
Braemar College Second Campus Development

Calder Highway, Woodend

Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Location of Activity:	Calder Highway, Woodend
CHMP Number:	10326
Sponsor:	Braemar College Ltd.
Cultural Heritage Advisor:	Dr Vincent Clark
Plan Author(s):	Vincent Clark, Oona Phillips and Helen Kiddell

Plan Date: 29 October 2008

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Section 65

Cultural Heritage Management Plan - Notice of Approval

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

**BRAEMAR COLLEGE SECOND CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT,
CALDER HIGHWAY, WOODEND**

Cultural Heritage Management Plan number: 10326

Sponsor: Mr Collins [Braemar College]

Cultural Heritage Advisor: Dr Vincent Clark [Vincent Clark and Associates]

Author: Dr Vincent Clark [Vincent Clark and Associates]

Cover Date: 29 October 2008

Pages: 50

Received for Approval: 29 October 2008

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

Signed:



IAN HAMM

Dated:

4 NOV 2008

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

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98 Fletcher Street, Essendon, Victoria 3040
207 Ashbourne Road, Woodend, Victoria 3442

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This cultural heritage management plan has been prepared pursuant to s.45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. It has been prepared in accordance with the prescribed standards [s. 53(1)] and is in an approved form under Regulation 64(a) of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007. It complies with the prescribed standards for the purposes of the Act and addresses the matters set out in s.61 of the Act.

This plan has been prepared for the proposed development of a second campus site for Braemar College, adjacent to the Calder Highway, Woodend, Victoria. The campus will comprise educational and sporting facilities, resulting from the construction of nine buildings, three sporting fields, tennis courts, car parking facilities and vehicle access.

The sponsor of this voluntary CHMP is Braemar College Ltd. Pursuant to s.54 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, a Notice of Intent to prepare a cultural heritage management plan was provided to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria on 17 March 2008. The cultural heritage management plan number **10326** was given to the project.

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria has indicated that the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development will evaluate the plan under s.65 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

At the time of submitting the Notice of Intent to prepare a management plan to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, no RAP(s) had been appointed for the activity area. Although there was no RAP(s), Ricky Nelson representing the Jarra Jarra Loddon Aboriginal Corporation, Rick Kerr representing the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation, Tony Garvey and Perry Wandin representing the Wandoon Estate Aboriginal Corporation and Naomi Mullins representing the Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Council took part in the assessment of the activity area. The representatives were also consulted about the conclusions and recommendations of this plan.

In order to complete this plan, desktop, standard and complex assessments of the activity area were completed.

The results of the desktop assessment show that there are no previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the activity area. Sites recorded along Five Mile Creek, coupled with a predictive model for archaeological sites to occur within 100m of water sources on level or gently sloping ground, suggest that as there is no permanent water source in the activity area, the likelihood of recording Aboriginal archaeological sites is low. In order to test this possibility, a field survey of the activity area was undertaken in order to complete the standard assessment. The purpose of this survey was to identify and record any cultural heritage sites that may be present within the activity area and to identify any landscapes that may have the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological cultural material.

The field survey for the standard assessment was carried out 28 April 2008. Low ground surface visibility was encountered during the survey. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified, but two parts of the activity area were identified where the

landforms suggested that there was some likelihood of sub-surface Aboriginal cultural heritage occurring. In order to test this likelihood, a complex assessment, comprising sub-surface testing of these landforms, was undertaken on 27 May 2008. This assessment was undertaken by the cultural heritage advisor, assisted by representatives from Wandoon Estate Aboriginal Corporation and Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Council.

One Aboriginal cultural heritage site was identified during the complex assessment, located in the eastern part of the activity area. It has been recorded as VAHR site 7823-0197. It comprised a single trachyte flake, identified during the sub-surface testing program. Further testing to establish the extent of the site failed to locate any additional artefacts.

Conclusions

The assessment has resulted in the identification of one Aboriginal cultural heritage site in the activity area, comprising a single stone artefact (site 7823-0197 [VAHR]). No other Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified and it was found that there is little to no likelihood of any additional, as yet unidentified, cultural heritage occurring within the activity area. Damage to the recorded site will be avoided during construction works and the assessment finds that the activity will be conducted in a way that avoids impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Recommendations

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Apart from the measures outlined below to protect the recorded site 7823-0197 (VAHR), no further measures to identify or protect Aboriginal cultural heritage are required for this activity. However, the contingencies outlined in section 11 of this plan must be followed if any Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified during site works associated with this activity.

