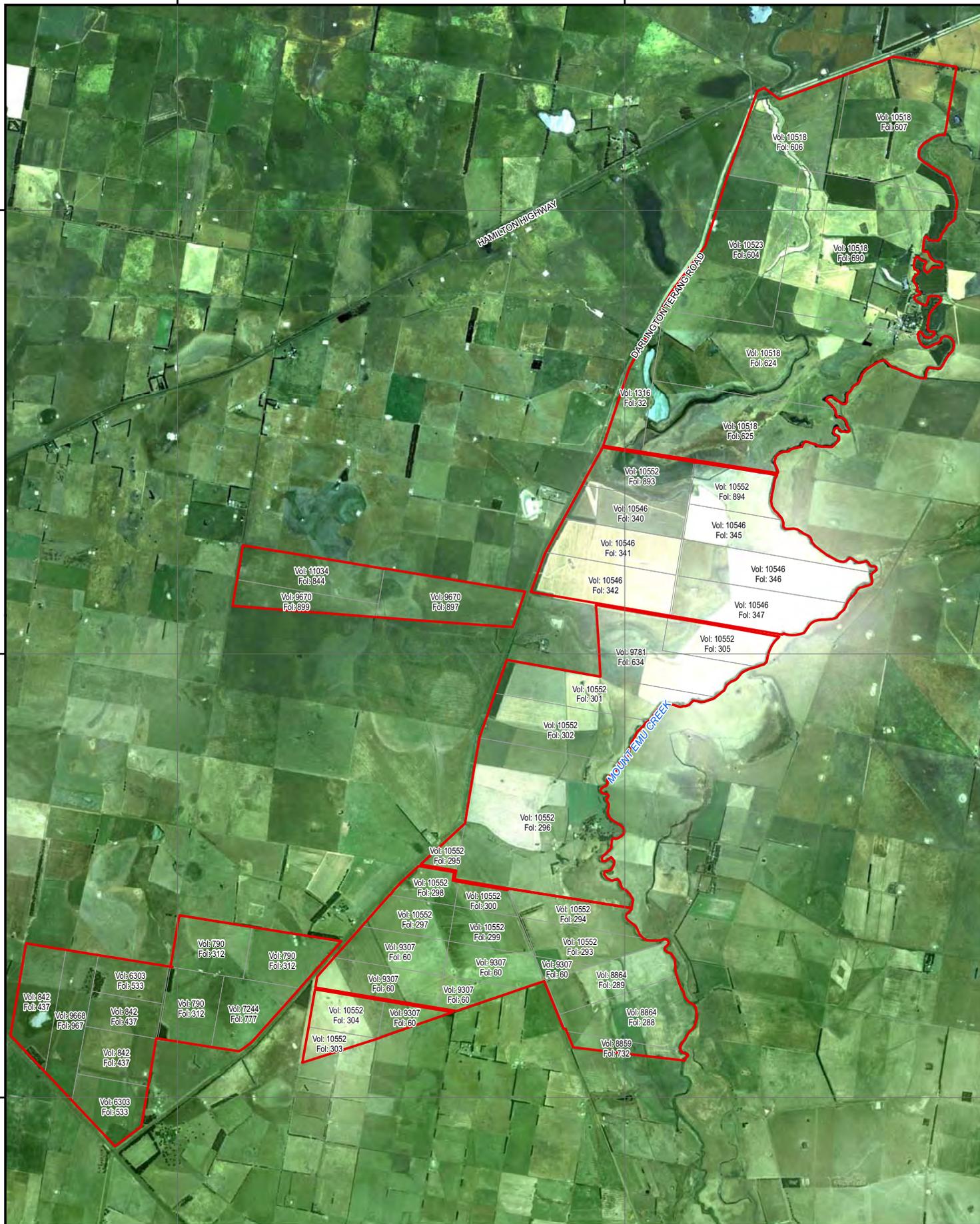


**Figure 1.1**  
**Location of Activity Area (Mortlake**  
**Shire Council)**

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_1
Suffix No:	R1
Date:	04/11/2009
Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH
Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Geoscience Australia, Acciona Energy Oceania
Scale:	1:100,000

 N  
 0 1 2 3 4 km  
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 Level 3, Yarra Tower, World Trade Centre  
 Docklands VIC 3005  
 Telephone +61 3 9396 8011





Legend

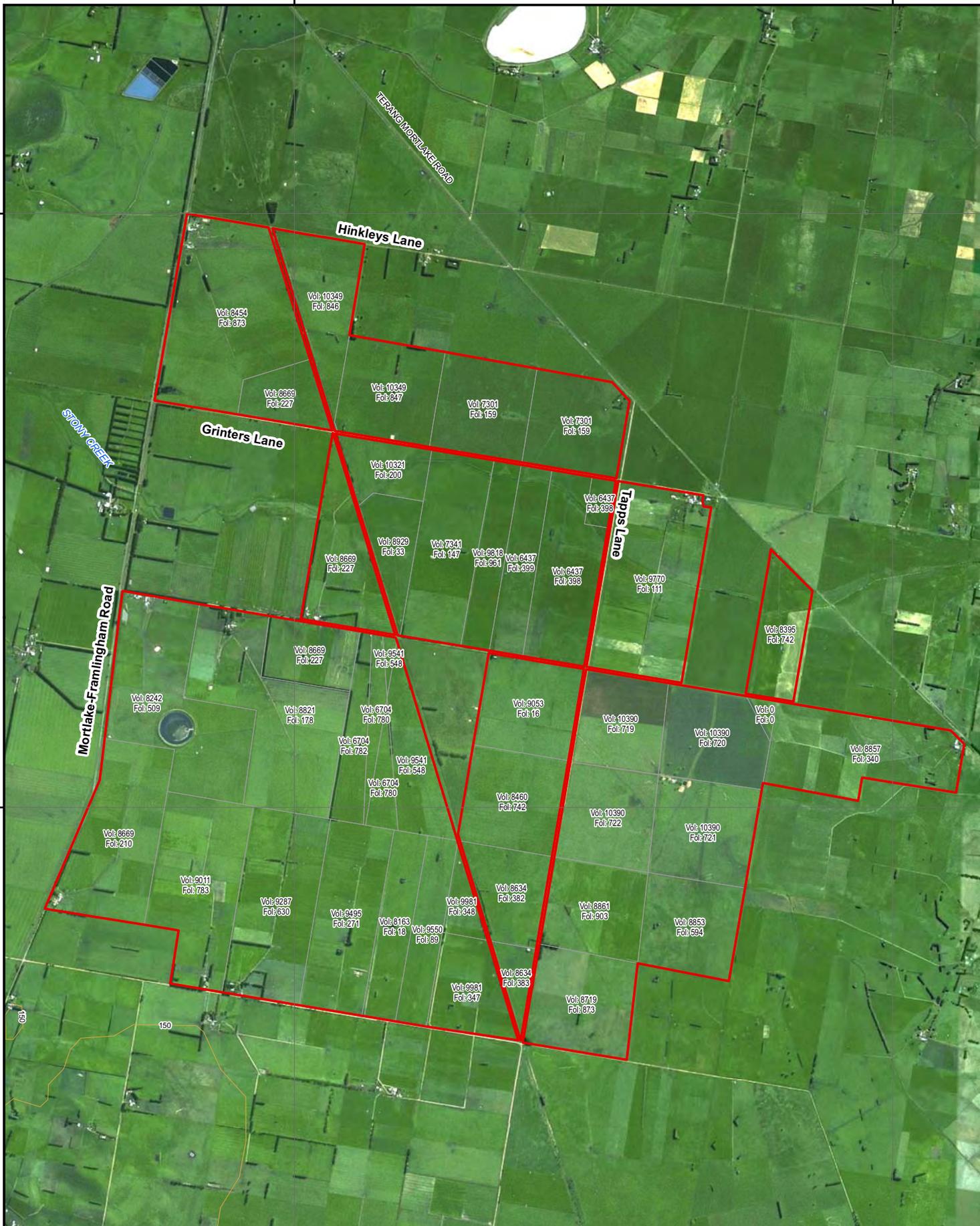
- Activity Area
- Property cadastral boundaries

**Figure 1.2**  
Extent of Mortlake East Activity Area

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_2
Suffix No:	R1
Date:	05/11/2009
Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH
Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania
Scale:	1:40,000

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Legend

- Activity Area
- Property cadastral boundaries

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania		
Project:	Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria		
Drawing No:	0107268_3	Suffix No:	A0
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania		
Scale:	1:30,000		



**Figure 1.3**  
**Extent of Mortlake South Activity Area**

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## *PROPOSED ACTIVITY*

The following Chapter describes the activity area and wind farm activity proposed by ACCIONA Energy. This is followed by a description of the activity's extent.

### *2.1*

#### *ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION.*

The sponsor, ACCIONA Energy, proposes to construct a wind farm on the activity area. The activity area is comprised of several parcels of private land located in the East and South sections of the Mortlake Activity Area (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). It is anticipated that less than 2% of the activity area will be used for the proposed activity.

The primary (permanent) components of the proposed Mortlake Wind Farm are:

- 96 wind turbines capable of generating up to 3MW each or 288MW in total;
- Electrical substations. These have been proposed for the following locations:
  - On private property, on the northern end of the Mortlake East Activity Area close to the boundary on the Darlington - Terang Road.
  - On private property, on the southern end of the Mortlake East Activity Area close to the boundary on the Darlington - Terang Road.
  - On private property, in the middle of the activity area on Chamallak Lane on the Mortlake South Activity Area.
  - On private property, on the southern end of the Mortlake South Activity Area on Tapps Lane.
- A control room, compound area and switchyard will be located within the southern substation area on the Mortlake East Activity Area and a control room, compound area and switchyard will be located within one of the substation options on the Mortlake South Activity Area (to be determined during detailed design);
- An internal network of access tracks linking each turbine;
- A series of underground electrical and fibre optical cables located in trenches alongside the access tracks, linking the electrical output of each turbine to the substation;

- Upgrades to existing overhead lines;
- Permanent wind monitoring masts of about 80 metres in height, two located on the Mortlake South Activity Area and two on the Mortlake East Activity Area;
- Control and maintenance facilities; and
- Temporary construction compound and concrete batching plants (during construction).

Each turbine will have a construction footprint of approximately 14 metres x 14 metres (square) and the foundations for each turbine will be mechanically excavated to a depth of 1.5 metres. Once the foundation excavation is complete, a concrete layer will be laid to provide a level working area for erecting the formwork and reinforcement. Steel reinforcing will be installed to form the foundation. Concrete will then be poured on top of the steel reinforcing. Any topsoil or rock excavated will be stockpiled immediately adjacent to the turbine footing excavation.

A level hard stand area adjacent to each turbine location will be constructed for crane use during turbine assembly. This 15 metre x 30 metre pad will be constructed at the same time as the access tracks, with compacted crushed rock providing the required stability.

For each substation facility, an area of approximately 0.12 hectares will be cleared and levelled by mechanical excavator, and a reinforced concrete slab will be installed to provide the substation base. A concrete bund will be constructed to provide containment in the event of oil spillage from a transformer failure, together with an oil/water separator to remove traces of oil from stormwater collected in the bund.

Access tracks linking turbines and wind farm infrastructure will be constructed to enable the movement of heavy equipment and the transportation of turbine components. Access track construction would involve grading and removal of topsoil, placement and compaction of a suitable crushed road base, and installation of required drainage works. Access tracks will be six metres wide.

Permanent underground electrical and fibre optic cables will be installed, connecting the power output of each turbine to the substation. These cables will be laid in trenches located immediately adjacent to the access tracks, alongside each turbine. A grader will first be used to push topsoil to one side with the disturbed corridor area being approximately six metres across. Mechanical excavators will then excavate trenches to a depth of 1.10 metres and 0.45 metres wide. Power cables and control cables will be laid on a base layer of sand and will be topped by a layer of sand and backfilled to surface level. Grass will be reinstated to prevent soil erosion. Mechanical protection and a marker strip would be installed for safety.

In addition to the principal wind farm components, a temporary site office and adjacent raw material storage area would be constructed for use during construction. The area will be selected to avoid any areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites. The site office would contain a water tank, office space, toilets, meeting room and first aid room. The adjacent raw material storage area would contain cable drums, two workshops, a covered, bunded area for storage of fuels and hazardous substances, and an area to stockpile raw materials (sand, gravel and cement). A two metre high chain wire mesh fence would surround the site office and the storage area. Construction vehicles would park in a designated area adjacent to the site office. The site office area would be about 50 metres by 35 metres. A central waste collection area will be established in the site compound area during construction.

A temporary concrete batching plant will be located on site in an area selected to avoid any areas of archaeological significance. The batching plant would occupy an area of approximately 0.25 hectares and be removed, and the site rehabilitated at the completion of the works.

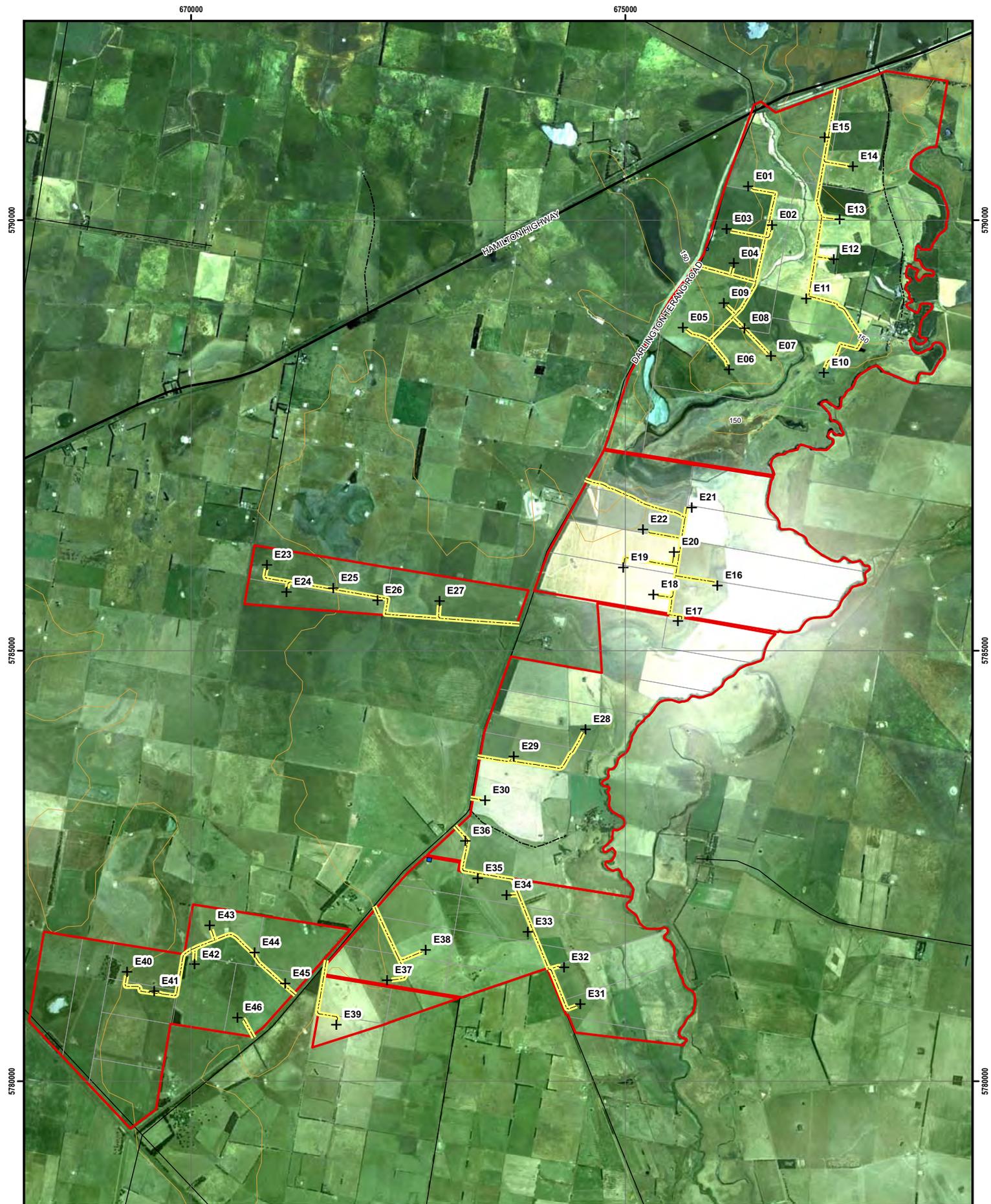
This activity will include the excavation of turbine foundations to a depth of 1.5 metres, excavation of trenches for electrical and fibre optic cabling, excavation for foundations of substations and the clearing and levelling of areas for turbine and substation construction.

Four wind monitoring masts of about 80 metres in height will be installed on site. Each mast consists of a 45 - 80 metres lattice met mast guyed at 5 - 8 height levels in each of three directions. The met mast base is placed in a shallow (0.5 metres deep) concrete foundation. Each of the tower guys is anchored at two to three points on the ground (depending on mast design) along each of the three radii. Anchor points are secured by anchor blocks buried in approx. 0.5 metre by 1.0 metre by 2.5 metre deep holes.

## 2.2

### *EXTENT OF ACTIVITY AREA*

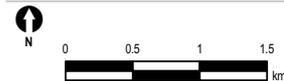
The activity area consists of several parcels of land located to the east and south of Mortlake and are referred to in this report as the Mortlake East Activity Area and Mortlake South Activity Area. The Mortlake East Activity Area is situated approximately 9.5 kilometres east of Mortlake and two kilometres west of Darlington. It is bordered by the Hamilton Highway to the north, Mount Emu Creek to the east and the Castle Carey Road to the south. The Darlington - Terang Road traverses the activity area, see Figure 1. The Mortlake South Activity Area is located approximately five kilometres south of Mortlake and six kilometres northeast of Noorat off the Terang-Mortlake Road. It is bordered by Hinkleys Lane to the north, the Mortlake-Framlingham Road to the west and Londrigans Lane to the south. The total activity area is approximately 4,745 hectares in size, see Figure 2.



Legend

-  Turbine
-  Access tracks
-  Substation
-  Activity Area

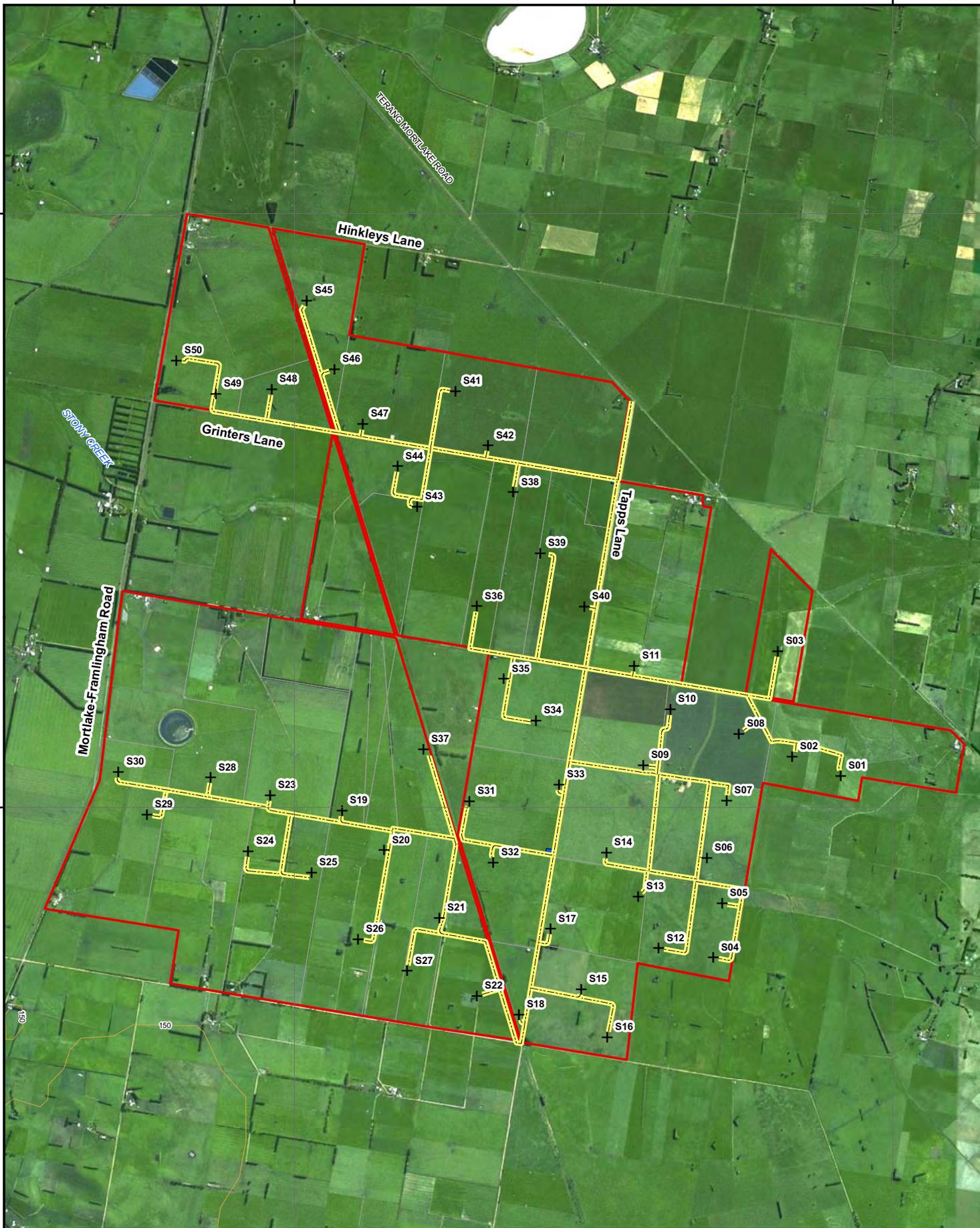
Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania		
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria		
Drawing No:	0107268_4	Suffix No:	R1
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania		
Scale:	1:40,000		



**Figure 2.1**  
**Development Plan for Mortlake East Activity Area**

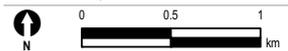
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 Docklands VIC 3005  
 Telephone +61 3 9696 8011





- Legend**
-  Turbine
  -  Access tracks
  -  Substation
  -  Activity Area

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania		
Project:	Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria		
Drawing No:	0107268_5	Suffix No:	A0
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania		
Scale:	1:30,000		



**Figure 2.2**  
**Development Plan for Mortlake South Activity Area**

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 Docklands VIC 3005  
 Telephone +61 3 9696 8011



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The following Chapter details the consultation that has taken place with AAV and Framlingham Aboriginal Trust.

**3.1****ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION**

Under Section 54 and 55 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* a formal consultation process must take place in order for a CHMP to be approved. A Notice of Intention to Prepare a Management Plan must be submitted by the sponsor to the RAP before the preparation of a Management Plan can commence. If there is no RAP in place for the activity area then the Secretary of the DPCD will evaluate the plan. There was no RAP in place for the activity at the time of preparing this CHMP.

A Notice of Intention to Prepare a Management Plan was submitted by the Sponsor, ACCIONA Energy, to the Deputy Director of AAV on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2009. A copy of this notice is attached in Annex C. The acknowledgement letter of this Notice was submitted by AAV to the Sponsor on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2009. A copy of this letter from AAV is attached in Annex C. The AAV Management Plan Identifier number for this CHMP is 11020.

There are currently no RAPs for the activity area. Therefore consultation must take place with the Secretary of the DPCD. A copy of this CHMP has been forwarded to the Secretary of the DPCD for evaluation.

AAV informed the Cultural Heritage Advisor that although there were no RAPs in place for the activity area, they should consult with any Aboriginal organisations who have submitted an application to become a RAP with the Aboriginal Heritage Council. There are two Aboriginal groups that claim cultural heritage interest in the area; Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar. In the absence of a RAP, these groups were contacted and representatives invited to attend the field survey.

All consultation with Framlingham and the Kuuyang Marr for the purposes of developing this CHMP is detailed in this section and summarised in the consultation table in Annex D.

Alice Ugle and Burnie Clark represented Framlingham and Lionel "Bones" Chatfield represented the Kuuyang Maar. These representatives assisted in all aspects of the survey fieldwork, except the documentation. The representatives' concerns, ideas and theories on the archaeological and cultural heritage values of the activity area expressed during the fieldwork were noted and incorporated into the results.

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This Chapter details the findings of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. It outlines the environmental context, Aboriginal context, including ethnology, site searches, and prediction modelling. Site survey results are then presented followed by significance assessment.

#### 4.1

##### *ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT*

Environmental factors affect how the landscape has been used in the past. These factors thus influence where archaeological and heritage sites may be found. A review of these factors provides a basis for evaluating the presence of sites within the landscape.

The activity area is located within the geographic region known as the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion (see Figure 4.1). The desktop assessment was undertaken in relation to the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion.

#### 4.1.1

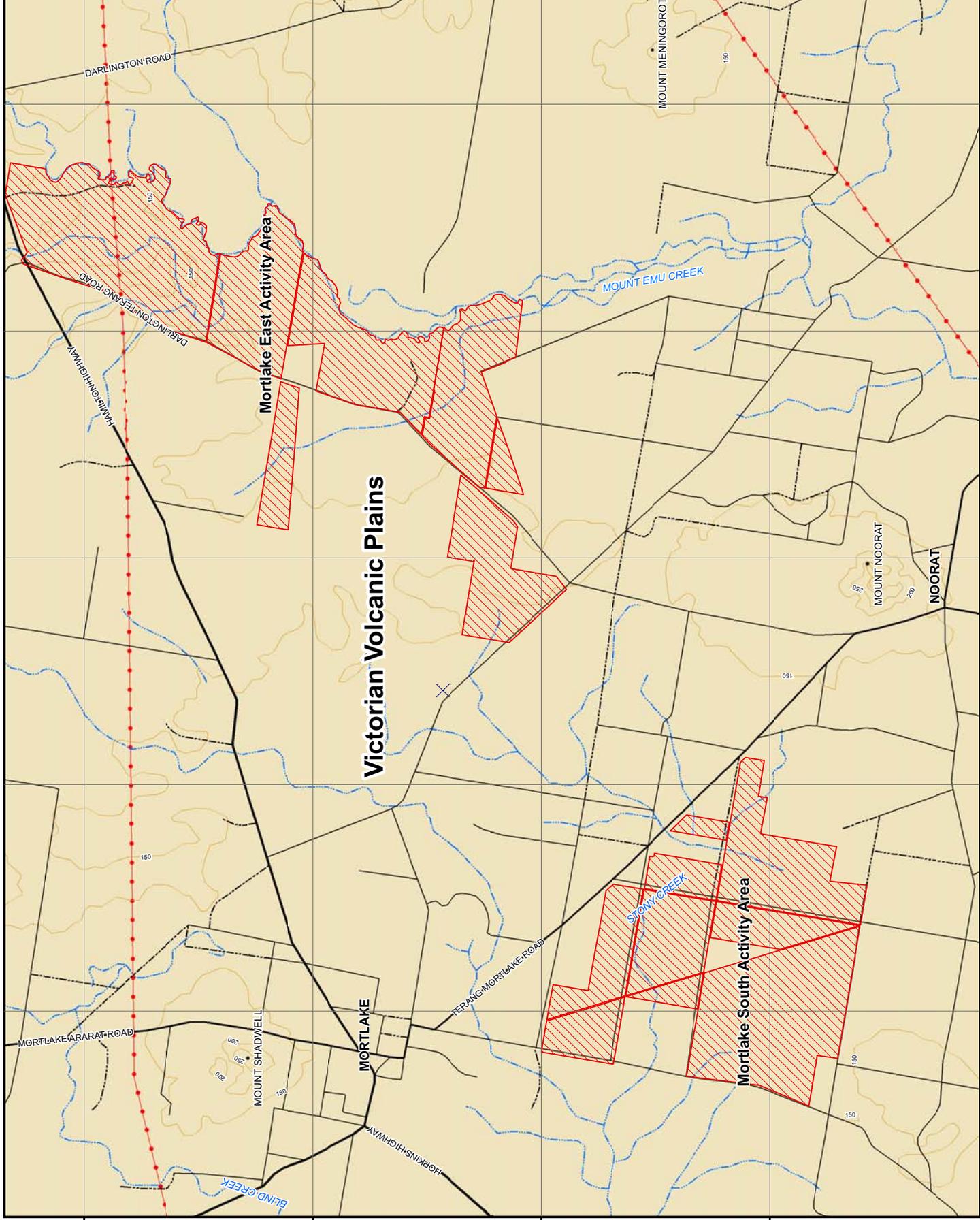
##### *Geology and Soils*

The geomorphological unit which the activity area lies within is known as the Victorian Volcanic Plain and is characterised by the presence of recent volcanic activity in the form of scoria cones, agglutinated splatter rims, stony rises and commonly basaltic lava flows. The area around Mortlake is known to be a source of olivine basalt and is dominated by the extinct volcanic cones of Mount Shadwell to the north of Mortlake and Mount Noorat to the north of Noorat. Numerous crater lakes also exist within the landscape with the most notable near the activity area being Lake Keilambete (See Figure 4.2) (Bowler and Hamada 1971).

