

# Proposed Residential Development at 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook

## Cultural Heritage Management Plan



**OAAV Management Plan Identifier: 13124**

**Sponsor: Ly Mach (Australand)**

**Cultural Heritage Advisor: Kathleen Hislop**  
**Authors: Kathleen Hislop and David Rhodes**

**August 26, 2014**



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ABN: 73 116 621 884 ACN: 116 621 88

# Title Page

ACTIVITY:	Proposed Residential Development
LOCATION:	360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook
LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT:	Desktop, Standard
SIZE OF ACTIVITY:	Large
OAAV PLAN IDENTIFIER:	13124
DATE OF COMPLETION:	August 26, 2014
SPONSOR:	Ly Mach (Australand)
ABN:	12 008 443 696
CULTURAL HERITAGE ADVISOR:	Kathleen Hislop
AUTHOR:	Kathleen Hislop and David Rhodes

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*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*  
Section 65

## Cultural Heritage Management Plan – Notice of Approval

**CHMP NAME:** Proposed Residential Development at 360-438 Point Cook Road,  
Point Cook

**CHMP NUMBER:** 13124

**SPONSOR:** Ly Mach (Australand)

**ACN/ABN:** 12 008 443 696


**Cultural Heritage Advisor(s):** Kathleen Hislop

**Author(s):** Kathleen Hislop and David Rhodes

**Cover date:** 26 August 2014

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TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SECRETARY (OR DELEGATE)	Yes	No
<b>I have considered the Evaluation Report for this CHMP and:</b>		
<i>I am satisfied that the CHMP has been prepared in accordance with the standards prescribed for the purposes of section 53 (in the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 and the Approved Form).</i>	✓	
<i>I am satisfied that the CHMP adequately addresses the matters set out in section 61.</i>	✓	
<i>In considering this application, I consulted with and considered the views of Aboriginal persons or bodies I considered relevant to the application.</i>	✓	
<i>I have given proper consideration to any relevant human rights</i>	✓	
<p>I, Jane Sweeney, Director Heritage Services Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, acting under authority delegated to me by the Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet, and pursuant to section 65(2) of the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> hereby <u>approve / refuse to approve</u> this cultural heritage management plan:</p>		
<p>Signed:  JANE SWEENEY</p>		
<p>Dated: 25/9/14</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This notice of approval should be inserted after the title page and bound with the body of the management plan.</li><li>• The recommendations in this management plan are now compliance requirements. Officers from the Department of Premier and Cabinet may attend the subject land to monitor compliance with the recommendations.</li></ul>		

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been prepared at the request of Ms Ly Mach (Australand). A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is a mandatory requirement for the proposed activity because:

- All or part of the activity area is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 1, 6(a)); and
- The proposed activity is a high impact activity (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 1, 6(b)).

There are registered sites both within and less than 200m from the Activity Area. The Activity Area therefore falls within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 22:

#### **r. 22 Registered cultural heritage places**

- (1) A registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), land within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (3) If part of the land within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage place has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

In addition, the southern half of the Activity Area lies over an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. This area is defined as a named waterway (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 23). The definition of a waterway in the Regulations includes “a lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh” (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 4). In this instance, the southern half of the Activity Area is associated with Cunninghams Swamp located to the south-west.

#### **r. 23 Waterways**

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (2) If part of a waterway or part of the land within 200 metres of a waterway has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity because it involves the subdivision of land into more than three lots (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 5, r. 46 (1) (b)):

#### **r. 46 Subdivision of Land**

- (1) The subdivision of land into three or more lots is a high impact activity if—
  - (b) the planning scheme that applies to the activity area in which the land to be subdivided is located provides that at least three of the lots may be used for a dwelling or may be used for a dwelling subject to the grant of a permit.

Previous assessments in 2003 and 2004 identified three Aboriginal sites within the current Activity Area: VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569. Two of these sites (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450) were recorded on the property in 2003. Australand were issued Consents to Disturb these two sites by the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council Inc. in 2003. The Consents were issued pursuant to Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. Part IIA of the Act has since been repealed.

Regulation 78 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* states that:

A cultural heritage management plan is not required under regulation 6 for an activity if, immediately before the commencement day, a consent given for the activity under section 21U of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* of the Commonwealth was in force to do an act referred to in section 21U(1) of that Act.

The third site, VAHR 7822-1569, was recorded on the property during an archaeological survey conducted during 2004. Australand has no statutory approval to disturb or damage VAHR 7822-1569.

This CHMP is comprised of desktop and standard assessments.

### **Location of the Activity Area**

The Activity Area is located at 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook (Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke) (Map 1). The Activity Area covers 43.323ha (433,230m<sup>2</sup>).

The Activity Area is located approximately 21km south-west of the Melbourne CBD.

### **Activity Description**

The proposed activity is for a residential subdivision (Map 2). The north-east corner is designated as medium density housing, while the remainder of the residential lots are low density housing. Three water reservoirs are located in the southern half of the Activity Area. Open space areas within the development will comprise a park and recreational activities reserve. The major connector road through the proposed development will run west-east from Fongeo Drive to Point Cook Road.

The predominant land use will be for a standard residential subdivision, whereby the property is divided into individual lots that are provided with access facilities and all essential services. These lots are registered as separate titles with the titles office on completion of the subdivision. The individual lots will be developed according to permissible and typical uses as outlined within the Urban Growth Zone (UGZ) of the Wyndham Planning Scheme.

### **Results of the Assessment**

#### **Desktop Assessment**

The aim of the desktop assessment was to produce an archaeological site prediction model to identify the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located within the Activity Area. In turn, this then assists in the design of fieldwork (survey and/or sub-surface testing) and subsequent management recommendations.

In general the following statements can be made about the current Activity Area:

- The Activity Area incorporates the northern extent of a former wetland associated with Cunninghams Swamp. Three Aboriginal Places are located within the Activity Area and one lies just outside the Activity Area boundary. Two of the sites are closely associated with the former wetland region of the property (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450); while a third (VAHR 7822-1569) is located on the higher ground overlooking the former wetland. VAHR 7822-1449 is also

located at a similar distance from the former wetland although, in regards to this CHMP, it lies just outside of the Activity Area. It must be noted, however, that TerraCulture (2003, p.11) identified there were discrepancies between the OAAV registration data and Weaver's (2002) data and photos, particularly as this relates to VAHR 7822-1351;

- Previous regional studies have identified the high cultural sensitivity of the former wetland as a common focal point for Aboriginal activities from the number of sites that are located around wetlands in the region. Common site types within the region are stone artefact scatters or isolated artefacts. The sites found both in and near the Activity Area were all surface artefact sites. Sub-surface testing within the vicinity of the Activity Area also indicates the soils are very shallow;
- The land use history of the Activity Area indicates that the land, including the former wetland, has been ploughed for the last twenty years. Prior to this, the Activity Area was most likely to have only grazed cattle or sheep. Repeated ploughing within the Activity Area has most likely destroyed any *in situ* deposits of artefacts that may have been associated with the previously recorded sites as the TerraCulture sub-surface testing (2003) identified the soils within the property as being only 100mm deep and ploughing would have gone to at least this depth; and
- Consents to Disturb pursuant to Section 21(U) of Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* were issued by the WTLCHC for two of the sites within the Activity Area (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450) on March 20, 2003. Part IIA of the Act has since been repealed and replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. However, these Consents remain valid. There was no salvage requirement attached to the conditions.

Based on the above information, there remains a high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located in surface contexts within the Activity Area, particularly across the higher ground in the northern half of the property that overlooks the swamp region (Figure 7). The southern region of the Activity Area that lies within the boundaries of the prior swamp would have been important to past Aboriginal people as a place for resource utilisation (primarily animals and vegetation). Campsites would have been located on higher ground overlooking the swamp. This would place any evidence for Aboriginal occupation in the northern region of the Activity Area. The potential for evidence for Aboriginal occupation within the southern swamp region itself is considered to be low to negligible.

There is uncertainty related to the location data associated with VAHR 7822-1351 (an isolated artefact). The registered coordinates place it within the boundaries of the swamp area that would have made it an unlikely location for a campsite, but possibly transitory evidence of swamp resource utilisation (Figure 7). The registered location of VAHR 7822-1351 is still considered an area with potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage as this location was not tested with the rotary hoe by TerraCulture (2003).

Previous work undertaken within the Activity Area and additional research of the surrounding region suggests that any Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area is unlikely to be at high densities or in sub-surface contexts as a result of the agricultural activities that have taken place over the last twenty years.

In conclusion, the desktop assessment and site prediction model indicate that there is a high potential for further Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area, particularly the northern region overlooking the swamp region in the south. This is due to the presence of existing sites within the Activity Area overlooking the former wetlands in the southern half of the property and the potential for further surface artefacts to be associated with these sites.

As there is a high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area that may be impacted by the proposed activity, it is recommended that further assessment be undertaken in the form of a standard assessment involving a field survey. An attempt to relocate the previously recorded sites in the Activity Area must be incorporated into this field survey.

## **Standard Assessment**

The field survey was carried out by qualified archaeologists David Rhodes and Samantha Brown in association with Stephen Compton from the Bunurong Land and Sea Association and Shayne Clarke from the Boon Wurrung Foundation on July 2, 2014.

The soil in the Activity Area has been highly disturbed by ploughing, grading on the north and north-west boundaries, dumping of fill on the north-west and north-east boundaries and excavation of drains in the centre and on the western boundary of the property. Prior to the recent land use history the Activity Area was also cleared of native vegetation and grazed from at least the mid-late nineteenth century.

This has evidently impacted on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area. Only three isolated artefacts were found on the property during previous surveys and a program of sub-surface testing. A single stone artefact was found during the current assessment. The four artefact sites are widely dispersed across the Activity Area and were not found *in situ*. Although ground visibility was extremely poor during the current survey, the property has been previously assessed in conditions of good ground visibility with fresh rotary hoe excavation taking place.

During 2003, TerraCulture sampled approximately 30,642m<sup>2</sup> of the high ground on the crest of the rise and approximately 20,417m<sup>2</sup> of level ground at the base of slope and in the former region of Cunninghams Swamp. These areas were ploughed using a rotary hoe providing good ground visibility and only five stone artefacts were located. The backhoe transects excavated by TerraCulture to investigate the sediment depth within the property (see Section 5.2.6) identified that the soils were only 100mm deep. These soils have been repeatedly ploughed to at least this depth for planting crops over the last twenty years. The conclusions from the current assessment and that conducted by TerraCulture in 2003 would seem to indicate that there are no *in situ* cultural remains present on the property and that there is a very low density artefact dispersal of <1/100m<sup>2</sup> across the entire Activity Area.

The higher ground rising to the north-east of the Activity Area continues through into the property to the north. This was the location of a larger site identified by Ellender and Weaver (1994) and extensively tested with rotary hoe excavation by TerraCulture (2003) (see Section 5.2.6). Due to the higher density of cultural material, it is likely that this region of the rise to the north was a focal place for Aboriginal activities, whereas the slopes leading to the swamp (within the Activity Area) and the swamp, itself, were only a transit region.

The high potential Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity identified during the desktop assessment for the Activity Area has therefore been reviewed based on the results of the field survey. The high degree of previous land disturbance and the demonstrated low density/transient nature of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified in the Activity Area indicate that it is unlikely that there will be surface artefact deposits of greater density than that already located. The potential for sub-surface Aboriginal cultural heritage is low to negligible as evidenced by the shallow soils excavated by TerraCulture (2003). There is no requirement to undertake a complex assessment as it is unlikely for sub-surface deposits of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area.

### **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area**

VAHR 7822- 3776 is a low density artefact distribution (LDAD) comprised of a single quartz artefact. It is situated on a graded soil surface approximately 4-5m from the boundary of the northern fence line. The artefact is not *in situ* and because of soil grading and movement on the crest of the slope its original location is not certain, but it is most likely to be derived from a site on the crest of the slope north of the Activity Area (see Section 7.2 for full site details).

VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569 are also located within the Activity Area. These sites were all isolated artefact sites. All three sites were unable to be relocated within a 10m radius of their registered site locations.



All four of the above sites were identified in surface contexts in different regions of the Activity Area. They are all located within heavily disturbed ploughed contexts and are not *in situ*. Soils within the property were identified as being only 100mm deep (TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003, p.12) and ploughing has been undertaken to at least this depth during the last twenty years. Three stone raw materials are represented across the four sites; two comprised isolated quartz artefacts, while the remaining two sites had one quartzite artefact and one silcrete artefact. The silcrete artefact was described as white silcrete, potentially from the Maude area. The artefacts were all identified as flakes or waste flakes.

### **Management Recommendations**

Please note that once this CHMP is approved these recommendations become compliance requirements.

#### **General Recommendation: Site Induction/Cultural Awareness Training**

In order to provide a system for notification of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction works, it will first be necessary to provide a site induction for any future project managers and workers in regards to the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage on-site.

A site induction must be conducted with all site workers/contractors by a cultural heritage advisor. The session must include a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the Activity Area and broader region, a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted within the Activity Area, specific details of all Aboriginal Places and Heritage located during the CHMP assessment, a summary of the recommendations and contingencies contained within the CHMP and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

The main aim of the site induction is to explain the procedures outlined in the CHMP, show the site workers/contractors examples of the most likely Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be located within the Activity Area and explain the contingency procedures outlined in Section 10 of the CHMP in the event that this material is uncovered by them during the course of construction works.

This training session must be organised and paid for by the site contractors and/or Sponsor.

#### **Specific Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations**

##### **1. Management Recommendation 1: VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569**

As discussed in Section 8, it is not possible to conduct the proposed activity in a way that avoids or minimises harm to VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569. These three isolated artefact sites have been unable to be relocated in a disturbed soil context that has been repeatedly ploughed since their original identification. Additionally, no further management of VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450 was required under the Consents to Disturb issued by the Wurundjeri in 2003 (see Appendix 4). It is therefore recommended that no further management is required.

##### **2. Management Recommendation 2: Collection of VAHR 7822-3776**

As discussed in Section 8, it is not possible to conduct the proposed activity in a way that avoids or minimises harm to VAHR 7822-3776. This isolated artefact site must therefore be collected prior to works commencing in order to prevent any further harm to the artefact.

Once collected, the artefact must be retained by the cultural heritage advisor until the proposed works have been completed. The cultural heritage advisor will be required to update the existing site registration on the VAHR to reflect that the artefact has been collected. Reburial of the artefact with a copy of the artefact catalogue and CHMP must take place as per Section 9.2.3.

### **3. Management Recommendation 3: Post-activity treatment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage**

This recommendation relates to the treatment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage from VAHR 7822-3776.

The following treatment must be applied to the stone artefact removed from VAHR 7822-3776:

- The artefact will be catalogued and placed in a durable container together with a label identifying its provenance and catalogue number;
- At the conclusion of works the artefact will be relocated to a secure location in a durable container, together with details of provenance and a copy of the artefact catalogue and management plan;
- The artefact will be re-buried at a location agreed upon in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal communities and the Sponsor; and
- The location of the re-buried artefact will be recorded by the cultural heritage advisor and subsequently recorded with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR).

The contingency plans contained in Section 10 of this report form part of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and *must* be incorporated into the development or Environmental Management Plan for the project. A copy of this management plan must be held on-site at all times.

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## **Abbreviations**

ACHRIS – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System  
ASL – Above Sea Level  
BLASAI – Bunurong Land and Sea Association Incorporated  
BWFL – Boon Wurrung Foundation Limited  
CBD - Central Business District  
CHA – Cultural Heritage Advisor  
CHMP – Cultural Heritage Management Plan  
DPC - Department of Premier and Cabinet  
EMP - Environmental Management Plan  
EVC – Ecological Vegetation Class  
GAA – Growth Areas Authority  
LDAD – Low Density Artefact Distribution  
LGM – Last Glacial Maximum  
OAAV – Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
NDA – Net Developable Area  
NOI – Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP  
PAS – Potential Archaeological Sensitivity  
PSP – Precinct Structure Plan  
RTP – Radial Test Pit  
STP – Shovel Test Pit  
TP – Test Pit  
VAHR – Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

## **Part One: Assessment**

### **1.0 Introduction**

#### **Reasons for Preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan**

This Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been prepared at the request of Ms Ly Mach (Australand). A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is a mandatory requirement for the proposed activity because:

- All or part of the activity area is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 1, 6(a)); and
- The proposed activity is a high impact activity (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 1, 6(b)).

There are registered sites both within and less than 200m from the Activity Area. The Activity Area therefore falls within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 22:

#### **r. 22 Registered cultural heritage places**

- (1) A registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (2) Subject to subregulation (3), land within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage place is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (3) If part of the land within 50 metres of a registered cultural heritage place has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

In addition, the southern half of the Activity Area lies over an area of cultural heritage sensitivity. This area is defined as a named waterway (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 23). The definition of a waterway in the Regulations includes “a lake, lagoon, swamp or marsh” (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* r. 4). In this instance, the southern half of the Activity Area is associated with Cunninghams Swamp located to the south-west.

#### **r. 23 Waterways**

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a waterway or land within 200 metres of a waterway is an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.
- (2) If part of a waterway or part of the land within 200 metres of a waterway has been subject to significant ground disturbance, that part is not an area of cultural heritage sensitivity.

The proposed activity is a high impact activity because it involves the subdivision of land into more than three lots (*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, Division 5, r. 46 (1) (b)):

**r. 46 Subdivision of Land**

- (1) The subdivision of land into three or more lots is a high impact activity if—
  - (b) the planning scheme that applies to the activity area in which the land to be subdivided is located provides that at least three of the lots may be used for a dwelling or may be used for a dwelling subject to the grant of a permit.

Previous assessments in 2003 and 2004 identified three Aboriginal sites within the current Activity Area: VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569. Two of these sites (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450) were recorded on the property in 2003. Australand were issued Consents to Disturb these two sites by the Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council Inc. in 2003. The Consents were issued pursuant to Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. Part IIA of the Act has since been repealed.

Regulation 78 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* states that:

A cultural heritage management plan is not required under regulation 6 for an activity if, immediately before the commencement day, a consent given for the activity under section 21U of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* of the Commonwealth was in force to do an act referred to in section 21U(1) of that Act.

The third site, VAHR 7822-1569, was recorded on the property during an archaeological survey conducted during 2004. Australand has no statutory approval to disturb or damage VAHR 7822-1569.

**Sponsor for the Cultural Heritage Management Plan**

The Sponsor for this CHMP is Ms Ly Mach on behalf of Australand (ABN 12 008 443 696).

**Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP**

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP (Appendix 1) was submitted on June 20, 2014 to the Deputy Director of the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (OAAV), pursuant to Section 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The OAAV replied to the NOI on June 20, 2014 and allocated this project with the CHMP Number 13124.

**Name, Qualifications and Experience of Cultural Heritage Advisor**

The cultural heritage advisor who conducted this assessment is Kathleen Hislop. Kathleen holds a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) from La Trobe University, Victoria (2008), with formal academic qualifications in pre-contact Aboriginal archaeology and non-Aboriginal historic archaeology. She has six years of professional experience in connection with a range of development and research projects in Victoria and has conducted a wide range of archaeological and heritage assessments.

**Location of the Activity Area**

The Activity Area is located at 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook (Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke) (Map 1). The Activity Area covers 43.323ha (433,230m<sup>2</sup>).

The Activity Area is located approximately 21km south-west of the Melbourne CBD.