Protection of Site 7823-0197 (VAHR)

The single artefact recovered from this site will be returned to the site and reburied. A 20m protected area will be established around the location of the site to ensure that it is protected during the activity.

Contingencies for Management of Cultural Heritage Issues Arising during the Implementation of the Project

The following contingencies must be implemented by the sponsor Braemar College Ltd or their agents, if necessary prior to, and during the course of the activity.

Appointment of Cultural Heritage Advisor

If required (where no RAP has been established), a cultural heritage advisor must be engaged to assist in facilitating the implementation of this plan and in achieving appropriate outcomes in relation to the contingencies set out below.

Procedures for Managing Cultural Heritage Identified during Site Works

Procedures for managing any previously unknown sites, places and objects identified during construction activities will include the immediate suspension of works in any area where artefacts or other features are identified, pending an evaluation of these by the RAP (where it has been established) and the cultural heritage advisor. Work

may proceed once appropriate measures, as specified in section 11.1.2 of the plan, have been implemented.

In the event that significant or unusual Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified during the site works, as well as completing and submitting any necessary documentation, the Secretary, AAV (Department of Planning and Community Development) should be contacted.

The Custody and Management of Recovered Aboriginal Cultural Materials

Section 11.1.3 of this plan provides procedures to be implemented for the custody and management of any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be identified and recovered in the activity area during the activity.

Contingencies for the Discovery of Human Remains

If potential human skeletal remains are uncovered during the site works, all work must cease immediately and the Victoria Police and the Victorian Coroner's Office notified, as required by the *Coroners Act* 1985. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Department of Sustainability and Environment's Emergency Coordination Centre must be contacted immediately (telephone 1300 888 544) and the requirements of Section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 will apply. Detailed contingencies for this eventuality are set out in section 11.1.4 of the plan and these must be complied with.

Dispute Resolution

The Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 [Schedule 2, paragraph 13(1)(b)] addresses the requirement for contingency plans for the resolution of any disputes between the sponsor(s) and relevant registered Aboriginal parties in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity. In the case of this plan, as the Secretary is evaluating the plan, this requirement has no application.

Reviewing Compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

In order to ensure that there is compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan a checklist is included for use by the sponsor. It lists those matters addressed in this plan with which the sponsors must comply. This checklist is included in section 12 of this plan.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This cultural heritage management plan has been prepared pursuant to s.45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006. It has been prepared in accordance with the prescribed standards [s. 53(1)] and is in an approved form under Regulation 64(a) of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007. It complies with the prescribed standards for the purposes of the Act and addresses the matters set out in s.61 of the Act.

1.1 Reason for the Plan

Braemar College Ltd. has undertaken to prepare a voluntary cultural heritage management plan (CHMP), pursuant to s.45 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006.

1.2 Notices Provided

A Notice of Intent to Prepare a Management Plan was provided to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria by Braemar College Ltd. (the sponsor) on 17 March 2008 (Appendix 1). The project number **10326** was given to the plan (Appendix 2).

1.3 Plan Sponsor

The sponsor of the plan is Braemar College Ltd., 1499 Mt Macedon Road, Woodend (ACN 005 151 771; ABN 11 005 151 771). Contact details for the sponsor are:

Mr. Brian Collins, Business Manager
Braemar College Ltd.
1499 Mt Macedon Road, Woodend 3442
Telephone: 03 5427 2500 Fax: 03 5427 1017

1.4 Cultural Heritage Advisor

The cultural heritage advisor for this CHMP is Dr Vincent Clark, PhD Archaeology (in accordance with s.189 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006).

Dr. Clark has practised as an archaeologist in Australia and overseas since 1976. He has taught archaeology at Melbourne and Monash Universities and is currently an honorary research associate at Monash University in the Centre for Archaeology and Ancient History. He has practised as an archaeological consultant and cultural heritage advisor in Victoria since 1996.

The following representatives of Dr. Vincent Clark & Associates Pty Ltd assisted with the assessment:

Desktop Investigation

Dr. Jerome Mialanes (PhD Archaeology, University of Melbourne)
Helen Kiddell (MA Public History, Monash University)

Standard Assessment (Field Survey)

Dr. Vincent Clark (PhD Archaeology, University of Melbourne)

Complex Assessment (Sub-surface Testing)

Dr. Vincent Clark (PhD Archaeology, University of Melbourne)

Oona Phillips (Bachelor of Archaeology, La Trobe University)

1.5 The Location of the Activity Area

The activity area is located on land located approximately 1 kilometre north of the town of Woodend in Central Victoria. The activity area comprises approximately 20.23ha of land and is approximately 500m west of the Avenue of Honour (the old Calder Highway), 400m north of the Woodend Golf Course and 500m south of Montgomery Lane (Map 1).