The Mortlake East Activity Area is predominately Pliocene/Pleistocene Newer Volcanics in the form of undifferentiated lava flows, lava ridges and valley flows. Olivine basalt, which is commonly microvesicular, is found within this area, as too is evidence of minor columnar jointing. To the immediate east of the Mortlake East Activity Area component of the activity area is a Quaternary alluvial flood plain created by the presence of Mount Emu Creek. Sporadically located throughout the Mortlake East Activity Area and related to the Mount Emu Creek deposits are areas of recent humic peat swamp deposits that have been historically cleared and drained.

Contrasting with the volcanic nature of the Mortlake East Activity Area, the Mortlake South Activity Area is nearly all Pliocene fluvial shallow marine deposits known as the Hanson Plain Sand. These deposits include quartz sand, minor calcareous clay and limonite pisolites with the occasional presence of volcanic basaltic bombs (Department of Primary Industries 2008).

- Legend**
- Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion
  - Activity Area
  - Roads**
    - Major Road
    - Secondary Road
    - Minor Road
    - Track
  - Watercourses**
    - Non-perennial
    - Perennial
  - Railways**
    - Railways
    - Powerlines
  - Lakes**
    - Non-perennial
    - Perennial



**Figure 4.1**  
**Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion**

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_1
Suffix No:	R1
Date:	04/11/2009
Drawn by:	AF
Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Geoscience Australia, Acciona Energy Oceania
Scale:	1:80,000

0 1 2 3 km

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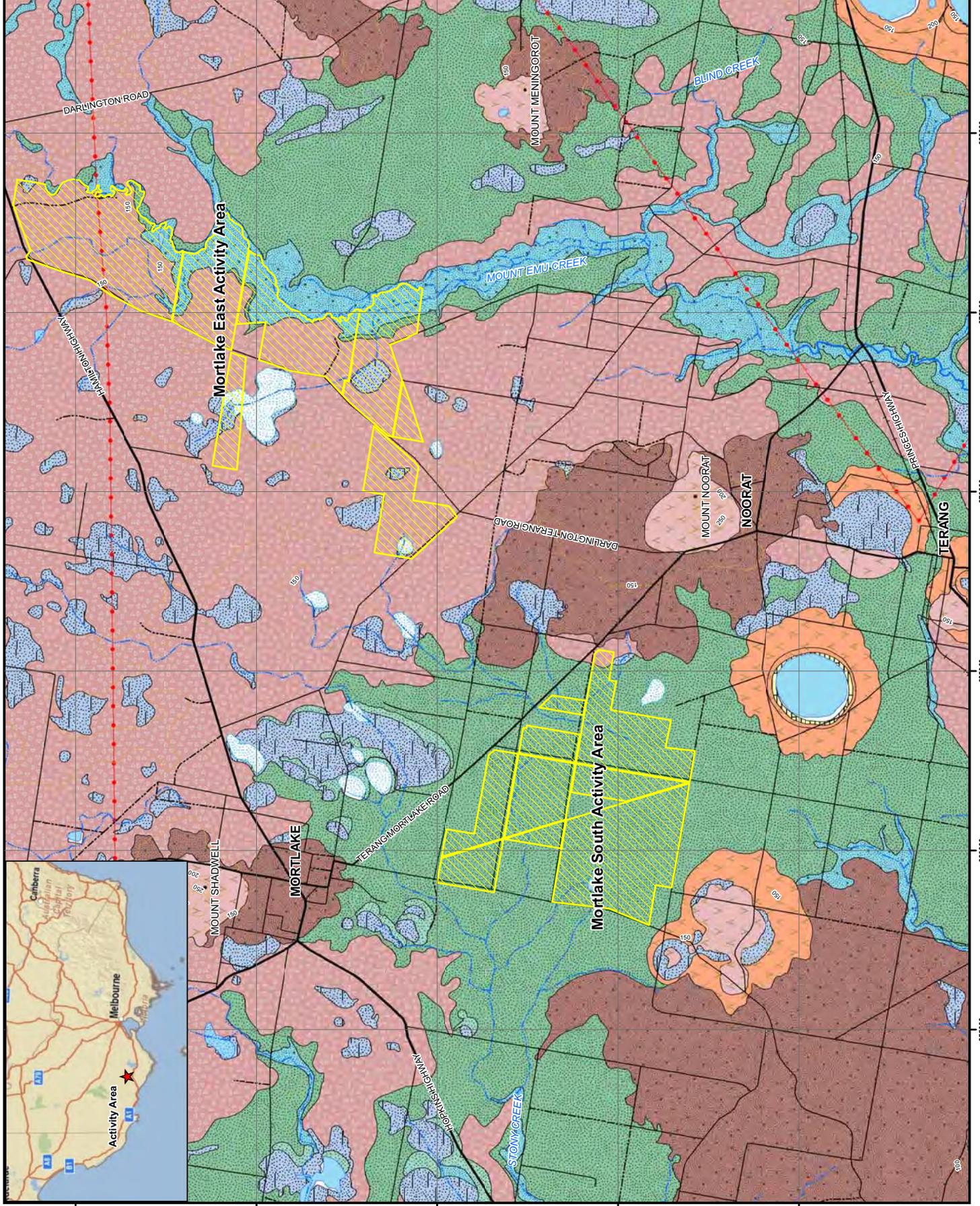
- Legend**
- Activity Area
  - 50m Contours
  - Powerlines
  - Roads
    - Major Road
    - Secondary Road
    - Minor Road
  - Track
  - Railways
  - Watercourses
    - Non-perennial
    - Perennial
  - Lakes
    - Non-perennial
    - Perennial
  - Geology
    - Hanson Plain Sand
    - Unnamed lunette deposits
    - Port Campbell Limestone
    - Unnamed phreatomagmatic deposits
    - Unnamed scoria deposits
    - Unnamed sheelflow basalt
    - Unnamed valley-filling basalt
    - Unnamed stony rises
    - Unnamed alluvium
    - Unnamed swamp and lake deposits

**Figure 4.2  
Geology of Activity Area and  
surrounds**

Client: Aciona Energy Oceania  
 Project: Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria  
 Drawing No: 0107268\_4.2 Suffix No: R1  
 Date: 08/11/2009 Drawing size: A3  
 Drawn by: MGH Reviewed by: AF  
 Sources: Geoscience Australia, Aciona Energy Oceania  
 Scale: 1:100,000

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#### 4.1.2 *Topography And Drainage*

The topography of the activity area and surrounding districts is generally flat or low lying undulating hills whose heights are emphasised near the many creeks and drainage lines in the area that are slowly eroding the landscape. To the immediate east of the Mortlake East Activity Area lies Mount Emu Creek, one of the major flowing water sources for the region and the recipient of the bulk of the drainage from the Mortlake East Activity Area. A low lying swampy area occurs in the central western portion of the Mortlake East Activity Area, which feeds into the Mount Emu Creek. The Mortlake South Activity Area sits on the drainage system that feeds the Stony Creek, and numerous feeder streams and drains can be found within this section of the activity area.

The main dominant features in the surrounding landscape are the remains of now extinct scoria cones such as Mount Shadwell to the north of Mortlake and Mount Noorat, north of Noorat. In addition to these large cones is the presence of areas of collapsed volcanic features which now form many of the lakes of the Victorian Volcanic Plain region. Such crater lakes include Lake Keilambete east of Noorat.

#### 4.1.3 *Climate*

The climate of the Mortlake district can be considered to be moderate with temperatures ranging from mean maximums of 26°C in February to 13°C in July. The average rainfall for the area is approximately 550 mm per year. Rainfall is normally heaviest during the winter months before dropping off significantly during summer (Bureau of Meteorology 2008).

#### 4.1.4 *Vegetation*

The vegetation of the activity area is predominantly open paddocks with some remnant red gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and manna gums (*E. viminalis*) with more recent plantations of introduced tree species. The understorey consists of grassy and herbaceous ground cover. The native flora of the Mortlake area has been dramatically disturbed and altered since European settlement due to extensive clearing for pastoral purposes.

The original vegetation of the activity area would most likely have consisted of dry open sclerophyll forest. This environment would have been dominated by river red gums (*E. camaldulensis*) with a grassy understorey. Species apparent in the understorey include kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*) and the yam daisy (*Microseris lanceolata*) (LCC 1973: Table 6). Isolated pockets of this vegetation occur around the Mortlake area, however clearance has fully occurred within the activity area. Numerous non-indigenous timber plantations such as Tasmanian blue gum and conifers have been planted in

the activity area for timber and windbreaks and have consequently become the dominant overstorey species.

Early artworks of the area painted roughly 20 years after settlement (for example 'Terrinallum Homestead' painted by Abraham Louis Buvelot in 1869 (State Library of Victoria:H82.130)) show open grassed plains with remnant trees present along creek lines. This suggests that the transformation of the landscape occurred fairly quickly once settlement had commenced.

#### 4.1.5 *Availability of resources*

The range of native flora from the vegetation type outlined above would have provided a wide variety of resources for Aboriginal peoples before European contact. The available roots, tubers, fruits, leaves and seeds in the region would have been used as a source of food. The tubers of the yam daisy (*Microseris scapigeria*) were found in large quantities on the grassy woodland plains and were eaten raw or roasted.

Some plants were used for medicine or to manufacture nets, baskets and weaponry, as well as providing gum and resin for hafting stone tools to wooden implements. For example, fishing nets were manufactured from kangaroo grass (*Themedia triandra*). The wood obtained from river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) and other medium sized trees was utilised to fashion a variety of implements including clubs, spear throwers, spear shafts, bark containers, shields and roofing material (Zola and Gott 1992: 58).

The grasslands of the study region were the primary habitat of numerous animals that were hunted by Aboriginal peoples in the area including kangaroos, wombats, koalas, possums, smaller marsupials and reptiles. These animals were used for food, but their skins, feathers, bones and blood were also used for clothing, tools, decoration and shelter. The Mount Emu Creek and Stony Creek and the drainage lines associated with these watercourses would have contained fish, shellfish, crustaceans, eels and birds as well as providing edible rushes and fibrous material for weaving.

#### 4.1.6 *Land Use and Disturbance*

The land in the activity area has been subject to large amounts of disturbance since the arrival of European people in the 1830s. Disruptive activities include large scale clearance of vegetation for farming activities and the planting of non-native pastoral grass species. The continuous grazing of cattle and sheep has had a significant impact on the activity area resulting in erosion and the local extinction of many native plants. The erection of fences in association with stock containment has also had an impact on the movement of native grazers such as kangaroos. In recent decades, overhead electrical transmission power lines have been constructed across the Mortlake East Activity Area.

The activities noted above would have the potential to disturb the Aboriginal archaeological record in the activity area. The ground disturbances caused by these types of activities have the potential to disturb, redeposit or completely destroy Aboriginal cultural material. Archaeological sites are most likely to have survived in areas that have had the least ground disturbance.

## 4.2 ABORIGINAL CONTEXT

This section examines issues of Aboriginal heritage pertaining to the activity area, and comprises the following:

- A review of relevant archaeological documentation on Aboriginal activity relevant to the activity area; and
- A site prediction model based on the research undertaken for the environmental and archaeological context of this study.

### 4.2.1 Ethnohistory

Archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal peoples had occupied all of Australia's environmental zones by 40,000 years Before Present (BP). The oldest dated archaeological site in Victoria occurs at Keilor in Melbourne. Charcoal from a hearth excavated in 1973 has been dated to 31,000 years BP (Flood 1995: 286 and Presland 1994: 1, 13, 14).

The original inhabitants of the area encompassing the activity area were members of the *Girai wurrung* language group. The territory encompassed by this group extended from Mount Hamilton in the north, the Salt Creek and Hopkins River in the west, Mount Emu Creek and the lower reaches of the Gellibrand River in the east and the coastal waters in the south from Princetown to Warrnambool. Clans known to be associated with the activity area were the Mt. Noorat Clan and Gilambidj gundidj. Little specific details are known for either of these groups or even the *Girai wurrung* as a whole due to the fact that by the time they were documented the local Aboriginal populations were already under significant pressures from European settlement (Clark 1990:192).

Population estimates for the Mortlake area prior to European settlement is thought to number in the thousands with strong relationships occurring between neighbouring groups. Whalers and sealers exploiting the resources of the western Victorian coast in the early 1800s were probably the first contact that Aboriginal peoples in Victoria had with Europeans. From the 1830s, European settlement of the coast, as well as settlement of the inland by explorers and overlanders from NSW, resulted in Aboriginal people experiencing displacement from their lands and massive changes in their way of life. The encroachment onto Aboriginal land by pastoralists resulted in numerous conflicts, reduction in the availability of food resources and the

introduction of new diseases. Despite the upheavals, Aboriginal people tried to maintain some of their traditions so that some ceremonies such as initiations and occasionally corroborees, were observed by settlers. In many places Aboriginal people became part of the new colonial life, finding work as shepherds, stockriders, shearers, bark cutters and domestic servants (Department for Victorian Communities, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Website 2008).

In 1839 the Aboriginal protectorate scheme was introduced in Victoria. Four Assistant Protectors were appointed under a Chief Protector, George Augustus Robinson. The role of the protectorates was to provide food, shelter and medical supplies, record cultural and population information and to indoctrinate Aboriginal peoples in to the western European cultural and economic systems. Aboriginal reserves and stations were established across Victoria and Aboriginal people were encouraged to move to them. *Girai wurrung* clans moved to the reserves and stations set up at Lake Keilambete, Lake Terang and the Framlingham Mission. The Protectorate was largely unsuccessful and was disbanded in 1849.

The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines was founded in 1860 to provide an administrative structure to manage Aboriginal people in Victoria. Under their direction a series of missions and government stations were set up throughout Victoria where Aboriginal people could live (Department for Victorian Communities, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Website 2008).

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Aboriginal people were living and hunting at Mortlake and in the surrounding region, but their populations had been substantially decimated by the arrival of squatters and western disease.. Contemporary histories have described meetings on the Hopkins River of up to a thousand people representing three distinct clans just prior to European settlement of the area in 1835, and other European accounts have described Aboriginal people camping, foraging, fishing and hunting in the region, particularly along the Mount Emu Creek and Hopkins Rivers (Clarke 1990: 3.1).

While many Aboriginal people lived on the missions and government stations, a significant number of people worked and lived on farms and pastoral stations. Some Aboriginal people farmed the land on smallholdings, or worked in industries such as fishing on the Murray, the goldfields, and in the timber industries. People outside the reserves sometimes gathered together in camp sites on the outskirts of towns. They were also involved in sports such as cricket, football and athletics.

By the turn of the century only a small population of Aboriginal people lived on the missions and government stations, with most living and working in the same general area. The last missions and stations were phased out in the 1920s, though some of the land which was once part of the missions is now under the control of Aboriginal communities (Department for Victorian Communities 2007). Pressure from the government forced most of the

remaining Aboriginal peoples to leave the Coranderrk Mission Station and it closed in 1924 (Presland 1994: 100).

Since the 1920s, Aboriginal people have continued to live in most areas of Victoria, often with strong ties to their original clan and tribal areas. Aboriginal history this century has been marked by peoples' efforts to maintain their collective identity and culture (Department for Victorian Communities, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria Website 2008)

Today the descendants of the *Girai wurrung* language group are represented by Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar.

#### 4.2.2 Database Searches

##### *Aboriginal Affairs Victoria*

Limited information is available concerning the Aboriginal use of the landscape in the region, mainly due to a lack of archaeological survey. Known site types within the region include artefact scatters, isolated finds, burials and earth mounds. Prior studies have given general considerations to the presence of Aboriginal sites in areas adjacent to waterways and swamplands, see Tables 4.1 and 4.2.

The Site Registry at Aboriginal Affairs Victoria was searched on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009 within a 10 kilometre area surrounding the activity area that is a relevant area within the geographic region to gain understanding of the likely site types in the area. Within 10 kilometres, fourteen Aboriginal archaeological places have been registered on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. There are no known Aboriginal sites listed within either the Mortlake South Activity Area or the Mortlake East Activity Area. A summary of the relevant sites are outlined in Table 4.1.

Within five kilometres of the Mortlake East Activity Area, two Aboriginal sites and one historical Aboriginal site was located (see Figure 4.3). The pre-contact Aboriginal sites are 7221-0067 [VAHR] Kolara 1, an earth feature and 7521-0025 [VAHR] Goolumbinnie 1, a site consisting of a burial and earth feature. The Aboriginal historical site is 8.1-24, "Puuroyuup' Gully Massacre.

Within five kilometres of the Mortlake South Activity Area, two Aboriginal sites and one historical Aboriginal site was located (see Figure 4.3). The pre-contact Aboriginal sites are 7221-0067 [VAHR] Kolara 1, an Earth Feature and 7521-0192 [VAHR] Websters Homestead, a stone artefact scatter. The Aboriginal historical site is 5.1.6 Keilambete Protectorate Station.

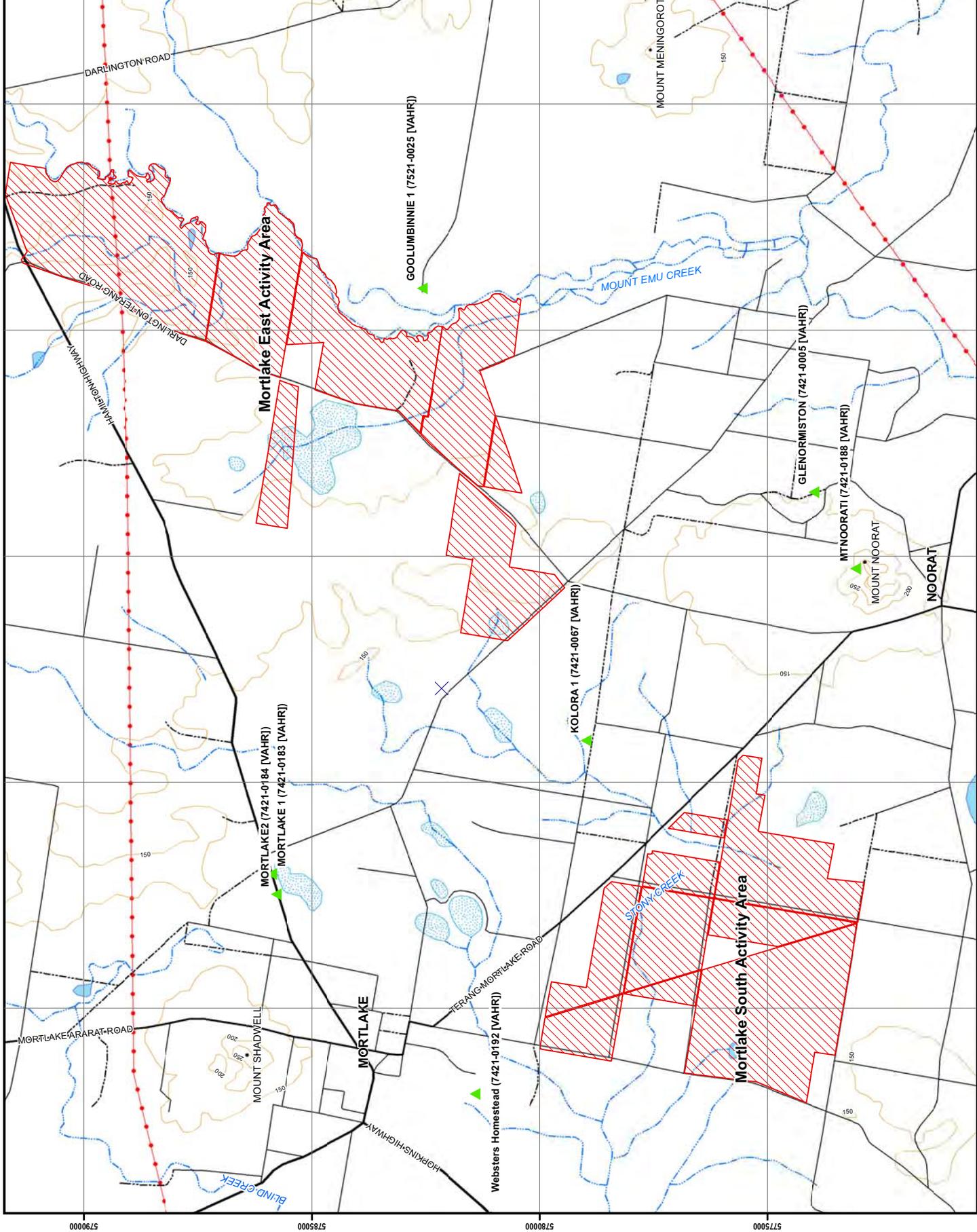
**Table 4.1** *Summary of previously identified archaeological sites within 10 kilometres of the Mortlake East and South sites*

VAHR Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Landform	Within Activity area
7421-0004	Pejark Marsh	Earth Feature	Undulating Floodplain	No
7421-0005	Glenormiston	Burial/Human Remains	Flat level land	No
7421-0067	Kolora 1	Earth Feature	Flat Level Land	No
7421-0183	Mortlake 1	Artefact Scatter	Undulating Floodplain	No
7421-0184	Mortlake 2	Artefact Scatter	Undulating Floodplain	No
7421-0185	MC 1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Hills	No
7421-0188	Mt Noorat 1	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Hills	No
7421-0192	Websters Homestead	Artefact Scatter	Volcanic Lowland Plain	No
7422-0193	Terang Fish Trap 98/1	Stone Feature	Riverine	No
7422-0196	Stony Creek Tributary 1	Artefact Scatter	Riverine	No
7422-0198	Stony Creek 11	Artefact Scatter	Riverine	No
7521-0025	Goolumbinnie	Burial/Human Remains Earth Feature	Undulating Terrace	No
7521-0109	Lake Bookar 98/01	Artefact Scatter	Lakeshore	No
7522-0019	South Terrinallum 1	Burial/Human Remains	Lakeshore	No

*Local Council*

The activity area is located within the Moyne Shire Council Planning Scheme (the Planning Scheme). The Planning Scheme contains state and local policies, as well as zoning and overlay controls (such as heritage) relating to particular forms of development. No items of Aboriginal significance on the Heritage Overlay were identified within the activity area.

- Legend**
- ▲ Aboriginal archaeological site
  - ▨ Activity Area
  - Roads**
  - Major Road
  - Secondary Road
  - Minor Road
  - - - Track
  - 50m Contours
  - Watercourses**
  - Non-perennial
  - Perennial
  - Railways
  - Powerlines
  - Lakes**
  - ▨ Non-perennial
  - ▨ Perennial



**Figure 4.3**  
**Previously Recorded Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in the Mortlake Region**

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_08
Suffix No:	R1
Date:	04/11/2009
Drawn by:	AF
Reviewed by:	AF
Scale:	1:80,000

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 Telephone +61 3 9398 8011



#### 4.2.3 *Previous Aboriginal Heritage Investigations within Five Kilometres of Activity Area*

In order to evaluate the activity area's likelihood for Aboriginal sites, consideration should be made of regional and local site patterning. This section provides a review of past research (mostly archaeological consulting reports) and an examination of locally identified sites to form the basis of a site prediction model for the area.

**Table 4.2** *Archaeological Reports pertaining to the Activity area*

Author	Date	Location in relation to current study area	Description of Works	Results
Presland, G.	1981	Surveyed proposed electrical transmission lines which included an area that cut across the north of the Mortlake East Activity Area.	An Archaeological Survey of the Route of the Sydenham to Portland Transmission Line	No new sites identified within the activity area.
McNiven, I.	1994	Abuts the Mortlake area near Mt Elephant to the east, although study centres on Lake Corangamite and the Corangamite Basin which is 4200 square kilometres.	Archaeological survey of the Corangamite Basin: land use patterns, sites and management recommendation.	The study results apply to the whole volcanic plains of the Western District of Victoria. The study concluded that the most common sites to be found are stone artefact scatters. Artefact scatters and mounds are more likely near ephemeral and permanent water sources.
Murphy, A.	1994	2.5 kilometres west of the Mortlake town centre.	Archaeological site survey of proposed sewage treatment plant site, Mortlake, Victoria.	A single quartz scraper was identified. Low visibility and a lack of suitable resources for camping was thought to explain the low artefact density.
Wood, V.	1994	Some of the areas sampled on the Terang - Mortlake Rd are adjacent to the Mortlake South Activity Area.	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Telecom Optical Fibre Cable between Mortlake - Carmut - Lismore - Ellerslie - Terang, Southwest Victoria	No Aboriginal sites were located in the areas located closest to the Mortlake South Activity Area. Six isolated artefacts and two surface sites were located near watercourse and on raised ground.