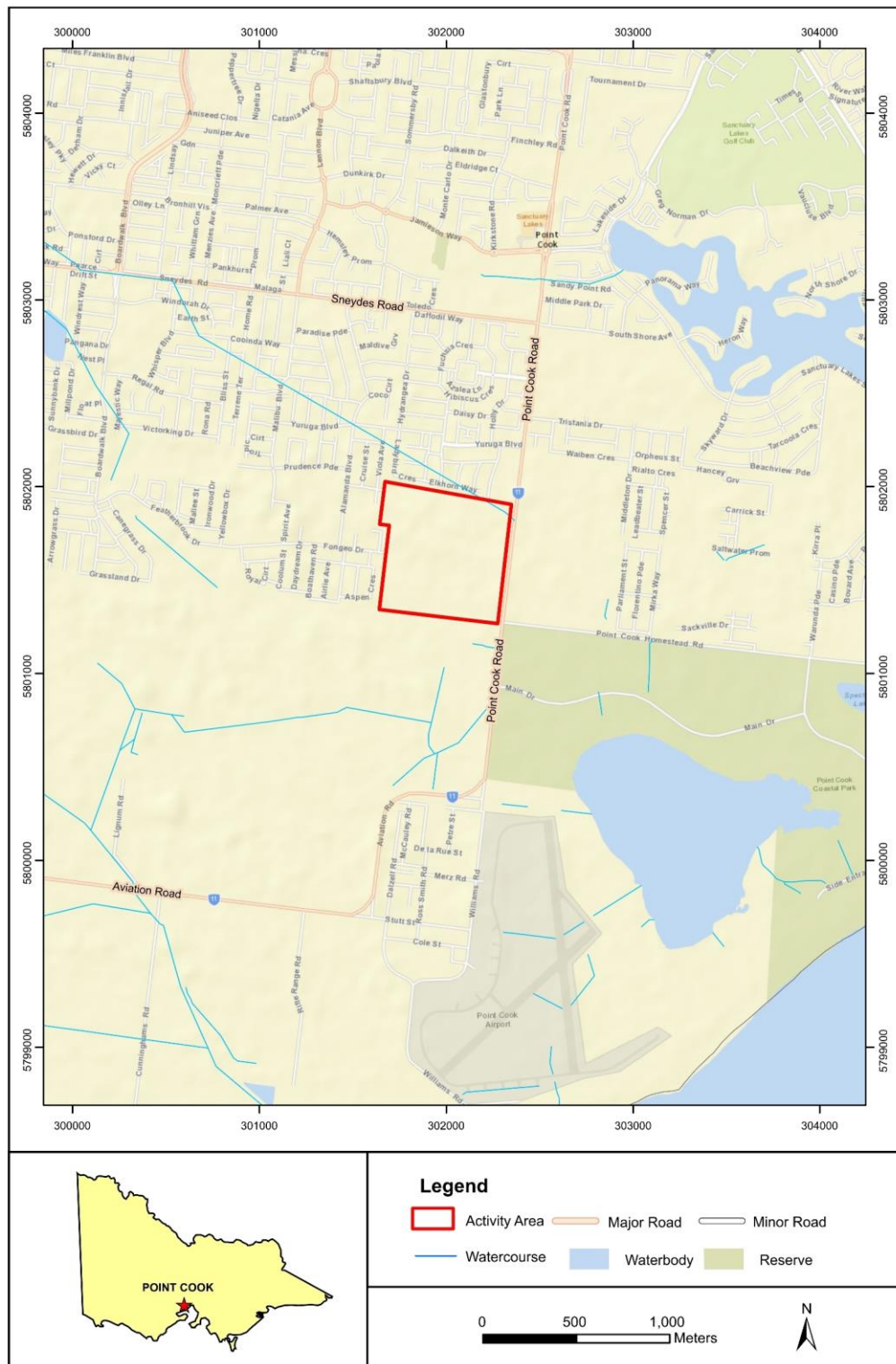
**Land Owners**

The Activity Area is currently owned by Australand.



## RAPs with Responsibility for the Activity Area

At present there is no Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) with the responsibility for the Activity Area. The OAAV is currently administering the region until a Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) is appointed, in accordance with Section 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. The Secretary is evaluating the plan under s.65 (1) (b) (i).



**Map 1: Location of the Activity Area – 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook (Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke)**

## 2.0 Activity Description

The proposed activity is for a residential subdivision (Map 2). The north-east corner is designated as medium density housing, while the remainder of the residential lots are low density housing. Three water reservoirs are located in the southern half of the Activity Area. Open space areas within the development will comprise a park and recreational activities reserve. The major connector road through the proposed development will run west-east from Fongeo Drive to Point Cook Road

The predominant land use will be for a standard residential subdivision, whereby the property is divided into individual lots that are provided with access facilities and all essential services. These lots are registered as separate titles with the titles office on completion of the subdivision. The individual lots will be developed according to permissible and typical uses as outlined within the Urban Growth Zone (UGZ) of the Wyndham Planning Scheme.

### 2.1 Statement of Potential Impacts

The proposed activities outlined above will involve some degree of soil disturbance to both surface and buried land surfaces. Activities which will occur during the course of the proposed works are:

- Site preparation, which will include site clearance, where unwanted rubbish, vegetation and rocks will be removed from the site;
- Stripping/removing topsoil, utilising heavy machinery. This will occur to a depth of 75-200mm. The topsoil will be stockpiled for later use in topsoiling for nature strips and allotments within the Activity Area;
- Installation of a sewer pipeline and drainage, utilising heavy machinery through the excavation of open cut trenches only. The soil 1m to either side of the trench may be disturbed during this work;
- Excavation for the road pavement, utilising heavy machinery, including shaping of the nature strips to their final levels. The road itself is then constructed within this excavation; and
- Installation of services (electricity, telecommunications, gas, water) within the previously disturbed nature strips, utilising heavy machinery. As the trench excavations will be relatively shallow and narrow, disturbance either side of the trench will be of minimal impact.

A summary of typical trench widths and depths for each construction activity is provided below (Table 1).

**Table 1: Maximum width and depth of potential impacts**

	Maximum Width (m)	Maximum Depth (m)
<b>Roads</b>	6.4 – 8.4	0.5 – 1.2
<b>Drainage</b>	0.9 – 3.0	1.0 – 4.0
<b>Sewer reticulation</b>	0.9 – 2.0	1.0 – 5.0
<b>Water reticulation</b>	0.3 – 1.0	0.8 – 1.0
<b>Electricity</b>	0.3 – 1.0	0.6 – 0.9
<b>Telecommunications</b>	0.3 – 1.0	0.3 – 0.6
<b>Gas</b>	0.3 – 1.0	0.6 – 0.9

### Landscaping Works

Landscaping works will be conducted with minimal impact to the ground surface. Landscaping will typically be in the form of garden bed planting and re-grassing. Trees will be planted along the nature strips throughout the development.





Map 2: Development Plan



### 3.0 Extent of Activity Area Covered by the CHMP

The Activity Area is located at 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook (Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke). Point Cook Road forms the eastern boundary of the Activity Area, whilst residential developments are located along the northern and western boundaries. To the east of Point Cook Road is undeveloped agricultural land, similar to the property located to the south of the Activity Area. The land surface of the Activity Area gently slopes from the northern boundary at approximately 12m asl to the southern half at approximately 7m asl. The southern half of the Activity Area is associated with prior wetlands (extension of Cunninghams Swamp); however the entire Activity Area has been regularly ploughed for at least the last ten years. There is a small rise near the southern boundary of the Activity Area where the land is approximately 2m higher than the surrounding ground (Figure 1). Figure 1 illustrates the recent ploughing through the northern and eastern regions of the Activity Area. There has also been ploughing through the southern region in the past; this is faintly visible aligned approximately north-south in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Aerial image showing the current conditions in the Activity Area



## **4.0 Documentation of Consultation**

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a CHMP (Appendix 1) was submitted to the Deputy Director of the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (OAAV), pursuant to Section 54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* on June 20, 2014. A notice of acceptance was received from the OAAV on June 20, 2014 and this CHMP was allocated the project number 13124.

### **4.1 Consultation in Relation to the Assessment**

The BWFL submitted a RAP application containing the present Activity Area on December 30, 2013 and the BLASAI submitted a RAP application containing the present Activity Area on April 4, 2014.

Discussion regarding the results of the assessment and management recommendations was held with community representatives who participated in the fieldwork after the fieldwork had been completed. This is discussed below.

### **4.2 Participation in the Conduct of the Assessment**

A standard assessment was undertaken on July 2, 2014. As RAP applicants, the Boon Wurrung Foundation and Bunurong Land and Sea Association were invited to participate in the field survey. Stephen Compton participated in the fieldwork on behalf of the Bunurong Land and Sea Association and Shayne Clarke participated on behalf of the Boon Wurrung Foundation.

### **4.3 Consultation in Relation to the Recommendations**

Discussions were held at the conclusion of the field survey with Shayne Clarke and Stephen Compton. While both groups considered that there was a low likelihood of high densities or *in situ* deposits of Aboriginal cultural material occurring on the property, Stephen Compton pointed out that the higher ground in the north-east corner of the property would have been the most likely location for campsites, although activities such as tool maintenance could have occurred on the margins of Cunningham Swamp. He also pointed out that there was apparently no clay mixed with the topsoil in the ploughzone on the higher ground in the north-east corner. Although this area had previously been subject to sub-surface testing in 2003, he queried whether both the ploughing and the testing had extended to the base of the topsoil. On the slopes and across the swamp, there was clay mixed through the topsoil indicating that the ploughzone extended to the 'B' soil horizon or clay layer.

It was suggested during discussions that it may be possible to plough a sample area or areas of the property prior to construction commencing in order to salvage any cultural material that was visible. This was because ground visibility was poor at the time of the field survey. It was suggested that community representatives could walk the ploughed areas and collect and salvage any artefacts present, if any were found. David Rhodes stated that he would put this option to Australand. Shayne Clarke stated that he would convey the results of the consultation to Gheran Steel from the Boon Wurrung Foundation for comment.

### **4.4 Summary Outcomes of Consultation**

All community representatives agreed that there was a low likelihood of significant, high density artefact deposits or *in situ* deposits of Aboriginal cultural material remaining on the site, particularly given the obvious land disturbance and previous testing. Concern was expressed that the thin topsoil layer may not have been disturbed to base by either ploughing or the 2003 sub-surface testing on the higher ground in the north-eastern corner of the property. It was suggested that sample areas on the high ground could be ploughed prior to construction to allow Aboriginal community representatives to salvage any artefacts there.

## **5.0 Report on the Results of the Desktop Assessment**

### **5.1 Methodology for Desktop Assessment**

The aim of the desktop assessment was to produce an archaeological site prediction model to identify the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located within the Activity Area. In turn, this then assists in the design of fieldwork (survey and/or sub-surface testing) and subsequent management recommendations.

The desktop assessment involved a review of:

- Standard ethnographic sources to identify the likely traditional owners and a review of any written and oral local history regarding Aboriginal people in the area;
- Environmental resources available to Aboriginal people within the region of the Activity Area;
- The site registry at the OAAV and previous archaeological studies to identify any previously registered Aboriginal archaeological sites either within or surrounding the Activity Area and the results of previous archaeological assessments;
- The land-use history of the Activity Area, particularly evidence for the extent and nature of past land disturbance; and
- The landforms or geomorphology of the Activity Area and identification and determination of the geographic region of which the Activity Area forms a part that is relevant to the Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be present in the Activity Area.

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

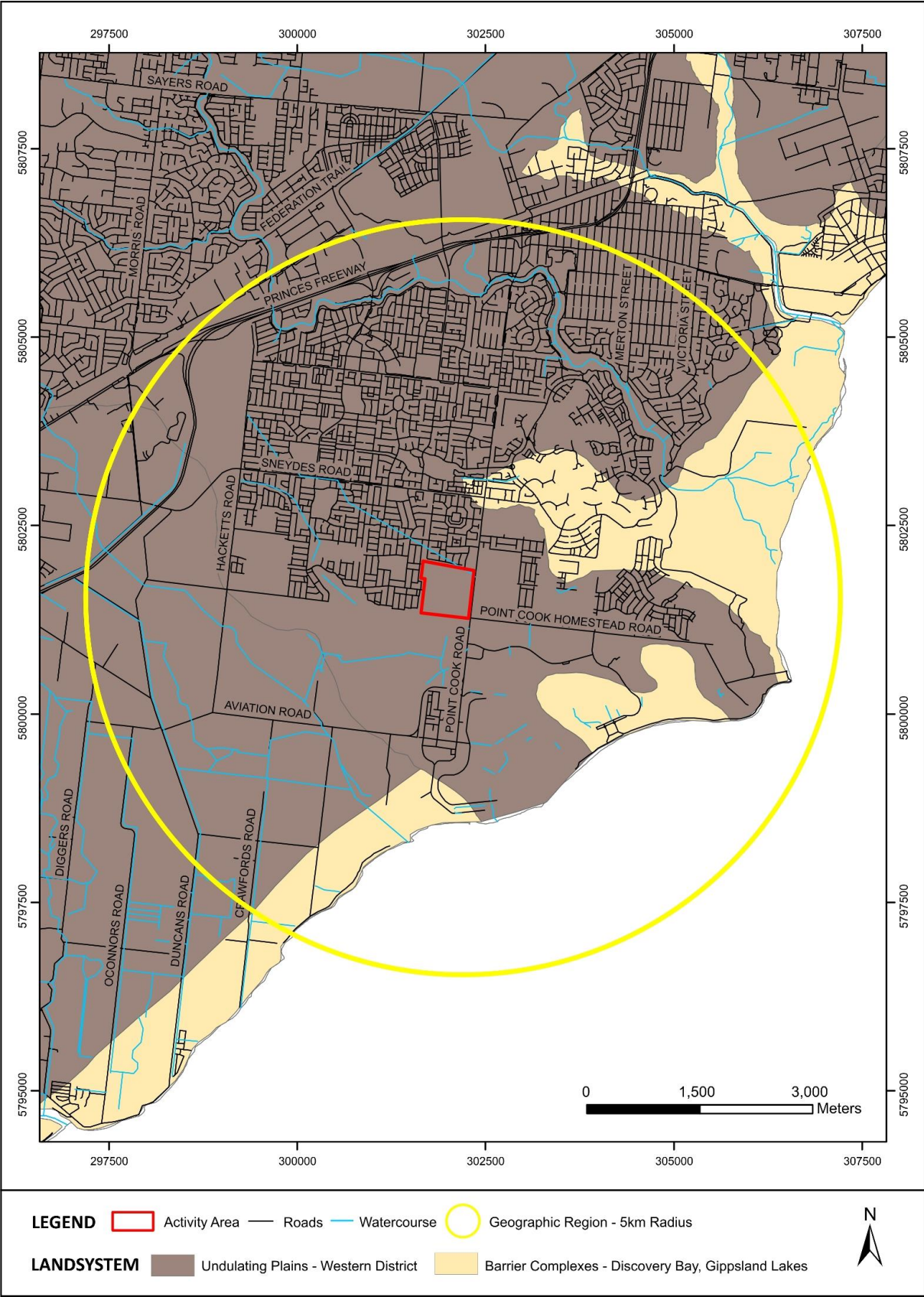
### **5.2 Results of the Desktop Assessment**

#### **5.2.1 Search of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register**

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR), accessed through Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS), was searched to identify any previously registered Aboriginal Places within the geographic region for the Activity Area, as well as the results of previous archaeological assessments. The Register was accessed on June 23, 2014.

#### **5.2.2 The Geographic Region**

The geographic region extends in a 5km radius from the Activity Area. This region is characteristic of the local conditions within the volcanic plains and wetland environment of Point Cook. The location of the Activity Area within the geographic region is shown in Map 3.



Map 3: Geographic region in relation to the Activity Area

### 5.2.3 Landforms and Geomorphology of the Activity Area

#### Description of Geology, Landforms and Soils

The Activity Area is situated on a geological unit called 'Unnamed sheetflow basalt' (Qno1). This unit comprises deposits of basalt, minor scoria and ash. Approximately 10% of the Activity Area is on the geological unit called 'Unnamed swamp and lake deposits' (Qm1). This unit comprises paludal lagoon and swamp deposits of clay and silt. The Qno1 geological unit dates from the Miocene to Pleistocene (23mya – 12,000 BP), whereas the Qm1 geological unit dates to the Holocene (ca. 12,000 BP to present). Due to the proximity of known wetlands, the 'Unnamed swamp and lake deposits' most likely formed from sediments associated with the wetlands during the last 12,000 years (Department of Primary Industries – GeoVic, Accessed June 23, 2014).

Specific land system data related to the landform and soils within the Activity Area can be found in Table 2.

**Table 2: Summary of land system data encompassing the Activity Area**

<b>Land System Code - Land Systems of Victoria at 1: 250,000</b>	<b>Land System Summary Description</b>	
7.1PbfQ5-4	<b>Geomorphic Unit:</b>	Undulating Plains - Western District
	<b>Landform:</b>	Plain above flood level (relative relief <9m)
	<b>Lithological Age:</b>	Quaternary material <1.4my
	<b>Lithology:</b>	Qno1 - Basalt, minor scoria and ash: tholeiitic to alkaline Qm1 - Paludal: lagoon and swamp deposits: silt, clay
	<b>Soils:</b>	Red duplex soils. High compaction. pH 5.5 – 6.5
	<b>Pre-1750 EVCs:</b>	EVC 132 – Plains Grassland EVC 125 – Plains Grassy Wetland
	<b>Climate (Temperate):</b>	Mean maximum temperature 25.6°C (January) Mean minimum temperature 4.5°C (July) Mean annual temperature 19.5°C Mean annual rainfall 546.9mm Highest mean rainfall 57.8mm (October) Lowest mean rainfall 0.3mm (January) (Bureau of Meteorology 2014)
	<b>Nearest Fresh Water Source:</b>	Cunninghams Swamp and associated marsh areas Point Cook Creek

### 5.2.4 Resources Available to Aboriginal People within the Activity Area

#### Plant Resources and Pre-Contact Vegetation

The Activity Area falls within the Victorian Volcanic Plain bioregion (Victorian Resources Online - Bioregions of Victoria, Accessed June 23, 2014). The pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation Community (EVCs) present within the Activity Area has been identified as EVC 132 (Plains Grassland) and EVC 125 (Plains Grassy Wetland) (Department of Primary Industries - Biodiversity Interactive Map, Accessed June 23, 2014).

The Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment describes EVC 132 as:

Treeless vegetation mostly less than 1 m tall dominated by largely graminoid and herb life forms. Occupies fertile cracking basalt soils prone to seasonal waterlogging in areas receiving at least 500 mm annual rainfall. (Department of Sustainability and Environment - EVC Benchmarks, Accessed June 23, 2014)



Some of the species found in EVC 132 are *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass), *Austrodanthonia caespitosa* (Common Wallaby-grass), *Schoenus apogon* (Common Bog-sedge), *Pimelea humilis* (Common Rice-flower), *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides* (Weeping Grass) and *Acaena echinata* (Sheep's Burr) (Department of Sustainability and Environment - EVC Benchmarks, Accessed June 23, 2014).

EVC 125 is described as:

...usually treeless, but in some instances can include sparse River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* or Swamp Gum *Eucalyptus ovata*. A sparse shrub component may also be present. The characteristic ground cover is dominated by grasses and small sedges and herbs. The vegetation is typically species-rich on the outer verges but is usually species-poor in the wetter central areas. (Department of Sustainability and Environment - EVC Benchmarks, Accessed June 23, 2014)

Some of the species found in EVC 125 are *Amphibromus nervosus* (Common Swamp Wallaby-grass), *Poa labillardierei* (Common Tussock-grass), *Triglochin procerum* s.l. (Water Ribbons), *Eleocharis acuta* (Common Spike-sedge) and *Eleocharis pusilla* (Small Spike-sedge) (Department of Sustainability and Environment - EVC Benchmarks, Accessed June 23, 2014).

Several species found within EVC 132 and 125 are known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people. A selection of these is illustrated below (Table 3).

**Table 3: Native plants utilised by Aboriginal people (Department of Sustainability and Environment - EVC Benchmarks; Zola & Gott 1992; Gray 2010; Centre for Plant Biodiversity Research 2010)**

Plant Species	Uses
<i>Microtis unifolia</i> Common Onion-orchid	Food - tuber
<i>Pimelea humilis</i> Common Rice-flower	Bark used to make string for nets
<i>Schoenus apogon</i> Common Bog-sedge	Fibres used for making baskets
<i>Themeda triandra</i> Kangaroo Grass	Leaf and stem fibres used to make string for fishing nets. Seeds ground to make flour
<i>Triglochin procerum</i> s.l. Water Ribbons	Tuber roots were cooked and eaten

Plants were extensively exploited by Aboriginal people for food, medicine and fibres for weaving. Plant components utilised would have included berries, fungi, roots, tubers, bulbs, leaves, pith from fleshy plants, seeds and sap. Gum was also collected from wattle and stored in known locations for seasons when food was less abundant (Zola & Gott 1992).

### **Information on Fauna of the Activity Area**

A number of animals would have been present within the Activity Area and the wider region and are likely to have been hunted by Aboriginal people. It is unlikely that there were any specific fauna used by Aboriginal people in the past concentrated within the Activity Area itself that were not equally as abundant within the surrounding areas.

The Victorian native fauna identified in this region is high in bird species. Many of these are water birds, but there are also raptors. No native mammals or marsupials were identified with the region and only a small range of reptiles and frogs were recorded (Viridans Biological Database 2012). The wetland environment itself would have provided an abundance of edible freshwater marine life.

### **Water Resources**

The nearest freshwater source was the wetland that lay to the south of the Activity Area. Point Cook Creek also ran through Cunninghams Swamp south-west of the Activity Area. Point Cook Creek is now heavily channelized and does not follow its natural course.

## **Stone Resources**

There are no natural sources of stone located within or near the Activity Area; however a variety of stone resources, utilised for artefact manufacturing, were available in the broader region. Basalt was a common raw material due to the natural geology of the region. Quartz was frequently located as pebbles along water ways. Silcrete was also a common raw material in the region and was potentially available along drainage lines such as Skeleton Creek and the Werribee River.

### **5.2.5 Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region**

There were 180 registered Aboriginal Places comprising 190 components within the geographic region (Table 4; Appendix 2). The majority of sites are registered as artefact scatters (n=172; 88%) and low density artefact distributions (LDADs) (n=17; 9%). In addition to the above, two shell middens and one stone feature were also located within the geographic region. The remaining three components are object collection forms. Eight Aboriginal Places are registered within 200m of the Activity Area; three of these are located within the Activity Area and a fourth is adjacent to the eastern boundary (Table 5; Map 4). There were a further five Aboriginal Places located 200m to 500m from the Activity Area. Summaries of these Aboriginal Places are presented in Table 5. A full listing of Aboriginal Places for the geographic region is provided in Appendix 2.