The activity area is located in the parish of Woodend, county of Dalhousie, Macedon Ranges Shire, on crown allotments 31, 32 and 43, and parts of crown allotments 33, 41, 42 and 49 (Map 1).

1.6 Owner(s) and Occupier(s) of the Land where the Activity Area is Located

The owner of the land where the activity will take place is Braemar College Ltd., 1499 Mt Macedon Road, Woodend, Victoria 3442.

1.7 Registered Aboriginal Parties

At the time of lodging the Notice of Intent, there were no Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the Activity Area.

1.8 Evaluation of the Plan

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria has indicated that the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development will evaluate the plan, pursuant to s.65 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. A copy of the letter acknowledging receipt of the Notice and indicating that the Secretary will evaluate the plan is included as Appendix 2 to this plan.

2 ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Description of the Nature of the Activity

The sponsor, Braemar College Ltd, proposes to develop a second campus site of the existing college at Woodend. The campus will comprise educational and sporting facilities, resulting from the construction of up to twelve buildings, three sporting fields, tennis courts, car parking facilities and vehicle access. General landscaping will also be part of the activity. Existing native vegetation will be retained and wetland areas created. A detailed concept plan of the activity is included (Map 4).

2.2 Impact of the Activity upon Land Surface and Buried Former Land Surfaces

Activities which will cause an impact upon land surfaces will include:

- the stripping and grading of vehicle access roads and car parking areas to depths of 300mm – 500mm;
- the levelling of areas of playing fields and tennis courts, which will include both cut and fill;
- the excavation of building foundations and footings;
- trenching for the installation of underground services;
- the creation of walking tracks and pathways, involving minimal ground disturbance to an average depth of 100mm; and
- the revegetation of some areas of the site.

The area of existing native vegetation in the central western area of the activity area will be retained and protected.

3 EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY AREA COVERED BY THE PLAN

The activity area comprises approximately 20.23ha of land which is approximately 500m west of the Avenue of Honour (the old Calder Highway), 400m north of the Woodend Golf Course and 500m south of Montgomery Lane (Map 1).

The activity area is located in the parish of Woodend, county of Dalhousie on crown allotments 31, 32 and 43, and parts of crown allotments 33, 41, 42 and 49.

This plan applies to the entire activity area described above and shown on Map 1 (see also Map 4 for a detailed concept plan).

The land was used until recently for grazing cattle and is covered by pasture grass; there are scattered indigenous eucalyptus trees and non-indigenous cypress and pine trees. The land is moderately to steeply sloping, sloping south-east to north-west. Photographs 1 to 6 show the activity area.

4 DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATION

At the time of the assessment, the activity area fell within the boundaries of land claimed by four different Aboriginal communities. The Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc, the Jarra Jarra Aboriginal Corporation, Wandoon Estate Aboriginal Corporation and the Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation.

Prior to the field inspection for the standard assessment the cultural heritage advisor contacted Ms. Megan Goulding, CEO of the Wurundjeri and it was arranged that Ms. Naomi Mullins would participate in the field survey on behalf of the Wurundjeri. The Jarra Jarra was contacted and Mr. Ricky Nelson advised that he would participate in the field survey. Doreen Garvey Wandin of the Wandoon Estate was contacted prior to the field inspection and arrangements were made for Mr. Tony Garvey to represent the Wandoon. The Dja Dja Wurrung was also contacted and it was

arranged that Mr. Rick Kerr would participate in the field survey on behalf of that group.

Prior to the sub-surface testing for the complex assessment the cultural heritage advisor contacted the relevant Aboriginal community groups involved in the field inspection for the standard assessment. It was arranged that Ms. Naomi Mullins would participate in the complex assessment on behalf of the Wurundjeri and Mr. Perry Wandin would represent the Wandoon during the complex assessment.

Although the Jarra Jarra and Dja Dja Wurrung were contacted by the cultural heritage advisor prior to the complex assessment, no representative of these groups attended to assist with the investigations on the day of the assessment.

5 RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

5.1 The Desktop Assessment

5.1.1 Desktop Assessment Methodology

The desktop assessment was conducted in March and April 2008.