Author	Date	Location in relation to current study area	Description of Works	Results
Wood, V.	1997	Areas of the route were sampled in the Terang area approx 10 kilometres south west of the Mortlake South Activity Area.	An Archaeological survey of the Proposed Telstra Optical Fibre Cable between Terang - Ecklin T.O., south-western Victoria.	No Aboriginal sites were located. Ground disturbance associated with roads and tracks in particular is thought to have destroyed any sites that may have been present.
Luebbers, R.	1997	Located approximately 3 kilometres north west of the Mortlake South Activity Area.	Archaeological site survey of a waste water treatment plant, Section Lane, Mortlake, Victoria.	No Aboriginal sites were located. Ground disturbance is thought to have destroyed any sites that may have been present.
Gunn, R.G. & Harradine G.	2000	Survey area runs along the Terang-Mortlake Road, which runs along the north eastern boundaries of the Mortlake South activity area.	Noorat - Mortlake water-main pipeline: Archaeological Survey	No new Aboriginal sites were located. 3 Post-contact Aboriginal sites were relocated.
Cekalovic, H. and Tulloch, J.	2001	Abuts the Mortlake area near Mt Elephant to the east, although study centres on Lake Corangamite and the Corangamite Basin which is 4200 square kilometres.	Corangamite Community Survey - Regional Comparison.	AAV had locations of 25 potential sites that members of the public had reported. The survey confirmed that 19 were Aboriginal sites, including stone artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, stone quarries and fish traps. The study generally confirmed that McNiven's predictive model for site patterning in the Basin was correct (see McNiven 1994).
Rhodes, D.	2004	Near Camperdown, approx 50 kilometres south west of the Mortlake study areas.	A desktop archaeological assessment of the proposed Naroghid Wind Farm.	No sites identified as it was a desktop study. Site prediction model indicated sites more likely near watercourses.
Schell, P and Howell-Meurs, J.	2005a	12 kilometres west of Mortlake.	A cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Mortlake Power Station.	One Aboriginal site was located, two stone artefacts located on the banks of the Hopkins River. Areas near watercourse were considered sensitive for Aboriginal sites.

Author	Date	Location in relation to current study area	Description of Works	Results
Schell, P and Howell-Meurs, J.	2005b	Pipeline runs between Mortlake and Noorat along the Mortlake-Noorat Road.	A cultural heritage assessment of the proposed Mortlake Water Supply Pipeline.	No Aboriginal sites were located. Areas near watercourse were considered sensitive for Aboriginal sites.
Kirkwood, L, Neuwager, D and Clarke, D.	2009	The current activity area.	A cultural heritage assessment of a wind farm in the current activity area.	No Aboriginal sites were located. Areas near watercourse were considered sensitive for Aboriginal sites.

Of the reports listed in Table 4.3, the most relevant is the previous approved CHMP (AAV Management Plan Identifier 10152) for an earlier development plan layout for the current activity (Kirkwood et al 2009). An initial archaeological survey was conducted for this assessment in November 2007, with a follow up survey in March 2008. While no sites were recorded, areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified around creeklines. On the results of these previous surveys, ACCIONA modified its development plan to avoid impacting these areas (Kirkwood et al 2009: 40). The previous surveys occurred during different parts of the year with different ground surface visibility conditions and the knowledge from these two surveys has been incorporated into this CHMP.

#### 4.2.4 *Aboriginal Site Prediction Model*

This section provides a summary description of site types that possibly exist within the activity area and provides a predictive statement on the likelihood of finding such sites. Site types are presented in the order in which they are most likely to be affected by the development. Annex F contains a series of fact sheets which give information about the types of sites that possibly exist within the activity area.

##### *Stone Artefact Scatters*

Stone artefact scatters consist of more than one stone artefact. Activities associated with this site type include stone tool production, hunting and gathering or domestic sites associated with campsites. Stone artefacts may be flakes of stone, cores (flakes are removed from the stone cores) or tools. Some scatters may also contain other material such as charcoal, bone, shell and ochre.

Five artefact scatters are known to occur within a 15 kilometre radius of the activity area. These scatters are predominately located near water with the

exception of one scatter located on the top of Mt Noorat. There is expected to be a moderate to high potential of identifying new artefact scatters.

### ***Isolated Finds***

Isolated finds refer to a single artefact. These artefacts may have been dropped or discarded by its owner once it was of no use. This site type can also be indicative of further sub-surface archaeological deposits. These site types can be found anywhere within the landscape, however, they are more likely to occur within contexts with the same favourable characteristics for stone artefact scatter sites.

### ***Scarred Trees***

It is known that the wood and bark of trees have been used for a variety of purposes, such as carrying implements, shield or canoes. The removal of this raw material from a tree produces a 'scar'. The identification of a scar associated with Aboriginal custom as opposed to natural scarring can be difficult. The scar should be of a certain size and shape to be identifiable with its product; the tree should also be mature in age, from a time that Aboriginal people were still active in the area.

One scarred tree is located north of both activity areas. Extensive clearing has resulted in nearly no remnant vegetation within the activity area. Native vegetation which does occur on the site has resulted from historically recent plantations for timber and vegetation offsets. Therefore the likelihood of finding scarred trees is low.

### ***Stone Arrangements***

Stone arrangements are places where Aboriginal people have deliberately positioned stones to form shapes or patterns. They are often known to have ceremonial significance. They can be found where there are many boulders, such as volcanic areas and are often large in size, measuring over 5 metres in width.

No known stone arrangements are located near the Mortlake activity area. Therefore there is a low possibility of identifying possible stone arrangements.

### ***Aboriginal Burials***

Aboriginal communities strongly associate burial sites with a connection to country and are opposed to disturbance of burials or their associated sites.

General considerations for the presence of burial sites are the suitability of sub-surface deposits for digging purposes; with soft soil and sand being the most likely. They are more likely near water courses or in dunes near old lake beds or near the coast. Burials are often located near other sites such as oven mounds, shell middens or artefact scatters.

Three burials are known to occur in the local vicinity surrounding the activity area. One burial, Goolumbinnie 1 (7521-0025 [VAHR]) is located to the east of the Mortlake East activity area. This site is spatially associated with the post-contact Puuroyuup Gully Massacre site (AAV 8.1-24), but it is unclear as to whether or not the two are contemporaneous. The other nearby burial (Glenormiston (7421-0005 [VAHR]) is located at the base of Mount Noorat and is also associated with a number of historical Aboriginal sites.

### *Aboriginal Mounds*

Aboriginal mounds are places where Aboriginal people lived for periods of time and left evidence behind such as charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers from ovens, animal bones, shells and stone tools. Occasionally Aboriginal burials are found in mounds. They are usually located near rivers, lakes or swamps, although some have been found on dunes and among rock outcrops.

There are three known mounds located in the vicinity of the activity area. Kolora 1 (7421-0067[VAHR]) is located between the Mortlake East and South site. One other mound, Goolumbinnie 1 (7521-0025[VAHR]) is associated with a burial. However given the majority of the activity area has had extensive ground disturbance through land clearance, the potential of identifying new Aboriginal mounds is moderate to low.

### *Aboriginal Quarries*

Stone quarries were used to procure the raw material for making stone tools. Quarries are rocky outcrops that usually have evidence of scars from flaking, crushing and battering the rock. There may be identifiable artefacts near or within the site such as unfinished tools, hammer stones, anvils and grinding stones. Silcrete quarries are a possibility in the region due to its association with basalt which is present across these volcanic plains.

No local Aboriginal quarries are known to exist within the vicinity of the activity area. However there remains a possibility that quarries may be found based on local geology.

### *Aboriginal Stone Fish/Eel Traps*

Stone fish/eel trap sites usually comprise either small to medium volcanic boulders piled in to walls a few courses high within channels, or by excavating ditches in order to modify the natural flow of rivers, creeks, swamps or poorly drained areas. They are designed so that fish or eels are caught in one section so that they can be easily pulled out or killed, or they are channelled in to baskets or nets. They are most common in the volcanic regions of western Victoria, although they have also been found in coastal areas.

Fish traps are known to occur along Mount Emu Creek, however as the majority of the activity area does not possess permanent water sources, the likelihood of identifying Aboriginal fish traps remains low.

### 4.3 *FIELD METHODOLOGY*

#### 4.3.1 *Survey*

The archaeological survey was conducted between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of October 2009. The survey team included ERM Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors Asher Ford, Luke Kirkwood and Delta Freedman, with Alice Ugle and Burnie Clark representing Framlingham and Lionel “Bones” Chatfield representing the Kuuyang Maar. The survey team consisted of four team members at any one time, being made up of two ERM Archaeologists/Cultural Heritage Advisors and one representative each from Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar.

The archaeological inspection took the form of a pedestrian and vehicular survey. The four surveyors on each survey walked two metres apart at each wind turbine and substation site and along connecting access tracks where possible. This follows the methodology set out in Burke and Smith (2004:65) which states that a single person can effectively visually survey an area of two linear metres. Each of the proposed turbine pads was located through use of a differential GPS unit. The survey at each wind turbine involved surveying a radius of 50 metres around each wind turbine site where possible. As the access tracks link the turbine pads in relatively straight lines, areas of cultural heritage sensitivity and the general environment in the activity area were noted and if considered to have a high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites, surveyed if possible. Not all access tracks were walked owing to vegetation (dense crop), the presence of livestock (cattle), inaccessible boggy ground and visibility. In these instances, vehicular survey was conducted and the survey team got out of the car to conduct closer inspections where ground visibility was present.

#### 4.4 *SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY RAP*

As detailed earlier, there are no RAPs currently in place for the activity area. The field representatives of the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust had no additional cultural knowledge of the activity area.

#### 4.5 *ORAL HISTORIES*

No relevant oral histories of the activity area were determined during consultation with the representatives of the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust.

#### 4.6 *FIELDWORK LIMITATIONS*

The main limitations met during this survey were the lack of visibility within the area due to crops in the fields. Fields with mature crops were not always able to be accessed due to the nature of the crop. Fields of long grass or crops obscures both the ground visibility and long distance views and can hinder an understanding of the archaeological potential of the area.

#### 4.7 *FIELDWORK RESULTS*

The following Section describes the field work results from both the archaeological survey carried out for this CHMP between 19<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of October 2009 and the results from the surveys for the previously approved CHMP (AAV Management Plan Identifier 10152). The previous surveys occurred during different parts of the year with different ground surface visibility conditions and the knowledge from these two archaeological surveys conducted for CHMP 10152 has been incorporated into this CHMP. The following results for the Mortlake East Activity Area and the Mortlake South Activity Area reflect the present wind turbine layout.

##### 4.7.1 *Mortlake East Activity Area Results*

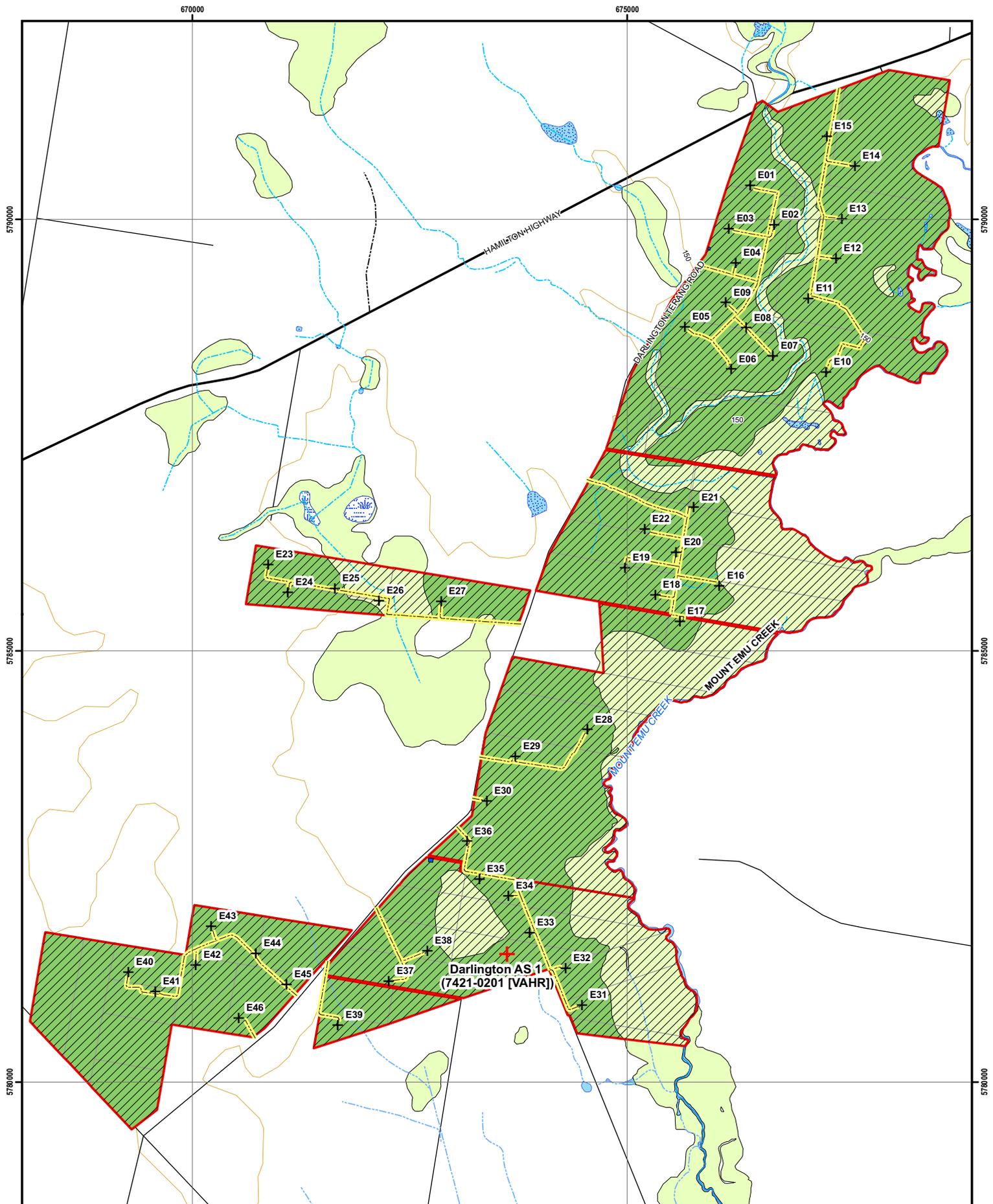
All turbine, substation and access routes in the Mortlake East activity area were able to be surveyed except for turbines E23, E24, E25, E26 and E27 and access tracks between turbines E23 to E26 due to dense Canola crop (see Figure 4.4). Visibility ranged from very good (100%) in ploughed areas to very poor (5%) in cropped and grassy areas. The survey results for this CHMP also incorporate the results from CHMP 10152 which was conducted in the same area in better visibility conditions (Kirkwood et al 2009: 40 – 47).

One Aboriginal archaeological site was identified, Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) artefact scatter (see section 4.8 and figure 4.5), located on a small rise overlooking a non-perennial swamp. Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) will not be impacted by the activity.

The Mortlake East activity area is divided into three different landforms; stony rises, flat floodplains and creeklines (see Figure 4.4 and Plates 1, 2 and 3). Stony rises consist of low to moderate rises of decomposing basalt lava flows. Creeklines are perennial watercourses and swamps, most notably Mount Emu Creek on the eastern border of the Mortlake East activity area and Two Mile Creek running centrally north to south through the Mortlake East activity area. Flat floodplains are flat silt plains around creeklines and swampy areas.

Of these three landforms, Mt Emu Creek creekline is considered to have a high likelihood for the presence of Aboriginal archaeological sites due to being the main access point for water and travelling route through the landscape (see Figure 4.6). Flat floodplains and stony rises are considered to have a low likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites, except when they are in close proximity to creeklines.

ACCIONA Energy has made numerous design changes to the turbine layout of the Mortlake East Activity Area to avoid areas of high cultural sensitivity identified in CHMP 10152. The survey did not identify any areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites that would be impacted on by the activity (see Figure 4.6).



Legend

- + Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])
- Activity Area
- Flood plain
- Property cadastral boundaries
- Creepline
- Access tracks
- Non-perennial creepline
- Lake
- Perennial creepline
- Swamp
- Substation
- Stony rises
- Broadscale survey area

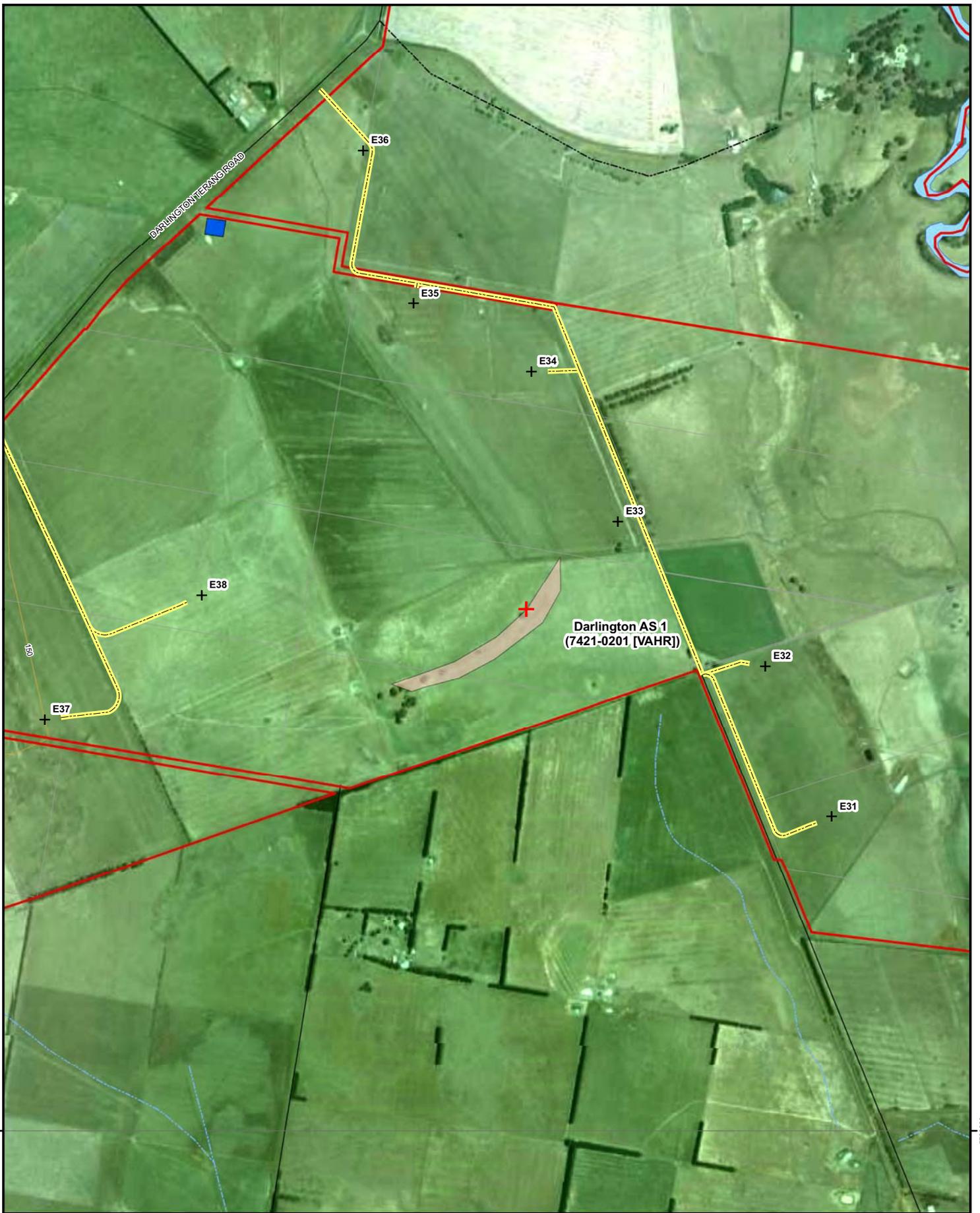
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Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria	
Drawing No:	0107268_9	Suffix No: R1
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size: A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by: AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania	
Scale:	1:40,000	



**Figure 4.4**  
**Mortlake East Survey Area, Landforms and Aboriginal Archaeological Site Identified During Survey**

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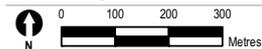


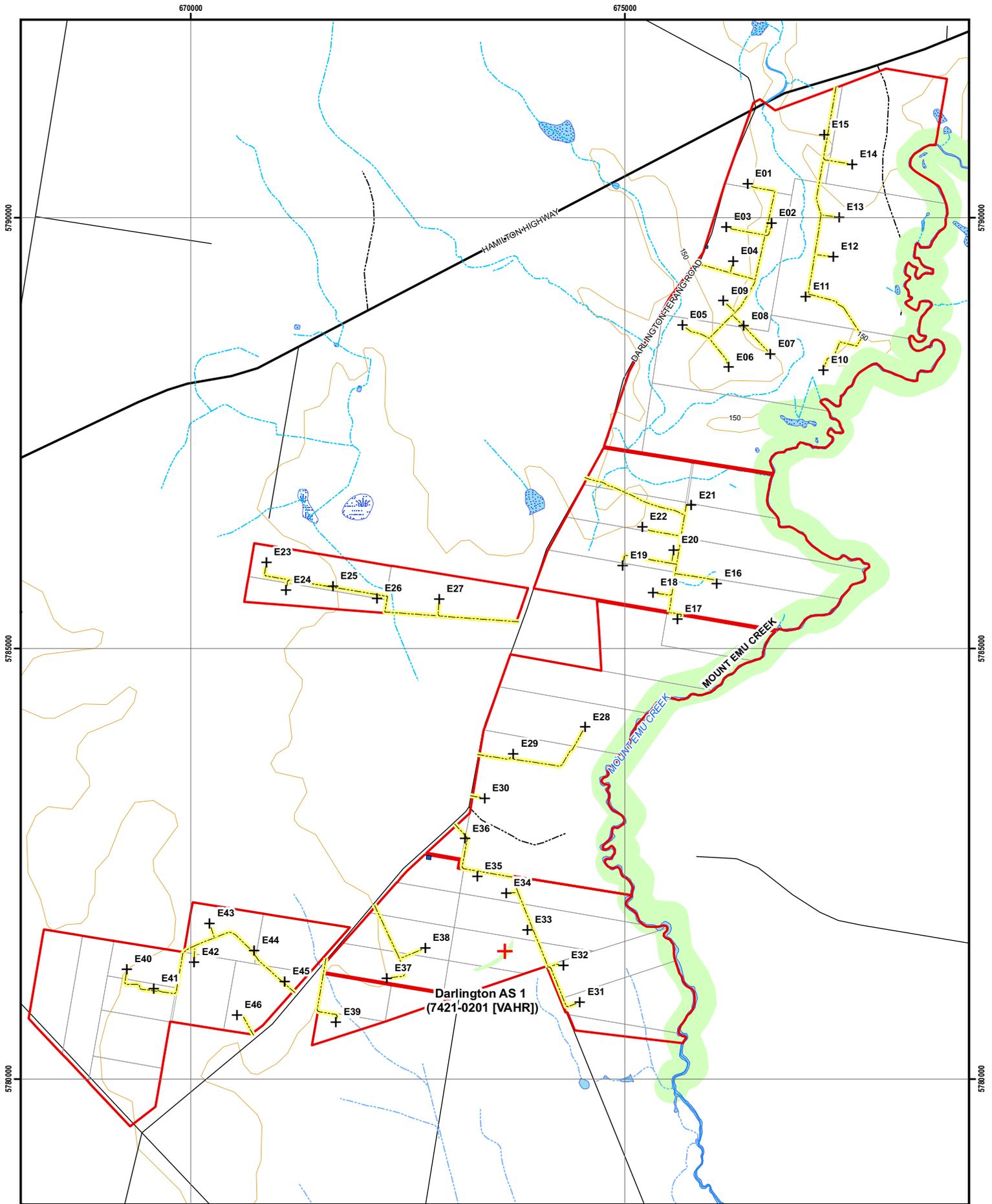
Legend

- + Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])
- + Turbine
- Access tracks
- Site Extent
- Substation
- Activity Area
- Property cadastral boundaries
- Non-perennial creekline
- Perennial creekline
- Creekline
- Lake
- Swamp

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_10
Date:	05/11/2009
Drawn by:	MGH
Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania
Scale:	1:10,000

**Figure 4.5**  
**Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])**  
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 Telephone +61 3 9696 8011





Legend

- |  |                                    |  |                               |  |   |
|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
|  | Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) |  | Activity Area                 |  | Creekline   |
|  | Turbine                            |  | Property cadastral boundaries |  | Lake  |
|  | Access tracks                      |  | Non-perennial creekline       |  | Swamp   |
|  | Substation                         |  | Perennial creekline           |  | Area of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites |

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania		
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria		
Drawing No:	0107268_11	Suffix No:	R1
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania		
Scale:	1:40,000		

**Figure 4.6**  
**Mortlake East Areas of High Likelihood for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites**

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#### 4.7.2 *Mortlake South Activity Area Results*

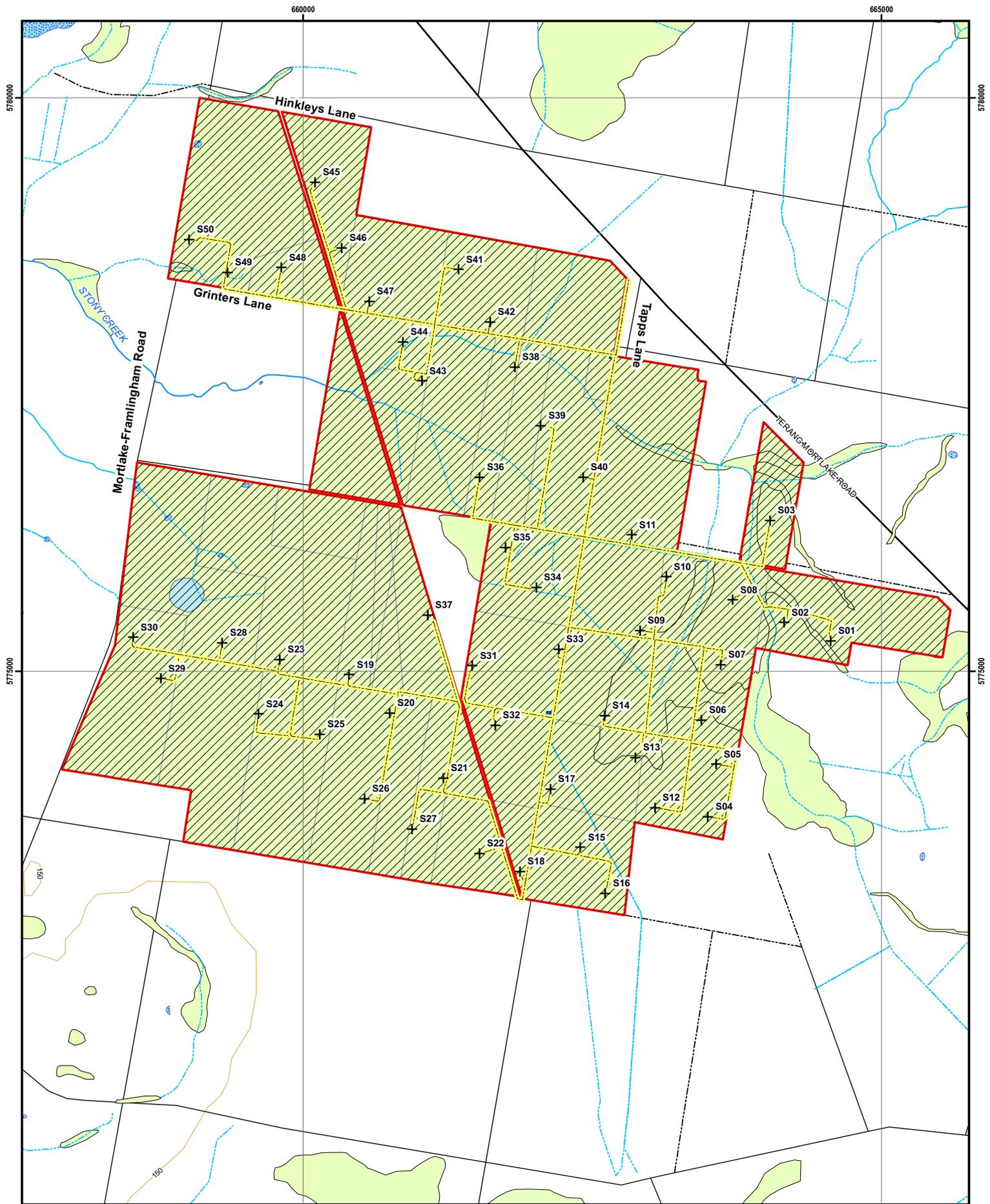
All turbine, substation and access routes in the Mortlake South activity area were able to be surveyed (see Figure 4.7). Visibility ranged from very good (100%) in ploughed areas to very poor (5%) in cropped and grassy areas. The survey results for this CHMP also incorporate the results from CHMP 10152 which was conducted in the same area in better visibility conditions (Kirkwood et al 2009: 40 - 47). No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified in the Mortlake South activity area.