**Table 4: Summary of registered Aboriginal Places within the geographic region**

<b>Component Type</b>	<b>Frequency (No.)</b>	<b>Frequency (%)</b>
Artefact Scatter	172	88
Low Density Artefact Distribution	17	9
Object Collection	3	2
Shell Midden	2	1
Stone Feature	1	1
<b>Total Components</b>	<b>195</b>	
<b>Total Registered Places</b>	<b>180</b>	

Three Aboriginal Places are located within the Activity Area (Table 5; Map 4). Two of these are closely associated with the former wetland region of the property (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450) and the third (VAHR 7822-1569) is located on the higher ground overlooking the former wetland. VAHR 7822-1449 is also located at a similar distance from the former wetland although situated just outside the Activity Area boundary. Generally speaking, the Aboriginal Places registered within 500m of the Activity Area are all located either in close proximity to the freshwater and saltwater wetlands or between the wetlands. The Aboriginal Places located within 500m of the Activity Area were identified in surface contexts (Table 5) and predominantly at very low densities. Three raw materials (silcrete, quartzite and quartz) were identified at the Aboriginal Places within 500m of the Activity Area.

**Table 5: Previously recorded Aboriginal Places within 500m of the Activity Area**

VAHR No.	Site contents	Site density	Depth of artefacts	Landform	Distance to fresh water sources
7822-0140	Quartzite – 1 waste flake	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Lowland plain	1,600m - Point Cook Creek 200m – wetland/marsh
7822-0141	Quartz – 1 scraper	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Lowland plain	1,600m - Point Cook Creek 100m – wetland/marsh
7822-0142	Quartz – 1 core	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Lowland plain	1,660m – Point Cook Creek 150m – wetland/marsh
7822-0431	Quartz, silcrete	Unknown	0mm	Loess, lowland plain	1,500m – Point Cook Creek 300m – wetland/marsh
7822-1351*	Silcrete – 1 flake (white colour)	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Flat land, lowland plain	900m – Point Cook Creek Within wetland/marsh zone
7822-1352	Silcrete – 1 flake (brown colour)	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Flat land, lowland plain	730m – Cheetham Creek 550m – wetland/marsh
7822-1449 <sup>†</sup>	Quartz	Unknown	0mm	Volcanic rise	1,500m – Point Cook Creek 170m – wetland/marsh
7822-1450*	Quartz – 1 waste flake	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Undulating land	1,280m - Point Cook Creek Within wetland/marsh zone
7822-1569*	Quartzite – 1 waste flake	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Lowland plain, floodplain	1,000m - Point Cook Creek 100m – wetland/marsh
7822-1578 <sup>o</sup>	Silcrete – 1 backed blade, 2 flakes	2/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Lowland plain, floodplain	880m – Point Cook Creek Within wetland/marsh zone
7822-1911	Quartz, quartzite	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Plain	950m – Point Cook Creek 270m – wetland/marsh
7822-1913	Quartz – 1 core	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Volcanic plain	700m – Point Cook Creek Within wetland/marsh zone
7822-2578	Silcrete – 1 complete flake	1/m <sup>2</sup>	0mm	Plain	1,700m – Point Cook Creek 390m – wetland/marsh

\*Registered Aboriginal Place within the Activity Area

<sup>†</sup>Adjacent to Activity Area

<sup>o</sup>The site name indicates this is Aviation Road IA5 which is listed with a different site number (VAHR 7822-1569) in the report (Thomson 2004)



Map 4: Registered Aboriginal Places within 200m of the Activity Area



## **5.2.6 Previous work in the Geographic Region**

A large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in the geographic region that encompasses the Activity Area, including both regional investigations and more localised studies. These have provided additional information in regards to the Aboriginal archaeological record, further refining our understanding of past Aboriginal lifeways in this area prior to European settlement. A full list of reports for the geographic region is presented in Appendix 3.

### **5.2.6.1 Regional Studies**

#### **The Western Region: Melbourne Metropolitan Area, An Archaeological Survey (du Cros 1989)**

Du Cros conducted a study of the Western Region which included the current Activity Area. The survey methodology involved random and non-random sampling of areas in this region. The dominant landforms in the du Cros Western Region study area included the Volcanic Plains and Major Rivers/Creeks. The current Activity Area falls within the Volcanic Plains landform.

Du Cros located a total of 20 sites on the Volcanic Plains landform. The sites were comprised of scarred trees ( $n=4$ ), artefact scatters ( $n=15$ ) and one site listed as “other”. The calculated site density recorded during the survey within the Volcanic Plains landform was 1/30ha. The sites identified by du Cros were not *in situ*.

The survey results predicted that:

1. Burials, artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and scarred trees will be located within 100m of major watercourses;
2. Artefact scatters will be located on the highest points of the volcanic plains, such as eruption points;
3. Artefact scatters, isolated artefacts and scarred trees will be located close to permanent swamps, springs and lakes on the volcanic plain;
4. Shell middens and other sub-surface deposits will be located on terraces and in alluvial deposits along major rivers;
5. Post-contact sites will be located in association with old homesteads in the region.

Du Cros identified the Werribee River and river flats not under housing as having the highest archaeological potential.

#### **The Werribee Corridor: An Archaeological Survey (du Cros 1991)**

Du Cros examined the proposed urban growth area along the Werribee Corridor, with Skeleton Creek and Little River forming the north and south boundaries respectively. Du Cros’s survey strategy comprised of sampling major landscape units Volcanic Plains and Major Rivers and Creeks. Thirty sites were located during the survey, of these, only five were located on the Volcanic Plains landform. Du Cros noted that poor visibility impeded effective survey of the Volcanic Plains survey areas. Du Cros proposed the following site prediction model for the Werribee Corridor

- Burials, artefact scatters and scarred trees will occur within 100m of major watercourses;
- Artefact scatters will occur on the highest points of the volcanic plains;
- Artefact scatters and scarred trees will occur close to permanent swamps, springs and lakes on the volcanic plains; and
- Shell middens and other sub-surface deposits will occur in terraces and alluvial deposits along major rivers.

#### **An Archaeological Survey of Port Phillip Bay (Ellender & Weaver 1994)**

Ellender and Weaver recorded one large stone artefact scatter (VAHR 7822-0431) within Allotment 11 during this field survey in 1989. This site is located directly north of the present Activity Area in an open ploughed paddock. The predominant raw stone material used was quartz in the form of cores and manuports with some reduction and use wear.

## **Melbourne 2030 Wyndham Growth Area Aboriginal Archaeological Desktop Report (Schell, Feldman & Long 2006)**

Andrew Long and Associates were commissioned to undertake a desktop review of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Wyndham Growth Area. In broad terms, the site distribution patterns identified in earlier regional reviews was determined to still be applicable. Although the following additional points were made regarding the four landscape zones identified during the study:

1. Wetlands and Drainage Corridors - These have been the core focus of Aboriginal activities through the past, particularly Werribee River, Little River, Skeleton Creek and Lollipop Creek. The majority of archaeological sites have been found within 200m of the margins of these creeks. Longevity of evidence was demonstrated by the presence of sub-surface artefact deposits within old alluvial terraces;
2. Basalt plains – Artefact scatter (often small or diffuse) and other site types are found widely across the basalt plains. The locations are influenced by localised topographic features such as minor creeks, swamps, eruption points and other elevated landforms;
3. Coastal Hinterland – Artefact scatters occur in relatively high numbers densities within the Wyndham Growth Area near Point Cook. Lagoons, swamps and small soaks have formed in this zone amongst sand dunes bordering the basalt plains; and
4. Urban Areas – Compromised site preservation is associated with the urbanised zones of Werribee, Hoppers Crossing, Laverton, Point Cook and outlying estates; however undisturbed natural landscapes may still be located in pockets of open space, along drainage corridors and within modern housing developments.

The present Activity Area lies within Zone 4 (Urban Areas), although it is located near the boundary with Zone 3 (Coastal Hinterland) (p. 20).

The common site type for the western plains that typically occurs across the Wyndham Growth Area is 'artefact scatters'. These may be in surface or sub-surface contexts. Small scatters are widely distributed within the region and may occur in any landform context. Major sites are likely to be located in old river terraces along the Werribee River and Little River, although smaller creeks and natural waterways may also provide evidence of past Aboriginal activities.

### **5.2.6.2 Local Studies**

Three prior investigations have been undertaken that include the Activity Area within their boundaries. There have also been several other studies and CHMPs undertaken within close proximity to the Activity Area. Summaries of these reports are provided below.

#### **An Archaeological Investigation of the Point Cook Metropolitan Park, Port Phillip Bay, Victoria (Geering & Hughes 1984)**

This survey was undertaken to the south-east of the present Activity Area. The report comprised a desktop assessment and field survey. Ground surface visibility was reported as varied, but generally less than 50%. Three Aboriginal archaeological sites and eleven isolated artefact sites were identified during the survey (VAHR 7822-0129 – 0142). VAHR 7822-0129 – 0131 were surface artefact scatters on depressions on the landward side of beachfront sand ridges. Artefact distribution was patchy with a predominance of silcrete used. VAHR 7822-0132 – 0142 were isolated surface finds occurring on flat ground further inland than the three scatter sites. All the sites were within 300m of a lake or swamp. Most of the isolated finds were made from quartz with two made from quartzite and one from basalt. No management recommendations were provided for the isolated artefact finds, only the three artefact scatters.



**Proposed Residential Development: Lot 2 Corner of Sneydes Road and Pt Cook Road, Point Cook (Weaver 2002)**

The current Activity Area is located in the southern half of the study area for this report. Weaver undertook a field survey of the property in January 2002. She described the ground surface visibility as “generally poor, with thick and long wheat growth” with the best visibility located along the ploughed firebreak in the northern half of the allotment (north of the Activity Area). Visibility within the southern half (the present Activity Area) was fair to poor within the wheat crop. Weaver located three Aboriginal sites during the survey (VAHR 7822-1350 – 1352). These were all isolated artefacts made from silcrete. VAHR 7822-1351 is located within the present Activity Area (see Table 5; Map 4). The three sites were assessed as having a low significance. The report identified that further Aboriginal cultural material could be present near the wetland areas and the drainage channel where VAHR 7822-0431 had previously been recorded. The recommendations were for sub-surface testing to be undertaken in the vicinity of VAHR 7822-1350 and 7822-1351 and across the central section of the property (VAHR 7822-0431) where ground surface visibility was the lowest. Sub-surface testing was recommended in the form of backhoe scrapes.

**Archaeological Investigations on Point Cook Road, Point Cook (TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003)**

TerraCulture undertook sub-surface testing for Australand at VAHR 7822-0431, 7822-1350, 7822-1351 and 7822-1352 and a salvage excavation of the historic farmhouse H7822-0340 as recommended by Weaver (2002). The report notes that there were discrepancies between the VAHR site locations and the data provided by Weaver, particularly in relation to VAHR 7822-1351 for the current CHMP. To account for this, large areas were investigated in order to try and cover wide potential areas for the site locations. The report indicates that Area 4 covered land associated with at least one of the possible locations for VAHR 7822-1351. The sub-surface testing was undertaken using a rotary hoe approximately 1.2m wide and excavation involved long transects spaced 10m apart through four testing areas (Figure 2). Two long backhoe transects were also excavated adjacent to VAHR 7822-1352 to ascertain the sediment profile. Testing Areas 3 and 4, and a small section of Area 2, were located within the current Activity Area. Areas 3 and 4 comprised 17 transects and 14 transects respectively, while it is not possible to establish the extent of the testing undertaken within the small section of Area 2 within the Activity Area due to the limited available information in the report. The data for the four areas of excavation is reproduced in Figure 2 and Table 6.

TerraCulture reported that the ground was very dry and hard due to excavation taking place during the peak of summer in drought conditions. The only reported depths of excavation for the rotary hoe were approximately 50mm whereas the backhoe scrapes that were excavated to establish the soil stratigraphy only went to 100mm before the base of the deposit was reached (2003, p.12). As the soils within the region are very shallow and the area has been ploughed repeatedly, this was considered to be acceptable for the study area and the likely location of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the present landscape.

The resulting transects were walked by an archaeologist and Wurundjeri representative with a selection of the transects sample-sieved. Ground surface visibility within the Areas 3 and 4 transects was estimated at 70%. In addition, firebreaks in the vicinity of registered sites were visually inspected as the ground surface visibility along these was also good to very good. The sub-surface testing results identified further stone artefacts that were registered as VAHR 7822-1448 – 1450. VAHR 7822-1448 incorporated the previously recorded site, VAHR 7822-1350, and an additional artefact was incorporated into VAHR 7822-1352. None of the previously recorded artefacts were able to be relocated. The recommendations of the report were that permission to destroy or disturb any of the sites on the property would require the granting of a Consent to Disturb pursuant to Section 21(U) of Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. Part IIA of the Act has since been repealed and replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

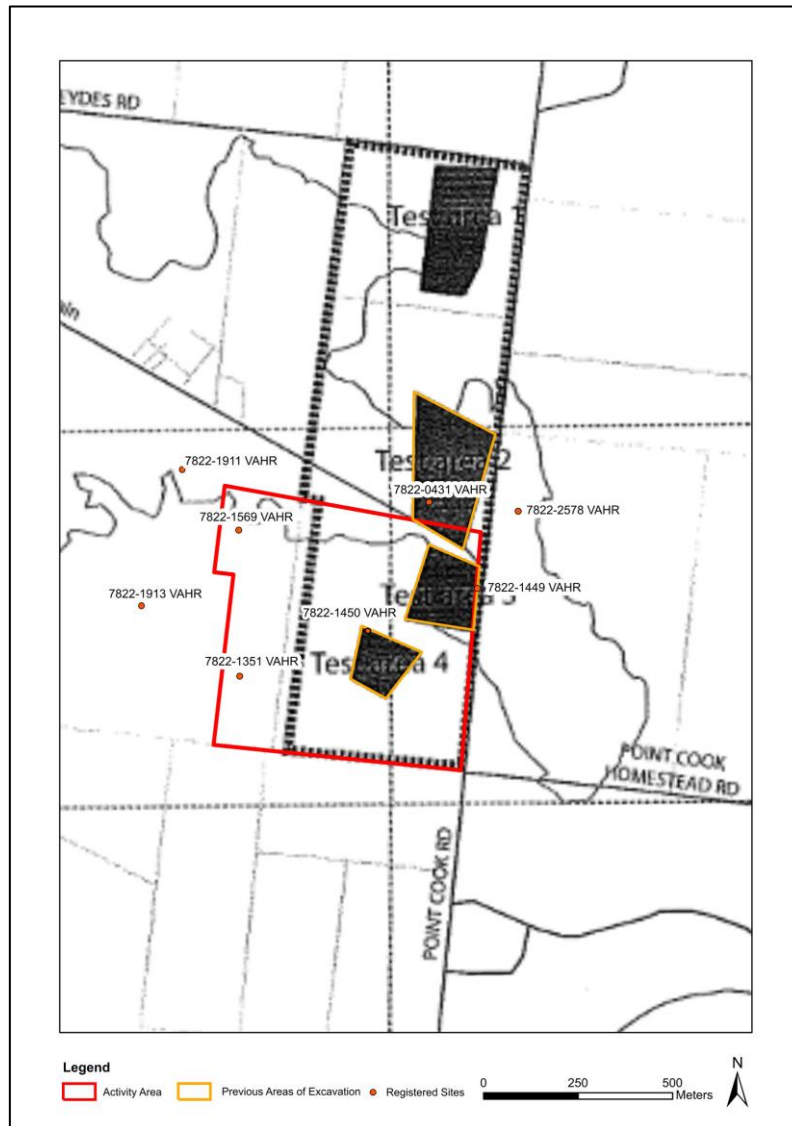


Figure 2: Sub-surface testing areas (base image reproduced from TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003, Map 10).  
Note: This map has been geo-referenced; however, due to the scale of the map and the initial scanning of the document, there may be some slight discrepancies in the dimensions

Table 6: Sub-surface testing transect data, specifically Areas 3 and 4 (reproduced from TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003, p.14)

Area	Approx Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Location	Landform	Transect Count	Approx Spacing	Area Sampled (m <sup>2</sup> )	Visibility (%)	Transects Sieved	Stone Artefact Count
1	56,100	NorthEast	Ridge Top and Side	45	7m	9,100	50	1,2,3,4,5, 6,8,10, 12,14,16, 30,40,44,	5
2	60,000	Central Eastern Boundary	Ridge Side Flattish Ground	23	13m	5,520	50	5, 6, 7, 10, 15	0
3	30,600	Central Eastern Boundary	Ridge Top	17	10m	3,470	70	5, 10, 15	4
4	21,000	Southern-Central	Swamp	14	10m	2,520	70	5, 10	1

### **Proposed Residential Development Lydenhill Sneydes Road Point Cook (Weaver 2003)**

The study area for this report was located adjacent to the western boundary of the present Activity Area. A field survey was undertaken with two people walking transects through the property. The southern two thirds of the study area had a low new growth crop across the surface. Ground surface visibility was considered to be greater than 90% for this region. The northern third of the study area had poor ground surface visibility due to grass coverage. Two Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified on the surface (VAHR 7822-1429 and 7822-1430). Both sites were identified in the ploughed paddocks and were widely dispersed as a result. It was considered likely that they were both associated with utilisation of the Cunninghams Swamp region to the south of the survey area. The larger of the two sites, VAHR 7822-1429, was assessed as having medium significance, while the VAHR 7822-1430 was assessed as being of low significance.

The recommendations of the report were for sub-surface testing in the form of backhoe scrape transects to be undertaken in the northern third and south-eastern third of the study area (Figure 19). This is likely to have taken place as there are site cards indicating the recommended area had further surface survey undertaken and additional sites (VAHR 7822-1911 and 7822-1913 are two of these) were recorded. There is, however, no available report for this later survey.

### **An Archaeological Survey: Berry's Borrow Pit, Point Cook (Chamberlain 2003)**

This survey was undertaken to the south-west of the present study area across a region associated with Cunninghams Swamp. The report comprised a desktop assessment and field survey. Two surface sites were identified during the survey (VAHR 7822-1495 and 7822-1496). VAHR 7822-1495 comprised one worked quartzite flake and VAHR 7822-1496 comprised one worked quartzite flake and one quartzite waste flake. There was considered to be potential for further cultural material to be located within the study area, particularly the small bank where VAHR 7822-1496 was identified. Management recommendations proposed that initial ground disturbing works for the borrow pit should be monitored. It was also noted that Consent to Disturb may include sub-surface testing as a condition along with any monitoring requirements.

### **An Archaeological Assessment for the Point Cook Drainage Scheme, Point Cook, Victoria (Thomson 2004)**

Biosis Research was commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey of 250ha of open farmland that included the present Activity Area. The ground surface over the majority of the study area was recorded as being poor due to pasture grass although some areas of higher visibility were located along swamp and drainage lines, cattle and farm vehicle tracks, recently ploughed paddocks, dam banks, fence lines, troughs and tree bases. Five isolated artefacts sites (VAHR 7822-1565 - 1569) were recorded during the survey and one previously recorded site (VAHR 7822-1509) was increased in size. Two areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were also identified; high sensitivity around the greater edges of the original swamp, and moderate sensitivity within the swamp and along the naturally occurring drainage line. All five of the new sites were assessed as being of moderate significance. The recommendations of the report were that there was no requirement to retain VAHR 7822-1565 and 7822-1566 as they were located in disturbed contexts and that VAHR 7822-1567 – 1569 and 7822-1509 should be retained. Permission to destroy or disturb any of the sites would require the granting of Consents to Disturb pursuant to Section 21(U) of Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. The two areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity were recommended for further investigation if unable to be retained. They would also require Consents to Disturb. It should be noted that the site numbers in this report do not directly correlate with the VAHR registrations.

### **An Archaeological Survey: 333 Point Cook Road, Point Cook (Hyett 2006)**

This survey was undertaken on the eastern side of Point Cook Road, north of the present Activity Area. The report comprised a desktop assessment and field survey. No surface sites were identified during the field survey; however the results indicate that less than 25% of the study area was covered during the

survey and that surface visibility was less than 5%. The area was assessed as having a high potential for Aboriginal archaeological material (particularly the low rise) due to the close proximity of sites on similar landforms. Further work was recommended prior to development of the land through sub-surface testing and vegetation removal by mechanical methods.

**An Archaeological Survey of a Parcel of Land at 363-379 Point Cook Road, Point Cook, Victoria (Orr 2007)**

This survey was undertaken on the eastern side of Point Cook Road, slightly north of the present Activity Area. The report comprised a desktop assessment and field survey. No surface sites were identified during the field survey. One section of the study area was identified as having potential for *in situ* sub-surface deposits. This was recorded as a rectangular section of the central northern side of the study area. The remainder of the study area was assessed as highly disturbed through earthmoving. In the event of the land being developed, it was recommended that a program of sub-surface testing be undertaken within the section with Aboriginal archaeological potential by a series of shovel probes excavated on a grid pattern.