This assessment has included a review of relevant Commonwealth, State and local government databases for any known heritage sites or places in the activity area. Databases accessed for this plan included:

- Aboriginal Heritage Register (Aboriginal Affairs Victoria);

Also included in the background research were:

- a review of existing reports of previous archaeological or cultural heritage investigations of relevance to the current activity;
- a review of existing historical and ethnographic accounts of Aboriginal occupation of the activity area and the broader geographic region in which it is situated;
- a review of information about the environmental context in which the activity area is located; and
- a review of the historical setting of the activity area, including any details about the land use history of the activity area itself.

There were no obstacles encountered in completing the assessment.

5.1.2 Geographical and Environmental Setting

The following section provides background information on the environmental context of the activity area. This information may be useful in explaining or understanding human occupation and use of the landscape in the past, for developing predictive models concerning the potential for archaeological remains to occur within the activity area, and for estimating the potential of the activity to affect any such remains.

The study area is located on the lower slopes of the Mount Macedon range, which is part of the Victorian uplands. The major land forms in this part of the region are the

mountains and remaining granitic cores which dominate the study area. The granitic cores are the remains of volcanic action which occurred approximately 370 million years ago at least 1,000 metres below the surface of the earth. Erosion since that time has removed covering sediments and left areas of granitic rock which are dominant features of that landscape (e.g. Hanging Rock represents the remnants of a volcanic eruption 6 million years ago which has been deeply eroded). Volcanic action in the past 10,000 years is also common with areas of basalt and volcanic cones. Mt Macedon, for instance, is an uplifted volcanic caldera.

The study area belongs to the Wombat land system, which occurs on Ordovician sediments. A land system is defined as a recurring sequence of land components having a particular combination of landform, classes of geological material, soil and vegetation that is distinct from surrounding terrains (Lorimer and Schoknecht 1987). The Wombat land system is characterised by gentle slopes and broad drainage depressions, with gradational soils frequently extending to the catchment boundary. Interspersed with the gentle slopes are steeper slopes and narrow crests that have shallow stony red gradational soils (Lorimer and Schoknecht 1987).

Drainage of the activity area is ensured by Five Mile creek, a tributary of the Campaspe River. Five Mile creek flows approximately 800m south of the study area.

Underlying geological formations, from which the soil is derived, influences the type of vegetation occurring throughout the study area and its immediate surroundings. This in turn would give an idea of the type and locations of resources available to past Aboriginal groups.

The area of study was originally dominated by dry forest of messmate (*E. obliqua*), brown stringybark (*E. punctata*), narrow and broad leaf peppermint (*E. nicholii*) and manna gum (*E. viminalis*) (LCC 1985). Black gum (*E. aggregate*), which is found only within 4km of Woodend, also occurred in the activity area. The volcanic soils supported an open forest of Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) and grasslands dominated by Kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) (LCC 1985). Along the river banks, riparian vegetation included River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*), as well as numerous species of scrub and reeds (LCC 1985). The native riparian vegetation has mostly been cleared since European settlement. The area was once rich in fauna. Native animals now remain in pockets of native vegetation where European settlers have not cleared the vegetation for agricultural activities and grazing.

du Cros (1996) has provided in her pilot study of the Macedon Ranges a list of lithic raw materials available to Aboriginal groups frequenting the region. The region offers a wide range of metamorphic rocks exposed on hills of volcanic origin. Silcrete is the most common raw material occurring east of Carlsruhe (du Cros 1996:27; Clark 2004:10). Trachyte has been found at Malmsbury and Kyneton (du Cros 1996:27-28). Fine-grained basalt may also occur near Woodend at the Golf Course Hill (du Cros 1996:122). Quartz and quartzite are available as pebbles in creek and river beds. Heathcote Greenstone (metabasalt) at Mt William Quarry occurs along a 25km belt from Mt William to Bolinda.

The manufacture of wooden implements and canoes was made using the bark of Manna Gum, which was also used in the performance of ceremonies.

5.1.3 Aboriginal Ethnographic and Historical Background

The activity area is situated at the boundary between the traditional lands of two Aboriginal groups, the *Dja Dja Wurrung* and the *Woi wurrung*, the former occupying a territory to the north encompassing Bendigo, Boort and Avoca, while the latter's traditional lands covered much of what is now greater Melbourne.

Little information is known about the *Dja Dja Wurrung* or the *Woi wurrung* people before contact. Only information obtained during the contact period when Australia was settled by Europeans are available. Clark's 1990 historical atlas on western and central Victoria compiles ethnohistoric data (Port Phillip Aboriginal protectorate manuscripts) collected by G.A. Robinson (the Chief Aboriginal protector from 1839 to 1849) and his assistant, E.S. Parker. They provided detailed information on the relations between *Dja Dja Wurrung*, *Woi wurrung* and Europeans between 1839 and 1860, as well as the name and location of clans forming the *Dja Dja Wurrung* and *Woi wurrung* people.