The Mortlake South activity area is divided into two different landforms; flat floodplains and creeklines (see Figure 4.7 and Plates 4 and 5). Lacking the basalt lava flows of the Mortlake East activity area, Mortlake South is consistently flat and boggy. There is one small creekline in northwest of the activity area, Stony Creek. This region of the activity area does not contain a free flowing creek and instead Stony Creek could be best classified as a drainage channel for heavy rain.

Other waterways in the Mortlake South activity area consist of modern drainage channels (see Plate 6). The vast majority of the Mortlake South activity area consists of flat boggy floodplains that have a very low likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites.

ACCIONA Energy has made numerous design changes to the turbine layout of the Mortlake East Activity Area to avoid areas of high cultural sensitivity identified in CHMP 10152. The survey did not identify any areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites that would be impacted on by the activity (see Figure 4.8).

There were no new Aboriginal archaeological sites identified during the survey of the Mortlake South Activity Area.



Legend

- Turbine
- Access tracks
- Substation
- Broadscale survey area
- Activity Area
- Property cadastral boundaries
- Dam
- Non-perennial creekline
- Perennial creekline
- Flood plain
- Creekline
- Lake
- Swamp
- Stony rises

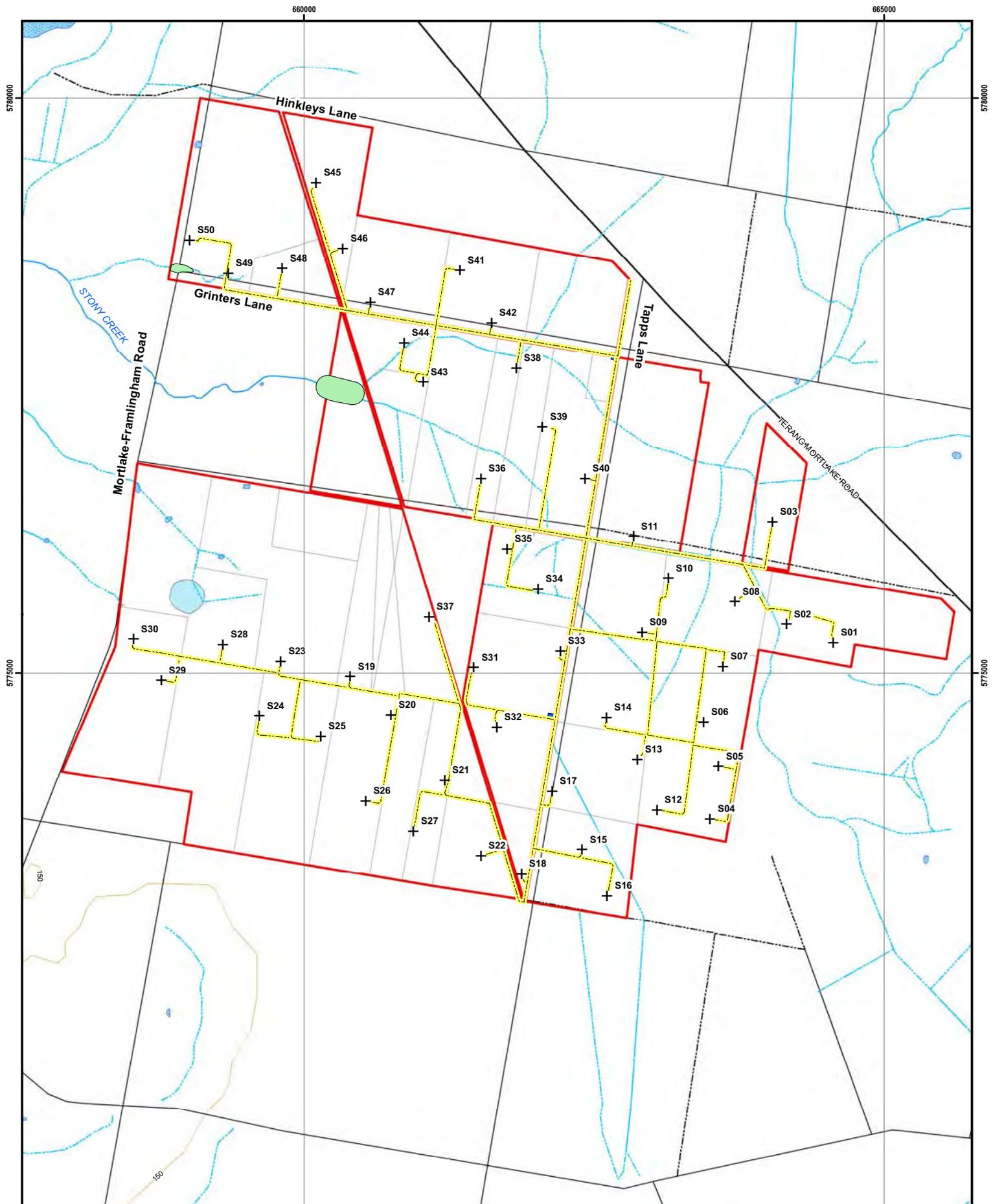
Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania		
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria		
Drawing No:	0107268_12	Suffix No:	R1
Date:	05/11/2009	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH	Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania		
Scale:	1:30,000		



**Figure 4.7**  
**Mortlake South Survey Area and Landforms**

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Legend

-  Turbine
-  Access tracks
-  Area of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites
-  Substation
-  Activity Area
-  Property cadastral boundaries
-  Dam
-  Non-perennial creekline
-  Perennial creekline
-  Creekline
-  Lake
-  Swamp

Client:	Acciona Energy Oceania
Project:	Mortlake Windfarm, Mortlake Victoria
Drawing No:	0107268_13
Suffix No:	R1
Date:	05/11/2009
Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	MGH
Reviewed by:	AF
Source:	Google Earth, Acciona Energy Oceania
Scale:	1:30,000



**Figure 4.8**  
**Mortlake South Areas of High Likelihood for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites**

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## 4.8

### ABORIGINAL SITES

One Aboriginal archaeological site was identified during survey in the Mortlake East activity area on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009. A total of seven artefacts were located during the survey. There is a distinct grouping of artefacts on a low rise, and the seven artefacts are considered to represent one new Aboriginal archaeological sites: Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) (Figure 4.5).

The site card for Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) is located in the site gazetteer – see Annex K. The discussion of significance for the site should also be cross referenced with section 4.10 and Annex L.

### 4.8.1

#### *Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])*

##### *Location*

GDA94, Zone 54, E 673618, N 5781483

Property Volume 9307, Folio 60.

##### *Extent*

This site is recorded as being located on a crescent shaped silty rise overlooking a non-perennial swamp. The entire rise is considered to be the site extent of Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) due to artefacts being located along the whole length in areas of ground exposure. The rise runs approximately 600 metres southwest to northeast. The rise tapers away on either end and has a width of 50 metres for the majority of the rise. The rise has mature gum trees spaced out along its width and grouped to the southwestern end (see Plates 7, 8 and 9). The site does not appear to have been ploughed.

##### *Nature*

Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) artefact scatter comprises seven flaked stone artefacts made of quartz (86%) and silcrete (14%) (see Plates 10 and 11). Of the quartz artefacts identified there are three wholeflakes, two cores and one angular fragment. The single silcrete artefact identified is a wholeflake.

##### *Significance*

Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) is in fair condition with stock trampling and rabbit damage yet stable. No sub surface testing of the site has been undertaken so the extent of archaeological deposits and possible dates is unknown. This site is therefore considered to be of low cultural heritage significance.

4.9

*DISCUSSION*

Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) indicates that rises overlooking creeks and swamps were used by Aboriginal people in the past. The small sample of flaked stone artefacts recovered prevents a detailed description of site use, although the presence of two quartz cores indicates that this material was being knapped. The lack of quartz and silcrete sources identified in the activity area during survey would indicate that stone was being sourced from other locations and brought to this area to be worked.

Darlington is significant in assessing likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites in the activity area in that it was the only rise on which flaked stone artefacts were identified. While higher rises exist in the Mortlake East activity area, none where is such close proximity to creeklines as the on which Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) is located.

4.10

*SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT*

Heritage sites, objects and places hold value for communities in many different ways. The nature of those heritage values is an important consideration when deciding how to manage a heritage site, object or place and balance competing land-use options. The many heritage values are summed up in an assessment of significance.

Assessing heritage significance is crucial if any action is to be taken to conserve, protect or assess the impact on a heritage place. Assessing the significance of a place is essential to making appropriate decisions about the future of a place and assists in guiding management actions, such as planning compatible uses and helps in explaining why a place is considered important.

Significance assessment in Australia and in Victoria has been based on a number of common processes that have been generally accepted by the majority of heritage professionals. There are a number of values that need to be considered when assessing the significance of a place. A combination of these assessment processes are used to assess the significance of a place. Table 4.4 summarises the significance of the heritage sites located during the assessment. The significance assessment processes used are summarised in Annex L.

*Table 4.3 Summary of Aboriginal Archaeological Site Significance*

Site Name & Number	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Overall Significance
Darlington AS 1, 7421-0201 [VAHR]; (GDA E673618 N5781483)	Artefact Scatter	4	Moderate

#### 4.10.1 *Statement of Significance for Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])*

Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) is a typical flaked stone artefact scatter common throughout Victoria. The site comprises a total of seven artefacts. The assemblage includes a low variety of artefact types, due mainly to the small sample size. As no sub surface testing was conducted on Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) the nature and potential of the site to provide new information about stone tool technologies in the region is hard to estimate. However, although there is some damage from stop trampling and rabbit burrows, the site is in fair condition and has the potential to hold intact cultural deposits. Based on the contents and intactness of the site it is considered to be of moderate scientific significance.

#### 4.10.2 *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment*

The assessment of cultural or spiritual values of a place is made by the relevant Aboriginal people. It is preferred that any written statement of cultural significance come from the Aboriginal community and be included in the report. This is not always possible. Generally both pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal sites and places will have specific cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

Aboriginal heritage sites with archaeological evidence are all of value to the Aboriginal community through the tangible connection that it represents with pre-contact Aboriginal land use. While stories and information was known about surrounding volcanic landmarks, such as Mount Noorat, the Aboriginal representatives from Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar were not able to provide specific information when asked for the Mortlake East activity area, Mortlake South activity area or Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]).

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## 5 **CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

### 5.1 **ABORIGINAL HERITAGE**

One Aboriginal archaeological site was identified during the field survey, Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]). Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) will not be impacted by the activity.

There is currently no Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) in place at the time of preparing this CHMP. The following recommendations refer to the involvement of the RAP under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, however as there is currently no RAP(s) in place, Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar should be consulted until the RAP(s) for the activity area have been accepted by the Aboriginal Heritage Council and then they must take over the involvement in this project. Please note that currently the Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar have no statutory responsibility for cultural heritage matters within the activity area. AAV have also advised that the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust should be involved in carrying out fieldwork and the formation of management plans, however they are not to be named in any management or contingency plans as they are not a RAP.

#### 5.1.1 **Impact Assessment**

Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]) will not be impacted by the activity.

#### 5.1.2 **Recommendations to Avoid Harming Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

In the course of preparing this plan and the previously approved CHMP 10512, identified Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas of high potential for Aboriginal archaeological material were identified and discussions were held with the Sponsor regarding options to avoid impacting on the areas. The design of the proposed development was altered to avoid impact on all areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological heritage therefore there is no recommendation to minimize any impact upon the site or for the salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It is recommended for site to be avoided during construction by fencing it with temporary fencing, therefore harm is avoided.

To avoid and minimise harm to any unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage, the proposed activity must be restricted to the activity area covered by this CHMP. If changes are made to the location of the activity (wind turbines, access tracks, substations, control rooms, compound areas, switchyards, access tracks, and underground electrical cabling) within the activity area, the activity must remain outside of areas identified as having a high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological material. Changes made to the location of the activity that remains within the activity area and areas of low potential for Aboriginal archaeological material would not require a new CHMP. All

contractors and staff of the Sponsor working in the activity area must be aware of the recommendations and contingencies contained within this CHMP.

**5.1.3 *Recommendations to Minimise Harming Aboriginal Cultural Heritage***

The proposed activity will minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage by avoiding areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological heritage.

**5.1.4 *Recommendations for the Salvage of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage***

There are no recommendations for salvage as no sites of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage will be impacted upon by the activity.

**5.1.5 *Recommendations for the Removal, Curation and Custody of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage***

No Aboriginal have been removed from the activity area, therefore there are no management recommendations for the removal and curation of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

**5.1.6 *Recommendations for the Monitoring of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage***

As no Aboriginal archaeological sites or areas of high likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological sites are to be impacted by the activity, there is no recommendation for the monitoring of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

**5.1.7 *Recommendations for Cultural Heritage Awareness Training***

It is recommended that the Cultural Heritage Advisor prepares a Cultural Heritage Induction Booklet that can be used by the on-site contractors as a reference guide to this Cultural Heritage Management Plan. The booklet should be presented to the contractors as part of their site induction prior to the commencement of the proposed activity. As no RAP is in place, representatives of the RAP applicants should be provided with the opportunity to provide input into any cultural heritage awareness training.

**5.1.8 *Contingency Plan***

Under Section 61(d) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* all Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMP) must incorporate contingency plans to manage Aboriginal Cultural Heritage issues that may affect the conduct of the activity. This contingency plan must be kept on site during the construction works and is to be read in conjunction with the management plan above.

### *Contingency for the Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage*

There is a low potential for previously unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage to be uncovered during the proposed activity. This Aboriginal cultural heritage is likely to be isolated stone artefacts. To aid in the identification of the types of Aboriginal cultural heritage which may be discovered in the activity area covered by this CHMP, fact sheets are provided in Annex F (however, a suitably qualified and experienced Cultural Heritage Advisor should always be consulted in instances where a person discovers or suspects they have discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage).

A person who discovers or suspects they have discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction activities within the activity area covered by this CHMP will immediately notify the person in charge of the activity. The person in charge of the activity must then suspend any relevant works at the location of the discovery and within five metres of the extent of the suspected site.

The person in charge of the activity must then contact a Cultural Heritage Advisor who, after consultation with the RAP/s or (in the absence of (a) RAP/s) the RAP applicant/s or (in the absence of (a) RAP applicant/s) AAV will evaluate the Aboriginal cultural heritage to determine if the material is part of a known site or is a new site. The Cultural Heritage Advisor will then be engaged to update and/or complete site records and advise on possible management strategies.

Within a period of three (3) working days a decision/recommendation will be made by the Cultural Heritage Advisor in consultation with a representative of the RAP and the Sponsor in regard to the process to be followed to manage the cultural heritage in a culturally appropriate manner, and how to proceed with the works.

In instances where salvage of discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage is required, decisions about how to proceed with salvage excavation must be made on a case-by-case basis by the Cultural Heritage Advisor, in conjunction with a representative of the RAP. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria may also be consulted. The methodology of any salvage excavation must be appropriate to the site type(s) discovered and the nature, extent and significance of the site(s). For this reason, and in order to avoid the application of salvage methodologies which are inappropriate to the type of Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered, this contingency plan does not propose any particular methodological details for the salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage unexpectedly discovered during the proposed activity. It should be noted, however, that any salvage excavation undertaken following the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage will abide by Regulation 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* and be undertaken in accordance with proper archaeological practice.

Failure of parties to reach an agreed course of action in this manner will be classed as a Dispute under this agreement – the contingency plan in this CHMP regarding dispute resolution must be followed.

Work may recommence within the area of exclusion:

- When the appropriate protective measures have been taken;
- Where the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage records have been updated and/or completed;
- Where all parties agree there is no other prudent or feasible course of action; or
- Once any relevant dispute has been resolved.

Where relevant the Sponsor and the RAP representative will ensure that the above steps are followed and that legal obligations and requirements are complied with at all times.

***Contingency for the Removal, Curation and Custody of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Artefacts)***

Should any Aboriginal cultural heritage be discovered during the proposed activity, the custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage should comply with the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and be assigned in the following order of priority (as appropriate):

1. The RAP for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
2. Any relevant registered native title holder for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
3. Any relevant native title party (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*) for the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
4. Any relevant Aboriginal person or persons with traditional or familial links with the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
5. Any relevant Aboriginal body or organisation which has historical or contemporary interests in Aboriginal heritage relating to the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
6. The owner of the land from which the Aboriginal cultural heritage has been salvaged;
7. The Museum of Victoria.

Should, in the course of community consultation, it be determined that any of the above people or groups (except the Museum of Victoria) wish to rebury the Aboriginal cultural heritage then the following must occur:

- The relevant site record card must be updated and a 'collection' component form must be completed.
- The reburial location should be known, relocatable, and in an area which is protected from future development or disturbance.
- Artefacts to be reburied should be placed in a durable container with reference to provenance and with the catalogue and assessment documentation.

It should be noted that any Cultural Heritage Advisor engaged to investigate any Aboriginal cultural heritage has the right to retain custody of Aboriginal cultural heritage for a period of up to one year for analysis.

### *Contingency for the Discovery of Human Remains*

If any suspected human remains are discovered during any activity works, all activity in the vicinity must cease immediately. The remains must be left in place and protected from damage. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there is reasonable grounds to believe the remains could be Aboriginal the DSE Emergency Co-ordination Centre must be notified on 1300 888 544 (see Annex F for a fact sheet on Aboriginal burials which provides some general information about Aboriginal burials).

The following five step contingency plan describes the actions which must be taken in instances where human remains or suspected human remains are discovered. Any such discovery at the activity area must follow these steps.

#### **1. Discovery:**

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

#### **2. Notification:**

- Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroners Office and the Victoria Police must be notified immediately;
- If there is reasonable grounds to believe that the remains could be Aboriginal, the DSE Emergency Coordination Centre 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 skeletal remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of the human remains to the Secretary, DPCD in accordance with S.17 of the *Coroners Act 1985*.

**3. Impact Mitigation or Salvage:**

- The Secretary, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal human remains will determine the appropriate course of action as required by S.18(2)9b) of the *Coroners Act 1985*.
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Secretary must be implemented (this will depend on the circumstances in which the remains were found, the number of burials found and the type of burials and the outcome of consultation with any Aboriginal person or body);

**4. Curation and Further Analysis:**

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

**5. Reburial:**

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

The Contingency for the Discovery of Human Remains advice is also shown in Annex G of this CHMP to allow for easy reference and inclusion in site induction manuals.

***Contingency Regarding Dispute Resolution***

The following strategy should be employed to resolve any disputes arising during the course of the proposed activity:

- All disputes will be jointly investigated.
- Where a breach of the CHMP recommendations or contingency plan has been found to have occurred, the RAP and the Sponsor will agree to the best method of correction or remediation.
- Any correction or remedial activities required, such as repairing damage to a known or unknown site, will be overseen by a

representative of the RAP and will take place in accordance with their instructions.

- The Sponsor and its site contractors will not undertake any such operations without receiving the consent of the RAP.
- The RAP will use their best endeavours to minimise delays to work schedules while not compromising cultural places or values.
- Only issues directly related to the Aboriginal cultural heritage will be handled through this dispute resolution process.
- Authorised Project Delegates (APD) of each party (the RAP and the Sponsor) will attempt to negotiate a resolution to any dispute related to the cultural heritage management of the activity area.
- Such resolution will be attempted within 48 hours of a notice being received that a dispute between the parties is deemed to exist.
- If the APDs can not reach an agreement, then other authorised representatives of both parties will meet to negotiate a resolution to an agreed schedule.
- These arrangements do not preclude any legal recourse open to the parties being taken but the parties agree the above avenues will be exhausted before such recourse is made.
- For the purposes of dispute resolution for this activity, the following people will act as APDs for each party:
  - The RAP/s or (if no RAP/s) RAP applicant/s or (if no RAP applicant/s) AAV.
  - The Sponsor: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd, 03 9863 9922
  - Any change in personnel appointed as the APDs in one party will be promptly notified to all other parties.

### ***Reviewing Compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan***

Compliance with the recommendations and provisions of an approved CHMP is a requirement of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Any action carried out contrary to the recommendations and provisions of an approved CHMP which causes harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage is an offence.

In the instance that the recommendations of a CHMP or the conditions of a Cultural Heritage Permit have been contravened resulting in harm being caused to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs may order a Cultural Heritage Audit (Section 80). Should a Cultural Heritage Audit be ordered, a Stop Order requiring the activity to cease immediately must also

be issued to the Sponsor (Section 88). A Stop Order can be issued in any instance where an activity is harming, is likely to harm, or may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage, regardless of whether the Minister has ordered a Cultural Heritage Audit (Section 87).

To ensure that the proposed activity is undertaken with full compliance with the recommendations and provisions of the approved CHMP, a Compliance Review Checklist (Annex H) has been formulated to assist the Sponsor ensure that the proposed activity remains compliant with the recommendations and provisions of the approved CHMP.

### ***Remedying Non-Compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan***

Should the Sponsor have any concerns regarding non-compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, they are advised to immediately consult with a Cultural Heritage Advisor and AAV. Under Section 81 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, a Cultural Heritage Audit can be ordered by the Minister if non-compliance is suspected. If the Secretary directs a Sponsor to engage a Cultural Heritage Advisor to conduct a Cultural Heritage Audit, the Sponsor must comply with the direction. The report of a Cultural Heritage Audit may:

- identify non-compliance with an approved CHMP;
- recommend amendments to the recommendations in the approved CHMP;
- recommend arrangements for the access of inspectors to the location at which the activity is being carried out; and
- recommend other measures in relation to the conduct of the activity to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

It should be noted that under Sections 27 and 28 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, harming Aboriginal cultural heritage is unlawful, as is doing an act likely to harm Aboriginal cultural heritage and a range of penalties apply.

*LIMITATIONS AND EXCEPTION OF REPORT*

The findings of this report are based on the scope of work outlined in Section 4. ERM Australia performed the services in a manner consistent with the normal level of care and expertise exercised by members of the environmental auditing profession. No warranties, expressed or implied, are made.

This assessment is based on site inspection conducted by ERM Australia personnel, sampling and analyses described in the report, and information provided by the property owner or other people with knowledge of site conditions. All conclusions and recommendations made in the report are the professional opinions of the ERM Australia personnel involved with the project and, while normal checking of the accuracy of data has been conducted, ERM Australia assumes no responsibility or liability for errors in data obtained from regulatory agencies or any other external sources, nor from occurrences outside the scope of this project.

ERM Australia is not engaged in environmental reporting for the purpose of advertising sales promoting, or endorsement of any client interests, including raising investment capital, recommending investment decisions, or other publicity purposes. The client acknowledges that this report is for the exclusive use of the client, its representatives and advisers and any investors, lenders, underwriters and financiers who agree to execute a reliance letter (a copy of which can be supplied upon request), and the client agrees that ERM Australia's report or correspondences will not be, except as set forth herein, used or reproduced in full or in parts for such promotional purposes, and may not be used or relied upon in any prospectus or offering circular.

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**Plate 1 Mortlake Wind Farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Looking west from Mt Emu Creek across floodplain up onto stony rise.



**Plate 2 Mortlake Wind Farm\_19-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Floodplain in between stony rises just north of Turbine E21



**Plate 3 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Mt Emu Creek, looking north in the northern half of Mortlake east activity area.



**Plate 4 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Creekline in far ground looking from turbine S50 across flat floodplain.



**Plate 5 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Low boggy floodplain in the Mortlake South activity area. Looking east from Turbine S46



**Plate 6 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Modern Drainage channel in the Mortlake South activity area, just east of Turbine S08



**Plate 7 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Mature gum tree on the northern end of Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])



**Plate 8 Mortlake Wind farm\_22-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Car on top of the low rise of Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]). Looking south from flood plain



**Plate 9 Mortlake Wind farm\_20-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Facing southwest along top of Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]). Two quartz cores located on exposure caused by rabbits in foreground.



**Plate 10 Mortlake Wind farm\_20-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Quartz core from Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR]).



**Plate 11 Mortlake Wind farm\_20-Oct-2009\_A.Ford**

Silcrete flake from Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])

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Annex A

## Project Brief

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The detailed Cultural Heritage survey and assessment would therefore involve:

- Consultation initiated at the beginning of the project with the appropriate Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) responsible for heritage matters in the region as prescribed under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 2006*. The RAP for the subject area is not currently in place, however, the Framlingham Aboriginal Trust have applied to the Aboriginal Heritage Council to become RAPs. If they are registered as a RAP in the course of the project then consultation with them must take place. Until then, AAV are to be consulted directly regarding the CHMP. In addition to satisfying the requirements for consultation with the RAPs, the consultation process will be integral to the project to understand the cultural significance of any sites and to best manage any archaeological and heritage issues within the context of the client requirements for the project.
- Background research at Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV), Heritage Victoria (HV), the National Trust (Victoria), local Council and any other relevant heritage lists. It is noted from the AAV website that no form of heritage assessment has taken place at the site.
- A detailed field survey program will be undertaken by two archaeologists from ERM. Survey will target all areas of significant disturbance. Recommendations will be made on all areas of sensitivity.
- Field recording will then be made of all relevant heritage items. Any Aboriginal heritage sites identified during the detailed archaeological survey will be reported to AAV. Site cards would also be completed and lodged with AAV.

A draft CHMP would then be produced in line with the new regulations for a CHMP under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act, 2006*. The CHMP will include the following:

- Background research results, methodology, results, significance assessment of any heritage sites and a discussion of the heritage constraints and opportunities in relation to the proposed development.
- Management policies will be prepared and aligned with the relative cultural significance of heritage items identified. An inventory of any heritage sites will also be provided.
- Mapping for the report would include the locations of any archaeological and heritage sites and any areas of archaeological sensitivity.
- The draft CHMP may recommend further archaeological work (such as sub surface testing) be required on site before any high impact activities take place as part of the future management of the cultural heritage resource at the site ( if areas are going to be subject to

significant impacts that may damage heritage or potential heritage sites). These recommended works must be carried out before the CHMP can be finalised and submitted to the RAP and AAV for approval.