**Werribee Technology Recycled Water Project (Stage 2), Werribee & Point Cook, City of Wyndham (Kaskadanis & Hill 2010)**

This CHMP was located to the north of the present Activity Area, with the eastern extent lying along the southern side of Sneydes Road reserve. The CHMP comprised desktop and standard assessments. A complex assessment was not required due to the Activity Area being heavily disturbed from its land use history. The standard assessment identified two surface sites within the Activity Area (VAHR 7822-2501 and 7822-2502). These sites were located within the median strip of Heaths Road and Werribee Drainage Reserve abutting the Heathland Glen Orden Wetlands. These sites are both located to the north-west of the Princes Freeway and are not in the vicinity of Sneydes Road.

**Point Cook Road Reserve, Point Cook Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Wackett & Walker 2010)**

This CHMP was located on the eastern side of Point Cook Road, slightly north of the present Activity Area. The CHMP comprised desktop, standard and complex assessments. No surface sites were located during the field survey for the standard assessment. The complex assessment was designed to achieve an even coverage of the activity area based on testing locations spaced across a 50x50m grid pattern. Soil disturbance was noted in the western and central areas of the southern allotment where previous buildings and infrastructure were present. The remainder of the activity area had been repeatedly ploughed. One Aboriginal archaeological site was identified on the surface during the complex assessment (VAHR 7822-2578) and comprised a single artefact. The site was located in a disturbed context and was assessed as being of low archaeological significance. The artefact was collected at the time it was recorded and no further management recommendations were required.

**Paragon – Point Cook Southern Outfall Drainage Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Stradwick 2013)**

This CHMP was located to the south-east of the present Activity Area. The CHMP comprised desktop and complex assessments. A total of one 1x1m test pit and fourteen 400x400mm shovel test pits were excavated during the complex assessment. Soil disturbance was noted in the southern region of the Activity Area from the excavation of a borrow pit. The remainder of the Activity Area was able to be tested. Basal clay was identified at depths ranging from 20mm to 180mm. No Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified during the complex assessment. No management recommendations were required for the Activity Area.

### 5.2.7 Existing Consents to Disturb

After the conclusion of the previous works in 2003 (see above), the Sponsor applied for, and was granted, Consents to Disturb by the WTLCCHC (dated 20/3/2003) for the six sites located within Allotment 11. The Consents were issued pursuant to the (former) Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*. Part IIA of the Commonwealth Act has since been repealed, but the Consents remain valid. Two of the Consents were for sites within the boundary of the present Activity Area (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450). Copies of the Consents are provided in Appendix 4. There was no salvage required by the Consents, most likely because they were isolated surface artefacts within highly disturbed soil contexts.

There is no existing Consent to Disturb for VAHR 7822-1569. Management recommendations for this site will be addressed during this CHMP.

### 5.2.8 Historical and Ethno-Historical Accounts in the Geographic Region

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

Within the *Kulin*, a number of different but related dialects or *nurrung* (= lips, speech, mouth) were spoken. Generally speaking, different dialect groups among the *Kulin* were delineated by association with a specific area of country. Thus *Taungurong* was a *Kulin* dialect spoken north of the Great Dividing Range and west to the Campaspe River (Blake 1991, p.31). *Woinworung* was one of the *Kulin* dialects spoken in the Melbourne region, within the area drained by the Yarra River and its tributaries (Blake 1991, p.45). *Bunurong* was a dialect spoken along the coast from the Werribee River to Wilsons Promontory and in the country that took in rivers to the east of Melbourne, which drained from the highlands to the coast (Blake 1991, p.47).

Amongst the *Kulin*, political, social and economic relationships were shaped by affiliation with the main unit of social organisation (the clan) and affiliation with one of two groups linked with creation ancestors. A clan was usually formed from a number of related families (a lineal descent group), which claimed guardianship over a particular tract of land (Howitt 1904, p.41; Cotter 2001). *Kulin* clans supposedly traced descent through the male line (patrilineal descent), although this is disputed by some contemporary descendants of traditional owners.

The Activity Area lies within land which was occupied by clans speaking the *Bunurong*/*Bun nurrung* dialect of the *Kulin* language.

The *Kulin* were also divided into two groups (described as moieties<sup>1</sup> by western anthropologists) linked with creation ancestors. These groups were *Waa* (crow or Australian Raven) and *Bunjil* (Wedge-tailed Eagle) (Barwick 1984, p.105). Affiliation of an individual with either *Waa* or *Bunjil* was determined at birth by the group/moiety affiliation of the father and the father’s clan (Barwick 1984, p.105; Clark 1990).

In traditional *Kulin* law, moiety and clan affiliation determined marriage. Individuals were required to marry outside their clan and to a person belonging to the opposite moiety. Thus an individual who belonged to the *Waa* descent group could only marry a person from another clan and from the *Bunjil* descent group. Marriages were often arranged at large ceremonies involving clans from a number of different geographical locations.

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<sup>1</sup> In anthropological terms, a ‘moiety’ is defined as one of two (or in some Australian Aboriginal societies more than two) unilateral descent groups into which a tribe or other large social group is divided



Marriage had an extremely important influence on social and economic relationships, and individuals could acquire considerable status and economic power through marriage ties, particularly by men who could afford to support more than one wife. Access to the land and resources of another clan was most often gained by a kin relationship formed by marriage (Barwick 1984, p.106), although geographical proximity of birth or descent could also form grounds for access. Marriage also imposed a mutual obligation of each clan to provide access to some or all of the resources of another, so that reciprocal sharing of resources was fundamental to land management (Barwick 1984, p.106).

### ***Bun wurrung* Clans**

The *Bun wurrung* (Bunurong) were one of four ‘dialectal tribes’ comprising the East Kulin language group (Barwick 1984). Much of the information on the *Bun wurrung* came from members of neighbouring groups – such as William Barak of the *Wurundjeri balluk* – rather than *Bun wurrung* people themselves. Hence, such information cannot be regarded uncritically as an accurate account of the *Bun wurrung* lifestyle. Early ethnographic accounts of the *Bun wurrung* were also describing people whose lifestyle was suffering under white invasion and settlement (Thomson & Matic 2006, p.10).

William Thomas, Assistant Protector of Aborigines in the Western Port district (1839 – 1849), spent much of his time travelling with *Bun wurrung* people between his hut at Arthur’s Seat, the Aboriginal reserve which he established at Narre Narre Warren during 1841, and the Aboriginal camps around Melbourne (Sullivan 1981, p.25; Cannon 1983). This extensive travel through *Bun wurrung* territory enabled Thomas to argue that the *Bun wurrung* claimed “all the country south of the Yarra River, whose creeks and inlets fall into the sea from the Werribee River west to the Tarwin River, east of Cape Patterson” (Thomas papers Vol.7 17/1/1860 in Clark 1990, p.363).

The *Bun wurrung* clan with traditional rights to land for the region in which the study area is located are the *Yalukit willam* meaning ‘Yalukit dwellers’. This *Bun wurrung* clan was associated with the lands east of Werribee River following the coastal track around the top of Port Phillip Bay (Clark 1990, p.368).

### **Oral History Relating to the Activity Area**

No specific oral history has been provided in relation to the Activity Area.



## 5.2.9 Land Use History of the Activity Area

Two previous reports provide detailed information of the European land use history of the Activity Area (Weaver 2002; TerraCulture 2003). In brief, the land encompassing Point Cook was part of the run “Werribee Park Estate” owned by Thomas and Andrew Chirnside from the 1850s (Weaver 2002 p. 5; TerraCulture 2003 p. 8). The Activity Area falls within a region of the run that was subdivided under the Closer Settlement Act and was identified as Allotment 11 (TerraCulture 2003 p. 8). The Activity Area was used for grazing until 1917 when Alfred Hurst took up a Closer Settlement Lease on the property. In 1926, Hurst took out a Conditional Purchase Lease on the property; however after three years he had decided to give up farming. In 1930, the lease was transferred to Westerndorf and Lemmon (TerraCulture 2003 p. 9).

In 1939, Elizabeth Bellin was approved for the Closer Settlement Lease on the property (Figure 3). Elizabeth Bellin was the wife of Stephen Bellin who had attained the leases for the neighbouring allotments, 12 and 7, in 1916. By the time that Elizabeth Bellin took over the lease for Allotment 11, she was a widow and it is postulated that she acquired the lease on this additional allotment for her adult children (TerraCulture 2003 p. 9). The allotment containing the Activity Area was owned by the Bellin family until 1984.

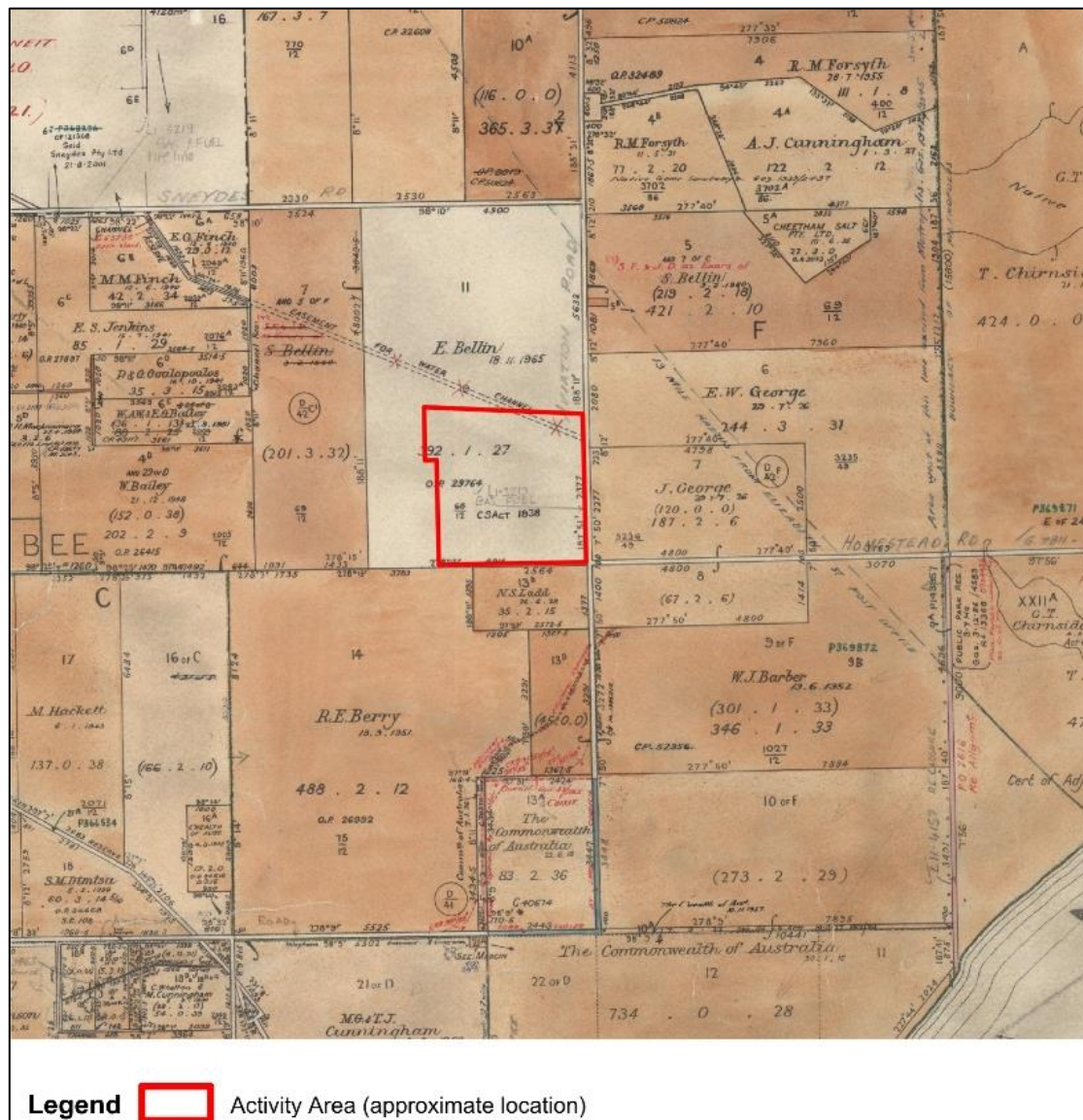
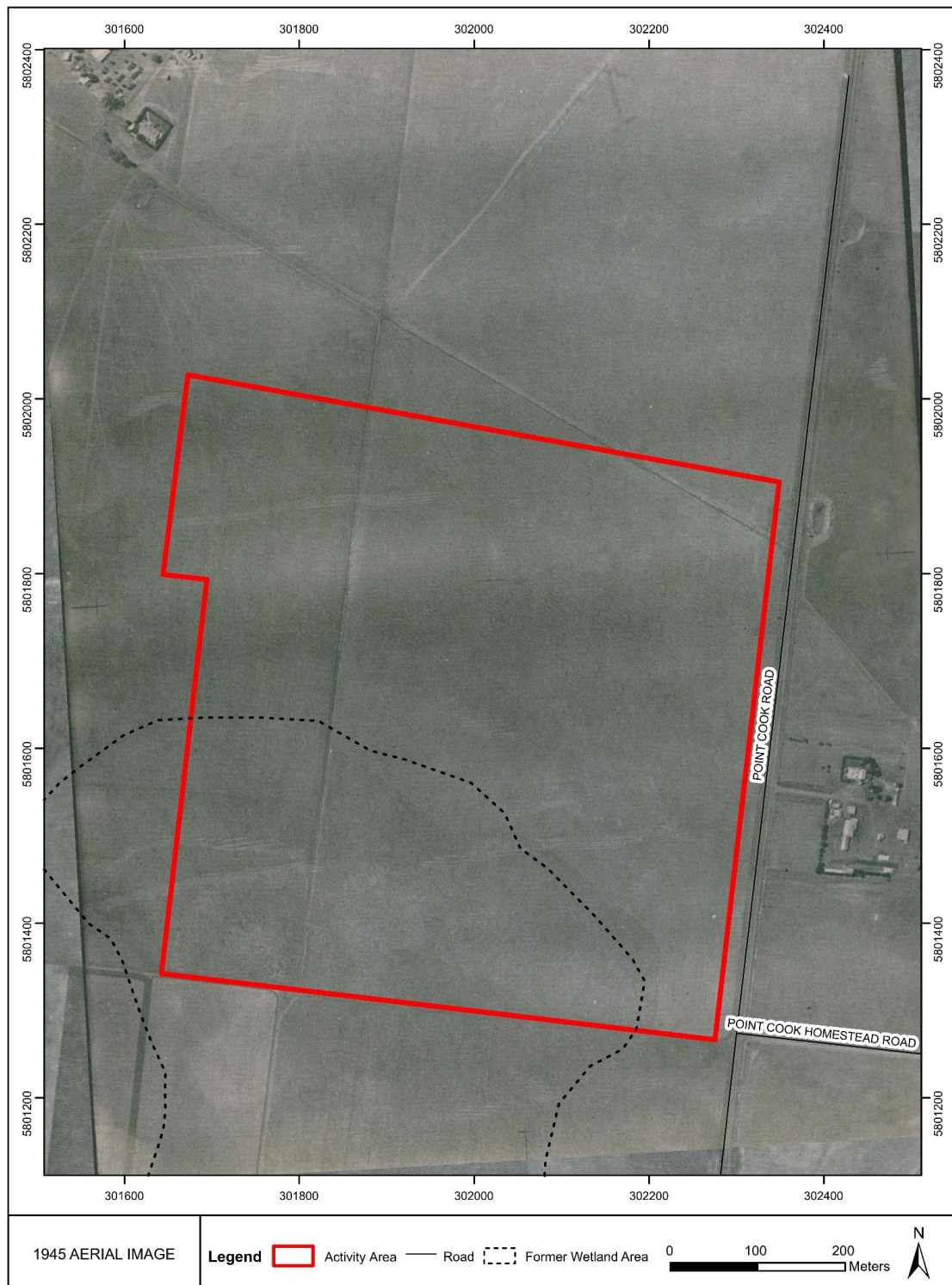


Figure 3: Deutgam Parish Plan n.d.



Historic aerial photography from 1945, 1963 and 1972 clearly indicates that there has been no major development of the Activity Area during the twentieth century (Figures 4-6). In all three aerial photographs, the corner of the water easement is identifiable in the north-east corner and a fence line runs north-south through the western half of the Activity Area. There is also surface discolouration where the former swamp land intrudes into the southern half of the Activity Area. Current images indicate that the surface of the Activity Area has been ploughed; however the historic aerials show no indications of ploughing and the activity area would appear to have been used for grazing.