The *Dja Dja Wurrung* was one of the five tribal groups forming the Kulin Nation. The *Kulin* nation can be seen as:

a regional cultural bloc or 'confederacy' - maintained by intermarriage, a common language and mutual interests of various kinds (Barwick 1984:105).

The closest clan from the activity area referred to in Clark (1990:153) is the *Monul gundidj*, located at or near Daylesford. Following Clark (1990:164), *Monul gundidj* literally means 'men of dust'. If the status of this clan is considered uncertain, the nearest clan to Daylesford would be the *Tureet balug* located at Mt Moorookyle, Kooroocheang and Smeaton Hill. The name of the clan originates from a local hill *Tue-rite* located S.E. of Clunes and near Creswick.

Little is known of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* social organization, mobility or settlement patterns as their territory and culture were considerably disrupted by European settlement. Pre-contact estimates of the *Dja Dja Wurrung* population differ between researchers, with figures varying between 600-900 people, to 1800 people. In a census made in February 1841 by Edward Stone Parker, the *Dja Dja Wurrung* population reached around 282 people. Twenty-six of them belonged to the *Galgal gundidj* clan (15 men and 11 women). This decline can be attributed mostly to the introduction of European venereal diseases, which caused sterility and infant death (Clark 1990:150), malnutrition (with the introduction of sheep grazing on the staple food of Aboriginal people such as Yam Daisy), dislocation, and a series of massacres perpetrated against various *Dja Dja Wurrung* clans, which precipitated the implementation of the Aboriginal Protectorate Scheme.

The *Woi wurrung* (or *Wurundjeri*) people occupied land from the Yarra and Saltwater rivers at Melbourne, north to Mount Disappointment, northwest to Macedon, Woodend and Lancefield, east to Mt Baw Baw and Healesville and south to near Mordialloc, Warragul and Moe (Tindale 1974:208-9). Their north-eastern neighbours were the *Daung wurrung*, specifically the *Look willam* tribe from the Kilmore region (Clark 1990). The *Woi wurrung* identified themselves as part of the wider *Kulin* nation or 'confederacy'.

The basic social unit of this society was the clan, a localised patrilineal descent group, which was made up of smaller family groups (Barwick 1984:105). Each clan occupied traditional lands, or estates, within the larger area of the tribe.

The *Woi wurrung* was composed of several clans at the time of European contact. According to Barwick (1984:121), the *Gunung willam balug* clan inhabited the area about Mt Macedon extending south to the Werribee river boundary, north to Lancefield and northwest towards Kyneton. As the word *Gunung* meant 'creek' and *willam* meant 'camp', thus they were known as the 'creek dwelling people' (Clark 1990:382). Their lands included the Cadden and Howey cattle station, which stretched from Mt Macedon to Daylesford, as well as the Mt William quarry (Clark 1990:381; Barwick 1984:121). At the time of European contact the clan head of the *Gunung willam balug* was Ningulabul (Barwick 1984:121).

Presland (1983:26) notes that the *Woi wurrung* seemed to have ongoing friendly relationships with a number of neighbouring tribes including the *Bunurong*, the *Tangurong* (Goulburn tribe), the *Kurung* (Geelong tribe) and the *Wathaurang* (between Geelong and Cape Otway), because early observers noted members of all tribes at gatherings at Melbourne. There were also arrangements for inter-group marriage (Tindale 1974:132).

It is estimated that the *Kulin* nation numbered between 1500 and 12,000 people before European settlement. William Thomas made several censuses during his time as Assistant Protector for the Melbourne and Western Port areas. In his 1839-42 census, the *Kulin* population was estimated at 1225 people before dropping to 181 by 1863 (Clark 1990). *Woi wurrung* and *Bunwurrung* were estimated to be 350 in number in 1836-37. These numbers dropped to 207 in the 1839-42 census and even lower in 1852 to 59 people. In the 1863 census, only 33 *Woi wurrung* and *Bunwurrung* were recorded (Clark 1990). Reasons for this dramatic decrease vary from the direct impact of colonization such as diseases, malnutrition (as their most fertile grounds were taken over by squatters), alcohol, violence and the displacement of Aboriginal people away from Melbourne.