- The final CHMP will contain a detailed contingency plan that will cover all future activities at the site that may impact on the cultural heritage resource and how these impacts are to be managed. Once a site has an approved CHMP, then AAV does not require any further heritage assessments, permits or consents in order to carry out development works at the site. The whole process will also feed into the master planning of the site.

A draft report will be prepared for discussion prior to completion of the final report. One consolidated set of comments will be incorporated into the final report.

ERM will provide three bound copies, one unbound copy and one electronic copy of the final report unless otherwise negotiated. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Heritage Victoria and the RAP(s) require that copies of the final report be lodged with them.

Annex B

## CV's of Cultural Heritage Advisors

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## Asher Ford

Heritage Consultant  
Melbourne, Australia



Asher Ford joined ERM as a cultural heritage consultant after completing his Bachelor of Arts (Honours Anthropology) in February 2008. Asher has more than 14 years experience working in rural, remote and bushland environments. Working in Victoria, his skills include Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological assessments, Aboriginal and historical site recording, survey, sub surface testing and excavation, project research, geographic information systems (GIS), graphics and report writing. Asher has worked on more than 33 cultural heritage projects with a variety of clients. Some of these projects include:

- Water and sewer pipeline
- Windfarms
- Housing Developments
- Exploratory Mining
- Commercial Development
- Academic research

### Fields of Competence

- Aboriginal archaeological assessments
- Aboriginal site recording and site card completion
- Due diligence assessments
- Survey
- Sub-surface testing and excavation
- GIS mapping and graphics
- Artefact and site photography
- Aboriginal, community and client liaison
- Research and technical report writing

### Education

Bachelor of Arts (Honours Anthropology) (H2A), La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia (2007).

Bachelor of Arts, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia (2006).

### Employment History

February 2008 - Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd. Melbourne Office. Heritage Consultant (Current)

1999 - 2004 Australian Defence Force. Soldier.

### Key Projects

#### Victorian Desalination Plant Project

A complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan was undertaken for 4 different phases of construction of the Desalination Plant, power lines, pipe lines and building infrastructure. Asher's roles included field team management, managing stakeholders in the field, survey, sub-surface testing, GIS mapping, graphics and report production.

#### Mount Mercer Wind Farm, Mount Mercer

A complex Cultural heritage Management Plan was undertaken for a proposed wind farm at Mount Mercer, Victoria. Asher's roles included helping to conduct survey, sub-surface testing and excavation, salvage excavation background research, artefact analysis, graphics, report writing and GIS.

#### Lal Lal Wind Farm, Lal Lal

A complex Cultural Heritage Management Plan was undertaken for a proposed windfarm in Lal Lal, Victoria. Asher's role in the project included survey, excavation and sub surface testing, graphics, GIS and report writing.

### Thesis/Publications

Ford, A.. 2007 Order, Legitimacy and Wealth in the Aboriginal Maar Macro Language Group of South West Victoria. Unpublished B. A (Hons Anth) thesis, La Trobe University.

# Oona Nicolson

Principal Consultant  
Melbourne, Australia



Oona Nicolson is a heritage specialist with over 12 years experience in the archaeological consulting sector. Working in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania her skills include project management, archaeological survey, Aboriginal community consultation, Aboriginal and historical site recording and excavation, conservation management plans and artefact analysis. Oona has extensive experience in over 500 projects with many different clients. Some of these projects include:

- Roads, bridges and freeways
- Housing project development
- Wind farms
- Mining and quarrying projects
- Gas pipelines and electricity lines
- Conservation management plans

Oona regularly appears before the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT) and independent panels as an Expert Witness in the area of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage.

## Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Australian Association for Consulting Archaeologists Inc. – Full Member, President of National Executive Committee and Victorian State Chapter President
- Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association
- Editorial Committee (Book Reviews Editor), 1999 - 2002, *Historic Environment* journal, Australia ICOMOS
- Executive Committee (Treasurer), 1999 - 2002, Australian Institute of Professional Archaeologists
- Australian Archaeology Association – Vic State Rep 2001

## Fields of Competence

- Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological assessments
- Expert witness in panels and VCAT hearings
- Aboriginal, community and client liaison
- Sub-surface testing and excavation
- Field excavation and supervision
- Historical structure assessment
- Material culture analysis
- Conservation management plans

## Employment History

2005 – present

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd. Principal Heritage Consultant, Melbourne Office  
1998-2005

Biosis Research Pty. Ltd. Melbourne and Sydney offices  
Senior Cultural Heritage Consultant  
1997 - 1998

du Cros and Associates, Victoria, Project Archaeologist  
1995 - 1996

Austral Archaeology, South Australia, Assistant Archaeologist  
1994 - 1995

State Heritage Branch of South Australia, Maritime Unit, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Research Officer

## Education

Bachelor of Arts (Honours in Archaeology) – High Distinction (First Class), 1996 Flinders University of South Australia

Bachelor of Arts (Australian Archaeology and Australian Studies) 1995: Flinders University of South Australia

Maritime Archaeology Certificate: Part 1 (Part 2 pending), AIMA and NAS (U.K.)

# Luke Kirkwood

Heritage Consultant  
Melbourne, Australia



Luke Kirkwood is a heritage specialist with over five years combined experience of indigenous and non-indigenous archaeology in both a consultancy and academic capacity supporting senior archaeologists. Working in Queensland, his skills include archaeological survey, Aboriginal community consultation, Aboriginal and historical site recording and excavation and artefact analysis. Luke has extensive experience in a variety of different archaeological environments including:

- Mining and quarrying projects
- Rock Shelter excavations
- Historic settlements
- Cemeteries
- Public archaeology initiatives

As well as having a strong archaeological background, Luke has been involved in developing conservation management plans which included biodiversity surveys and genetic analyses. Luke also possesses a strong computer background and is proficient in many software packages with specialized skills in website management and database development.

## Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Australian Archaeology Association – Lifetime Member. Webmaster 2002 – 2006

## Fields of Competence

- Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological Sub-surface testing and excavation
- Field excavation and supervision
- Aboriginal, community and client liaison
- Material culture analysis
- Conservation management plans
- Biodiversity surveys
- Artefact residue analysis
- DNA and phylogenetic analyses
- Database & website development

## Employment History

2007 - present

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd. Melbourne Office. Heritage Consultant.

2006

University of Queensland, School of Information Technology & Electrical Engineering. Information Technology Support Officer.

2002 – 2004

University of Queensland, Institute for Molecular Bioscience. Information Technology Support Officer.

2001 - 2002

Australian Museum, Evolutionary Biology Unit. Research Assistant.

1995

Rio Tinto, Comalco, Mines Regeneration Unit. Biodiversity Survey Assistant

## Education

2000

Bachelor of Science/ Arts (Honours in Archaeology) – High Distinction (First Class), University of Queensland.

1999

Bachelor of Science/ Arts (Archaeology), University of Queensland.

# Delta Freedman

Heritage Consultant  
Melbourne, Australia



Delta Freedman is Heritage Consultant with the Heritage Team at ERM Australia with experience in both indigenous and non-indigenous archaeology. Working in the Heritage Team, her skills include archaeological survey, Aboriginal and historical site excavation, field recording, photography, artefact analysis, ethnographic research and community consultation.

As well as having archaeological experience, Delta has assisted in the production of reports for both Indigenous and Historical projects. She has also been responsible in developing and maintaining an extensive Heritage and Archaeological report database.

Delta also possesses a strong set of computer skills and is proficient in many software packages.

## Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Reconciliation Victoria – Member 2008

## Fields of Competence

- Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological sub-surface testing and excavation
- Field recording
- Material culture analysis
- Photography
- Report writing
- Ethnographic research

## Employment History

2009

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd. Melbourne, Victoria. Heritage Consultant.

## Education

2008

Bachelor of Arts (Aboriginal Studies), Latrobe University

## Key Projects

### *Victorian Government*

#### **Desalination Project, Victoria**

Assisted in the sub-surface testing for the Desalination Pipeline and Transmission Line. Compiled historical background and results for Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

### *Stockdale Development*

#### **Point Lonsdale Residential Development, Victoria**

Assisted in the sub-surface testing and field recording for the Point Lonsdale Residential Development.

### *Cemex Inc.*

#### **Leongatha Quarry Upgrade, Victoria**

Assisted in the sub-surface testing, field recording and artefact analysis for the Leongatha Quarry Upgrade.

### *VicUrban*

#### **Riverwalk**

Assisted in the sub-surface testing and field recording for a proposed residential development.

Annex C

## Notification letter to and from AAV

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

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

## SECTION 1 – Sponsor Information

Name of Sponsor: Kate Sutherland

Business Name: ACCIONA Energy Oceania Pty Ltd

Postal Address: Level 1, 95 Coventry Street, South Melbourne, VIC 3205

Telephone Number: (03) 9863 9922 Fax number: (03) 9686 6120

Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: ksutherland@accionaenergy.com.au

## SECTION 2 – Description of proposed activity and location

- Provide a project name: Mortlake Wind Farm
- List the relevant municipal district/s (ie. Local Council or Shire): Moyne Shire Council
- Clearly identify the proposed activity for which the cultural heritage management plan is to be prepared (ie. mining, road construction, housing subdivision):  
Construction of wind farm and associated infrastructure
- Clearly identify the area (such as listing cadastral information, attaching a copy of a title search, or indicating the street address):  
See attached list
- **Attach a map** (to scale, with a north arrow and indicating the municipal district - if any) that clearly identifies the area and boundaries in respect of which the cultural heritage management plan is to be prepared.
  - Please ensure the map refers to existing roads and features, rather than proposed roads and features.
  - Please ensure the map has the activity area outlined on it.
  - The map should have a legend, north arrow, scale, at least 3 readily identifiable geographical locations (such as road intersections, parcel boundaries, or road/river crossings), and should state the map's projection.

## SECTION 3 – Cultural Heritage Advisor

If you would like a Cultural Heritage Advisor (a person who has the qualifications or experience [or both] required under section 189 of the Act) notified of the status of this Cultural Heritage Management Plan, please provide the following details for that person:

Jen Burch  
Name

ERM  
Company (if any)

jen.burch@erm.com  
Email address

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

Start date: 17/10/09

Finish date: 17/10/10

## 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 listed in the regulations? Reg 43 Buildings and works

Is any part of the activity in an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations?  YES / NO  
Please Circle

Other reasons (Voluntary)

An Environmental Effects Statement is required

A Cultural Heritage Management Plan is required by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

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

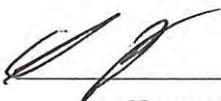
This section should only be completed where there is a registered Aboriginal party in relation to the Plan

--

## SECTION 7 – Signature of Sponsor

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief that the information supplied is correct and complete.

Signed:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
[Sponsor]

Date: 12 /10 /09

## SECTION 8 – Notification Checklist

Ensure appropriate attachment/s are completed and attached to this notification (see section 2 of this form).

Please ensure this notice and all attached items are sent to the:

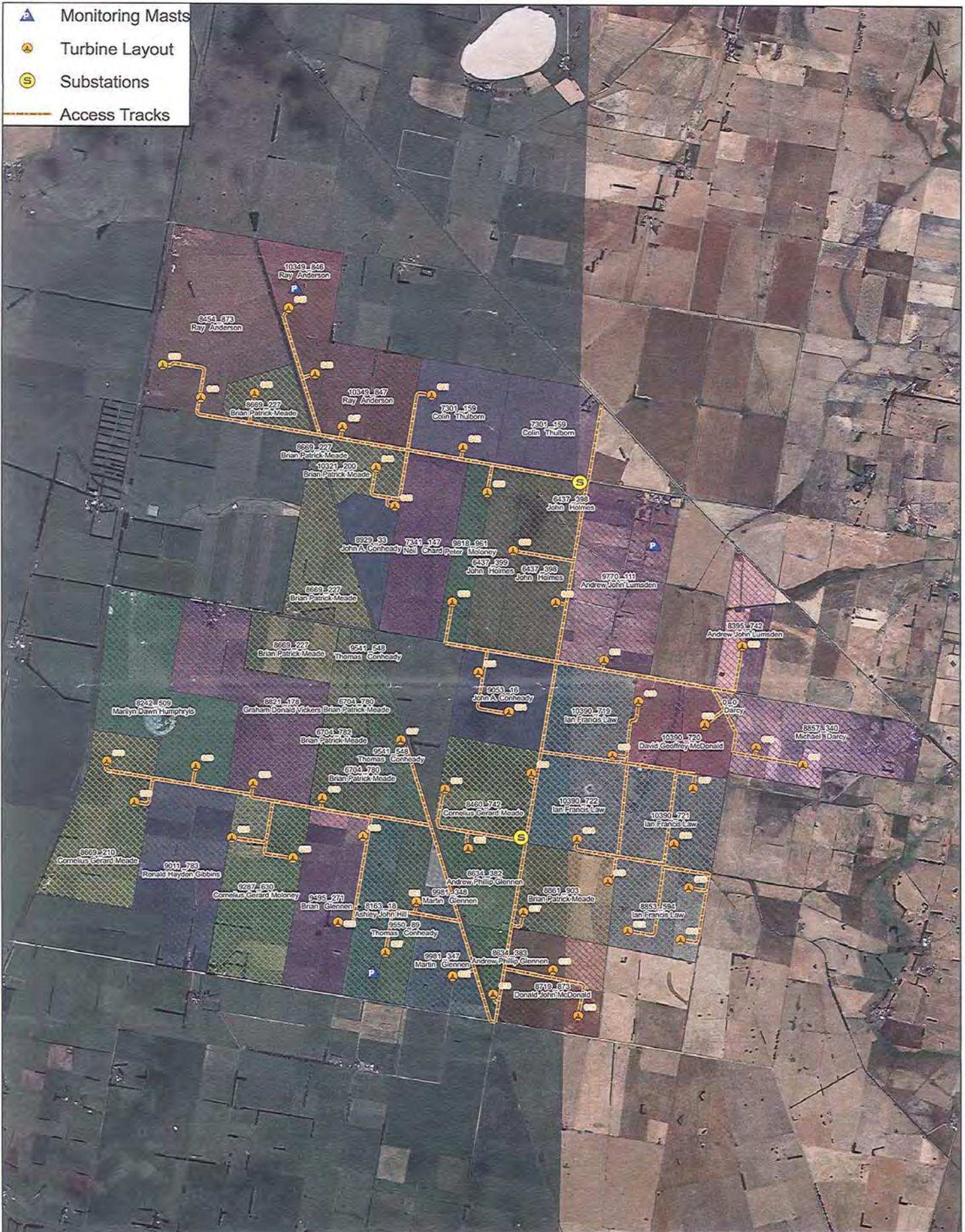
Deputy Director  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
Department of Planning and Community Development  
GPO Box 2392  
MELBOURNE VIC 3001

Email: [vahr@dpcd.vic.gov.au](mailto:vahr@dpcd.vic.gov.au)

### Notes:

- Ensure that any relevant registered Aboriginal party/s is also notified. A copy of this notice may be used for this purpose. (A registered Aboriginal party is allowed up to 14 days to provide a written response to a notification specifying whether or not it intends to evaluate the management plan)
- In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registered Aboriginal party/s, 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 may be used for this purpose.





**ACCIONA Energy**  
 Level 1, 95 Coventry Street, South Melbourne,  
 Victoria, 3205  
 Tel: +61 3 9863 9922 Fax: +61 3 9686 6120

PROJECT

**Mortlake Wind Farm**

TITLE

**Premise Plan -  
 South Reference Map**

DATE

1/06/09

SCALE

1: 30,000

DESIGN REVISION

6

FILE REF

MOR\_PRJ\_0001

PRODUCED BY

IM

CHECKED

JZ

APPROVED

JZ

A

Projection - GDA 95 MGA 54

Description	Lot	Plan	Status of Land
Raymond Edwin Anderson	Lot 1	Subdivision 405742	Privately owned
	Lot 2	Subdivision 405742	Privately owned
John Niel Black	Crown Allotment 25A,25B,53A,53 Lots 138,139,140,147	Parrish of Wooriwyrite PS008521	Privately owned
	Lot 1	PS089960	Privately owned
Neil Alistar Chard and Marion Hazel Chard	Lot 1	TP535872	Privately owned
John A. Conheady & Co. Pty Ltd	Lot 2	Subdivision 094569	Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP204033	Privately owned
Thomas Coleman Conheady	Allotments 17 & 18	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
Michael Gerard Darcy	Lot 1	PS089265	Privately owned
Ebare Pty Ltd	Crown Allotment 1,2,3	Section 20	Privately owned
Andrew and Diane Glennen	1	TP412906	Privately owned
	1	TP376172	Privately owned
Brian F. John & Cornelius Glennen	Lot 1	TP741556	Privately owned
Martin T & Bernadine Glennen	Lot 1	TP126572	Privately owned
John Alan Hay & Pepita Marshall	Lot 1	TP128301	Privately owned
Grant John Holmes	Crown Allotment 52	Subdivision A&B	Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP402137	Privately owned
Ian and Roslyn Law	Lots 1 & 2	TP395362	Privately owned
	Lots 1,3,4	PS412947	Privately owned
	Lots 1	PS80636	Privately owned
	Crown Allotment 1	Subdivision A & B	Privately owned
	Crown Allotment 2	Subdivision B	Privately owned
Andrew & Michelle Lumsden	Section 11	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
	Lot 2	Subdivision 209050	Privately owned
	Allotment 76	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
Pepita Marshall	Crown Allotment 54	Subdivision A & B	Privately owned
	Crown Allotment 55	Subdivision A & B	Privately owned
	Crown Allotment 56	Subdivision A & B	Privately owned
Donald and Heather McDonald	2	PS080636	Privately owned
Ian McKenzie	Lot 1	TP338652	Privately owned
Brian Patrick Meade	Lot 1	Subdivision 094569	Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP173596	Privately owned
	Lot 2	TP173596	Privately owned
	Allotment 18A	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
	Allotment 33A	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
	Allotment 47A	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP173678	Privately owned
Brian Meade	1	TP761875	Privately owned
Cornelius Gerard Meade	Allotment 7A Section 3	Parish of Kolora	Privately owned

Description	Lot	Plan	Status of Land
Cornelius Gerard Moloney	Lot 16B Allotment 2A Section 2	Subdivision 004049 Parish of Kolara	Privately owned Privately owned
Peter Moloney James R. Morrison	Lot 1	TP118582E Consolidation 107124	Privately owned Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP019704U	Privately owned
	Lot 1	TP019700D	Privately owned
	Lots 1,2,3,4,5 & 6 Portion 24	TP0173346D Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned Privately owned
	Portion 34A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Section A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Portion 26	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Portion 27A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Allotment 4 Section 26	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Allotment 5 Section 26	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Portion 27	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Portion 28A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Portion 26A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
	Allotment 2 Section 26	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
William Morrison	Lot 1	Subdivision 202711F	Privately owned
	Lot 1	Subdivision 202712D	Privately owned
	Allotment 1 Section 21	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 1 Section 22	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 3A	Parish Wooriwyrite	Privately owned
William J. Morrison & Sandra A. Morrison	Allotment 2 Section 21	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 3 Section 21	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 4 Section 21	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 2 Section 22	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 3 Section 22	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
	Allotment 4 Section 22	Parish Darlington	Privately owned
Colin Thulborn Graham Donald & Elsie Myrtle Vickers	Lots 44, 45 Crown Allotment 19A	PS004049 Parish of Kolara	Privately owned Privately owned

## Asher Ford

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**From:** Jen Burch  
**Sent:** Monday, 26 October 2009 1:41 PM  
**To:** Asher Ford  
**Subject:** FW: Notice of Intent to Prepare CHMP

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From: Sarah.VanderLinde@dpcd.vic.gov.au [Sarah.VanderLinde@dpcd.vic.gov.au]  
Sent: Friday, October 23, 2009 8:10 AM  
To: ksutherland@assionaenergy.com.au  
Cc: Jen Burch  
Subject: Notice of Intent to Prepare CHMP

To whom it may concern,

A formal response to this notice has been sent to the Sponsor by post. This is an automated response indicating that, on 12-Oct-2009, the Secretary, Department of Planning and Community Development received a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) for:

ACCIONA Energy Oceania - Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake

The notification has been allocated the AAV Project Number:

CHMP Plan ID. 11020

Please quote this number when making any future enquires to AAV regarding this project.

If your activity lies within the boundaries of a registered Aboriginal party you must also notify this organisation of your intention to prepare the CHMP (if you have not already done so). Further information about registered Aboriginal parties can be found at:

<http://www1.dpcd.vic.gov.au/aav/heritage/registered>

Please do not reply to this email.

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Annex D

## Consultation Record

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#### Annex D: Consultation Record

<b>Date</b>	<b>Name and Organisation</b>	<b>Details</b>
12/10/09	<b>Asher Ford</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Email</i> ‘Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan’ to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
12/10/2009	<b>Delta Freedman</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Email</i> Request for Aboriginal Representatives for an archaeological survey to Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar
12/10/2009	<b>Joey Chatfield</b> <b>Kuuyang Maar</b>	<i>Email and Phone</i> Confirmation of Kuuyang Maar representative for fieldwork.
17/10/09	<b>Jen Burch</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Email</i> Update to ‘Notice of Intent to Prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan’ to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
19/10/2009 to 23/10/2009	<b>Asher Ford</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Survey</i> Five day field survey with ERM archaeologists/cultural heritage advisors and representatives from Framlingham and the Kuuyang Maar
23/10/09	<b>Sarah Vander Linde</b> <b>Aboriginal Affairs Victoria</b>	<i>Email</i> Reply to ‘Notice of Intent to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan’ to ACCIONA and ERM.
13/11/2009	<b>Asher Ford</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Email</i> Draft CHMP sent to ACCIONA Energy for review
17/11/2009	<b>Kate Sutherland</b> <b>ACCIONA Energy</b>	<i>Email</i> Comments on Draft CHMP sent to ERM
23/11/2009	<b>Asher Ford</b> <b>ERM Australia Pty Ltd</b>	<i>Email</i> Revised CHMP sent to ACCIONA

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Annex E

## Heritage Legislation and Listings

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## **Annex E: Heritage Legislation and Listings**

### ***Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Victoria)***

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (the Act) was enacted on May 28, 2007. A key part of the act is that Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) are required to be carried out by Sponsors and qualified Cultural Heritage Advisors in accordance with the requirements of the Act and the accompanying *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* (the Regulations). The Act allows for the formation of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP(s)) to evaluate CHMPs. This is to ensure the CHMPs are complete and consistently presented. In the absence of a RAP for an area, the Secretary (referring to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV)) will evaluate a CHMP.

A CHMP is an assessment of an area to determine the nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage and a written report detailing the results of the assessment and recommendations for measures to be taken before, during and after an activity to manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage identified by the assessment (section 42).

The Sponsor is the person who is seeking to undertake an activity that requires a CHMP under the Act or, the person seeking the preparation of a CHMP (section 4).

A Cultural Heritage Advisor must be engaged to assist in preparing the CHMP (section 58).

The preparation of a CHMP is mandatory if required by the Regulations or the Minister, or if the activity (i.e. the proposed impacts or development) requires an Environment Effects Statement under the Victorian *Environment Effects Act, 1978* (sections 46-49). A CHMP may also be prepared voluntarily by any person.

Regulation 6 provides that a CHMP is required for an activity if:

- All or part of the activity are for the activity is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity; and
- All or part of the activity is a high impact activity.

The area must also have not been subject to significant ground disturbance. Ploughing does not constitute significant ground disturbance. Areas of cultural heritage sensitivity are set out under Divisions 3 and 4 of the Regulations, and high impact activities are set out under Division 5 of the Regulations. In addition, Division 2 of the Regulations sets out activities that are exempt from preparing a CHMP.

There are three types of CHMPs that may be undertaken. These are:

- **Desktop CHMP;**
- **Standard CHMP; and**
- **Complex CHMP.**

A desktop CHMP is mainly a literature review with no ground survey. If the results of the desktop show it is reasonably possible that Aboriginal cultural heritage could be present in the activity area, a standard assessment will be required.

A standard assessment involves literature review and a ground of survey the activity area. Where the results of ground survey undertaken during a standard assessment have identified cultural heritage in the activity area, soil and sediment testing using an auger no larger than 12 centimetres in diameter may be used to assist in defining the nature and extent of the *identified* Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 59(4)).

Where the results do not adequately identify the nature, extent and significance of the heritage found, a complex assessment must be undertaken. Please note that this form of auger testing is not always appropriate in certain soils and over larger areas.

A complex assessment is the disturbance of all or part of the activity area or excavation of all or part of the activity area to uncover or discover evidence of Aboriginal cultural heritage (Regulation 62(1)).

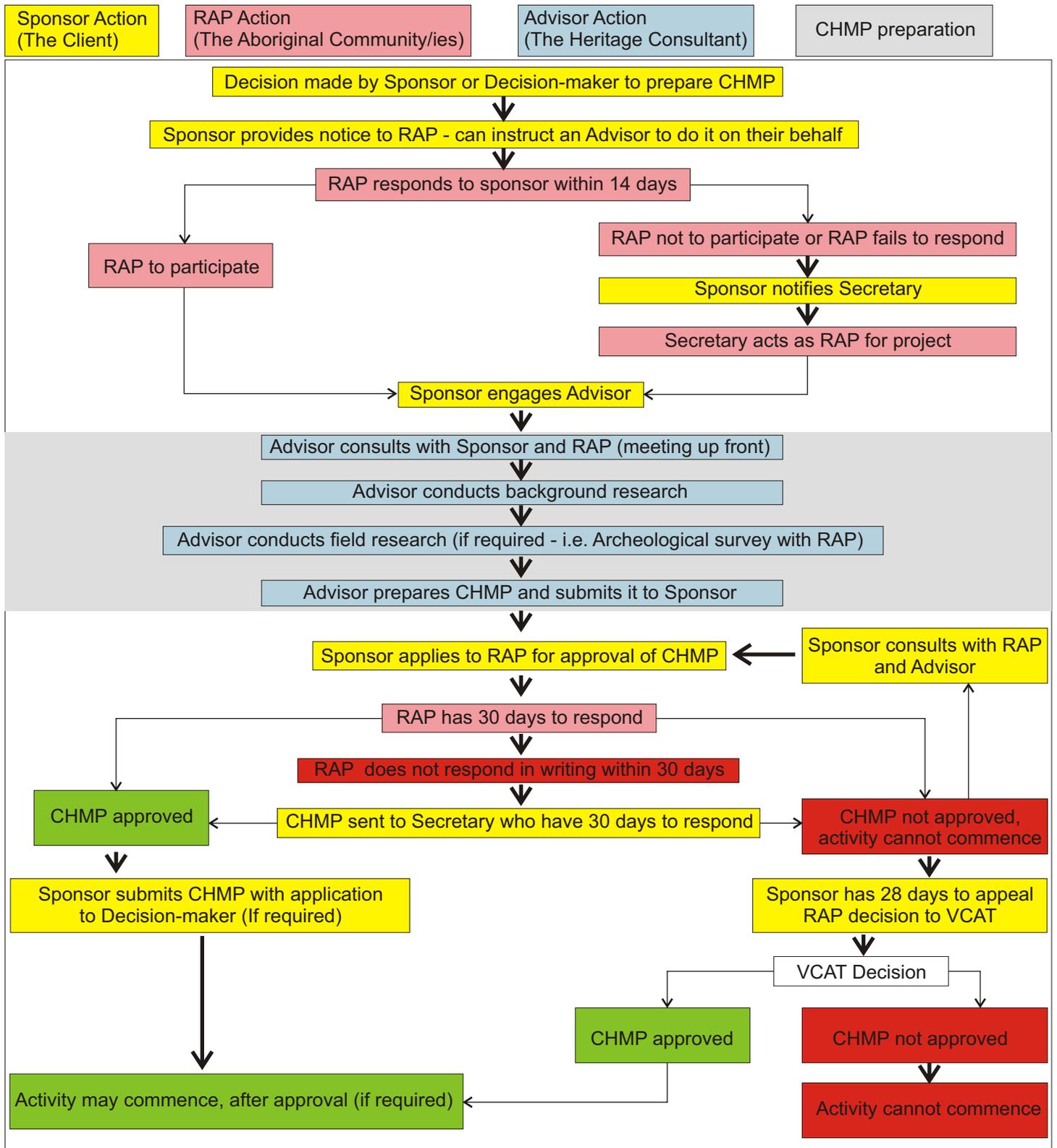
It is strongly advised that for further information relating to heritage management (e.g. audits, stop orders, inspectors, forms, evaluation fees, status of RAPs and penalties for breaching the Act) Sponsors should access the Department for Victorian Communities, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria website (<http://www1.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav/heritage/act2006/index.htm>).