**Figure 4: Aerial photograph from 1945**



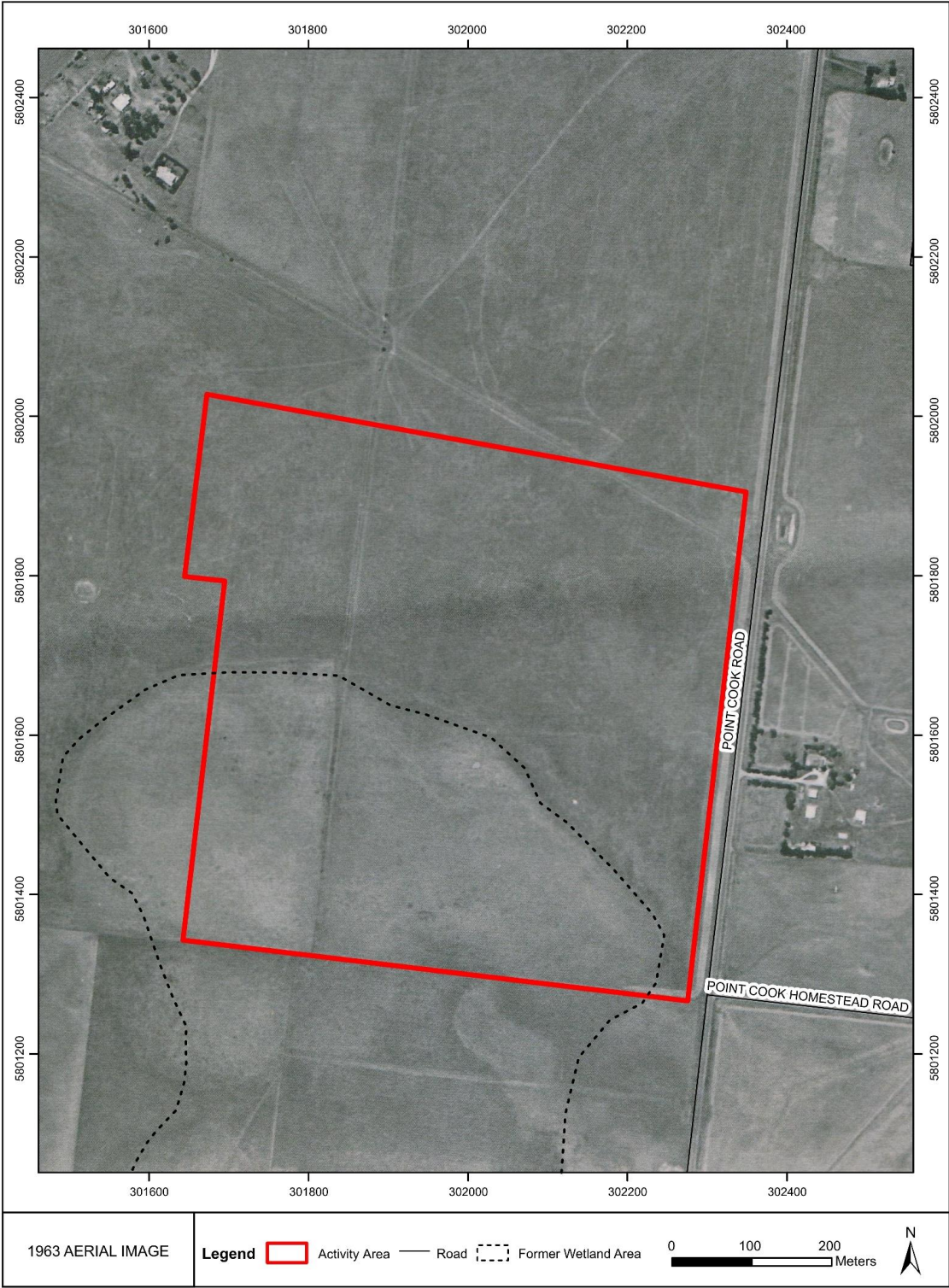


Figure 5: Aerial photograph from 1963



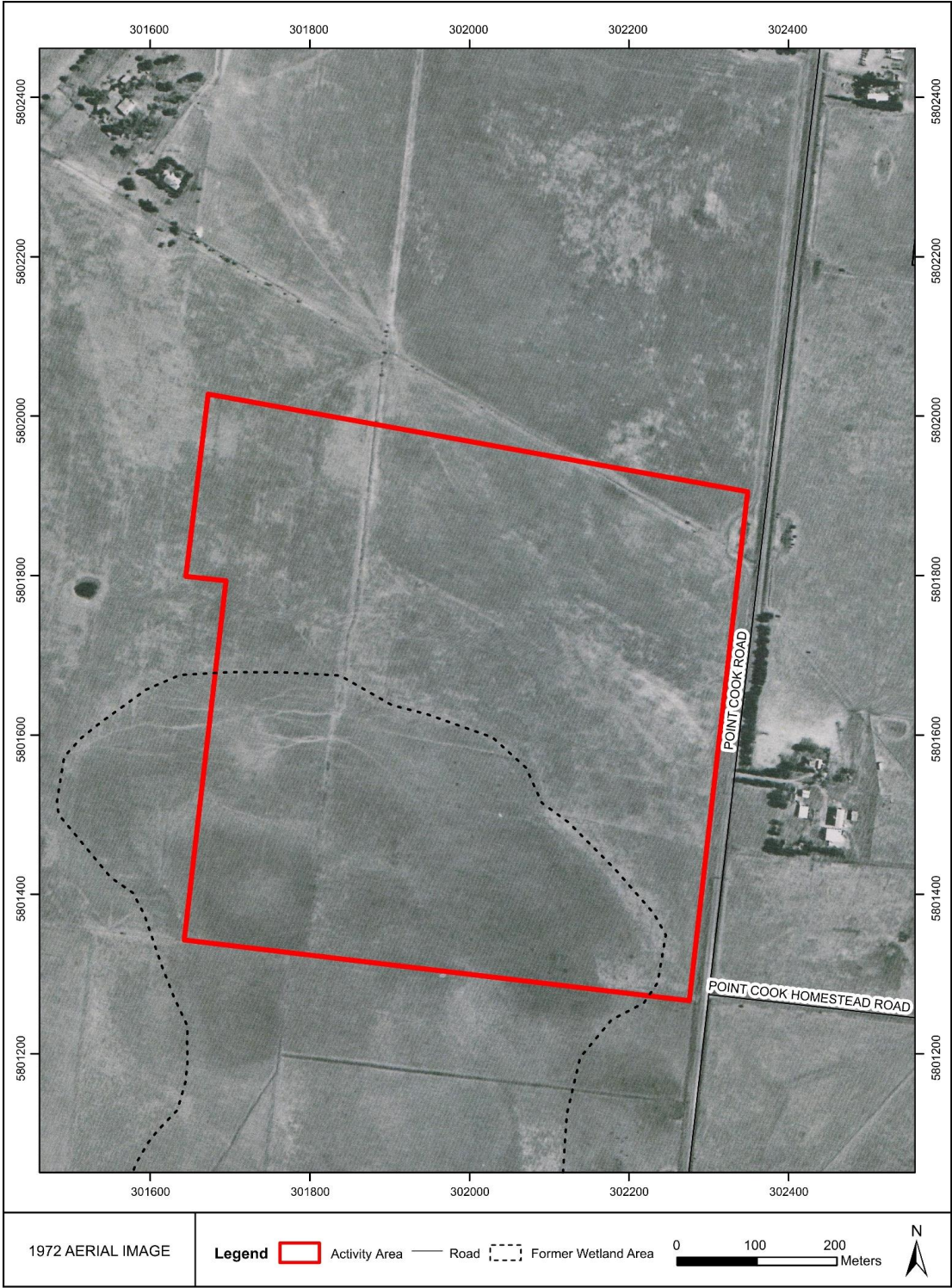


Figure 6: Aerial photograph from 1972



### 5.3 Site Prediction Model

The desktop assessment for the Activity Area has allowed a site prediction model to be developed. A site prediction model is intended for use as an indicator of the likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage being present in the Activity Area and the types of archaeological sites that may occur. The site prediction model is tested against the results of the field survey and sub-surface testing.

In general the following statements can be made about the current Activity Area:

- The Activity Area incorporates the northern extent of a former wetland associated with Cunninghams Swamp. Three Aboriginal Places are located within the Activity Area and one lies just outside the Activity Area boundary. Two of the sites are closely associated with the former wetland region of the property (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450); while a third (VAHR 7822-1569) is located on the higher ground overlooking the former wetland. VAHR 7822-1449 is also located at a similar distance from the former wetland although, in regards to this CHMP, it lies just outside of the Activity Area. It must be noted, however, that TerraCulture (2003, p.11) identified there were discrepancies between the OAAV registration data and Weaver's (2002) data and photos, particularly as this relates to VAHR 7822-1351;
- Previous regional studies have identified the high cultural sensitivity of the former wetland as a common focal point for Aboriginal activities from the number of sites that are located around wetlands in the region. Common site types within the region are stone artefact scatters or isolated artefacts. The sites found both in and near the Activity Area were all surface artefact sites. Sub-surface testing within the vicinity of the Activity Area also indicates the soils are very shallow;
- The land use history of the Activity Area indicates that the land, including the former wetland, has been ploughed for the last twenty years. Prior to this, the Activity Area was most likely to have only grazed cattle or sheep. Repeated ploughing within the Activity Area has most likely destroyed any *in situ* deposits of artefacts that may have been associated with the previously recorded sites as the TerraCulture sub-surface testing (2003) identified the soils within the property as being only 100mm deep and ploughing would have gone to at least this depth; and
- Consents to Disturb pursuant to Section 21(U) of Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* were issued by the WTLCHC for two of the sites within the Activity Area (VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450) on March 20, 2003. Part IIA of the Act has since been repealed and replaced by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. However, these Consents remain valid. There was no salvage requirement attached to the conditions.

Based on the above information, there remains a high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be located in surface contexts within the Activity Area, particularly across the higher ground in the northern half of the property that overlooks the swamp region (Figure 7). The southern region of the Activity Area that lies within the boundaries of the prior swamp would have been important to past Aboriginal people as a place for resource utilisation (primarily animals and vegetation). Campsites would have been located on higher ground overlooking the swamp. This would place any evidence for Aboriginal occupation in the northern region of the Activity Area. The potential for evidence for Aboriginal occupation within the southern swamp region itself is considered to be low to negligible.

There is uncertainty related to the location data associated with VAHR 7822-1351 (an isolated artefact). The registered coordinates place it within the boundaries of the swamp area that would have made it an unlikely location for a campsite, but possibly transitory evidence of swamp resource utilisation (Figure 7). The registered location of VAHR 7822-1351 is still considered an area with potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage as this location was not tested with the rotary hoe by TerraCulture (2003).

Previous work undertaken within the Activity Area and additional research of the surrounding region suggests that any Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Activity Area is unlikely to be at high densities or in sub-surface contexts as a result of the agricultural activities that have taken place over the last twenty years.



Figure 7: Potential Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity

## **5.4 Conclusions from the Desktop Assessment**

In conclusion, the desktop assessment and site prediction model indicate that there is a high potential for further Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area, particularly the northern region overlooking the swamp region in the south. This is due to the presence of existing sites within the Activity Area overlooking the former wetlands in the southern half of the property and the potential for further surface artefacts to be associated with these sites.

As there is a high potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area that may be impacted by the proposed activity, it is recommended that further assessment be undertaken in the form of a standard assessment involving a field survey. An attempt to relocate the previously recorded sites in the Activity Area must be incorporated into this field survey.

## **6.0 Report on the Results of the Standard Assessment**

In accordance with Clause 8, Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*, this section contains the results of the standard assessment. The field survey was carried out by qualified archaeologists David Rhodes and Samantha Brown in association with Stephen Compton from the Bunurong Land and Sea Association and Shayne Clarke from the Boon Wurrung Foundation.

### **6.1 Methodology for Standard Assessment**

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

The entire Activity Area was surveyed by a field team of four people, walking regularly spaced transects 2m apart in an east-west direction across the site (Map 5). Both the volcanic plain and the swamp bed were inspected during the field survey. Records were made of vegetation cover and ground visibility, soils and soil disturbance and cultural materials found. Co-ordinates for a single stone artefact located during the survey were obtained with differential GPS. A photographic record of ground conditions, cultural materials and soil disturbance was also kept.

Surface survey was employed in order to:

- Identify any surface evidence of cultural heritage sites; and
- Identify areas of potential sensitivity for sub-surface deposits of Aboriginals cultural material.

The Activity Area was also examined for the presence of caves, cave entrances or rock shelters and scarred trees.

A discussion of the results of the survey took place on-site with the field representatives.

### **6.2 Results of Ground Survey**

#### **6.2.1 Area Surveyed**

It is estimated that most of the 43.323ha of land in the Activity Area was surveyed by means of walking east-west transects (Map 5). Transects of approximately 637m east-west were walked across the study area at 2m intervals, allowing survey coverage of most of the land surface. There were small areas of land in the far north-east and north-west corners of the property which could not be inspected due to soil disturbance, dumping of fill and dense vegetation cover. In the north-east corner, the latter area comprised approximately 2,723m<sup>2</sup> and in the north-west, approximately 5,608m<sup>2</sup>. Both landforms – the volcanic plains and the northern end of Cunningham Swamp – were surveyed as was the differing surface topography on the site. This comprised the rise in the north-east quadrant of the property, the slopes to the south of the rise and the fairly level area on the floor of Cunningham Swamp. These areas are illustrated in Table 7, Plates 1-6.





**Map 5: Survey plan of the Activity Area**

### **6.2.2 Ground Surface Visibility and Other Constraints on Field Survey**

Ground surface visibility was a constraint on the results of the field survey. Effective ground surface visibility was estimated at 0-5%. Australand is currently investigating the representation of native flora and fauna within the Activity Area, and under the advice of Wyndham Council, have been advised to limit its ploughing of the subject land. There was heavy grass cover across most areas of the volcanic plain and a cover of *Juncus* across the bed of Cunningham Swamp. These conditions are illustrated in Table 7, Plates 1-6. There was some ground exposure in patches of dead vegetation, where the *Juncus* cover was reduced and where drainage or other grading works had occurred, particularly along the northern boundary with the existing residential area. While there was poor ground visibility, it is also worth noting that the property has previously been surveyed under conditions of fair to good ground visibility in the past, as well as rotary hoe excavation (Weaver 2002; TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003), thereby improving the chances of locating Aboriginal cultural material.

**Table 7: Photographs from the field survey (Photo by D. Rhodes 2/7/2014)**

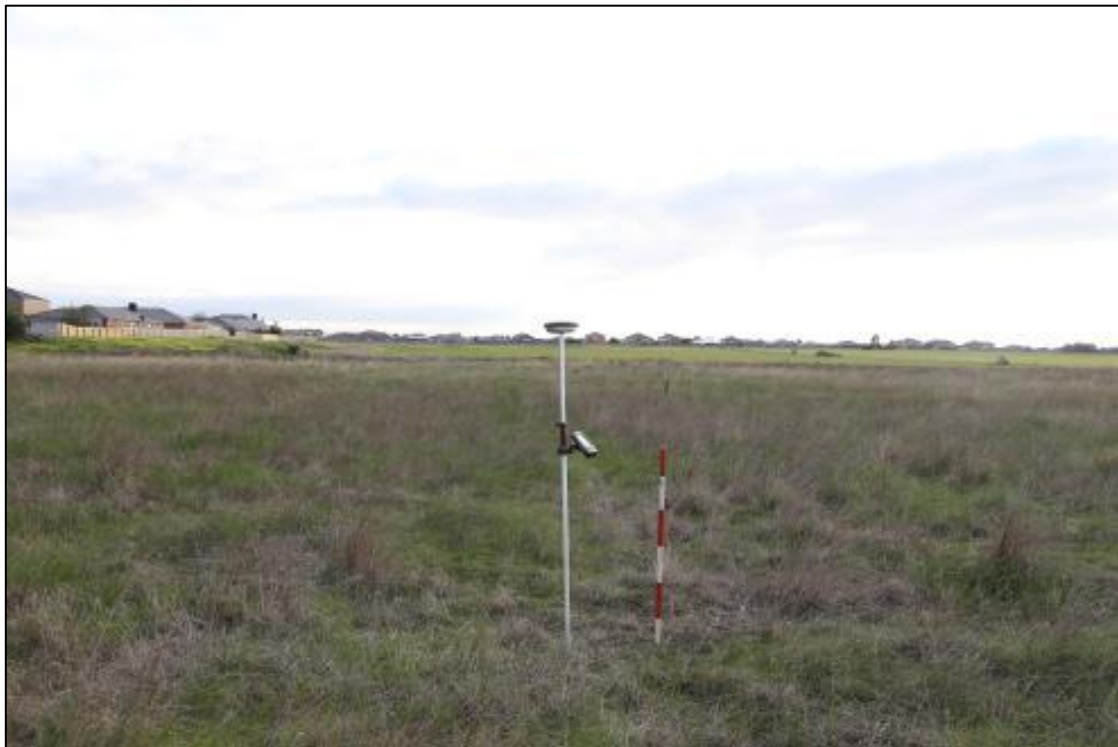
	
<p><b>Plate 1: Looking across Activity Area from NE corner, Cunningham Swamp in the background</b></p>	<p><b>Plate 2: Looking towards rise on the volcanic plains in the NE corner of the property, from Cunningham Swamp</b></p>
	
<p><b>Plate 3: Looking across the rise at the northern end of the activity area, facing west</b></p>	<p><b>Plate 4: Looking across Cunningham Swamp, facing west</b></p>
	
<p><b>Plate 5: Drainage ditch, fill and land disturbance in the north-west quadrant of the Activity Area</b></p>	<p><b>Plate 6: Drainage ditch cut through the centre of the Activity Area, facing south</b></p>

### 6.2.3 Survey Results

One Aboriginal archaeological site was located during the field survey which has been registered with the OAAV as VAHR 7822-3776. This comprised an isolated artefact registered as a low density artefact distribution (LDAD) as defined by the OAAV. The site was a single quartz flake found near the northern boundary of the property. The artefact was situated some 4-5m south of a paling fence marking the boundary of the existing residential subdivision. The northern boundary of the property appears to have been irregularly graded in the past and the artefact was situated on a highly disturbed land surface. It is not *in situ*.

There were no eucalypt trees, scarred trees, caves or rockshelters in the Activity Area.

The co-ordinates of the previously registered stone artefact sites, VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1569 and 7822-1450, were relocated using differential GPS (Plate 7). No stone artefacts were found at or within a 10m radius of these co-ordinates.



**Plate 7: Location of VAHR 7822-1351 (Photo by D. Rhodes 2/7/2014)**

The entire Activity Area, including the northern section formerly part of Cunningham's Swamp has been repeatedly ploughed. This is evident in the undulating land surface formed by plough furrows. There has been dumping of fill across the north-west quadrant of the site (Table 7, Plate 5) and a large stockpile of fill has been dumped in the north-east corner. A drain has been cut into the centre west boundary of the Activity Area (Table 7, Plate 5) and a second drain bisects the centre of the Activity Area, oriented north-south and draining into Cunningham Swamp (Table 7, Plate 6). Soil on the lower slopes and the swamp is a layer of loose, porous loam of organic origin some 200mm in depth overlying white to white/grey clay (Table 7, Plate 8). The soil on the volcanic plains is a dark to reddish brown clay topsoil, evident on exposed land surfaces where the soil has been scraped. The depth of this soil near the northern boundary is some 200-300mm. The topsoil of both soil horizons has been ploughed; in the swamp it has been ploughed to the depth of the clay, and clay is mixed through the topsoil. On the lower slopes of the volcanic plain clay is also mixed through the topsoil, but on the rise there is no clay present in the topsoil. This indicates that the topsoil has most likely not been uniformly ploughed into the underlying clay on the crest of the slope in the north-east corner of the Activity Area. This is consistent with agricultural crop practices as the clay is not wanted in the crop soils.





**Plate 8: Layer of topsoil some 200mm in depth overlying white to white/grey clay in a drainage channel near the western boundary of the Activity Area (Photo by D. Rhodes 2/7/2014)**

Prior to ploughing and other earthworks on the property, the main area of cultural heritage sensitivity is likely to have been the crest of slope in the north-east quadrant of the Activity Area (Table 7, Plate 2). This would have been a likely location for campsites on drier soils and with good views towards Batman's Hill to the east and the You Yangs to the south-west. There would have also been some potential for sites associated with food procurement to occur on the margins or bed of Cunningham Swamp. Stephen Compton suggested that such sites could have been associated with stone tool maintenance (eg. for manufacture or sharpening wooden spears) during the hunting of eels or other activities.

However, these areas of sensitivity extend outside the north, west, east and south boundaries of the property; the rise extends eastward towards the Point Cook Wetlands. Any campsites within the Activity Area are also likely to have extended beyond its current boundaries. Ploughing and other activities have substantially impacted these areas; the lack of cultural heritage found during previous assessments by TerraCulture and other previous surveys of the current Activity Area would seem to indicate that there is a low probability of cultural remains surviving on these landforms. As the crest of the rise in the north-east corner of the Activity Area does not appear to have been ploughed to the depth of the clay sub-soil, Stephen Compton expressed the opinion that there is a possibility of a very thin layer of undisturbed topsoil at this location.



### **6.3 Conclusions from the Standard Assessment**

The soil in the Activity Area has been highly disturbed by ploughing, grading on the north and north-west boundaries, dumping of fill on the north-west and north-east boundaries and excavation of drains in the centre and on the western boundary of the property. Prior to the recent land use history the Activity Area was also cleared of native vegetation and grazed from at least the mid-late nineteenth century.

This has evidently impacted on Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Activity Area. Only three isolated artefacts were found on the property during previous surveys and a program of sub-surface testing. A single stone artefact was found during the current assessment. The four artefact sites are widely dispersed across the Activity Area and were not found *in situ*. Although ground visibility was extremely poor during the current survey, the property has been previously assessed in conditions of good ground visibility with fresh rotary hoe excavation taking place.

During 2003, TerraCulture sampled approximately 30,642m<sup>2</sup> of the high ground on the crest of the rise and approximately 20,417m<sup>2</sup> of level ground at the base of slope and in the former region of Cunninghams Swamp. These areas were ploughed using a rotary hoe providing good ground visibility and only five stone artefacts were located. The backhoe transects excavated by TerraCulture to investigate the sediment depth within the property (see Section 5.2.6) identified that the soils were only 100mm deep. These soils have been repeatedly ploughed to at least this depth for planting crops over the last twenty years. The conclusions from the current assessment and that conducted by TerraCulture in 2003 would seem to indicate that there are no *in situ* cultural remains present on the property and that there is a very low density artefact dispersal of <1/100m<sup>2</sup> across the entire Activity Area.

The higher ground rising to the north-east of the Activity Area continues through into the property to the north. This was the location of a larger site identified by Ellender and Weaver (1994) and extensively tested with rotary hoe excavation by TerraCulture (2003) (see Section 5.2.6). Due to the higher density of cultural material, it is likely that this region of the rise to the north was a focal place for Aboriginal activities, whereas the slopes leading to the swamp (within the Activity Area) and the swamp, itself, were only a transit region.

The high potential Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity identified during the desktop assessment for the Activity Area has therefore been reviewed based on the results of the field survey. The high degree of previous land disturbance and the demonstrated low density/transient nature of Aboriginal cultural heritage identified in the Activity Area indicate that it is unlikely that there will be surface artefact deposits of greater density than that already located. The potential for sub-surface Aboriginal cultural heritage is low to negligible as evidenced by the shallow soils excavated by TerraCulture (2003). There is no requirement to undertake a complex assessment as it is unlikely for sub-surface deposits of Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present within the Activity Area.

## **7.0 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area**

### **7.1. Assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

VAHR 7822- 3776 is a low density artefact distribution (LDAD) comprised of a single quartz artefact. It is situated on a graded soil surface approximately 4-5m from the boundary of the northern fence line. The artefact is not *in situ* and because of soil grading and movement on the crest of the slope its original location is not certain, but it is most likely to be derived from a site on the crest of the slope north of the Activity Area (see Section 7.2 for full site details).

VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569 are also located within the Activity Area. These sites were all isolated artefact sites. All three sites were unable to be relocated within a 10m radius of their registered site locations.

All four of the above sites were identified in surface contexts in different regions of the Activity Area. They are all located within heavily disturbed ploughed contexts and are not *in situ*. Soils within the property were identified as being only 100mm deep (TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003, p.12) and ploughing has been undertaken to at least this depth during the last twenty years. Three stone raw materials are represented across the four sites; two comprised isolated quartz artefacts, while the remaining two sites had one quartzite artefact and one silcrete artefact. The silcrete artefact was described as white silcrete, potentially from the Maude area. The artefacts were all identified as flakes or waste flakes.