The Aboriginal people lived traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyles, moving within their territory to exploit seasonally available resources. It was along the creeks and rivers that the most abundant and varied sources of food could be utilised and materials for making tools and shelters was readily obtainable. Numerous bird and animal species would have been available in the vicinity of water, while local tussock grasses and reeds found along the watercourses may have provided fibres for making ropes and baskets. The grassland plains at the foot of Mt Macedon would also have provided a range of food resources to Aboriginal people in the form of plants and animals. These foothills seem to have been regularly burnt by Aboriginal people, to drive out animals for hunting and to encourage green shoots, which also enticed grazing animals (Moulds & Hutton 1994:3). High quality stone resources were gathered from a quarry at Mount William, near Lancefield, which was an important site for trade and exchange with neighbouring clans (Clark 1990:381-2).

5.1.4 Historical Background and Land Use History

Woodend was initially known as "Five Mile Creek" after the creek which crossed the track to Charles Hotson Ebdens' Carlsruhe Station five miles from his homestead.

Ebden was one of the first white men in the area, as prior to establishing his Carlsruhe Station in 1837, he had travelled, in the summer of 1836/1837, south from the Murray river to arrive in Melbourne just days after John Gardiner and Joseph Hawdon, who were the first "overlanders" (Serle 2006). Prior to the overlanders passing through the region, Major Thomas Mitchell's exploration of the country he dubbed "Australia Felix", took him through the Woodend district when he travelled from Bathurst to Portland in 1836 (Barnard 1986: 8).

The Five Mile Creek pastoral run was established by a man named Thomson in either 1838 or 1839, and then bought by Edward William Jeffreys in 1841. Jeffreys renamed the station Kyneton (Randell 1982: 19).

Woodend was proclaimed in 1851. The name is topographical, referring to the end of the Black Forest on the road to the gold fields in Castlemaine and Bendigo. The road to the diggings through the forest before emerging at Woodend was precarious in general condition, and also because the forest around concealed bushrangers (Barnard 1986: 7).

Maps held in the collection of the State Library of Victoria show some of the development of the Woodend area in the 1850s. An 1854 lithograph of "Suburban and Country Lands in the Parish of Woodend" has the handwritten heading "Plan Room, Surveyor General's Office, March 1856". The plan shows that at that time there was no one occupying the activity area, which encompasses allotments 31, 32, 43 and 49, and part of allotments 41, 42 and 33. A map depicting "Agricultural Allotments" dated 1857 does not define the smaller allotments along the main road from Melbourne (now known as the Calder Highway). This suggests that the activity area, which was broken down into these smaller allotments, was not yet developed for agriculture.

In 1863, Charles Stewart Patterson applied for the license for the 19 acres of allotment 42 of Woodend Parish, which is part of the present activity area. In 1866, Patterson applied to transfer the license to Thomas Patterson, who gave his address as "Springfield" and stated his occupation as "Miller" (VPRS 627/43 Item 4269). The 1865 edition of *Bailliere's Victorian Gazetteer* records that Woodend at that point boasted a courthouse, mechanics institute, telegraph office, brewery and T. Patterson's steam flour mill. However, it is unlikely that Thomas Patterson's mill was actually located within the bounds of the activity area, despite the fact he owned several adjoining allotments in the vicinity. Barnard's local history of Woodend records that "Patterson's mill was sited on Lancefield Road, and prior to this at Wood Street" (Barnard 1986: 132).

The portion of the activity area south of the government road was first held by J. Davies and the land stayed in the hands of the Davies family until recent times. The Davies family left England in 1850 and arrived in Woodend in 1853 (Shire of Newham and Woodend 1962). When the Woodend Municipality was proclaimed in 1862, Joseph Davies was amongst the first councillors elected in that year (Shire of Newham and Woodend 1962). Almost one hundred years later the owners of the farming land in the southern part of the activity area was still the "Davies Bros." (VPRS 5357/5651).

Farming and grazing has been carried out on the activity area since the 1850s. The Davies family purchased land to the south of the government road in 1853, with the

Davies Bros holding a grazing license over two and a half acres of farming land. In 1863, allotment 43 of the current study area was purchased by Charles Stewart Patterson. The land has had no structures or other improvements built upon it. The land was acquired from the Davies family by Davies Hill Pty Ltd and the land in the activity area was purchased from this company by Braemar College Ltd in 2007.

5.1.5 Previous Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Investigations

A number of archaeological studies have been undertaken in the region of the study area. Only those that have direct relevance to the Woodend area are discussed below.