A useful document for Sponsors when reviewing a cultural heritage advisor's Draft CHMP is the "Aboriginal cultural heritage management plan evaluation checklist. This checklist should assist Sponsors and Cultural Heritage Advisors to review the CHMP before submitting for evaluation and approval. This checklist is available on the AAV website.

The following flow chart also assists in explaining the process relating to Aboriginal CHMPs.

# ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCESS

Key:



### **Native Title (Commonwealth)**

Native Title describes the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and water, according to their traditional laws and customs<sup>3</sup>. Native Title may exist in areas where it has not been extinguished by an act of government. It will apply to Crown land but not to freehold land. Native Title cannot take away anyone else's valid rights, including owning a home, a pastoral lease or having a mining lease. Where native title rights and the rights of another person conflict, the rights of the other person always prevail. When the public has the right to access places such as parks, recreation reserves and beaches, this right cannot be taken away by native title. Native title does not give Aboriginal Australians the right to veto any project. It does mean, however, that everyone's rights and interests in land and waters have to be taken into account.

Aboriginal people can apply to have their native title rights recognised by Australian law by filing an application (native title claim) with the Federal Court. The National Native Title Tribunal is an Australian Commonwealth Government agency set up under the *Native Title Act, 1993* to administer the application process.

As a common law right, native title may exist over areas of Crown land or waters, irrespective of whether there are any claims or determinations in the area. Native title will therefore be a necessary consideration when Government is proposing or permitting any activity on or relating to Crown land that may affect native title.

### ***Planning and Environment Act, 1987 (Victoria)***

Today, all municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by State and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* as amended in 2000. Places of significance to a locality can be listed on a local planning scheme and protected by a Heritage Overlay (or other overlay where appropriate). Heritage Overlays are contained within local council planning schemes and assist in protecting the heritage of a municipality. Heritage overlays include places of local significance as well as places included in the Victorian Heritage Register. It should be noted that places of Aboriginal heritage significance are not always included in heritage overlays and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria would need to be consulted regarding the presence of any Aboriginal sites in an area. A planning permit may be required from the local council if a place is subject to the controls of a heritage overlay.

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<sup>3</sup> The information in this section is taken from the Department of Sustainability and Environment Fact Sheet on Native Title, 2003.

***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999***  
**(Commonwealth)**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is a piece of Commonwealth legislation that provides a national framework for environment protection through a focus on protecting matters of national environmental and heritage significance and on the conservation of Australia's biodiversity

The objectives of this Act are:

- to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance;
- to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources;
- to promote the conservation of biodiversity;
- to provide for the protection and conservation of heritage;
- to promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples;
- to assist in the cooperative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities;
- to recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- to promote the use of indigenous peoples' knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.

The National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists were established in January 2004 with the amendment of the Commonwealth EPBC Act. The National Heritage List is a register of places of outstanding Indigenous, historic and/or natural heritage values. The Commonwealth List is a register of important Commonwealth owned places. Heritage places can be on one or both lists. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH), which develops and implements national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's natural environment and cultural heritage. The Australian Heritage Council assesses whether or not a nominated place has heritage values against the relevant criteria and makes a recommendation to the Minister on that basis. The Minister for the Environment and Heritage makes the final decision on listing. DEH also administers the Register of the National Estate.

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Annex F

## Guide to the Identification of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

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# ABORIGINAL SURFACE SCATTERS



A TYPICAL SURFACE SCATTER FOUND WHEN AN OLDER LAND SURFACE HAS BEEN EXPOSED

## What are Aboriginal Surface Scatters?

Surface artefact scatters are the material remains of past Aboriginal people's activities. Scatter sites usually contain stone artefacts, but other material such as charcoal, animal bone, shell and ochre may also be present. No two surface scatters are exactly the same.

## Where are They Found?

Surface scatters can be found wherever Aboriginal occupation has occurred in the past.

Aboriginal campsites were most frequently located near a reliable source of fresh water, so surface scatters are often found near rivers or streams where erosion or disturbance has exposed an older land surface.

## What to do if You Find an Aboriginal Surface Scatter?

Do not disturb the site or remove any material. Check whether the site has the characteristics of an Aboriginal surface scatter. If it does, record its location and write a brief description of its condition. Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural places by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392V  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Website:  
[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

## Characteristics

- The size of scatters may vary from one square metre to one hectare.
- Scatters may contain a few artefacts or many thousands.
- They generally consist of chipped stone artefacts (see Mini Poster 4), but sometimes contain animal bone, shell, charcoal, hearth stones, clay balls and ochre.
- Surface scatters are most visible where erosion, roadwork, ploughing or earthworks have disturbed the ground.
- They can be exposed as a concentration of material on the ground, or as a thin layer (or layers) of material in the side of a bank or cutting.



THIS ABORIGINAL CAMP SHOWS HOW SURFACE SCATTERS WERE CREATED  
State Library of Victoria

## What Produced Surface Scatters?

Surface scatters are the remains of past Aboriginal campsites and other activities. Aboriginal people produced and left the scatter material in the course of their daily life. Activities that produced surface scatters include:

- manufacture of stone implements for a range of everyday tasks;
- production and maintenance of weapons, tools and other items made of wood and bone;
- construction of shelters and huts;
- preparation and consumption of meals;
- preparation of clothes and blankets from animal skins;
- social and spiritual activities.

Away from the camp, activities that produced surface scatters include:

- wood chopping and the removal of bark from trees;
- preparation of large items such as canoes;
- hunting and game processing;
- gathering and processing fruit and vegetables.

Scatters may be the remains from a number of activities in a camp, or from just one activity away from the main camp site.

Large surface scatters with many types of artefacts indicate favoured camping areas. These were often resource-rich areas such as swamps, lakes or riverine environments. Aboriginal people returned to these locations repeatedly, stayed for longer periods, and undertook a wider range of activities. A large scatter may have many thousands of artefacts and cover more than a hectare. The repeated use of an area may have left a dense deposit that is many layers thick, or a huge scatter consisting of artefacts from many overlapping occupations.

Smaller sites generally resulted from single, short occupations such

as overnight camps and dinner camps. Some consist of debris at an activity area away from the main camp. Small scatters may cover only a few square metres, consist of only one layer and comprise only a few artefacts. They can be found anywhere, whereas larger scatters are rarer in resource-poor areas such as coastal plains, highlands and deserts.

## What Other Factors Produce Surface Scatters?

Scatters of naturally occurring gravel, particularly quartz, may be mistaken for Aboriginal surface scatters. Gravel usually has rounded edges and originates in the immediate area. Imported gravel, particularly from roadwork or building construction, can also be mistaken for surface scatters. Imported gravel has sharp edges and a narrow size range, and it is usually found around earthworks.

## Why are Aboriginal Surface Scatters Important?

Surface scatters of artefacts are one of the most common types of Aboriginal site. They provide important information about past Aboriginal people's settlement patterns and lifestyles.

Some organic materials (such as charcoal, bone and shell) found in scatters can be dated by radiocarbon dating. These dates tell us when people were living in a particular area. Artefacts in the surface scatters can show how Aboriginal culture changed over time. The presence of stone from other areas can indicate trade, exchange and contact between different groups that lived many kilometres apart.

Surface scatters are an important link for Aboriginal people today with their culture and past.

## Are Aboriginal Surface Scatters under Threat?

Aboriginal surface scatters can be disturbed or destroyed by people or natural processes such as wind and water. Weathering and erosion can damage or disperse artefacts,



STONE ARTEFACTS LIKE THESE ARE COMMONLY FOUND IN VICTORIAN SURFACE SCATTERS

as can trampling by hard-hoofed animals and rabbit burrowing. Human activities such as mining, road building, damming, clearing and construction can disturb and destroy artefact sites.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records the location, dimensions and condition of Aboriginal scatters. The aim is to have a permanent photographic and written record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Management works around Aboriginal surface scatters, such as the eradication of rabbits and erosion control, help preserve the sites for future generations.

## Are Aboriginal Surface Scatters Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is illegal to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

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# ABORIGINAL SCARRED TREES



ABORIGINAL PEOPLE IN CANOES ON LAKE TYERS 1886

## What are Scarred Trees?

Aboriginal people caused scars on trees by removing bark for various purposes. The scars, which vary in size, expose the sapwood on the trunk or branch of a tree.

## Where are Scarred Trees Found?

Scarred trees are found all over Victoria, wherever there are mature native trees, especially box and red gum. They often occur along major rivers, around lakes and on flood plains.

## What to Do if You Find a Scarred Tree

- Check the scar for key characteristics.
- Record the tree's location and its condition.

- Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural places by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392V  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Website:  
[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

## Why Did Aboriginal People Remove Bark?

Aboriginal people removed bark from trees to make canoes, containers and shields and to build temporary shelters.

They also cut toe holds in trees to make them easier to climb. This

## Characteristics

- Scar more-or-less regular in shape, often with parallel sides and slightly pointed or rounded ends.
- Scar usually stops above ground level.
- Exposed sapwood free of tree knots or branches or evidence of a branch having been at the top of the scar.
- Exposed sapwood at the base and (more rarely) at the top of the scar may show stone or steel axe cuts.
- Tree an Australian native species which occurs naturally in the district.
- Tree usually over 200 years old.



HERITAGE OFFICER RECORDING A SCARRED TREE

allowed them to use trees as lookouts, hunt for possums or bee hives, and cut bark higher up in the tree. Sometimes trees were carved or decorated, but examples are rare in Victoria.

To remove bark, the Aboriginal people cut an outline of the shape they wanted using stone axes or, once Europeans had arrived, steel axes. The bark was then levered off. Sometimes the axe marks made by Aboriginal people are still visible on the sapwood of the tree, but usually the marks will be hidden because the bark has grown back. The amount of bark regrowth may help you tell the age of the scar. Sometimes, if the scar is very old, it will be completely covered by regrowth.

### What Other Human Activities Can Cause Scars?

European settlers also removed bark from trees to build huts. Generally, these scars will be more square or rectangular in shape than those created by Aboriginal people.

Boundary or survey markers made by European settlers and farmers also caused scars. Survey markers are usually triangular and may have a number or date carved or written on the sapwood.

Trees close to roads may be damaged by passing vehicles. Scars caused in this way will usually only occur below a height of about two metres.

### What Natural Processes Can Cause Scars?

Fire, lightning, storms and floods can also cause scars on trees.

Fire damage is distinctive: the scar is usually triangular, wide at the base and tapering up from the ground, and the wood is charred. A scar caused by a falling branch often looks like a 'keyhole', with the stub of the branch at the top and a tail of torn sapwood beneath.

Scars caused by falling trees can sometimes be identified by examining nearby tree stumps. These will usually give some idea of the direction in which the tree fell. If that direction matches the position of the scar, the scar may be natural.

### Why are Scarred Trees Important?

Scarred trees provide valuable clues about the use of perishable materials by Aboriginal people. Because wood often rots away, Victorian museums have only a small number of Aboriginal wooden artefacts. Most of our information on Aboriginal use of wood comes from the writings of early settlers and explorers.

Scarred trees are easier to find than many other archaeological sites. They tell us where Aboriginal people used to live, and help us find other types of archaeological sites, such as scatters of stone tools. Scarred trees also provide Aboriginal people today with an important link to their culture and their past.

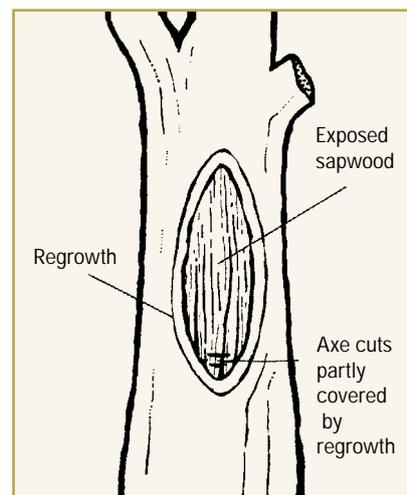
### Threats to Scarred Trees

Scarred trees are disappearing because of natural aging and decay, timber cutting, environmental problems such as salinity and fire. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records scarred trees so that we will have a permanent photographic and written record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Some scarred trees require attention, so they will be preserved for future generations.

### Are Scarred Trees Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is against the law to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.



SCAR IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS

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# ABORIGINAL FLAKED STONE TOOLS



A group of artefacts of different size, shape and material

## What are Aboriginal Flaked Stone Tools?

Flaked stone tools were made by hitting a piece of stone, called a core, with a 'hammerstone', often a pebble. This would remove a sharp fragment of stone called a flake.

Both cores and flakes could be used as stone tools. New flakes were very sharp, but quickly became blunt during use and had to be sharpened again by further flaking, a process called 'retouch'. A tool that was retouched has a row of small flake scars along one or more edges. Retouch was also used to shape a tool.

Not all types of stone could be used for making tools. The best types of stone are rich in silica, hard and brittle. These include quartzite, chert, flint, silcrete and quartz. Aboriginal people quarried such stone from

outcrops of bedrock, or collected it as pebbles from stream beds and beaches. Many flaked stone artefacts found on Aboriginal sites are made from stone types that do not occur naturally in the area. This means they must have been carried long distances.

## Where are Stone Tools Found?

Stone tools are the most common evidence of past Aboriginal activities in Australia. They occur in many places and are often found with other remains from Aboriginal occupation, such as shell middens and cooking hearths. They are most common near rivers and creeks. It is easier to find them where there is not much vegetation or where the ground surface has been disturbed, for example by erosion.

Site Identification  
Mini Poster 4

## Characteristics

### General

- Sharp edges.
- Retouch along one or more edges.
- Stone rich in silica.
- Stone type often different to the natural rock in the area.

### Flakes

- Usually less than 50 mm long.
- A 'striking platform' (see diagram) visible.
- Impact point often present on the striking platform.
- A 'bulb of percussion' often present below the striking platform.
- May have been shaped into a recognisable tool form, such as a point or scraper.

### Cores

- May be fist-sized or smaller.
- May have one or more scars where flakes have been removed.

Not all of these features can be seen on each stone tool and some require an experienced eye to identify them. Breakage can remove some key features.

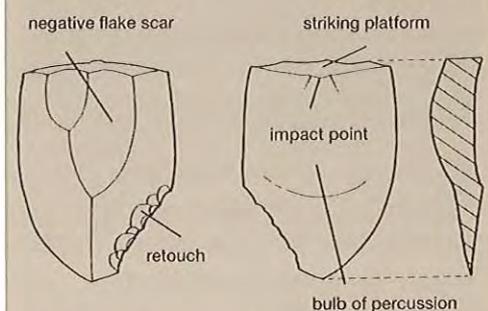
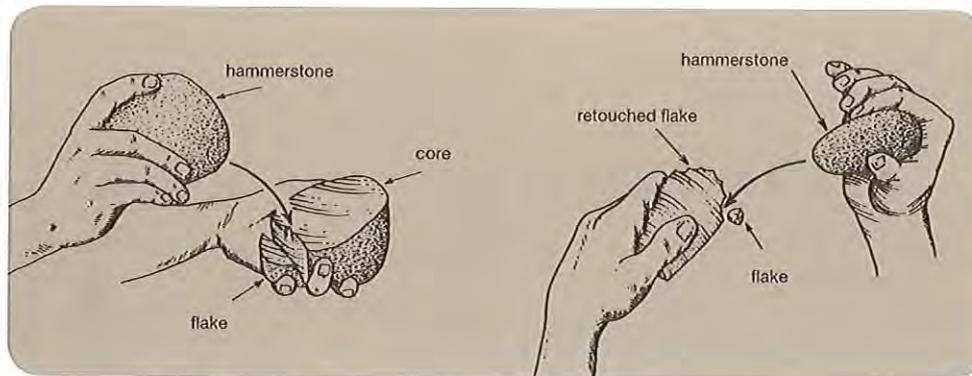


Diagram showing basic flake characteristics



How flaked stone tools were made

## What to Do if You Find a Flaked Stone Tool

Do not remove any material from the area. If you pick up a stone to examine it, make sure that you put it back where it came from. Check whether it has some of the key characteristics. Record the location, noting roughly how many stones there are. Note whether the area is under threat of disturbance.

## What Were Flaked Stone Tools Used For?

Flaked stone tools could be made quickly, and were used for many everyday tasks, including shaping objects made of wood, bark and bone. They were used as spear-tips in hunting weapons and as knives to butcher game. They were also used to scrape and prepare animal skins for making cloaks, containers and decorative items.

## How Else can Stone be Flaked?

Many natural processes can break stone. These include rockfall and extreme changes in temperature. Modern machines, such as ploughs, can also fracture stone. It is important to be able to distinguish stone that has been naturally or accidentally fractured from stone that was deliberately flaked by Aboriginal people. Some of the characteristics of Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts may occasionally occur on naturally fractured stone. However, it is very rare for two or more of these characteristics to occur on the same piece of stone as the result of a natural process.

## Why are Flaked Stone Tools Important?

Because stone artefacts do not rot or rust, they are often the only evidence of Aboriginal occupation in a particular area. Stone artefacts can provide information about where Aboriginal people lived, how they made other tools, hunted and prepared food. Sometimes traces of wood, plant food, or animal blood can survive on the edges of flaked stone tools. Specific marks and damage on a tool from use can help tell us what it was used for. This is because different tasks, such as wood carving or scraping animal skins, damaged the edge in different ways.

By finding the original source of stone that was used to make tools, it is sometimes possible to trace the movement of stone within an area. This tells us about Aboriginal systems of trade, exchange and social alliances.

There were a number of changes to the stone tools used by Aboriginal people over time. Because of this, stone tools can help provide an approximate age for the Aboriginal occupation of an area. Flaked stone tools are one of a range of artefacts that provide Aboriginal people today with an important link to their culture and past.

## Threats to Aboriginal Stone Tools

Because stone artefacts are found in many different places, and are usually small, they can be difficult to protect. They are sometimes

collected by people who do not understand the importance of leaving Aboriginal cultural materials where they are found. Erosion and weathering and activities such as ditch digging and ploughing can disturb flaked stone artefacts. They can also be broken when trampled by animals such as cows, or when run over by vehicles.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records flaked stone artefacts so that we will have a permanent photographic and written record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Some particularly good examples of sites containing flaked stone artefacts may require active conservation so that they can be preserved for future generations.

## Are Flaked Stone Artefacts Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is against the law to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural places by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:

The Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Telephone: 1800 762 003

Website: [www.dpccd.vic.gov.au/aav](http://www.dpccd.vic.gov.au/aav)

June 2008

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ISBN 978-1-921331-55-8

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# ABORIGINAL STONE ARRANGEMENTS



LAKE BOLAC STONE ARRANGEMENT

## What are Aboriginal Stone Arrangements?

Aboriginal stone arrangements are places where Aboriginal people have positioned stones deliberately to form shapes or patterns. The purpose of these arrangements is unknown because their traditional use ceased when European settlement disrupted Aboriginal society. They were probably related to ceremonial activities.

## Where are They Found?

Stone arrangements occur where there are plenty of boulders, such as volcanic areas, and where the land could support large bands of people. Surviving stone arrangements are rare in Victoria, and most are in the western part of the State.

## Why did Aboriginal People Arrange Stones?

We do not know much about the function of stone arrangements. The traditions linked with the sites may have been lost when Aboriginal people were driven from their lands during colonial settlement. It is also possible that stone arrangements are so old that their purpose had been forgotten even before colonial times.

The age of stone arrangements is difficult to guess. Some may be many thousands of years old. The boulders are arranged in shapes or patterns such as natural features, animals and birds, implements, and supernatural figures or events. Most stones and boulders were set into the ground surface, or soil has built up around them over the years. If the boulders are

## Characteristics

- The stones and boulders are arranged in patterns or shapes such as large circles, animal shapes, boomerangs and mazes.
- Stone arrangements are usually large, measuring many metres across their width. They use stones in a range of sizes.
- The boulders have been moved to the site.
- Stone tools, animal bones, ochre, pipe clay and charcoal may be found in sediment from the arrangements.
- There may be information about the significance of such places that has been passed down to contemporary tribes.
- Sites may be difficult to identify without clearing vegetation.



PLAN OF MT ROTHWELL STONE ARRANGEMENT

moved or disturbed, a depression may be left in the ground.

Such places were probably used for ceremonies and rituals. These may have involved initiations and the passing on of secret lore about the spiritual life of Aboriginal people. Stone arrangements in other parts of Australia, including Tasmania, are known to have been ceremonial.

Large numbers of people could have gathered for ceremonies, but only when there was plenty of food. Daisy yams on the volcanic plains of western Victoria, or the eel runs in the rivers and wetlands of coastal Victoria, may have provided good places for large seasonal gatherings.

### **What about Other Stone Structures?**

Both colonial settlers and Aboriginal people made stone structures. Settlers built hunting blinds, fish traps, houses, cairns and walls. Colonial structures were generally made from dressed stone and contain European artefacts. Aboriginal people also made stone shelters, traps for fish and eels, and hunting blinds. All these stone structures have obvious practical functions, unlike Aboriginal stone arrangements.

### **Why are Aboriginal Stone Arrangements Important?**

Aboriginal stone arrangements provide a rare glimpse into the fabric of past Aboriginal society. They are an important link for Aboriginal people today with their culture and their past, particularly with the spiritual and ceremonial aspects of Aboriginal societies.

### **Are Aboriginal Stone Arrangements under Threat?**

The stones are long lasting, but their arrangements can be damaged or destroyed. If stones are disturbed, the pattern and its significance may be lost.

Stone arrangements may be quite large and at least one example has been partly destroyed where it lay across the route of a roadway.

Ploughing, brush cutting, logging and large grazing animals can also cause disturbance.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records the location, dimensions and condition of Aboriginal stone arrangements. The aim is to have a permanent written and photographic record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Management works around Aboriginal stone arrangements, such as stock, weed and erosion control, help preserve the sites for future generations.

### **Are Aboriginal Stone Arrangements Protected?**

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is illegal to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

The arrangement sites have a high spiritual value to Aboriginal people, so access to some sites may require permission from the local Aboriginal community.

### **What If You Find a Stone Arrangement?**

Do not disturb the site or remove any material. Check whether the site has the typical characteristics of an Aboriginal stone arrangement. If it does, record its location and write a brief description of its condition. Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural sites by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392V  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Website:  
[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

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# ABORIGINAL BURIALS



SOURCE-BORDERING DUNE. ABORIGINAL BURIALS OFTEN OCCUR IN SAND DUNES NEAR RIVERS AND LAKES

## What are Aboriginal Burials?

Aboriginal burials are normally found as clusters of human bones eroding from the ground, or exposed during ground disturbance.

Aboriginal customs for honouring and disposing of the dead varied greatly across Victoria, but burial was common. Aboriginal burial sites normally contain the remains of one or two people, although cemeteries that contain the remains of hundreds of people buried over thousands of years have been found. Sometimes the dead person was buried with personal ornaments and artefacts. Charcoal and ochre are also often found in burial sites.

## Where are they Found?

Although Aboriginal burials are quite rare in Victoria, they have been found in almost every kind of landscape, from coastal dunes to mountain valleys. They tend to be near water courses or in dunes surrounding old lake beds. Many burials have been found on high points, such as dune ridges, within surrounding flat plains. They are often near or within Aboriginal occupation sites such as oven mounds, shell middens or artefact scatters.

## What to Do if You Find a Burial Site

Do not disturb the site or remove any material. You should immediately report any discovery of human remains to the police. Also check whether the site has

## Characteristics

- Aboriginal burials are normally found as concentrations of human bones or teeth, exposed by erosion or earth works.
- Remains may be scattered over a wide area, but well-preserved remains occur as tight clusters about the size of a human body.
- Burials tend to be in soft soils and sand, although some burials also occur in rock shelters and caves.
- Recently exposed bones look fresh, and may be spotted or stained the colour of surrounding soil. Older remains may be covered by a smooth, cement-like substance and be weathered grey or white in colour.
- Soil or sand around the bones may be stained with charcoal or ochre.
- Shell, animal bone and stone tools may sometimes be present.

the characteristics of an Aboriginal burial. If it does, record its location and write a brief description of its condition.

Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural sites by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
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[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

## How were Aboriginal Burial Sites Produced?

Aboriginal people honoured and disposed of their dead in many different ways. The dead were usually buried in the ground, sometimes accompanied by possessions such as stone tools or personal ornaments. In some areas, special clothes were made for the deceased. Small fires were often lit inside or near the grave, and sometimes ochre was sprinkled over the body. In some places, the grave was covered by a special structure such as a small hut or an earth mound, and its location was marked by other earthworks or by cutting bark from surrounding trees.

Other customs included placing the dead person on a wooden platform above the ground, sometimes in a tree, or wrapping the body in bark. After many months, the remains were collected for burial or deposited in a cave or rock crevice.

Aboriginal people were buried in the ground in a variety of positions. Some were placed lying flat on their backs, legs fully extended or lying on their side in a crouched, or foetal' position. Others were buried in an upright sitting position.

The dead were buried either singly or in small numbers.

The place of burial was either near the place where they happened to be camping at the time, or in cemeteries to which their relatives and descendants returned over hundreds, or even thousands, of years.

## Why are Aboriginal Burials Important?

Aboriginal burials have a particular significance for Aboriginal people today and provide important physical and spiritual connections with the land, culture and their past.

The places where the dead are laid to rest have always been important to humans. Burials provide an important link to the ancestral past, for they are physical evidence of a set of spiritual beliefs that lasted many thousands of years. Burials also provide us with valuable information about past Aboriginal ways of life, including diet, health, population, economy and social structures. We can even trace changes in the ways Aboriginal people perceived and related to their environment by looking at the development of large-scale cemeteries.

## Threats to Aboriginal Burials

Although human bone can survive for a long time if buried, it deteriorates rapidly once exposed. Many burials are found on the edges of lakes and rivers, or in sand dunes that once lay near fresh water. Wind and water can readily expose and eventually destroy these sites.

Because many burials are found in loose soil or sand, they are often disturbed by burrowing animals such as rabbits.