7.2 VAHR 7822- 3776

<b>VAHR Number:</b> 7822-3776	<b>Primary Grid Coordinate GDA 94:</b> 301921.757E 5801972.799N (Zone 55)
<b>Field Name:</b> Lincoln Heath LDAD 1	<b>Cadastral details:</b> Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke

Site Plan:



## Description of Aboriginal Archaeological Place VAHR 7822- 3776

**Site Contents and Nature:** The site comprised a single quartz artefact exposed on a highly disturbed and graded land surface. Situated on the crest of a slope of the West Victorian Volcanic Plain. The artefact was located approximately 4-5m south of a fence line separating the Activity Area from a housing development to the north and is most likely associated with a site within the housing development. The artefact is not *in situ*. The topsoil has been entirely excavated and there are unlikely to be additional surface or sub-surface components of the site.

	Dimensions (LxWxTh)	Raw material	Retouch	Total
Flake – Complete (block form, uni platform, abrupt termination, edge damage on right margin)	27x22x12mm	Quartz	No	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>



Plate 9: Landscape photo of site (Photo by D. Rhodes 2/7/2014)





**Plate 10: Artefact (Photo by D. Rhodes 2/7/2014)**

### 7.3 Previously identified sites within the Activity Area

VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569 were unable to be relocated during the standard assessment (See Figure 6 for site locations). The following is a brief summary of the site details for each of the sites as originally reported in Weaver (2002), TerraCulture (2003) and Thomson (2004).

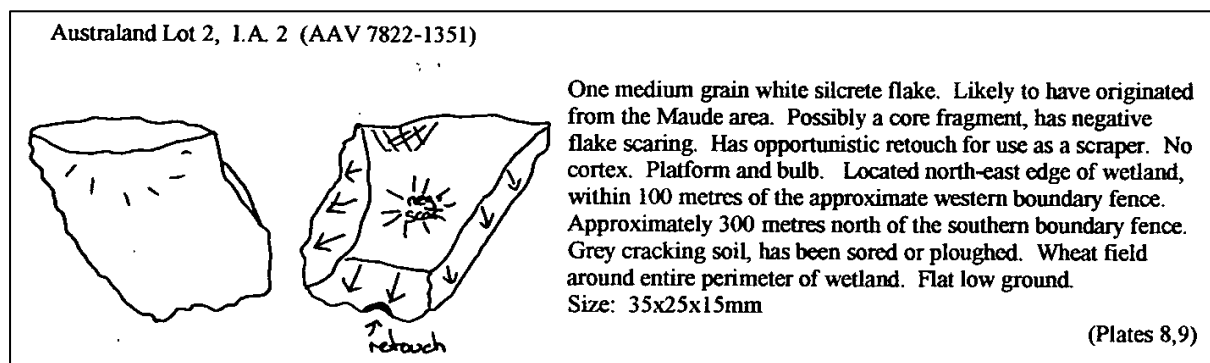


Figure 8: Location of previously recorded sites in the Activity Area

### 7.3.1 VAHR 7822-1351

<b>VAHR Number:</b> 7822-1351	<b>Primary Grid Coordinate GDA 94:</b> 301712.000E 5801524.000N (Zone 55)
<b>Field Name:</b> Australand Lot 2, I. A .2	<b>Cadastral details:</b> Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke

Reproduced from Weaver (2002, p. 13).



### 7.3.2 VAHR 7822-1450

<b>VAHR Number:</b> 7822-1450	<b>Primary Grid Coordinate GDA 94:</b> 302051.000E 5801643.000N (Zone 55)
<b>Field Name:</b> Point Cook Road 3	<b>Cadastral details:</b> Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke

Site comprises a quartz broken flake with a maximum dimension of 16mm, located in the southern swamp region of the study area (TerraCulture Pty Ltd 2003, pp.14–15).

### 7.3.3 VAHR 7822-1569

<b>VAHR Number:</b> 7822-1569	<b>Primary Grid Coordinate GDA 94:</b> 301709.000E 5801910.000N (Zone 55)
<b>Field Name:</b> Aviation Road IA 1	<b>Cadastral details:</b> Lot T\PS521564, City of Wyndham, Parish of Deutgam, County of Bourke

Site description in Thomson (2004, pp.32–34 and 51); however, there is confusion in the report as to the site registration number and contents of this site when compared to the VAHR registration information. The scanned VAHR registration form available through ACHRIS is not fully provided (doubled up on the first page of the site card and no second page). The sites numbers in the report for some of the other scatters do not match the VAHR forms either. The site listed as AAV7822-1565 in the report is most likely to describe this site (Thomson 2004, p.32 and Figure 2) based on location description and mapping.

Reproduced from Thomson (2004, p.32)

**Aviation Road IA 1 (AAV7822-1565)**

**Size:** n/a

**Location:** Found on eroded farm vehicle track.

**Contents:** One crystalline quartz flake.

**Description:** This site consisted of a single crystalline quartz flake exposed on a vehicle track. The track ran through a previously ploughed paddock.



**Plate 3:** Isolated Artefact, one quartz flake



## **7.4 Aboriginal Site Significance Assessment**

The significance of the Aboriginal archaeological site located during the current CHMP assessment, has been assessed against the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013a).

In the Burra Charter, Cultural Significance is defined as “...aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations” (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013a Article 1.2). Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of meanings for individuals or groups.

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

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

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

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

Research potential is assessed by examining ‘site contents’ and ‘site condition’.

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

‘Site condition’ refers to the degree of disturbance to the contents of a site at the time it was recorded.

The ‘site contents’ ratings used for the archaeological site described in this CHMP are:

0. No cultural material remaining
1. Site contains a small number (e.g. 0 – 10 artefacts) or limited range of cultural materials with no evident stratification
2. Site contains:
  - (a) a larger number, but limited range of cultural materials; and/or
  - (b) some intact stratified deposit remains; and/or
  - (c) rare or unusual example(s) of a particular artefact type

3. Site contains:

- (a) a large number and diverse range of cultural materials; and/or
- (b) largely intact stratified deposit; and/or
- (c) surface spatial patterning of cultural materials that still reflect the way in which the cultural materials were deposited

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

0. Site destroyed

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

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

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

Representativeness refers to the regional distribution of a particular site type.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 - 3 Low scientific significance
- 4 - 6 Moderate scientific significance
- 7 - 9 High scientific significance

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

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

The Burra Charter states that “Cultural significance may change over time and with use. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information” (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013a, p.2 Explanatory note).

Although the Burra Charter is more applicable to non-Aboriginal sites and structures, it may be adapted to assess Aboriginal heritage significance. In particular, the views of contemporary Aboriginal people must be taken into consideration when assessing all of the values described above. Ratings for archaeological site contents and condition are given below.

Cultural significance assessments for VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569 were provided in previous reporting by Weaver (2002, pp.15–16), TerraCulture (2003, p.16) and Thomson (2004, p. 36), respectively and are summarised in the assessment below.

### **Assessment of Cultural Significance for sites within the Activity Area**

#### *Aesthetic Value*

The site has no aesthetic value since it has been heavily modified by removal of native vegetation, construction of neighbouring urban development and land disturbance. The topography and landform on which the site is situated reflects the original landscape context of the sites, but this has been highly modified.

#### *Historic Value*

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

#### *Scientific Value*

All four sites were assessed as being of low scientific value (Table 8). This was because they comprised small quantities or single artefacts which were not *in situ* and were unlikely to be near their original locations. Isolated stone artefacts and small artefact scatters are extremely common in the region; although as development progresses they are becoming rarer.

**Table 8: Scientific significance assessment for sites within the Activity Area**

VAHR	Site Contents	Site Condition	Representativeness	Overall Archaeological Significance
7822-1351	1	1	1	3 (low)
7822-1450	1	1	1	3 (low)
7822-1569*	1	0	1	2 (low)
7822-3776	1	1	1	3 (low)

**\*Site details in report and on VAHR do not correlate. The description in the report that appears to correlate with this site is the one listed as VAHR 7822-1565. Significance assessment has been provided as per these details in Thomson (2004, pp. 32, 35 and Figure 2).**

#### *Social value*

Many Aboriginal people regard archaeological sites as holding considerable social and cultural value, irrespective of their scientific significance. This arises not only from the material remains that represent a connection to their ancestors, but also from beliefs in the association of archaeological sites and land or ‘country’. Protection of archaeological sites and remnant sections of landscape form part of their traditional obligations to looking after country, which were handed down to them by their ancestors.

VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450, 7822-1569 and 7822-3776 are likely to be regarded as being of high social and cultural value to the Aboriginal community.

*Spiritual value*

There has been no indication expressed by Aboriginal community representatives to date of any spiritual values attached to the site.

**Statement of Cultural Significance**

VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450, 7822-1569 and 7822-3776 are of low aesthetic and scientific value. Aboriginal people generally consider any places, sites or material remains as being of high historical and social value, as places associated with their ancestors and places that are of contemporary importance to Aboriginal communities due to their continuing and unique cultural, spiritual and physical association with the land.



## **8.0 Consideration of Section 61 Matters – Impact Assessment**

In accordance with Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan must consider whether the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

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

- Harm to any of the archaeological sites can be avoided or minimised;
- Specific measures are required for the management of the archaeological sites;
- Particular contingency plans for the protection of archaeological sites are necessary; and
- Custody and management arrangements that might be needed.

### **8.1 Can harm to VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450, 7822-1569 and 7822-3776 be avoided or minimised?**

The proposed activity is for the development of a residential subdivision and associated infrastructure across the entire Activity Area. Harm to VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450, 7822-1569 and 7822-3776 cannot be avoided or minimised by the proposed activity as the surface soils will be disturbed by the construction of roads, infrastructure and dwellings.

### **8.2 Necessary custody and management arrangements**

VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450 were isolated artefacts; unable to be relocated in the field as part of the standard assessment for this CHMP. They were also unable to be relocated by TerraCulture in 2003. VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450 were issued Consents to Disturb under the (former) Part IIA of the Commonwealth *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* by the Wurundjeri in 2003 (Appendix 4). The permits only required that the proposed works be monitored by the community. There are no further management requirements for VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450.

VAHR 7822-1569 was an isolated artefact site; unable to be relocated in the field as part of the standard assessment for this CHMP. It is unlikely that this site would be able to be relocated in the future. No further management is recommended.

The newly identified site, VAHR 7822 3776, was an isolated artefact identified in a heavily disturbed surface context. It was only identified during the conduct of this CHMP and therefore, the ability to relocate and salvage the site is quite high. As such, it is recommended that VAHR 7822-3776 be collected prior to the proposed activity taking place. Section 9 outlines the management recommendations for VAHR 7822-3776.

Management will also be required in relation to the curation and treatment of the cultural material from VAHR 7822-3776 once collected. This management measure is discussed in detail in Section 9.

### **8.3 Necessary Contingency Plans**

There are several contingency plans that may be necessary during the project. In particular, it is necessary to have a contingency in place for the following:

- Unexpected discovery of isolated or dispersed cultural material and for the unexpected discovery of a burial; and
- Reviewing compliance with the Management Plan and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance.

These and other contingency plans are discussed in detail in Section 10.

## **Part Two: Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations**

Please note that once this CHMP is approved these recommendations become compliance requirements.

### **9.0 Cultural Heritage Management Requirements**

#### **9.1 General Recommendation: Site Induction/Cultural Awareness Training**

In order to provide a system of notification for the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during construction works, it will first be necessary to provide a site induction for any future project managers and workers in regards to the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage on-site.

A site induction must be conducted with all site workers/contractors by a cultural heritage advisor. The session must include a brief history of the Aboriginal occupation of the Activity Area and broader region, a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted within the Activity Area, specific details of all Aboriginal Places and Heritage located during the CHMP assessment, a summary of the recommendations and contingencies contained within the CHMP and the obligations of site workers/contractors and Sponsors under the Victorian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

The main aim of the site induction is to explain the procedures outlined in the CHMP, show the site workers/contractors examples of the most likely Aboriginal cultural heritage material to be located within the Activity Area and explain the contingency procedures outlined in Section 10 of the CHMP in the event that this material is uncovered by them during the course of construction works.

This training session must be organised and paid for by the site contractors and/or Sponsor.

#### **9.2 Specific Cultural Heritage Management Recommendations for VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450, 7822-1569 and 7822-3776**

##### **9.2.1 Management Recommendation 1: VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569**

As discussed in Section 8, it is not possible to conduct the proposed activity in a way that avoids or minimises harm to VAHR 7822-1351, 7822-1450 and 7822-1569. These three isolated artefact sites have been unable to be relocated in a disturbed soil context that has been repeatedly ploughed since their original identification. Additionally, no further management of VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450 was required under the Consents to Disturb issued by the Wurundjeri in 2003 (see Appendix 4). It is therefore recommended that no further management is required.

##### **9.2.2 Management Recommendation 2: Collection of VAHR 7822-3776**

As discussed in Section 8, it is not possible to conduct the proposed activity in a way that avoids or minimises harm to VAHR 7822-3776. This isolated artefact site must therefore be collected prior to works commencing in order to prevent any further harm to the artefact.

Once collected, the artefact must be retained by the cultural heritage advisor until the proposed works have been completed. The cultural heritage advisor will be required to update the existing site registration on the VAHR to reflect that the artefact has been collected. Reburial of the artefact with a copy of the artefact catalogue and CHMP must take place as per Section 9.2.3.

### **9.2.3 Management Recommendation 3: Post-activity treatment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage**

This recommendation relates to the treatment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage from VAHR 7822-3776.

The following treatment must be applied to the stone artefact removed from VAHR 7822-3776:

- The artefact will be catalogued and placed in a durable container together with a label identifying its provenance and catalogue number;
- At the conclusion of works the artefact will be relocated to a secure location in a durable container, together with details of provenance and a copy of the artefact catalogue and management plan;
- The artefact will be re-buried at a location agreed upon in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal communities and the Sponsor; and
- The location of the re-buried artefact will be recorded by the cultural heritage advisor and subsequently recorded with the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR).

The contingency plans contained in Section 10 of this report form part of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan and *must* be incorporated into the development or Environmental Management Plan for the project. A copy of this management plan must be held on-site at all times.



## **10.0 Contingency Planning**

The approved form for a CHMP states that in accordance with Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* a management plan must also include specific contingency plans for:

- (a) the matters referred to in Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*;
- (b) the resolution of any disputes between the Sponsor and the RAP (if one has been appointed) in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity;
- (c) reviewing compliance with the management plan and mechanisms for remedying non-compliance
- (d) the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage found during the activity; and
- (e) the notification, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, of the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the carrying out of the activity.

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

### **10.1 Section 61 Matters**

Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* is concerned with the avoidance and/or minimisation of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage and any specific measures required for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage during and following the activity. Section 61 matters pertaining to previously unknown, unexpected or undiscovered cultural heritage that is discovered, uncovered or may become exposed during the conduct of the activity are discussed in Section 10.3.

### **10.2 Dispute Resolution**

As no RAP has yet been appointed for the region in which the Activity Area is located and the Secretary is evaluating the CHMP, there is no requirement for a dispute resolution between a RAP and the Sponsor at this time.

## **10.3 Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during Works**

### **10.3.1 Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains**

If any suspected human remains are found during the activity, all works must cease immediately. The Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the State Control Centre (coordinator of the State Government's response to emergency matters) must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544.

In the event that a human burial is discovered in the Activity Area, the following steps must be taken.

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

- If suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must stop immediately 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, Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately;
- If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the State Control Centre (coordinator of the State Government's response to emergency matters) must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544;
- The relevant Aboriginal communities have requested that they also be independently informed of the discovery;
- 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 human remains, the person responsible for the activity must report the existence of the human remains to the Secretary, (via the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria) in accordance with s.17 of the Act;
- Do not contact the media; and
- Do not take any photographs without the express request of the Victoria Police or Coroner's Office, the OAAV, or the relevant Aboriginal communities where the human remains are confirmed to be Aboriginal Ancestral remains.

#### **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)(b) of the Act; and
- 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, the type of burials and the outcome of consultation with any Aboriginal person or body).

Note: In consultation with the OAAV and the relevant Aboriginal communities, the Sponsor may consider incorporating a contingency plan to reserve an appropriate area for repatriation and reburial of any recovered Aboriginal Ancestral Remains that may be discovered during the activity. This may assist the Secretary in determining an appropriate course of action.

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 cultural heritage advisor, clearly marked, VAHR record forms completed and submitted together with all details provided to the OAAV; and
- The RAP or relevant Aboriginal communities must be involved in any repatriation and reburial process.

Appropriate management measures must be implemented to ensure that the Aboriginal Ancestral Remains are not disturbed in the future.

No photography, excepting that required by the Coroners Act, shall be taken of any Aboriginal human remains without the express prior permission of the OAAV and relevant Aboriginal communities.

There has been no indication that there is any sensitive information in relation to the Activity Area. Protocols for handling sensitive information with relation to human remains have been outlined above within Section 10.3.1. Should an issue arise which the cultural heritage advisor or the relevant Aboriginal communities find sensitive, the issue must only be discussed between the OAAV, the relevant Aboriginal communities, the cultural heritage advisor and the Sponsor. The information must not be discussed with the media and must not be discussed with any outside parties.

### **10.3.2 Unexpected discovery of other Aboriginal cultural heritage**

In the event that Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered in the Activity Area, the following steps must be taken:

- All works must cease and temporary webbing or fencing erected without ground disturbance at a distance of 10m (buffer zone) around the location of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, with signage displayed clearly identifying the location as a 'no-go zone'. A cultural heritage advisor must be notified of the discovery by the site supervisor within two working days. Work may continue in other parts of the Activity Area away from the buffer zone;
- In the event that a RAP has been appointed, the RAP must be contacted in the first instance. In the event that a RAP has not yet been appointed, the relevant Aboriginal Traditional Owner Group or Aboriginal community representative/s must be contacted. A cultural heritage advisor must facilitate the involvement of the RAP or relevant Aboriginal community representative or representatives. This will include an on-site investigation and assessment of the significance of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- The suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage must be examined by a qualified cultural heritage advisor, a representative of the relevant Aboriginal communities and a representative of the Sponsor;
- If the find is confirmed as Aboriginal cultural heritage, the cultural heritage advisor must record and register the site with the VAHR. This includes recording the location of the cultural material with a differential GPS and photography of the location of the cultural heritage. Additional measures to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage must also be provided (see Section 10.3.3); and
- If the find is determined to not be Aboriginal cultural heritage, works at the location may recommence.



### 10.3.3 Management or salvage of Aboriginal cultural heritage discovered during the Activity

Section 10.1 stipulates that Section 61 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* is concerned with the avoidance and/or minimisation of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage during and following the activity. This section outlines the steps that must be followed when there is an unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage during the activity (confirmed at time of inspection as outlined in Section 10.3.2).

- The cultural heritage advisor, in consultation with the Sponsor, the OAAV and relevant Aboriginal community representative/s, must provide a process to be followed to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage in a manner which complies with the *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* and which is culturally appropriate. This process must be provided within three working days of the Aboriginal cultural heritage being inspected and confirmed; and
- A process to manage or salvage the Aboriginal cultural heritage must consider the significance of the find in relation to the known archaeological and cultural heritage significance of existing sites in the region surrounding the Activity Area (see below).

In addition to recording and registering the Aboriginal cultural heritage (Section 10.3.2):

- A site that is determined to be a **commonly occurring** site type in the area, or of **low significance**, such as isolated stone artefacts (less than five artefacts) or low density artefact distributions:
  - Must be collected (salvaged) and the appropriate documentation completed and submitted to the OAAV. Post-salvage management of Aboriginal cultural material is discussed in Section 10.5; and
  - No further management of the site is required once the above step has been completed to the satisfaction of all parties involved.
- A site that is determined to be a **less commonly occurring** site type in the area, or of **moderate significance**, such as medium to high density artefact scatters, stratified occupation deposits, hearths or, occasionally, middens:
  - Must be protected in the first instance. If it is not possible to protect the site in its entirety, a process to minimise harm to the Aboriginal cultural heritage must be developed. In the event that harm cannot be minimised, a salvage process must be designed that must use an appropriate methodology as defined in the *AAV Guide to Preparing Cultural Heritage Management Plans 2010*.
  - At the conclusion of salvage works, the Aboriginal cultural heritage removed from the location must be recorded, catalogued and analysed and a salvage report produced of the excavation. The salvage report must be submitted to the OAAV and the Sponsor, as well as registering any updates to the existing site registration on the VAHR. Post-salvage management of Aboriginal cultural material is discussed in Section 10.5;
  - In the event that the Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected or a process of harm minimisation is developed, works may recommence near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage once the agreed measures have been put in place to the satisfaction of all parties involved; and
  - In the event that salvage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage is undertaken, works may recommence within or near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage when the on-site salvage and recording has been completed to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

- A site that is determined to be a **rarely occurring** site type in the area, or of **high significance**, such as earth features (mounds, rings and ovens), quarries, stone arrangements or middens:
  - Must be protected; and
  - Works may only recommence near the location of the Aboriginal cultural heritage once the agreed protection measures have been put in place to the satisfaction of all parties involved.

#### **10.4 Reporting Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage during Works**

It is a requirement to report the discovery of an Aboriginal place or object to the Secretary as soon as practicable under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Section 24). A system of reporting any possible Aboriginal cultural heritage items which are discovered during works must be built into any development or Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the site (see Section 10.3.1 and 10.3.2).