In 1995, Murphy and du Cros and Associates undertook a regional archaeological survey of the North Western Wurundjeri area in two phases. Firstly by reviewing ethnographic and previous archaeological study in order to establish the archaeological potential of the study area (Murphy and du Cros 1995) and secondly by surveying parts of the Wurundjeri area in order to generate a site distribution model (Murphy 1996). A predictive model was developed based on landform types. Out of the 94 archaeological features previously recorded, the top three most commonly recorded sites are isolated artefacts (30%, n=28), followed by artefact scatters (29%, n=27), and scarred trees (11%, n=10). Murphy's (1996) survey resulted in the discovery of 35 Aboriginal archaeological sites (11 artefact scatters, 21 isolated artefacts and 3 scarred trees). She concluded that, based on her findings, certain land features hold sensitive archaeological potential:

- Stone artefacts scatters will generally occur within 100m of water sources (both permanent and ephemeral) on level or gently sloping ground. They may also occur within 300m of watercourses above the break of slope.
- Raw materials used for artefacts will include quartz and silcrete, with smaller quantities of greenstone, quartzite and trachyte.
- Scarred trees will occur along watercourses in areas of remnant native vegetation. Scars will occur on mature red gums or on dead trees.
- Axe grinding grooves may occur on sandstone or granite outcrops, especially in the vicinity of water sources.
- Freshwater shell middens may occur along the terraces of major streams and near swamps.
- Sites with well-preserved and/or extensive sub-surface archaeological deposits may exist in areas that have suffered little prior ground disturbance. Such locations may include stream terraces where sites have been covered with alluvium, areas of undisturbed native vegetation, caves and rockshelters.
- While sites will be most common in plains and undulating land they may also occur in mountainous areas, where small-scale artefact scatters are the most likely site type to occur.

In 1996, du Cros was commissioned by Macedon Ranges Shire Council to prepare a pre-contact pilot study of the Macedon Ranges. The study involved a desktop assessment of previously recorded archaeological sites and their associations with landscape components in order to reconstruct a pre-contact cultural landscape. du Cros (1996) identified among those landscapes, cultural linkages and nodes. Cultural linkages are defined as "a network of physical links between places of repeated visitation. Linkage could be travel routes for Aboriginal groups between two points

frequently visited. Such linkage could also include known trade routes and routes of easiest convenience given the topography of the area and generalisations from the area's ethnohistory (e.g. Aborigines travelled along creeks and rivers)" (du Cros 1996:141).

Nodes are defined as "places of repeated visitation [which] could be either frequently visited camp sites (e.g. Wooling/Bolobek Swamp), resources areas (Mt William Quarry) or aggregation points (e.g. camp sites for meeting other groups for 'business' or ceremonies)" (du Cros 1996:141). Following this model, site size and site location could be predicted. Short-term occupation sites used by mobile Aboriginal groups from a couple of hours to a day or two should be concentrated along areas referred to as cultural linkages. Archaeological remains for such sites would include small artefact scatters. On the opposite end of the spectrum, less mobile, more sedentary Aboriginal groups would occupy sites located at the junction of several linkages, for longer periods of time, what du Cros refers to as nodes. This model of linkages and nodes covering Mt Macedon Ranges is, however, at a preliminary stage, since no fieldwork was undertaken to test such a model.

To the south of the activity area, a number of investigations have been undertaken for VicRoads as part of the planning study for an upgrade and realignment of the Calder Highway (Rhodes & Watt 1993; Rhodes 1994; Murphy 1994; Muhlen-Schulte 1995; Muhlen-Schulte & Rhodes 1995; Brown 1997). These studies resulted in the identification of a number of surface artefact sites (7823/0022 – 0027 [VAHR]) to the west of the former Calder Highway (now Black Forest Drive), to the south of Woodend.

In 1993, du Cros & Associates (1993a and 1993b) assessed the possible impact of two optional routes for the Woodend Bypass on the cultural heritage of the study area. One Aboriginal surface artefact scatter was recorded near Five Mile Creek (7823-0002 [VAHR]). Sub-surface testing was recommended in sensitive areas, and was undertaken on the E4A Woodend Bypass option, revealing two artefact scatters on the south side of the Five Mile Creek tributary (7823-0072-0073 [VAHR]) (Rhodes & Debney 1998; Debney 1998).