Human activities such as sand mining, stock grazing, ripping rabbit warrens, ploughing and even trail bike riding can devastate burial sites.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records the location, dimensions, and context of Aboriginal burials

so that we will have a permanent record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Management works, such as the eradication of rabbits, fencing and erosion control, are carried out so that Aboriginal burial locations can be preserved for future generations.

## Is it against the Law to Possess Aboriginal Skeletal Remains?

Yes. It is illegal to possess or display Aboriginal skeletal remains without a permit.

Anyone who has such remains is advised to contact Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, so that arrangements can be made for their appropriate treatment.

## Are Aboriginal Burials Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is against the law to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

In general, the presence of Aboriginal cultural places on private land will not affect ownership, or stop existing land use from continuing.

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# ABORIGINAL MOUNDS



MOUND ON FLOOD PLAIN

## What are Aboriginal Mounds?

Aboriginal mounds are places where Aboriginal people lived over long periods of time. Mounds often contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers from cooking ovens, animal bones, shells, stone tools and, sometimes, Aboriginal burials.

## Where are They Found?

Usually near rivers, lakes or swamps but occasionally some distance from water.

Mounds often occur on floodplains and the banks of watercourses. They are also found on dunes and sometimes among rock outcrops on higher ground.

## What to Do if You Find a Mound

Check whether the mound has the typical characteristics of an

Aboriginal mound. If it does, record its location and write a brief description of its condition. Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural places by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392V  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Website:  
[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

## What Produced Aboriginal Mounds?

Aboriginal people often cooked their food in earth ovens. To do this, they heated stones or burnt clay lumps and placed them in a

## Characteristics

- Circular or oval shape.
- Often less than 50 cm high and 10 m wide, though sometimes much larger.
- Dark (often black) and sometimes greasy sediment.
- Lumps of burnt clay or stone and small fragments of charcoal often present.
- Shells, animal bones, stone tools and human burials sometimes present.
- Rabbit burrows present.

In land which has been extensively ploughed the site of a mound will appear as an area of dark stained earth. If you look closely, you may find charcoal fragments, burnt clay lumps and hearth stones.



PLOUGHED MOUND

pit. The food - a kangaroo or tubers for example - was placed on top of the heat retainers and the pit was filled in. Once the food was cooked, it was removed, and all the cooking debris, such as stone, clay and ash, was swept out. Over time, the debris from cooking and other domestic activities combined with natural sediments to form a mound.

Aboriginal people usually built shelters or huts from bark or wood. Heaped earth was sometimes used as a foundation, or to strengthen and insulate the walls of these structures. Fires were frequently built in front of, or near, the shelters. Artefacts such as stone tools were often made close by. It is likely that the debris produced by these activities, as well as the wood and bark from the eventual collapse of the shelters, helped the build up of mounds.

### How Else Can Mounds Be Formed?

Mounds created by Europeans in more recent times can be mistaken for Aboriginal mounds. In particular, the common farming practice of piling and burning tree stumps is likely to produce a mound which contains burnt clay, burnt stone and charcoal.

Europeans also burnt timber to make charcoal for use in metal smelting. Mounds resulting from this practice usually contain large quantities of charcoal, often in large chunks.

Neither of these types of mound contain stone tools, shells or animal bones.

Mounds can also form naturally. Low rises can occur where a clay ground surface has cracked and swollen. Hummocks occur where sand has been trapped by vegetation. Mounds may form near rivers and creeks where sediment is washed up over tree branches or small shrubs. These mounds will not contain burnt materials, and will usually not

contain stone tools, shells or animal bones.

### Why are Aboriginal Mounds Important?

Mounds provide valuable information about past Aboriginal settlement and lifestyles. Most known mound sites are less than 3000 years old. The relatively common occurrence of mounds in some parts of Victoria (particularly the Western District and Murray Valley) after this date, may represent a change in the way Aboriginal people in these areas cooked and made camp.

Mounds provide Aboriginal people today with an important link to their culture and their past. Mounds which contain Aboriginal burials are particularly significant.

### Threats to Aboriginal Mounds

Because mounds are part of the landscape, they cannot be preserved in museums. The loose, soft soil often found in mounds attracts burrowing animals, particularly rabbits, which severely disturb these sites. Ripping of rabbit warrens, as well as ploughing and laser levelling of agricultural land, has destroyed many mounds.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records the location, dimensions, and condition of Aboriginal mounds so that we will have a permanent record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Management works, such as the eradication of rabbits and erosion control, are carried out so that Aboriginal mounds can be preserved for future generations.

### Are Aboriginal Mounds Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is against the law to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal site. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

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# ABORIGINAL QUARRIES



A GREENSTONE QUARRY SURROUNDED BY DEBRIS FROM QUARRYING AND TOOL MAKING

## What is an Aboriginal Quarry?

Aboriginal quarries are the sites where Aboriginal people took stone from rocky outcrops to make chipped or ground stone tools for many different purposes. Not all types of stone were suitable for making tools, so an outcrop of good stone that could be easily quarried was a valuable resource.

Aboriginal people quarried different types of stone, each with its own special value and use. Stone tools were made from greenstone, silcrete, quartz, quartzite, basalt and chert. Pigments were made from quarried ochre, and grinding tools were made from sandstone.

Some quarries are small, consisting of just a single protruding boulder. Other quarries incorporate many outcrops and areas of broken

stone that cover thousands of square metres.

## What to Do if You Find an Aboriginal Quarry

Do not disturb the site or remove any material. Check whether the site has the typical characteristics of an Aboriginal quarry. If it does, record its location and write a brief description of its condition. Note whether it is under threat of disturbance.

Please help to preserve Aboriginal cultural sites by reporting their presence to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.

Contact:  
Heritage Registrar  
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
PO Box 2392V  
Melbourne VIC 3001

Website:  
[www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm](http://www.dvc.vic.gov.au/aav.htm)

## Characteristics

- The rock is a type that can be made into stone tools, such as greenstone, silcrete and quartzite.
- The outcrop bears scars from flaking, crushing and battering.
- Pits and trenches are found around the base of the outcrop.
- Large amounts of broken stone, particularly flakes (see Mini Poster 4), are the same type of stone as the outcrop.
- Identifiable stone artefacts, such as unfinished tools, hammerstones, anvils and grinding stones may be around the site.



A DIORAMA SHOWING ABORIGINAL PEOPLE QUARRYING GREENSTONE AND MAKING STONE TOOLS

## Where are Quarries Found?

Aboriginal quarries are generally found on slopes where erosion has exposed the stone, for example, the slopes above creeks and rivers, on the sides of old volcanoes and on ridges.

## How did Aboriginal People Quarry Stone?

Aboriginal people used at least two methods of stone quarrying. One method was to strike the surface of the outcrop at an angle with a hammerstone. Manageable pieces of stone broke off with minimum effort. This method scarred the rock face and left scattered broken fragments around the outcrop. The hammerstone was sometimes left at the quarry site.

The other method involved digging around and under outcrops to find buried stone. The purpose was to find manageable chunks of stone that were unweathered. Such digging created pits and trenches.

The early stages of stone tool making often occurred at the quarry. Tool manufacture added to the debris produced by quarrying. Aboriginal people used hammerstones, anvils and grinding stones, which were often left at the quarry because they were heavy. Sometimes, unfinished tools such as 'axe blanks' (see Mini Poster 8) were also left behind.



QUARRYING SCARS ON THE SURFACE OF A SILCRETE OUTCROP

## What Else Looks Like Aboriginal Quarrying?

Natural weathering can create outcrops that appear similar to Aboriginal quarries. Uneven fractures and splintering on the outcrop face can resemble flaking scars. Weathering also produces large quantities of angular pieces of stone that look like stone tools. Aboriginal Affairs Victoria can provide an expert assessment of your discovery.

## Why are Aboriginal Quarries Important?

Aboriginal quarries tell us a lot about Aboriginal stone tools, such as the types of stone used, how stone was obtained, and how the tools were made.

Aboriginal quarries also provide a rare glimpse into the fabric of past Aboriginal society. Quarried stone was often traded. Stone axes from one of the most important quarries in Victoria, at Mount William near Lancefield, have been found right across south east Australia. Knowing where stone was quarried, we can learn more about the networks that existed between different groups of Aboriginal people.

Most importantly, quarries are an important link for Aboriginal people today with their culture and their past.

## Are Aboriginal Quarries under Threat?

Human activities such as mining, road building, damming, clearing and construction can disturb or destroy Aboriginal quarries. Natural processes such as weathering and erosion can also cause the gradual breakdown of stone outcrops.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria records the location, dimensions and condition of Aboriginal quarries. The aim is to have a permanent record of this important part of the heritage of all Australians. Management works around Aboriginal quarries, such as stock and erosion control, help preserve the sites for future generations.

## Are Aboriginal Quarries Protected?

All Aboriginal cultural places in Victoria are protected by law. Aboriginal artefacts are also protected.

It is illegal to disturb or destroy an Aboriginal place. Artefacts should not be removed from sites.

ISBN 0731114728

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Annex G

## Contingency for the Discovery of Human Remains

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## **Annex G: Contingency for the Discovery of Human Remains**

If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, works must cease immediately. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately following any such discovery. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Department of Sustainability and Environment's Emergency Coordination Centre 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 at the activity area must follow these steps.

### **6. Discovery:**

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

### **7. Notification:**

- Once suspected human skeletal 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 could be Aboriginal, the DSE Emergency Coordination Centre 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 skeletal remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of the human remains to the Secretary, DPCD in accordance with s.17 of the Act.

### **8. Impact Mitigation or Salvage:**

- The Secretary, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the Aboriginal human remains will determine the appropriate course of action as required by s.18(2)9b) of the Act.
- An appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy as determined by the Secretary must be implemented (this will depend on the circumstances in which the remains were found, the number of burials found and the type of burials and the outcome of consultation with any Aboriginal person or body);  
*Note: in consultation with any relevant RAP, a sponsor may consider incorporating a contingency plan to reserve an appropriate area for reburial or any recovered human remains that may be discovered during the activity. This may assist the Secretary in determining an appropriate course of action.*

**9. Curation and Further Analysis:**

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

**10. Reburial:**

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

Annex H

## Compliance Review Checklist

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## Annex H: Compliance Review Checklist

The Compliance Review Checklist allows the Sponsor to ensure full compliance with the recommendations and provisions of the approved Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). If, at any point prior to or during the proposed activity, any of the questions below cannot be answered positively, it is possible that the Sponsor may be contravening the CHMP and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. Should this occur, the Sponsor is advised to seek the advice of a Cultural Heritage Advisor.

<b>Compliance Review Checklist</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<i>Prior to the commencement of the activity</i>		
Has the CHMP been approved?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have all personnel been inducted or trained with regard to the recommendations contained within the CHMP, particularly the contingency plans contained within the CHMP?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Changes to the activity</i>		
If any changes have been made to the proposed activity:		
Has the Sponsor obtained statutory authorisation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If required, has the Sponsor submitted a new CHMP for approval?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity</i>		
1. If any actual or suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage (e.g. isolated artefact, artefact scatter, earth feature, midden) has been discovered during the activity, have the following been undertaken:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have all works ceased within 5 metres of the discovery location(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If required, has the exposed Aboriginal cultural heritage been protected by a suitable barrier (e.g. fencing)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a Cultural Heritage Advisor been engaged to evaluate the Aboriginal cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the Cultural Heritage Advisor involved a representative(s) of the RAP(s) (or RAP applicant(s)) in the assessment of the discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Compliance Review Checklist</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Has the Cultural Heritage Advisor completed new or updated site record(s) for the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If harm to the discovered Aboriginal cultural heritage could not be avoided, have the Cultural Heritage Advisor and representative(s) of the RAP(s) (or RAP applicant(s)) undertaken a salvage excavation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If salvage excavations are conducted:		
Has the Cultural Heritage Advisor involved representative(s) of the RAP(s) (or RAP applicant(s)) in the fieldwork and management discussions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the salvage excavation taken place in accordance with Regulation 61 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following the salvage excavation, has the Cultural Heritage Advisor completed new or updated site record(s) for the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following the salvage excavation, has the Cultural Heritage Advisor catalogued and analysed the Aboriginal cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following the salvage excavation, has the Cultural Heritage Advisor labelled and packaged the Aboriginal cultural heritage with reference to provenance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following the salvage excavation, has the Cultural Heritage Advisor arranged for the custody of the Aboriginal cultural heritage to be passed to the most appropriate person, persons, groups or organisations as listed in Section 6.1.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a report detailing the results of the salvage excavation and subsequent analysis of Aboriginal cultural material been lodged with AAV and the RAP(s) (or RAP applicant(s)) within 120 days of fieldwork?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Discovery of human remains during the activity</i>		
If any actual or suspected human remains has been discovered during the activity, have the following actions been taken:		
Has all activity in the vicinity of the discovery ceased immediately?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Compliance Review Checklist</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Have the remains been left in place and protected from harm?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have Victoria Police and the Coroner's Office been notified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains may be Aboriginal, has the DSE Emergency Co-ordination Centre been notified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If it is confirmed by these authorities that the remains are Aboriginal skeletal remains, has the Secretary of DPCD been notified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy (as determined by the Secretary of DPCD) been implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the salvaged Aboriginal human remains been treated in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of DPCD?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has a suitable experienced and qualified Archaeologist been engaged to document any reburial site(s) and have all details of the reburial been provided to AAV?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the reburial site(s) clearly marked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have appropriate management recommendations been implemented to ensure that the remains are not disturbed in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Annex I

## Site Gazetteer

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**Annex I: Site Gazetteer of Aboriginal sites located within the activity area for this CHMP (site plans on site cards attached)**

Site Name and Number	Type of Listing	Co-ordinates (GDA 94, Zone 55)	Site Type	Landform	Overall Significance
Darlington AS1 (7412-0201 [VAHR])	VAHR	E 673618 N 5781483	Artefact Scatter	Low Rise	Moderate

**LOCATION**

1:25,000 map name and number for Place location MOUNT KOANG 7521-4-4

Primary Grid  
Coordinates:\*

6	7	3	6	1	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

Easting

5	7	8	1	4	8	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Northing

\* Coordinates **must be presented**  
using MGA/ GDA 94 datum

Zone  54  55

**Specify how coordinates were derived:**

- GPS (specify type):  Uncorrected  Differential  RTK
- Direct survey using survey marks  Surveyor's report
- Reference points (specify):  Triangulation  Trilateration
- Map Sheet Reading
  - 1:25,000 map sheet \_\_\_\_\_  1:100,000 map sheet \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1:30,000 map sheet \_\_\_\_\_  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Estimated accuracy of grid coordinate +/- 0.5 Metres

Additional map/s: \_\_\_\_\_

Air photo: \_\_\_\_\_

**LAND TENURE**

Land Status:

Crown  Private

- Allotment, Section, Plan #, Lot 3 TP173364 and  
Parish (Mandatory) Lot 4 TP173364
- Volume/ Folio \_\_\_\_\_
- Property address \_\_\_\_\_

Tenure type:

- Commonwealth  Company
- State government  Individual
- Parks Victoria  Catchment/Water Authority (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Local government  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Road reserve

**Land owner/manager**

Name James Morrison  
 Address 873 Darlington-Terang Road  
 (Not PO Box) Kolora Telephone # (03) 5592 7210  
 State VIC Postcode 3265 Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Information from land owner/manager about the site (if any)**

Land owner was unaware of any Aboriginal archaeological sites on his property.

**ACCESS**

**Access Requirements**

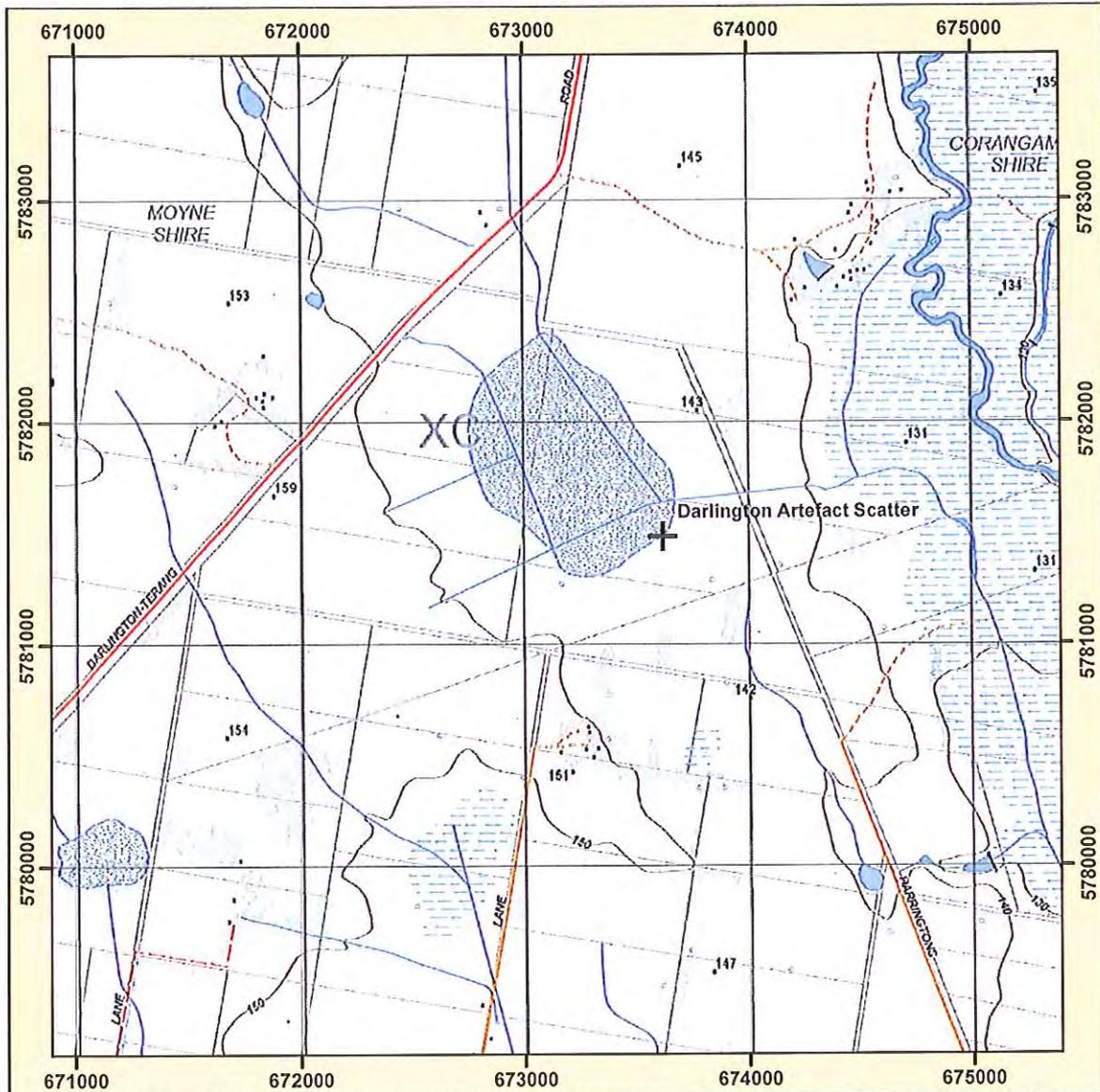
- 4WD required
- 4WD required if wet
- >30 minute walk from nearest road
- Accessible with non-4WD vehicle
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- No difficulties

**Access Restrictions**

- Contact Registered Aboriginal Party
- Contact Aboriginal community
- Contact owner
- Contact land manager
- Guide required
- Guide desirable
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- No restrictions known

**LOCATION MAP**

(Copy of 1:25,000 or 1:30,000 map, fully labeled, with primary reference point clearly marked as a cross)



Topographic map used for Location Plan :  1:25,000 Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 1:30,000 Name: T7421-1-1-2

**DESCRIBE HOW TO REVISIT THE PLACE**

(Start at known point - eg nearest town)

From Darlington head west on Hamilton highway for 3.9km. Turn left down Darlington-Terang Road and continue for 8.9km. Turn left into farm entrance. Consult with land-owner on best access to site as best route will depend on weather conditions. The site is located 1.7km southeast of Farm entrance.

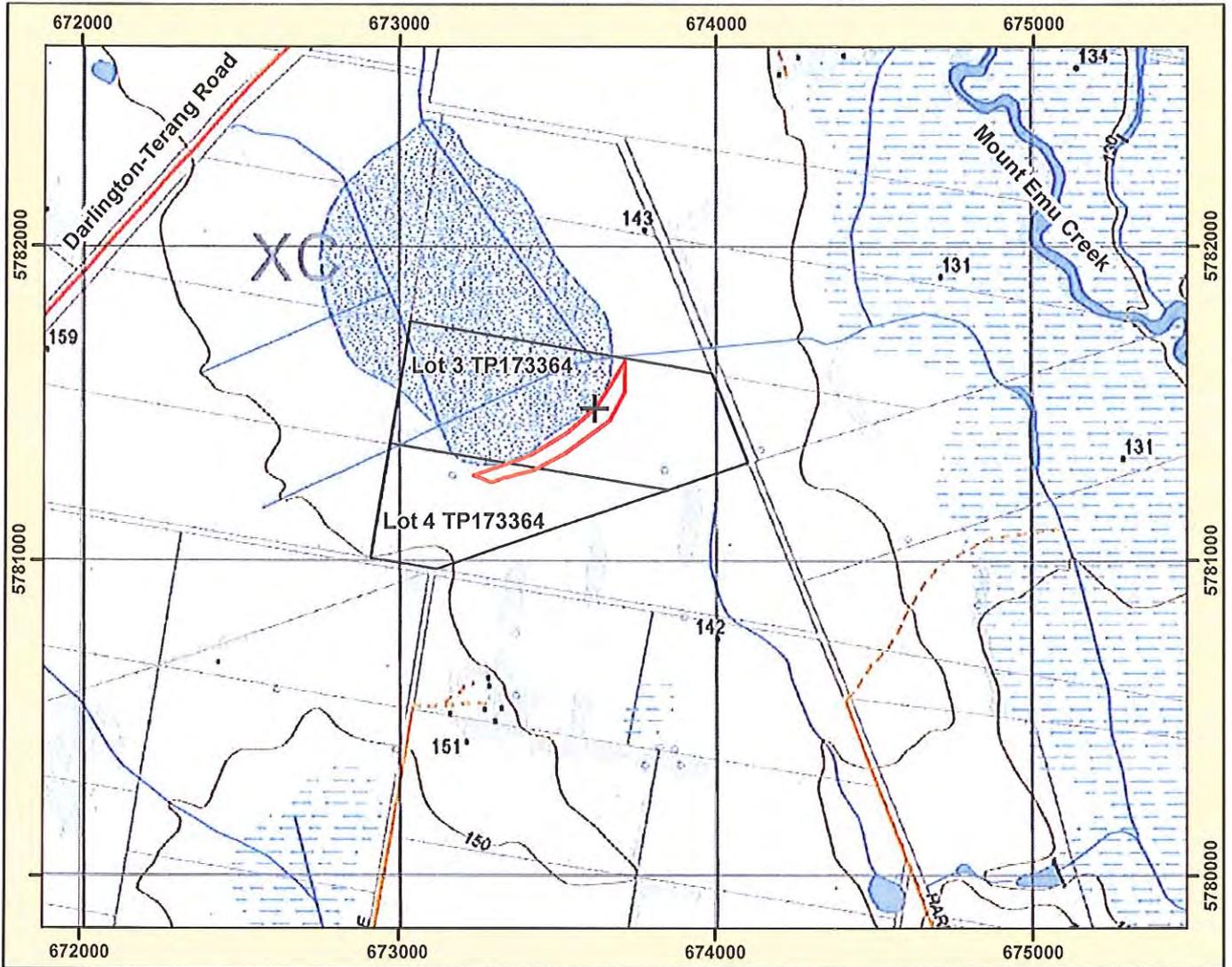
**DESCRIBE THE PLACE LOCATION**

The site is located on a low rise on the southern extent of a swamp.

Add additional pages as appropriate).  
 Number of pages added.

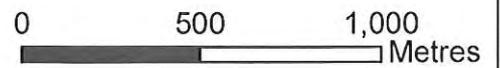
List additional information included. \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE CONTEXT PLAN (Must include scale and legend)



Legend

- Primary Grid Coordinate
- Site Extent
- Property Cadastral Boundaries
- Road
- Swamp
- Non-perennial Watercourse
- Perennial



Scale = 1:20,000

Reference Points:	Easting	Northing	Zone	Bearing <sup>o</sup>	Distance (m)	Description of Reference Point
Reference Point 1						
Reference Point 2						
Reference Point 3						
Reference Point 4						
Reference Point 5						
Reference Point 6						

- Bearing<sup>o</sup>  Magnetic/ Compass
- True
- Grid

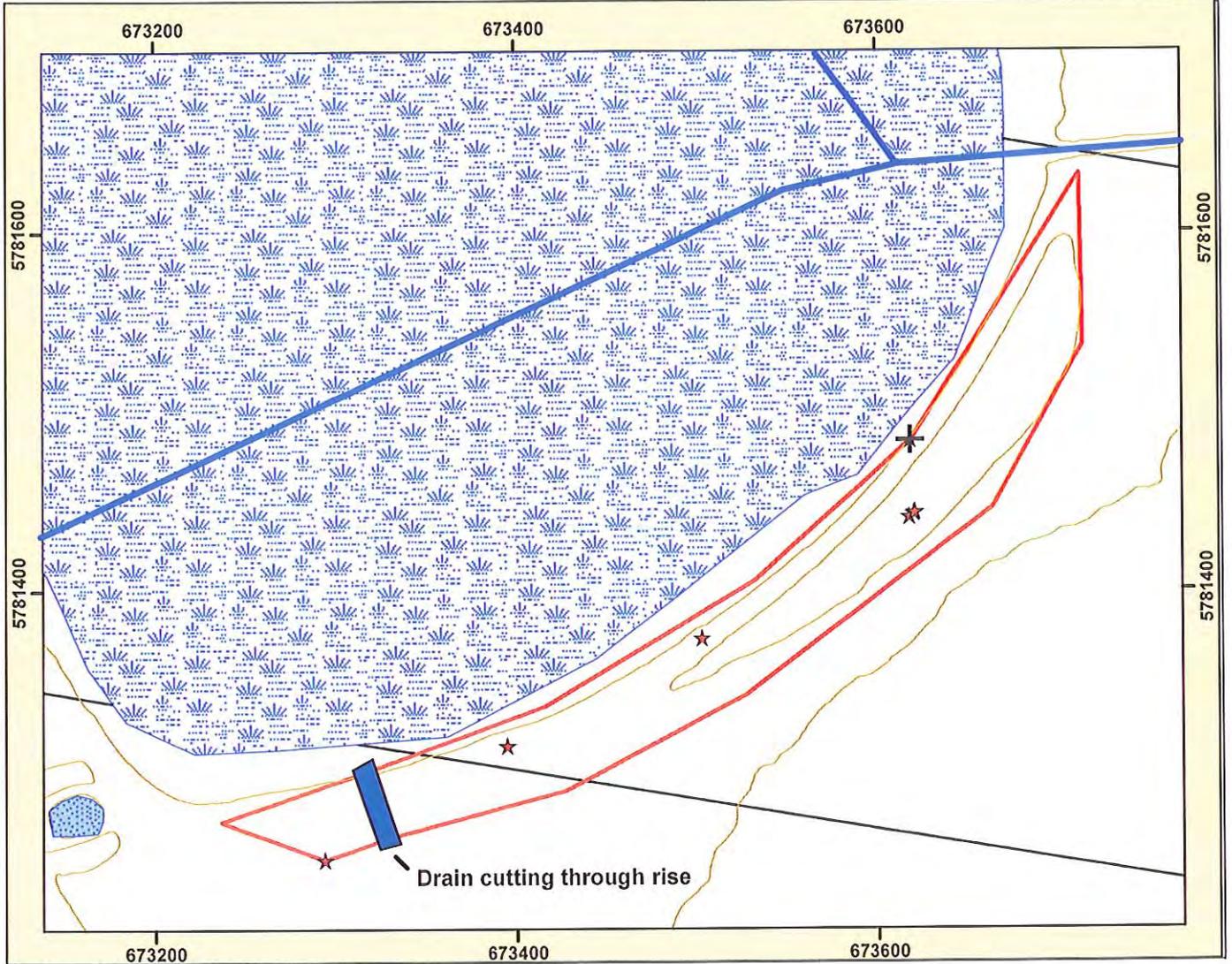
Add additional pages as appropriate).