The project manager must appoint a suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor for the duration of the project. The cultural heritage advisor will need to:

- Be available to visit the site and inspect any reported items of suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be found during works;
- Facilitate the involvement of the RAP or relevant Aboriginal community representative or representatives during the investigation of the suspected Aboriginal cultural heritage, completion of site documentation and the further management or salvage of the cultural heritage;
- Facilitate the involvement of an appropriately qualified archaeologist for any required excavation works;
- Document any items of Aboriginal cultural heritage that are found during works and report the site/s to the OAAV by means of registering the cultural heritage on the VAHR;
- Advise on appropriate treatment or salvage of any Aboriginal cultural heritage; and
- Provide adequate reporting on the treatment of any Aboriginal cultural heritage to standards required by the OAAV.

## **10.5 Management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Discovered during Works**

When previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural material is located during the works, it will be the responsibility of the cultural heritage advisor to:

- Catalogue the Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Label and package the Aboriginal cultural heritage with reference to provenance; and
- Arrange storage of the Aboriginal cultural heritage in a secure location with copies of the catalogue and assessment documentation. It is recommended that at the conclusion of all site works and within a period of no longer than 12 months, the Aboriginal cultural heritage is reburied within the Activity Area at a location agreed upon with the RAP or relevant Aboriginal communities.

Custody of any Aboriginal cultural heritage material identified during the activity must be ascribed in the following order of priority:

- The RAP (if one has been appointed);
- Registered Native Title Holder;
- Native Title party;
- Relevant Aboriginal persons with traditional or familiar links;
- Relevant Aboriginal body or organisation with historical or contemporary links;
- The owner of the land; or
- Museum Victoria.



## 10.6 Reviewing Compliance with the Plan

The Sponsor must ensure that compliance with this plan is reviewed. A review process must be incorporated in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or similar document for the project. Each of the management actions recommended in Section 9 must be listed in the EMP. There must be a mechanism included in the plan (such as a checklist or database) to indicate when the recommended actions for Aboriginal cultural heritage have been carried out. The project manager is responsible for maintaining this list. Any associated documentation which accompanies the actions must be recorded on the checklist or database.

The record of compliance must be maintained by the project manager at all times and must be available for inspection by either an Inspector under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* or other representative of the Secretary. It is illegal to harm cultural heritage outside of the recommendations contained within this CHMP. Inspectors from the OAAV may conduct CHMP compliance audits. A checklist is provided below that specifies what measures will be undertaken to review compliance with the CHMP. The site manager must verify that the measures specified below have been undertaken.

Checklist for Reviewing Compliance with CHMP 13124*		
	Yes	No
<b>Prior to works occurring</b>		
1. Have the contingency plans contained in Section 10.3 of this report been incorporated into the planning for the development or JEHA (Job Environment & Heritage Assessment) for the project?		
2. Is a copy of this CHMP kept on-site at all times?		
3. Has the Site Induction/Cultural Awareness Training been completed by the cultural heritage advisor?		
4. Have the salvage requirements been undertaken and completed as specified in Section 9?		
<b>Identification of human remains during works</b>		
1. Has <b>all</b> work ceased, and has webbing or fencing been erected and 'no-go zone' signage displayed?		
2. Has the Coroner's Office, Victoria Police and, the State Control Centre (1300 888 544), been notified?		
3. Has a cultural heritage advisor been notified?		
4. Has the Secretary been notified?		
<b>Identification of unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage during works</b>		
1. Has all activity within 10m ceased, and has webbing or fencing been installed and 'no-go zone' signage displayed?		
2. Has a cultural heritage advisor been notified?		
3. Have the relevant Aboriginal communities been notified?		
4. Has harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage occurred?		
5. Has an appropriate mitigation/salvage strategy been developed and/or implemented?		
6. Have the salvaged finds/remains been treated in accordance with the direction of the Secretary and relevant Aboriginal communities?		
<b>Reburial Procedure: Human Remains and/or other Aboriginal cultural heritage</b>		
1. Has a suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor been engaged to fully document the reburial site in consultation with the Secretary and the relevant Aboriginal communities?		
2. Has the reburial location been accurately recorded and details provided to the OAAV?		
3. Has a strategy been developed to ensure no further disturbance (such as Section 173 in the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i> )?		

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

## 10.7 Resolution of Non-Compliance with the Plan

To ensure compliance with the terms of this CHMP, the site manager must verify that the measures specified in the above checklist have been undertaken. If any of the following breaches occur, the site manager must action the relevant remedy. The aim of this process is to resolve non-compliance issues by immediately actioning processes to remedy non-compliance through consultation with the Aboriginal representatives and the cultural heritage advisor.

If mechanisms for remedying non-compliance are not actioned and resolution cannot be reached then ultimately the Minister may order a cultural heritage audit to be carried out. Details of cultural heritage audits can be obtained from Part 6, Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Potential Breach	Remedy
<b>Prior to works occurring</b>	
1. Contingency plans contained in Section 10.3 of this report have not been incorporated into the development or JEHA (Job Environment & Heritage Assessment) for the project	The site manager must ensure that the contingency plans are incorporated within two working days. All employees must be made aware of the contingency requirements
2. A copy of this CHMP is not kept on-site at all times	A copy of the CHMP must be printed and delivered to the site within two working days
3. Site Induction/Cultural Awareness Training has not been completed	A cultural heritage advisor must be contacted and Site Induction/Cultural Awareness Training booked within two working days
4. Part or all of the specified salvage requirements in Section 9 have not been undertaken or completed	A cultural heritage advisor must be contacted and the salvage requirements specified in Section 9 must be undertaken or completed as soon as practicable
<b>Identification of human remains during works</b>	
1. Activity has not ceased if potential skeletal remains have been located	All work must cease immediately. The Sponsor must <b>immediately</b> action the procedure outlined in Section 10.3.1
2. The Coroner's Office, Victoria Police and, the State Control Centre (1300 888 544) have not been notified	The Sponsor must <b>immediately</b> action the procedure outlined in Section 10.3.1
3. A cultural heritage advisor has not been notified of the find	A suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor must be notified immediately to assess the find
4. The Secretary has not been notified of the find	Notify the Secretary within two working days
<b>Identification of unexpected Aboriginal cultural heritage during works</b>	
1. Activity has not ceased within 10m, webbing or fencing has not been installed and/or 'no-go zone' signage is not displayed	All work must cease immediately. The Sponsor must <b>immediately</b> action the procedure outlined in Section 10.3.2
2. A cultural heritage advisor has not been notified of the find	A suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor must be notified within two working days to assess the find
3. The relevant Aboriginal communities have not been notified of the find	Notify the relevant Aboriginal communities within two working days
4. Harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage has occurred	Work within 10m of the Aboriginal cultural heritage must cease immediately. The Sponsor must notify the Secretary within two working days. The Sponsor must immediately notify a cultural heritage advisor to assess the level of harm and Aboriginal representatives in the following order of priority: the RAP (if one has been appointed); registered Native Title Holder; Native Title party; relevant Aboriginal persons with traditional or familiar links; relevant Aboriginal body or organisation with historical or contemporary links. The Sponsor and the RAP or Aboriginal representatives must undertake the following process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Details of the harm must be documented by the Sponsor, the cultural heritage advisor and Aboriginal representatives;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A meeting must be held within two working days to discuss and arrive at an understanding of the harm that has occurred and to agree on appropriate measures to mitigate further harm;</li> <li>• All involved parties must reach an agreement on the harm mitigation measures;</li> <li>• If desired by both parties, external mediation by a third party may occur during the meeting; and</li> <li>• The harm mitigation measures must be recorded in writing and signed off on by all parties.</li> </ul>
5. Mitigation/salvage works have not been developed and/or implemented	The Sponsor must immediately action the procedure outlined in Section 10.3.3
6. Salvaged finds/remains have not been treated in accordance with the direction of the Secretary and relevant Aboriginal communities	The Sponsor must immediately action the procedures outlined in Section 10.3 and 10.5
<b>Reburial Procedure: Human Remains and/or other Aboriginal cultural heritage</b>	
1. A suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor has not been engaged to fully document the reburial site	The reburial process must immediately cease and a suitably qualified cultural heritage advisor must be contacted and engaged to document the reburial site within two working days
2. The reburial location and details have not been accurately recorded and/or provided to the OAAV	Contact the OAAV and arrange a consultation meeting to provide the accurate recording of the location
3. A strategy has not been developed to ensure no further disturbance to the reburial location	The Sponsor must immediately action the development of a strategy in consultation with the Secretary and relevant Aboriginal communities

**Note:** It is illegal to harm cultural heritage outside of the recommendations contained within this management plan. Inspectors from the OAAV may conduct CHMP compliance audits.

## **11.0 Other Considerations**

### **11.1 Communication**

The Project Manager and any personnel involved with supervision of future construction must read the CHMP and be aware of the legal requirements and contingency procedures concerning Aboriginal heritage within the Activity Area. The Project Manager (or other relevant supervisory staff) must be responsible for implementing any conditions contained in the CHMP.

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

#### **Contact Details for the Sponsor**

Australand  
Attn: Ly Mach  
Phone: (03) 9258 1280

#### **Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation**

Daniel Turnbull  
General Manager  
Bunurong Land Council

PO Box 4128  
Frankston Heights VIC 3199

Email: [manager@bunuronglc.org.au](mailto:manager@bunuronglc.org.au)

#### **Bunurong Land and Sea Association Incorporated**

Sonia Murray  
General Manager  
Bunurong Land and Sea Association  
Incorporated

PO Box 96  
Cockatoo VIC 3781

Phone: 0400 025 859  
Email: [bunurong@dcsi.net.au](mailto:bunurong@dcsi.net.au)

#### **Boon Wurrung Foundation Ltd.**

Boon Wurrung Foundation Ltd  
Phone: 0435 677 005  
Email: [info@boonwurrung.org.au](mailto:info@boonwurrung.org.au)

#### **Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc.**

Alexander Parmington  
Project Manager - Heritage  
Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation  
Cultural Heritage Council Incorporated

1st Floor Providence Building  
Abbotsford Convent  
1 St Heliers Street  
Abbotsford VIC 3067

Phone: (03) 8673 0905  
Fax: (03) 9416 3095  
Mobile: 0419 811 888  
[alex@wurundjeri.com.au](mailto:alex@wurundjeri.com.au)

#### **The Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria**

Secretary DPC  
1 Spring Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000  
Switchboard Phone: (03) 9208 3333



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*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*

*Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007*

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Department of Primary Industries – Biodiversity Interactive Map  
(<http://mapshare2.dse.vic.gov.au/MapShare2EXT/imf.jsp?site=bim>)

Department of Primary Industries – GeoVic ([www.dpi.vic.gov.au/earth-resources/exploration-and-mining/tools-and-resources/geovic](http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/earth-resources/exploration-and-mining/tools-and-resources/geovic))

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## **Appendix 1: CHMP Notification**





Department of Planning  
and Community Development



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

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

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

### SECTION 1 - Sponsor information

Sponsor: Australand  
ABN/ACN: 12 008 443 696  
Contact Name: Ly Mach  
Postal Address: Level 9/484 St Kilda Road, Melbourne VIC 3004  
Business Number: (03) 9258 1280 Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: lmach@australand.com.au

### Sponsor's agent (if relevant)

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

### SECTION 2 - Description of proposed activity and location

Project Name: Proposed residential development at 360-438 Point Cook Road, Point Cook  
Municipal district: Wyndham City Council

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

Subdivision \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION 3 - Cultural Heritage Advisor

Kathleen Hislop	Heritage Insight Pty Ltd	kathleenhislop@heritageinsight.com
<i>Name</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Email address</i>

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

Start Date: 20-Jun-2014 Finish Date: 25-Jul-2014

Submitted on: 20 Jun 2014



Department of Planning  
and Community Development



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

- ☒ A cultural heritage management Plan is required by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007  
*What is the high Impact Activity as it is listed in the regulations?*  
Subdivision  
Is any part of the activity an area of cultural heritage sensitivity, as listed in the regulations? Yes
- ☐ Other Reasons (Voluntary)
- ☐ An 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 is to be completed where there are registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the management plan.*

## SECTION 7 - Notification checklist

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

In addition to notifying the Deputy Director and any relevant registered Aboriginal party/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 with a map attached may be used for this purpose.

Submitted on: 20 Jun 2014

## **Appendix 2: Aboriginal Places in the Geographic Region**

VAHR	Site Name	Component Number	Site Type
7822-0129	Point Cook 1	7822-0129-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0130	Point Cook 2	7822-0130-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0131	Point Cook 3	7822-0131-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0132	Point Cook 4	7822-0132-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0133	Point Cook 5	7822-0133-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0134	Point Cook 6	7822-0134-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0135	Point Cook 7	7822-0135-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0136	Point Cook 8	7822-0136-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0137	Point Cook 9	7822-0137-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0138	Point Cook 10	7822-0138-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0139	Point Cook 11	7822-0139-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0140	Point Cook 12	7822-0140-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0141	Point Cook 13	7822-0141-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0142	Point Cook 14	7822-0142-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0312	Cheetham 1	7822-0312-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0312	Cheetham 1	7822-0312-2	Object Collection
7822-0313	Cheetham 2	7822-0313-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0314	Cheetham 3	7822-0314-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0315	Cheetham 4	7822-0315-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0316	Cheetham 5	7822-0316-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0317	Cheetham 6	7822-0317-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0318	Cheetham 7	7822-0318-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0319	Cheetham 8	7822-0319-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0320	Cheetham 9	7822-0320-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0321	DA 1	7822-0321-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0422	Skeleton Creek 2	7822-0422-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0423	Skeleton Creek 6	7822-0423-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0424	Skeleton Creek 3	7822-0424-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0425	Skeleton Creek 5	7822-0425-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0431	Sneydes Rd 1	7822-0431-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0435	Point Cook 15	7822-0435-1	Stone Feature
7822-0439	Altona Meadows 2	7822-0439-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0610	Point Cook RAAF 1	7822-0610-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0611	Laverton RAAF 2	7822-0611-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0612	Laverton RAAF 3	7822-0612-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0613	Laverton RAAF 4	7822-0613-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0614	Laverton RAAF 5	7822-0614-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0615	Laverton RAAF 6	7822-0615-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0616	Laverton RAAF 7	7822-0616-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0624	Laverton RAAF 15	7822-0624-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0625	Laverton RAAF 16	7822-0625-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0626	Laverton RAAF 17	7822-0626-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0627	Laverton RAAF 18	7822-0627-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0628	Laverton RAAF 19	7822-0628-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0629	Laverton RAAF 20	7822-0629-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-0630	Laverton RAAF 21	7822-0630-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1015	Skeleton Creek South Bank 1	7822-1015-1	Artefact Scatter

VAHR	Site Name	Component Number	Site Type
7822-1016	The Lakes Pt Cook 1	7822-1016-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1017	The Lakes Pt Cook 2	7822-1017-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1018	The Lakes Pt Cook 3	7822-1018-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1019	The Lakes Pt Cook 4	7822-1019-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1020	The Lakes Pt Cook 5	7822-1020-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1021	The Lakes Pt Cook 6	7822-1021-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1022	The Lakes Pt Cook 7	7822-1022-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1023	The Lakes Pt Cook 8	7822-1023-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1024	The Lakes Pt Cook 9	7822-1024-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1025	The Lakes Pt Cook 10	7822-1025-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1026	The Lakes Pt Cook 11	7822-1026-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1027	The Lakes Pt Cook 12	7822-1027-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1028	The Lakes Pt Cook 13	7822-1028-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1029	The Lakes Pt Cook 14	7822-1029-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1030	The Lakes Pt Cook 15	7822-1030-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1031	The Lakes Pt Cook 16	7822-1031-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1032	The Lakes Pt Cook 17	7822-1032-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1033	The Lakes Pt Cook 18	7822-1033-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1034	The Lakes Pt Cook 19	7822-1034-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1035	The Lakes Pt Cook 20	7822-1035-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1049	The Lakes Pt Cook 21	7822-1049-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1075	Princes 4	7822-1075-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1097	Willowgreen 1	7822-1097-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1098	Willowgreen 2	7822-1098-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1099	Willowgreen 3	7822-1099-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1100	Pt Cook Estate 1	7822-1100-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1101	Pt Cook Estate 2	7822-1101-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1102	Pt Cook Estate 3	7822-1102-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1103	Pt Cook Estate 4	7822-1103-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1104	Pt Cook Estate 5	7822-1104-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1145	Waterhaven 1	7822-1145-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1146	SC 2	7822-1146-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1147	SC 3	7822-1147-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1285	Point Cook 16	7822-1285-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1316	Innisfail IA	7822-1316-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1319	Tower Hill 1	7822-1319-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1340	Point Cook 18	7822-1340-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1350	Australand Lot 2 IA 1	7822-1350-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1351	Australand Lot 2 IA 2	7822-1351-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1352	Australand Lot 2 IA 3	7822-1352-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1356	Point Cooke A	7822-1356-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1357	Point Cooke B	7822-1357-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1358	Campbells's Cove Midden	7822-1358-1	Shell Midden
7822-1394	Laverton Rail	7822-1394-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1429	Lyndenhill 1	7822-1429-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1430	Lyndenhill 2	7822-1430-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1444	Point Cook 22	7822-1444-1	Artefact Scatter



VAHR	Site Name	Component Number	Site Type
7822-1444	Point Cook 22	7822-1444-2	Shell Midden
7822-1448	Point Cook Road 1	7822-1448-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1449	Point Cook Road 2	7822-1449-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1450	Point Cook Road 3	7822-1450-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1495	Berries 1	7822-1495-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1496	Berries 2	7822-1496-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1508	Homestead Road	7822-1508-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1509	Hackets Road SAS	7822-1509-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1510	Sneydes IA	7822-1510-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1513	Sneydes Swamp 1	7822-1513-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1514	Sneydes Swamp 2	7822-1514-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1515	Sneydes Swamp 3	7822-1515-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1516	Sneydes Swamp 4	7822-1516-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1522	Sneydes Swamp 5	7822-1522-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1523	Sneydes Swamp 6	7822-1523-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1524	Sneydes Swamp 7	7822-1524-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1525	Sneydes Swamp 8	7822-1525-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1526	Palmer Extension 1	7822-1526-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1561	Boardwalk 1	7822-1561-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1562	Boardwalk 2	7822-1562-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1569	Aviation Road IA1	7822-1569-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1576	Aviation Road IA3	7822-1576-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1577	Aviation Rd IA4	7822-1577-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1578	Aviation Road IA5	7822-1578-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1651	Laverton RAAF 4	7822-1651-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1666	Waterhaven 2	7822-1666-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1667	Waterhaven 3	7822-1667-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1668	Waterhaven 4	7822-1668-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1669	Waterhaven 5	7822-1669-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1710	SC Escarpment IA1	7822-1710-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1711	SC Escarpment IA2	7822-1711-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1718	Monterey Central IA1	7822-1718-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1719	Monterey Central IA2	7822-1719-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1720	Monterey Central IA3	7822-1720-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1721	Monterey Central IA4	7822-1721-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1722	Monterey Central IA5	7822-1722-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1723	Monterey Central IA6	7822-1723-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1724	Monterey Central IA7	7822-1724-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1725	Monterey Central IA8	7822-1725-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1727	Point Cook Wetlands 1	7822-1727-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1796	Wallace Avenue IA 1	7822-1796-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1797	Wallace Avenue IA 2	7822-1797-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1798	Wallace Avenue IA 3	7822-1798-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1799	Wallace Avenue IA 4	7822-1799-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1800	Wallace Avenue IA 5	7822-1800-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1801	Wallace Avenue AS 1	7822-1801-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1840	Wallace Avenue AS 2	7822-1840-1	Artefact Scatter

VAHR	Site Name	Component Number	Site Type
7822-1841	Wallace Avenue AS 3	7822-1841-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1842	Wallace Avenue IA 6	7822-1842-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1843	Wallace Avenue IA 7	7822-1843-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1844	Wallace Avenue IA 8	7822-1844-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1885	Wallace Ave SAS	7822-1885-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1909	Sneydes Road Point Cook 1	7822-1909-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1910	Sneydes Road Point Cook 2	7822-1910-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1911	Sneydes Road Point Cook 3	7822-1911-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1912	Sneydes Road Point Cook 4	7822-1912-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1913	Sneydes Road Point Cook 5	7822-1913-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1986	Skeleton Creek Rail Reserve AS1	7822-1986-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-1987	Laverton Swamp Rail Reserve AS1	7822-1987-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2033	SCW AS 1	7822-2033-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2038	Rocky 1	7822-2038-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2071	Julia ( Palmers Road)	7822-2071-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2179	Waterhaven 6	7822-2179-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2191	Boardwalk Wetland AS1	7822-2191-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2224	Riverglades Drive 1	7822-2224-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2224	Riverglades Drive 1	7822-2224-2	Object Collection
7822-2226	Tatman Drive 1	7822-2226-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2248	Palmers Road IA	7822-2248-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2572	Sneydes Road 1	7822-2572-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2573	Sneydes Road 2	7822-2573-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2578	Point Cook Road Reserve 1	7822-2578-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-2578	Point Cook Road Reserve 1	7822-2578-2	Object Collection
7822-3052	Hacketts Road 1	7822-3052-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3053	Hacketts Road 2	7822-3053-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3054	Hacketts Road 3	7822-3054-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3055	Hacketts Road 4	7822-3055-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3056	Hacketts Road 5	7822-3056-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3057	Hacketts Road 6	7822-3057-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3058	Hacketts Road 7	7822-3058-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3059	Hacketts Road 8	7822-3059-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3306	The Promenade 1	7822-3306-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3351	Skeleton Creek Isolated Artefact 1	7822-3351-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3355	Skeleton Creek Artefact Scatter 1	7822-3355-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3373	Skeleton Creek Artefact Scatter 2	7822-3373-1	Artefact Scatter
7822-3593	Point Cook Isolated Artefact	7822-3593-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3619	Point Cook Stormwater 1	7822-3619-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3619	Point Cook Stormwater 1	7822-3619-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3632	Sneydes Road Interchange 1	7822-3632-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3641	Sneydes Road Interchange 2	7822-3641-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3641	Sneydes Road Interchange 2	7822-3641-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3641	Sneydes Road Interchange 2	7822-3641-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3677	Sneydes and Hacketts Road Point Cook LDAD	7822-3677-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3677	Sneydes and Hacketts Road Point Cook LDAD	7822-3677-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3677	Sneydes and Hacketts Road Point Cook LDAD	7822-3677-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution

VAHR	Site Name	Component Number	Site Type
7822-3677	Sneydes and Hacketts Road Point Cook LDAD	7822-3677-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-1	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-2	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-3	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-4	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-5	Low Density Artefact Distribution
7822-3769	Point Cook Wetlands 3	7822-3769-6	Low Density Artefact Distribution

### **Appendix 3: Previous Reports in Geographic Region**

Report No.	Title	Author	Report Year
12712	244 Old Geelong Road, Hoppers Crossing, VIC	John Stevens	
12668	Princes Freeway Interchange at Sneydes Road, Werribee	Melinda Albrecht	
12425	Paragon Point Cook, Southern Outfall, Drainage	Jane Stradwick	
12201	Altona Recycled Water Project - Phase 2	Tiffany James Lee and Delta Freedman	
12041	Proposed Gabion Wall Construction and Reconstruction of the Promenade at Point Cook	Vicki Vaskos, Bradley Ward, Laura Donati	
12007	Campbells Cove, Werribee South: Car Park and Revegetation Works	Renee McAlister	
11748	Proposed relocation and installation of communication and signal cabling, Williams Landing Project	Erica Walther, Vicki Vaskos and Bradley Ward	
11702	Proposed Development Werribee Employment Precinct, Pt Cook	Chris day	
11475	Palmers Road Rail Overpass, Williams Landing, Victoria	Dr Ilya Berelov, Pamela Ricardi, Rebecca McMillan and Frances Thiele	
11242	Point Cook Road Reserve, Point Cook	Lance Wackett and Jasma Walker	
11224	Werribee Technology Recycled Water Project (stage 2), Werribee & Point Cook, City Of Wyndham	Chris Kaskadanis And Jeffery Hill	
11127	For the Growth Area Stations Project Williams Landing	Ricardi, P, McMillan, R & Thiele, F	2010
11037	Proposed Subdivision, Sneydes Road, Point Cook	Monica Toscano	
11004	Williams Landing Reservation C Embankment	Cummins, D & Rhodes, D	2010
10876	Proposed Gross Pollutant Traps at Skeleton Creek (Group A), Hoppers Crossing, Tarneit and Truganina, Victoria	Lawler, M	2010
10830	Western Select Entry School Site, Hoppers Lane, Werribee	Brooke, J	2009
10543	Point Cook Coastal Park Bay Trail Stage 3	Matthew Chamberlain and Sarah Myers	2009
10372	Proposed Recycle Water Standpipe, 240 Hoppers Lane, Werribee	Ricardi, P	2008
10253	Point Cook Industrial Sub Division Lot 1 Palmers Road, Point Cook, Victoria	Parmington, A	2009
10158	Sanctuary Lakes Recycled Water Main Stage 1	Catherine Tucker	2008
4335	Laverton Wetlands Salvage, Salvage of Indigenous Archaeological Site 7822-0611 (VAHR) (Laverton Wetlands Site)	Lauren Prossor and David Rhodes	
4311	Proposed School Site, Point Cook, Victoria	Macmanus, T & Nicolson, O	2010
4053	Archaeological Sub-Surface Testing of the Former Laverton RAAF Airfield, Laverton, Victoria	Bell, J & Rhodes, D	2004
4024	Department of Education (DOE): Proposed Point Cook Primary School	Edmonds, V	2007
3997	Regional Audit of Cultural Heritage Assets on Roadsides in the Metropolitan North West Region	Anne Ford, Ashley Matic, Jenny Fiddian and Helen Cekalovic	2007
3986	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Skeleton Creek Footpath, Point Cook, Victoria	Matic, A	2007
3871	Melbourne 2030 Wyndham Growth Area Aboriginal Archaeological Desktop Report	Schell, P., Feldman, R., Long, A.	2006
3851	Waterhaven Estate, Point Cook Subsurface Testing and Salvage of Indigenous Archaeological Sites	Bell, J.	2007
3782	An Archaeological Survey of a Parcel of Land at 363-379 Point Cook Road, Point Cook, Victoria	Orr, A	2007
3674	An Archaeological Survey, 333 Point Cook Road, Point Cook	Hyett, J	2006



Report No.	Title	Author	Report Year
3660	Archaeological Sub-Surface Testing at Skeleton Creek West, Point Cook, Victoria	Matic, A	2006
3528	An Archaeological Survey of Werribee Rail Corridor, Victoria	Sivaraman, L	2006
3457	Proposed Stocktons Run Estate (Part) Sneydes Road Point Cook	Chamberlain, M	2006
3453	An Archaeological Survey: Lot 1, PS 506876l Sneydes Road, Point Cook	Chamberlain, M & Nicholls, C	2006
3425	An Archaeological Investigation: Cross Pollutant Traps, Werribee River & Skeleton Creek, Hoppers Crossing	McGifford, A	2006
3401	An Archaeological Desktop Assessment of the Werribee Technology Precinct Recycled Water Project, Werribee, Victoria	Fiddian, J	2006
3310	Archaeological Subsurface Testing Program at the Palmers Road Extension, Laverton, Victoria	Biosis	2005
3303	An Archaeological Assessment Fabris/Manariti Property Sneydes Road, Point Cook	Nicholls, C & Chamberlain, M	2005
3109	Dunnings Road, Point Cook (Foxwood Drive to Point Cook Road)	Clark, V & Anderson, T	2005
3097	An Archaeological Survey of Federation Trail, Hoppers Crossing, Victoria	Griffin, D	2005
3091	Archaeological Survey of Land at Wallace Avenue, Point Cook	M. Thomson	2005
2942	Palmers Road Corridor Strategy - Cultural Heritage Desktop Assessment	Bell, J & Rhodes, D	2004
2924	Cultural Heritage Assessment RAAF Williams Point Cook, Victoria	Vines, G	2004
2888	An Archaeological Survey within Skeleton Creek Corridor, Adjacent to the 'Boardwalk' Development, Point Cook, Victoria	Thomson, M	2004
2885	An Archaeological Investigation of a Proposed Pedestrian/Cycle Path Markham Close to Groom Court Altona Meadows	Chamberlain, M & Nicholls, C	2004
2854	An Archaeological Survey of the Boardwalk Drainage Outfall and Road Reserve, Point Cook, Victoria	Muir, S	2003
2845	An Archaeological Sub-Surface Testing Program at Monterey Central, Dunnings Road, Point Cook, Victoria	Nicolson, O & Dore, L	2004
2802	Skeleton Creek, Waterhaven Estate (Eastern Portion), Point Cook	Bell, J	2004
2801	Skeleton Creek, Waterhaven Estate (Western Portion), Point Cook	Bell, J	2004
2796	An Archaeological Survey, Sneydes Road, Point Cook, Victoria	Chamberlain, M & Patterson, L	2004
2705	Aboriginal Heritage Management in Victorian Forests Volume 4 Subsidiary Report	McConnell, A, Buckley, K & Wickman, S	2002
2704	Aboriginal Heritage Management in Victorian Forests Volume 4 Main Report West Victoria Region	McConnell, A, Buckley, K & Wickman, S	2002
2673	A Cultural Heritage Investigation of the Palmers Road Extension, Laverton, Victoria	Muir, S	2003
2664	An Archaeological Assessment for the Point Cook Drainage Scheme, Point Cook, Victoria	Thomson, M	2004
2582	An Archaeological Survey, Sneydes Road, Point Cook	Chamberlain, M & Nicholls, Claire	2003
2576	An Archaeological Field Investigation Schiavello Property, Carinza Avenue Point Cook	Chamberlain, M & Marshall, B	2002
2533	Channel Deepening Existing Conditions Report Aboriginal Heritage	Rhodes, D.	2003
2530	An Archaeological Survey Berry's Borrow Pit Point Cook	Terra Culture Pty Ltd	2003

Report No.	Title	Author	Report Year
2507	Proposed Residential Development Lynden Hill Sneydes Road Point Cook Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Sites	Weaver, F.	2003
2459	An Archaeological Survey of Three Properties Point Cook, Victoria	Vines, G.	2003
2458	An Archaeological Survey of 305 Sneydes Road, Point Cook, Victoria	Vines, G.	2002
2403	Werribee Coast Archaeological Survey	Debney, T. & Di Fazio, B.	2002
2317	Proposed Residential Development - Lot 2 Corner of Sneydes Road and Point Cook Road -Point Cook	Weaver, F.	2002
2285	Lot 1 Hackett's Lane, Lot 2 Dunning's Road, Point Cook	Murphy, A.	2002
2244	Point Cook Coastal Park Bay Trail: Stage 2, Archaeological Cultural Heritage Assessment	Howell-Meurs, J.	2002
2206	Proposed Residential Development, Cnr Dunnings Rd and Hacketts Rd, Point Cook	Weaver, F.	2001
2189	Lots 3 & 4 Dunnings Road, Point Cook	Murphy, A.	2001
2173	Innisfail Estate, Point Cook	Murphy, A.	2001
2101	'Tower Hill' Proposed Residential Development, Dunnings Road, Point Cook	Weaver, F.	2001
2056	Point Cook Coastal Park Bay Trail Archaeological Sub-Surface Testing	Schell, P, Light, A & Howell-Meurs, Jonathan	2003
1942	Point Cooke Coastal Park Bay Trail: Archaeological Cultural Heritage Survey	Schell, P & Freslov, J	2001
1925	Archaeological Assessment and Survey of the Proposed Point Cook Medical Centre Site	Clark, N	2001
1771	An Archaeological Survey for a Proposed School Site, 'The Boardwalk', Western Gardens, Point Cook, Victoria.	Debney, T.	2000
1769	An Aboriginal Archaeological Heritage Assessment of Surplus Reserves in the City of Wyndham	Webb, C	2000
1734	Dunnings Road, Point Cook - Cultural Heritage Study.	Murphy, A.	2000
1717	Addendum to the Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Federation Trail Bike Path Alternative Routes	Tulloch, J.	2000
1660	A Cultural Heritage Survey & a Flora and Fauna Assessment of the Proposed Federation Trail, Victoria	Nicolson, O., Williams, L. Hill, A.	2000
1480	The Point Cook Estate between Dunnings Road and Sneydes Road, Point Cook Proposed Residential Development: A Survey For Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Sites	Weaver, F.	1999
1479	The Willowgreen Estate between Skeleton Creek and Dunnings Road, Western Gardens Proposed Residential Development: A Survey for Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Sites	Weaver, F.	1999
1471	Princes West Project Western Ring Road to Corio Overpass Historical and Archaeological Survey	Newby, J. & Muir, S.	1999
1370	Coast Action Coast Care 1998/99 Aboriginal Archaeological Desktop Study	Marshall, B. & Schell, P.	1998
1357	An Aboriginal and Historic Archaeological Background Study of Land at Point Cook Victoria	Murphy, A.	1998
1320	Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivities Study of the Water Ways and Flood Plains Greater Melbourne	Du Cros, H. & Rhodes, D.	1998
1264	Archaeological Site Inspection of Skeleton Creek Catchment.	Debney, T.	1998
1236	An Aboriginal Archaeological Survey of the Boardwalk, Point Cook	Marshall, B.	1998
1023	RAAF Williams RAAF Laverton & Point Cook. A Survey for Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Site	Weaver, F.	1992
926	Point Cook Coastal Park Proposed Development Plan: An Archaeological Assessment	Brennan, G. & Marshall, B.	1996
728	History of the Aboriginal People: Melbourne Area - District 1	Black, C.F.	1984

Report No.	Title	Author	Report Year
652	Journals of George Augustus Robinson March-May 1841	Presland, G.	1977
637	Skeleton Creek Catchment: Aboriginal & European Heritage Study	Du Cros & Associates	1993
552	Journals of G.A. Robinson: May To August 1841	Presland, G. (Ed.)	1980
509	Point Cooke Homestead Electro-Magnetic Photo-Field Survey	Hunt, K.A.	1984
506	Aboriginal Sites in Areas Proposed for Chemical Storage Facilities, Port Phillip	Frankel, D. & Freslov, J.	1992
373	History of the Coast Tribe	Massola, A	1959
349	Worth its Salt: A Survey of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Cheetham Saltworks, Laverton	Vines, G. & Lane, B.	1991
322	An Archaeological Survey of Defense Housing Authority Land, Laverton, Victoria	Du Cros, H.	1991
294	Petrology & Prehistory: Lithic Evidence for Exploitation of Stone Resources & Exchange Systems in Australia	McBryde, I.	1979
247	The Werribee Corridor: An Archaeological Survey	Du Cros, H.	1991
243	Aboriginal Coast Camps of Eastern Victoria	Horne, G.	1921
236	The Western Region, Melbourne Metropolitan Area: An Archaeological Survey	Du Cros, H.	1989
20	An Archaeological Survey of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area	Presland, G.	1983
19	An Archaeological Investigation of the Point Cook Metropolitan Park, Port Phillip Bay, Victoria	Geering, K. & Hughes, P.J.	1984

## **Appendix 4: Consents to Disturb - VAHR 7822-1351 and 7822-1450**

21-MAR-2003 16:00 FROM AUSTRALAND

TO 52771203

P.06/07



**THE WURUNDJERI TRIBE LAND AND  
COMPENSATION CULTURAL HERITAGE COUNCIL INC.**



REGISTRATION NUMBER: A0005530A ABN: 54 272 749 968  
SUITE 95, 245 THOMAS STREET, DANDENONG. 3175  
PH/FAX 03 97828508 MOBILE 0419 624 316

**CONSENT TO DISTURB 043/Feb**

I, Margaret Gardiner, the undersigned spokesperson, hereby give consent under the Federal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 on behalf of the Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc., as the local Aboriginal Community specified in the Schedule.

**APPLICANT:** Australand

**SITE No:** 7822-1351

**LOCATION:** Lincoln Heath Estate, Point Cook Rd, Point Cook.

(See attached map for specified marked location)

With the following conditions (further specific conditions may be attached):

1. An administration fee of \$475.00 is paid to the Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc., within 7 days of this consent date.
2. If any skeletal remains are found all works are stopped immediately, and Vicki Nicholson (mobile 0414 335 664), or Annette Xiberras (Manager of the Kulin Nation Cultural Heritage Organization), (mobile 0414 392 180), Commonwealth Inspectors under the Act, be contacted immediately.
3. A community person/s (appointed by this organization) is present for the duration of the disturbance to collect all artefacts unearthed, and this organization is paid \$550.00 per person, per day. All artefacts unearthed are returned *in situ* at the completion of works.  
A number of samples, may however, be retained by this Council.

Please mark box if community person not required ☒

**CONSENT ISSUE DATE:** 20/03/2003

**Signed by**

**NAME** MARGARET GARDINER  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

**POSITION** ACTING SPOKESPERSON/SECRETARY  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)



21-MAR-2003 15:59 FROM AUSTRALAND

TO 52771203

P.02/07



**THE - WURUNDJERI - TRIBE - LAND - AND -  
COMPENSATION - CULTURAL - HERITAGE - COUNCIL INC.**



REGISTRATION NUMBER: A0005530A ABN: 54 272 749 958  
SUITE 95, 245 THOMAS STREET, DANDENONG 3175  
PH/FAX 03 97828598 MOBILE 0419 524 316

**CONSENT TO DISTURB 047/Feb**

I, Margaret Gardiner, the undersigned spokesperson, hereby give consent under the Federal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 on behalf of the Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc., as the local Aboriginal Community specified in the Schedule.

**APPLICANT: Australand**

**SITE No: 7822-1450**

**LOCATION: Lincoln Heath Estate, Point Cook Rd, Point Cook.**

(See attached map for specified marked location)

With the following conditions (further specific conditions may be attached)

1. An administration fee of \$475.00 is paid to the Wurundjeri Tribe Land & Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc. within 7 days of this consent date.
2. If any skeletal remains are found all works are stopped immediately, and Vicki Nicholson (mobile 0414 335 664), or Annette Xiberras (Manager of the Kulin Nation Cultural Heritage Organization), (mobile 0414 392 180), Commonwealth Inspectors under the Act, be contacted immediately.
3. A community person/s (appointed by this organization) is present for the duration of the disturbance to collect all artefacts unearthed, and this organization is paid \$550.00 per person, per day. All artefacts unearthed are returned *in situ* at the completion of works.  
A number of samples, may however, be retained by this Council.

Please mark box if community person ~~not~~ required ☒

**CONSENT ISSUE DATE: 20/03/2003**

**Signed by**

**NAME MARGARET GARDINER**  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

**POSITION ACTING SPOKESPERSON/SECRETARY**  
(IN BLOCK LETTERS)

## **Appendix 5: Glossary**

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

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

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

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

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

**Backed Blade** Stone artefact associated with the Australian small tool tradition. They are characterised by unidirectional or bidirectional retouch found along a lateral margin, thought to be blunt for hafting (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 260).

**Basalt** A fine-grained rock occurring from lava flows.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Flint** Similar to chert with a pale cortex and conchoidal fracture. Usually occurring in limestone (Roberts 1998: 65).

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

**Geometric Microlith** Part of the Australian small tool tradition. They are symmetrical in form, pointed at both ends and can be backed along a lateral margin (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 262).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Microblade** Has the same characteristics as a blade but just of smaller proportions (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 17).

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

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

**Oven Mound** Usually circular or oval in shape and often situated close to a water source. They were used for cooking and contain a rich greasy organic mix of soil and organic material. An oven mound is likely to contain charcoal, burnt clay or stone heat retainers, stone tools, bones, shell and on occasion, burials (AAV Mini Poster 4).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Scraper** A flake with at least one edge that has continuous retouch. Scraper types include steep-edged,

end, side and nose scraper (Holdaway & Stern 2004: 16).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## References

AAV Mini Posters (1-7)

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

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

Roberts, J. L., 1998 *A Photographic Guide to Minerals, Rocks and Fossils*, New Holland, London.



## **Appendix 6: Site Gazetteer**

VAHR No.	VAHR Name	Site Type	Co-ordinates (GDA 94) (Zone 55)	Landform	Landform Element	Soil	Nearest Potable Water Source	Vegetation
7822-1351	Australand Lot 2, I. A .2	Isolated surface artefact	301712.000E 5801524.000N	Flat land, lowland plain	N/A	Grey, cracking	Point Cook Creek Wetland/marsh	Agricultural
7822-1450	Point Cook Road 3	Isolated surface artefact	302051.000E 5801643.000N	Undulating land	N/A	Dry, firm	Point Cook Creek Wetland/marsh	Agricultural
7822-1569	Aviation Road IA 1	Isolated surface artefact	301709.000E 5801910.000N	Lowland plain, floodplain	N/A	Firm, poorly drained	Point Cook Creek Wetland/marsh	Agricultural
7822-3776	Lincoln Heath LDAD 1	Low Density Artefact Distribution (surface)	301921.757E 5801972.799N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Point Cook Creek Wetland/marsh	Agricultural

VAHR No.	VAHR Name	Site Aspect	Ground Surface Visibility	Maximum Dimensions N-S	Maximum Dimensions E-W	Disturbance to Site	Condition	Integrity
7822-1351	Australand Lot 2, I. A .2	Open	Fair to poor	N/A	N/A	Ploughing	Poor	Disturbed
7822-1450	Point Cook Road 3	Open	100%	N/A	N/A	Ploughing	Poor	Disturbed
7822-1569	Aviation Road IA 1	Open	20-60%	N/A	N/A	Ploughing	Poor	Disturbed
7822-3776	Lincoln Heath LDAD 1	Open	Poor	N/A	N/A	Ploughing	Poor	Disturbed