Number of pages added.

List additional information Place Extent Measurements included.

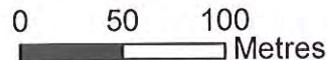
**PLACE EXTENT PLAN**

(Must include scale and legend)



**Legend**

- ⊕ Primary Grid Coordinate
- ★ Surface Artefacts
- Road
- 1m Contour Mortlake
- ▭ Site Extent
- ▭ Property Cadastral Boundaries
- ▭ Drains
- ▭ Swamp



Scale = 1:3,500

Attach Place Extent Survey Data Spreadsheet

**Place Extent Description and Interpretation:**

The site consists of flaked stone artefacts located on the surface of a low rise overlooking a swamp. All artefacts are located in surface exposures around mature gum trees or rabbit burrows. Surface artefacts are predominately quartz with some silcrete also present. Outside of the surface exposures caused by stock and rabbits there is 0% visibility along the surface of the rise. As artefacts were located at every surface exposure on the rise the whole landform has been included as part of the site extent.

Add additional pages as appropriate).  
Number of pages added.

List additional information included. \_\_\_\_\_

**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

**Landforms**  Inland (>1km from present coast)  Coastal (<1km from present coast)

**Land Systems - Altitude (elevation)**

- Alpine (>1500m)  Foothill (300-<900m)  
 Sub-alpine (1200 - 1500m)  Lowland (0 - <300m)  
 Montane (900 - < 1200m)

**Land Systems - Climatic Zones**

- Alpine  Cool  Maritime  Warm  
 Sub-alpine  Frost Hollow  Semi-arid  Temperate

**Place Setting Slope**

- Level/ Flat Ground (<0.5°)  Steep (19° - 30°)  
 Very Gently Inclined (0.5° - 1.5°)  Very Steep (31° - 45°)  
 Gently Inclined (1.6° - 5.5°)  Precipitous (46° - 72°)  
 Moderately Inclined (5.6° - 18°)  Cliff (>72°)

- Lower slope  Middle slope  
 Upper slope  Crest

Aspect 270° -180°

**Locality Environment Landform**

- |   |  |  |   |  |                                       |                                     |
|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Terrace       | <input type="checkbox"/> Creekline     | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodway        | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Playa         | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope        | <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Berm                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Depression    | <input type="checkbox"/> Floodway Pond   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake-bed             | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridge         | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow Patch   | <input type="checkbox"/> Table-land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Billabong              | <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage-line | <input type="checkbox"/> Gallery         | <input type="checkbox"/> Lagoon               | <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian      | <input type="checkbox"/> Soak         | <input type="checkbox"/> Valley     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blocked Coastal Stream | <input type="checkbox"/> Dune          | <input type="checkbox"/> Gilgai          | <input type="checkbox"/> Lava Plain           | <input type="checkbox"/> Rise          | <input type="checkbox"/> Spray Zone   | <input type="checkbox"/> Verge      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bog/Mossbed            | <input type="checkbox"/> Escarpment    | <input type="checkbox"/> Gypseous Plains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Rises | <input type="checkbox"/> Riverine      | <input type="checkbox"/> Spring       | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cinder Cone            | <input type="checkbox"/> Estruaine     | <input type="checkbox"/> Gully           | <input type="checkbox"/> Lunette              | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocky Outcrop | <input type="checkbox"/> Stoney Knoll |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Claypan                | <input type="checkbox"/> Fen           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hillcrest       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marsh     | <input type="checkbox"/> Scoria Cone   | <input type="checkbox"/> Stony Rise   |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coast/Coastal          | <input type="checkbox"/> Flats         | <input type="checkbox"/> Hill            | <input type="checkbox"/> Meadow               | <input type="checkbox"/> Scree-slope   | <input type="checkbox"/> Stream       |                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain             | <input type="checkbox"/> Headland      | <input type="checkbox"/> Inland          | <input type="checkbox"/> Perched              | <input type="checkbox"/> Shell Beach   | <input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bank  |                                     |
|   |  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> Plain                | <input type="checkbox"/> Sink-hole     | <input type="checkbox"/> Swale        |                                     |

**Water**

- Fresh  Salt/Brackish  No local source  Permanent  Temporary/ prone to flooding  
 Coastal  Highly localised (springs, soaks, etc)  Lakes/Swamps  Rivers/Creeks

Name of nearest fresh water source: Swamp

**Previous + Current Land Use(s)** (Indicate P [previous] and C [current] in appropriate box)

- Agricultural  Cultivated  Grazed  Recreation  Urban  
 Alpine park  Developed  Parkland  Reserve  Other \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cleared  Forestry  Plantation  Undeveloped

**Soils /Sediments Edaphic (Moisture)**  Damp  Dry  Wet

**Texture** Edaphic (Soil)  Clay  Laterite  Loams  Peat  Sands  Silt

**Texture Class**  Sand  Clayey (Loamy) Sand  Sandy Loam  Loam  Silty Loam  Sandy Clay Loam  
 Silty Clay Loam  Clay Loam  Sandy Clay  Silty Clay  Clay

Excavated areas only

- Colour** Munsell Chart colour # and name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Colour Pattern Description: \_\_\_\_\_ **pH Reading** \_\_\_\_\_
- Structure** **Shape**  Platy  Prismatic  Columnar  Blocky  Nut  Granular  Crumb  
**Size**  Fine  Medium  Course
- Consistence** **Consistence**  Dry  Moist  Loose  Soft/ Friable  Hard/ Firm  Extremely Hard  
**Cementation**  Weakly Cemented  Strongly Cemented  Indurated

**Vegetation**

**Vegetation Condition**

- Agricultural  Exotic  Remnant native vegetation  Modified native vegetation  
 No vegetation/Bare land  Urban

**Ground surface exposure** 5 % (Percentage of ground surface visible).

**Vegetation Community Type (Structure)**

- |   |                                       |                                     |                                    |   |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest               | <input type="checkbox"/> Herbland     | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainforest | <input type="checkbox"/> Sedgeland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Mallee       | <input type="checkbox"/> Reedbed    | <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubland | <b>Aquatic Vegetation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Emergent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heathland            | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Forest | <input type="checkbox"/> Samphire   | <input type="checkbox"/> Thicket   | <input type="checkbox"/> Floating                           |
|   |                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub      | <input type="checkbox"/> Tussock   | <input type="checkbox"/> Submerged                          |

**Major Vegetation Types (Generic Names)**

- |                                     |  |                                    |   |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banksia    | <input type="checkbox"/> Cane Grass    | <input type="checkbox"/> Ironbark  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pomaderris         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Grass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Box  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Banksia | <input type="checkbox"/> Lignum    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Red Gum | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea Tree    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blackthorn | <input type="checkbox"/> Fern          | <input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove  | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt Paperbark     |                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Box        | <input type="checkbox"/> Gahnia        | <input type="checkbox"/> Melaleuca | <input type="checkbox"/> Spike-sedge        |                                      |

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**RECENT DISTURBANCE/  
CONDITION ASSESSMENT**

*(Overall condition of heritage site and surrounds)*

- Excellent (80-100% intact)
- Good (60-80% intact)
- Fair (40-60% intact)
- Poor (20-40% intact)
- Very poor (<20% intact)
- Destroyed

- Area is:  Aggrading  
 Eroding  
 Stable

**IMPACTS AFFECTING HERITAGE SITE**

- None
- Deflation
- Exfoliation
- Fire
- Gully Erosion
- Landslip
- Moss/Lichen
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Native Animal
- Overgrazing
- Pedestrian
- Rabbit Damage
- Other Burrow or Digging
- Scientific Investigation
- Sheet Erosion
- Stock Rubbing
- Stock Trampling
- Vandalism
- Vehicular
- Visitation
- Water
- Wind

**SUMMARY SITE DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS (If any)**

Site is an artefact scatter located on a low silt rise overlooking marsh to north and south. Artefacts are located in exposures at the base of red gums and rabbit burrows.  
The site is not under threat and no management recommendations have been made

**CURRENT MANAGEMENT**  None known

- Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Cultural Heritage Permit
- Cultural Heritage Agreement
- Cultural Heritage Audit
- Interim Protection Declaration
- Ongoing Protection Declaration
- Stop Order
- Informal (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Inspection program (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Management Works Implemented
- Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Victorian Heritage Register (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Victorian Heritage Inventory (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Heritage Overlay (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- National Estate (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- National Trust (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**DOCUMENTATION**

- Photographs  Digital Images  Slides  Negatives
- Survey/ Excavation Methods Form

Electronic copies of digital photographs should be provided to AAV after the Heritage Register Number is issued by the Heritage Registrar.

**Artefacts Collected**

*(If collected, complete an Artefact Collection Component Form)*

**Data Published**

References \_\_\_\_\_

**Place Dated**  Dates \_\_\_\_\_

*(Include method, lab number, age determination, error and material)*

**Spatial Data Supplied: Projected To MGA 94**

**Gps Data**

- Waypoints
- Routes
- Tracks

**Gis Data**

- Cad (\*.dxf)
- Mapinfo File (\*.map)
- Shape file (\*.shp)

**Declaration:**

I declare that the information in this form and its attachments is true and correct to the best of my knowledge

Signed:   
Date signed: 28/10/2009

**Office Use Only**

- Heritage Registry Files
- Archives (in secondary storage)
- AAV File Number \_\_\_\_\_
- Report Number/s \_\_\_\_\_

**RETURN TO: The Heritage Registrar, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, PO Box 2392, Melbourne VIC 3001**

## Checklist

- All Place Fields Completed?**
- Place Location Map**
  - Landvic Map/ Parcel Information Map (optional)
- Place Context Plan**
  - Reference Points Included (at least 3)
  - Aerial Images (optional)
- Place Extent Plan**
  - Place Extent Survey Measurement Table
- Component Forms**
- Archaeological Survey/ Excavation Attributes Form**
- Electronic Spatial Data**
  - GPS Waypoints/ Routes/ Tracks
  - GIS Data (if available)
- Photographs (hardcopies)**
- Place Dating Technique** (official documentation from dating laboratory)
- Copies of associated publications** (if available)
- Place Inspection Form** (if required)
- Object Collection Form** (if required)

Place Extent Measurements

Point	Length in Metres	Azimuth in Degrees	Start Easting	Start Northing	End Easting	End Northing
Primary Grid Coordinate	176.17106150	32.41	673618	5781484	673713	5781632
2	95.60723882	179.21	673713	5781632	673714	5781537
3	103.62754033	209.05	673714	5781537	673664	5781446
4	171.11684121	232.57	673664	5781446	673528	5781342
5	114.07247386	241.93	673528	5781342	673427	5781289
6	138.46521592	253.81	673427	5781289	673294	5781250
7	61.76301210	290.30	673294	5781250	673236	5781271
8	190.30087647	70.29	673236	5781271	673416	5781335
9	136.94278212	59.04	673416	5781335	673533	5781406
10	115.49599557	47.71	673533	5781406	673618	5781484

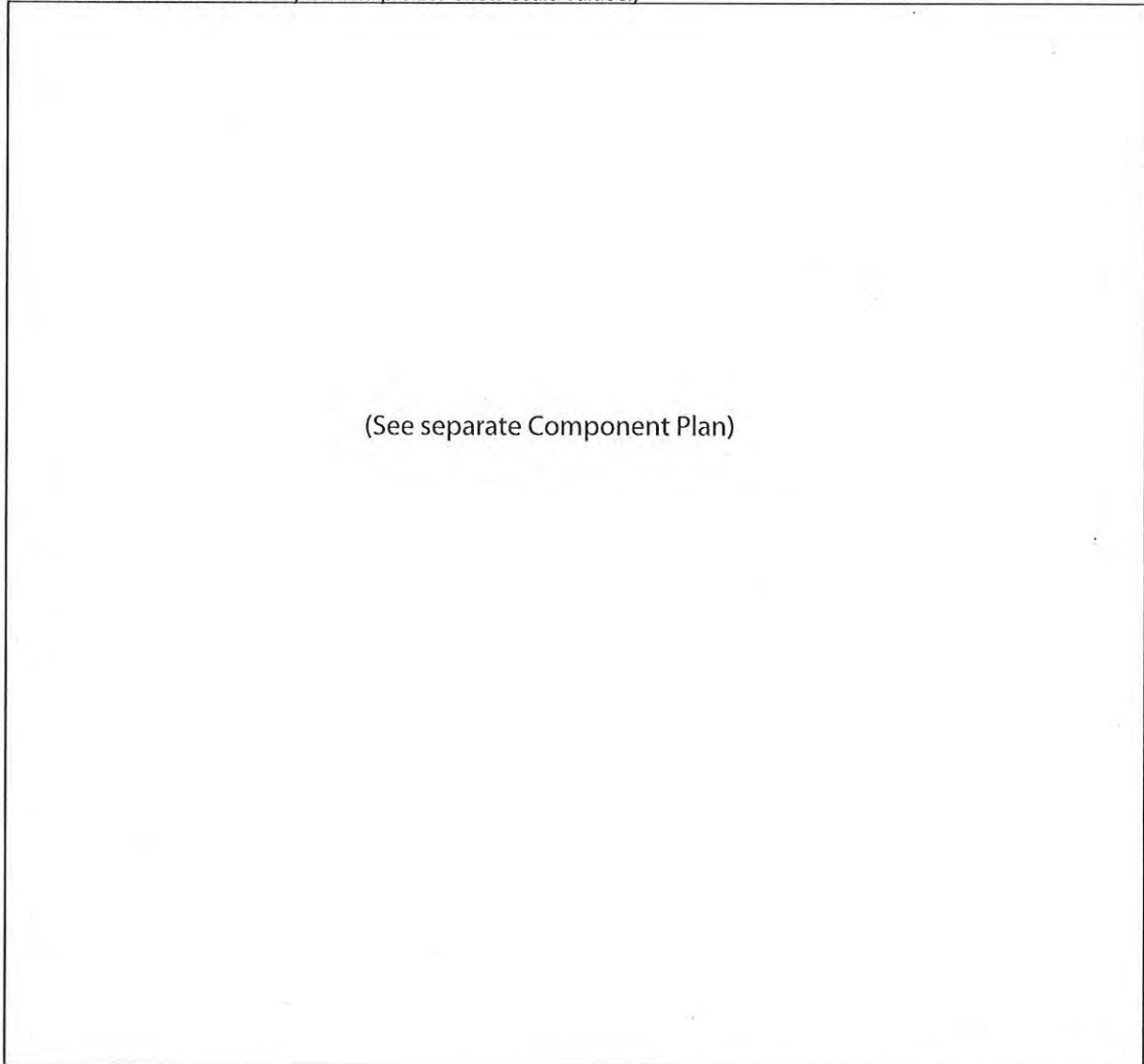






**COMPONENT PLAN**

*(Show relationship between components and label accordingly.  
Use same horizontal scale for plan and profile. Show scale values.)*

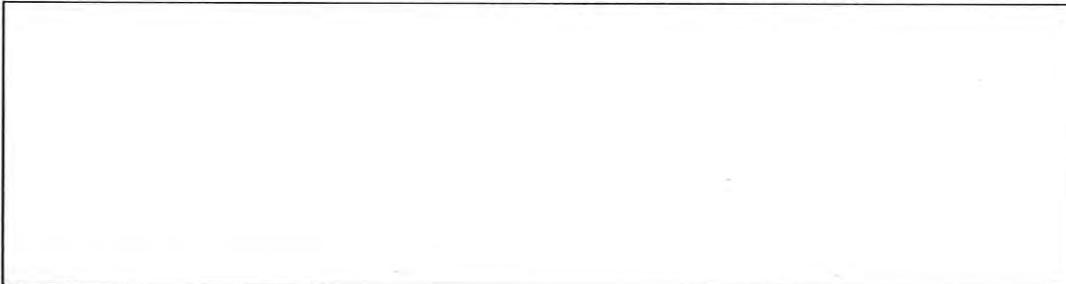


Scale = 1:



**COMPONENT PROFILE**

*(Do not excavate. Use same horizontal scale for plan and profile. Show scale values.)*



Depth/Height                      m

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**



**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE PLACE ASSESSMENT:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION ATTRIBUTES FORM**

Project Name Darlington AS 1  
 Author/Consultant Asher Ford  
 Cultural Heritage Management Plan # 11020  
 Cultural Heritage Permit # \_\_\_\_\_

**Survey Attributes**

Survey Date 19/10/09-23/10/09 Ground Surface Visibility (%) 5  
 Actual Survey Coverage(m<sup>2</sup>) 28191 Effective Survey Coverage (m<sup>2</sup>) 81409  
 Survey Spacing (m) 2 Transect Width (m) 8 Number in Crew 4  
 Landform Lowland Vegetation Agricultural/Exotic Disturbance 80-100% Intact

Survey Method	Survey Design	Sample	Survey Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunistic	<input type="checkbox"/> Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Random	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transect	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic	<input type="checkbox"/> Locality	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified	<input type="checkbox"/> Haphazard	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

**Excavation Method**

Excavation Date No excavation undertaken % Area Excavated \_\_\_\_\_  
 Excavation Spacing (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Transect Width (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Number in Crew \_\_\_\_\_  
 Test Pit/Trench Size (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (m) \_\_\_\_\_

Excavation Method	Excavation Design	Sample
<input type="checkbox"/> Manual	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunistic	<input type="checkbox"/> Area
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical	<input type="checkbox"/> Random	<input type="checkbox"/> Transect
<input type="checkbox"/> Auger	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic	<input type="checkbox"/> Locality
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified	<input type="checkbox"/> Haphazard
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Uncontrolled Excavation (eg shovel pit)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring		
<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Excavation		

**Comments** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_



Annex J

## Significance Assessment

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## Annex J: Significance Assessment

### THE ICOMOS BURRA CHARTER

The standard for determining significance of places is derived from an international formula developed by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites). In Australia, the Burra Charter has been developed by ICOMOS which is a Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1999).

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (Australia ICOMOS 1999: Section 1.2). Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The Burra Charter Cultural Significance Guidelines definitions of the values implicit in assessing cultural significance are as follows (Australia ICOMOS 1999):

- **Aesthetic value:** Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with its place and use.
- **Historic value:** historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

- **Scientific value:** The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.
- **Social value:** Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

### NATIONAL HISTORIC THEMES

It is noted that when assessing historic values that the use of historic themes is of benefit. Historic themes are used by heritage professionals to assist in understanding the meanings and connections that historic places may have in

addition to the physical fabric of a place. Themes can help explain how particular elements of a place are significant because of their ability to illustrate important aspects of its history (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The nine theme groups that are most commonly used nationally are:

THEME 1) Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment

THEME 2) Peopling Australia

THEME 3) Developing Local, Regional and National economies

THEME 4) Building settlements, towns and cities

THEME 5) Working

THEME 6) Educating

THEME 7) Governing

THEME 8) Developing Australia's cultural life

THEME 9) Marking the phases of life

These theme groups are further expanded into more focussed sub-themes which will not be expanded on here. The themes are intended to be non-hierarchical and a historic place may have a number of themes, which reflects how we look at the past, allowing for an integrated, diverse and complex human experience (Australian Heritage Commission 2001).

## **SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Scientific significance of a heritage place (particularly archaeological sites) is also assessed in Victoria using a commonly accepted formula developed by Bowdler (1981) and Sullivan and Bowdler (1984). These are relative estimates of significance based on the current knowledge available about sites or places in a region. The assessment uses three criteria; site contents, site condition and representativeness.

### **Site Contents Rating**

- 1 No cultural materials remaining
- 2 Site contains a small number (e.g. 0-10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification
- 3 Site contains:
  - a. A larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
  - b. Some intact stratified deposit
- 4 Site contains:
  - a. A large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or

- b. Largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
- c. Surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were laid down.

**Site Condition Rating**

- 0 Site destroyed
- 1 Site in a deteriorated condition with a high degree of disturbance but with some cultural materials remaining
- 2 Site in a fair to good condition , but with some disturbance
- 3 Site in an excellent condition with little or no disturbance. For surface artefact scatters this may mean that the spatial patterning of cultural material still reflects the way in which the cultural materials were laid.

**Representativeness**

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a site type. It is assessed on whether the site type is common, occasional or rare within a given region. Current knowledge on the number of and distribution of archaeological sites in a region can change according depending on the extent of previous archaeological investigation.

The assessment of representativeness also takes into account the contents and condition of a particular site. An example is that in any region, there may be a limited number of sites of a particular type, which have been subject to minimal disturbance. These sorts of undisturbed sites (containing in situ deposits) would therefore be given a high significance rating for representativeness.

The **representativeness ratings** used for archaeological sites are:

- 1. Common occurrence
- 2. Occasional occurrence
- 3. Rare occurrence

**Overall Scientific Significance Rating**

An overall scientific significance rating is assigned to the site based on a cumulative score from the assessment. This results in one of the following ratings being assigned for scientific significance:

1-3 Low

4-6 Moderate

7-9 High

Site Name &	Site	Site	Represent -	Overall
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Number	Contents	Condition	ativity	Scientific Significance
Darlington AS 1 (7421-0201 [VAHR])	2	1	1	4

Annex K

## Glossary of Terms Used in this CHMP

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- angular fragment** an artefact which has technologically diagnostic features but has no discernible ventral or dorsal surface and hence is unidentifiable as either a flake or a core
- artefact scatter** Stone artefact scatters consist of more than one stone artefact. Activities associated with this site type include stone tool production, hunting and gathering or domestic sites associated with campsites. Stone artefacts may be flakes of stone, cores (flakes are removed from the stone cores) or tools. Some scatters may also contain other material such as charcoal, bone, shell and ochre.
- assemblage** the name given to encompass the entire collection of artefacts recovered by archaeologists, invariably classified into diagnostic items used to describe the material culture.
- burials** Aboriginal communities strongly associate burial sites with a connection to country and are opposed to disturbance of burials or their associated sites. General considerations for the presence of burial sites are the suitability of sub-surface deposits for digging purposes; with soft soil and sand being the most likely. They are more likely near water courses or in dunes near old lake beds or near the coast. Burials are often located near other sites such as oven mounds, shell middens or artefact scatters.
- chert** a cryptocrystalline siliceous sedimentary stone.
- core** an artefact which has technologically diagnostic features. Generally this class of artefact has only negative scars from flake removal, and thus no ventral surface, however, for the purposes of this research core has been employed to encompass those artefacts which were technically flakes but served the function of a core (ie. the provider of flakes).
- flake** an artefact which has technologically diagnostic features and a ventral surface.
- isolated finds or artefacts** Isolated finds refer to a single artefact. These artefacts may have been dropped or discarded by its owner once it was of no use. This site type can also be indicative of further sub-surface archaeological deposits. These site types can be found anywhere within the landscape, however, they are more likely to occur within contexts with the same favourable characteristics for stone artefact scatter sites.
- quarries** Stone quarries were used to procure the raw material for making stone tools. Quarries are rocky outcrops that usually have evidence of scars from flaking, crushing and

battering the rock. There may be identifiable artefacts near or within the site such as unfinished tools, hammer stones, anvils and grinding stones.

- quartz** a crystalline form of silica.
- raw material** the kind of stone the artefacts were manufactured from.
- scarred trees** It is known that the wood and bark of trees have been used for a variety of purposes, such as carrying implements, shield or canoes. The removal of this raw material from a tree produces a 'scar'. The identification of a scar associated with Aboriginal custom as opposed to natural scarring can be difficult. The scar should be of a certain size and shape to be identifiable with its product; the tree should also be mature in age, from a time that Aboriginal people were still active in the area.
- silcrete** a silicified sedimentary stone, often with fine inclusions or grains in a cryptocrystalline matrix. Because of the nature of the grains in silcrete (a hindrance in knapping/flaking predicability) the stone is sometimes heat treated. This exposure to heat can be identified by the presence of pitting as well as a 'lustre' to the stone which is otherwise absent in the stones' natural state. Exposure to sufficient heat homogenises the stone matrix and improves the knapping (flake path) predictive potential (Crabtree & Butler, 1964; Domanski et al, 1994; Domanski & Webb, 1992; Mandeville & Flenniken, 1974; Purdy, 1974; Hiscock, 1993). Similar to indurated mudstone, it has also been demonstrated that silcrete from the Hunter Valley often turns a red colour after being exposed to heat (Rowney, 1992; Mercieca, 1999).
- stone arrangements** Stone arrangements are places where Aboriginal people have deliberately positioned stones to form shapes or patterns. They are often known to have ceremonial significance. They can be found where there are many boulders, such as volcanic areas and are often large in size, measuring over 5 metres in width.
- technology** a form of artefact analysis which is based upon the knapping/ manufacturing process, commonly used to subsequently infer behaviour patterns, cultural-selection and responses to raw material or the environment.

Annex L

## Archaeological Survey Attributes

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Project Name Mortlake Wind Farm, Mortlake, Victoria:  
 Author/Consultant Asher Ford  
 Survey Id. 11020 Survey Date 19-23/10/2009  
 Ground Surface Visibility (%) varied from 100% to 5% Survey Coverage (%) 20%  
 Survey Spacing (m) 2 Transect Width (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Number in Crew 4

Survey Method	Survey Design	Sample	Survey Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunistic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Random	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-surface
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Auger	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transect	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Locality	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Haphazard	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

**Disturbance**

- Logged
- Levelled
- Trenched
- Ploughed
- Grazed
- Heavy Machinery
- Track
- Road Reserve
- Fire Break
- Burned
- Deflated
- Burrowing
- Gully Erosion
- Sheet Erosion
- Alluvial Erosion
- Wave Action
- Alluvial Deposition
- Wind Deposition
- General Erosion
- General Aggradation
- Other

**Landform**

- Dune
- Lunette
- Plain
- Floodplain
- Hill (gentle/moderate)
- Mountain/Steep hill
- Other

**Vegetation**

- Closed forest
- Open forest
- Open woodland
- Mallee
- Scrub
- Heath
- Wetland/Swamp
- Grassland
- Barren/Unvegetated
- Other

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_