Vines carried out two surveys (1994; 1995) on the Karlsruhe section of the Calder Freeway, encompassing land adjacent to the Calder Highway south of Karlsruhe, from James Road to the Campaspe River crossing at Kyneton. No Aboriginal sites were recorded as a result of the 1994 study; however, during the second study (Vines 1995) two Aboriginal isolated artefact sites were recorded in the vicinity of the Campaspe River and one large artefact scatter was found above the flood plain to the west of the river. In the absence of previous archaeological surveys and recording of Aboriginal archaeological sites in the area, Vines adopted du Cros's (1989) site prediction model for Melbourne's western region. The model indicated the likelihood of Aboriginal stone artefacts within 100 metres of rivers and on high ground with views of the surrounding plains. Later sub-surface testing carried out in relation to the same section of freeway by TerraCulture Pty Ltd (2001) identified one new Aboriginal archaeological site, an isolated stone artefact consisting of a silcrete flake (7723/0071 [VAHR]). A scarred tree was located 50 metres east of the freeway alignment (7723/0072 [VAHR]).

In 2005, Clark conducted a survey of a proposed gas pipeline route between Karlsruhe and Riddells Creek (via Woodend), and between Romsey and Lancefield, in

Central Victoria. No previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological or cultural heritage sites existed within the study area. However, three new Aboriginal cultural heritage sites (7823 - 0126, 0127 and 0128 [VAHR]) were recorded during the study; all of these sites were found on the southern slopes of Mount Macedon, near the Macedon township. All are surface artefact scatters. Clark (2005) identified the banks of Five Mile Creek in Woodend as being an area of sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

In 2007, Clark completed a cultural heritage management plan for Braemar College Ltd., for the construction of a new water supply pipeline from Woodend to the existing school campus on Mt Macedon Road. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during this assessment and the area was found to have been highly disturbed.

5.1.6 Previously Recorded Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

No Aboriginal archaeological sites have been previously recorded in the activity area. However, seven sites have been recorded within 4km of the activity area. Six of these are artefact scatters and one is a combined artefact scatter and earth feature site. All of these sites are situated close to the banks of Five Mile Creek. None will be affected by the activity. The presence of these sites in the Woodend area helps to illustrate the types of heritage values that may be present in the current activity area. Aboriginal archaeological sites within 4km of the current study area are listed below in Table 1.

Site Number (VAHR)	Site Type	Site Location
7823-0002	Artefact Scatter/Earth Feature	South bank of Five Mile Creek, Woodend, approx. 750m SW of the activity area
7823-0020	Artefact Scatter	North bank of Five Mile Creek, Woodend, approx. 1km W of the activity area
7823-0048	Artefact Scatter	North bank of Five Mile Creek, Woodend, 2.5km NE of the activity area
7823-0049	Artefact Scatter	South bank of Five Mile Creek, west of Woodend, 4km NE of the activity area
7823-0072	Artefact Scatter	South bank of Five Mile Creek, east of Woodend, 1.5km E of the activity area
7823-0073	Artefact Scatter	South bank of Five Mile Creek, east of Woodend, 1.5km E of the activity area
7823-0163	Artefact Scatter	South bank of Five Mile Creek, Woodend, approx. 1km SE of the activity area

Table 1: Previously recorded Aboriginal sites within a 5km radius of the Activity Area.

5.1.7 Desktop Assessment - Summary and Conclusions

The desktop assessment has shown that there is potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to be found in the vicinity of the activity area. Aboriginal sites have been recorded near to the activity area, as a result of past investigations. Along Five Mile Creek, several artefact scatters have been recorded; however, there is little available information about the occurrence of sites in areas located away from water sources. Murphy's predictive model for archaeological sites to occur within 100m – 300m of water sources on level or gently sloping ground, coupled with the

sites recorded along Five Mile Creek, suggest that, as there is no permanent water source in the activity area (Five Mile Creek is 800m distant), the likelihood of recording Aboriginal archaeological sites is predicted to be low.

6 THE STANDARD ASSESSMENT

6.1 Personnel Involved in the Standard Assessment

A total of five persons participated in the field survey for the standard assessment of the activity area: Dr Vincent Clark (the cultural heritage advisor) from Dr Vincent Clark & Associates, Rick Kerr (Dja Dja Wurrung Clans Aboriginal Corporation), Ricky Nelson (Jarra Jarra Loddon Aboriginal Corporation), Naomi Mullins (Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council) and Tony Garvey (Wandooon Estate Aboriginal Corporation).

6.2 Standard Assessment Methodology

To complete the standard assessment, the assessment team walked a series of transects across the study area (Figure 2). A systematic approach was adopted for the survey, with the members of the five person team spaced at approximately 20m intervals. This width of spacing was justified by the very low ground surface visibility, which reduced the overall effectiveness of the survey, and closer spacing would not have altered this effectiveness. During the survey all areas of bare ground were inspected but these were restricted to a few areas where cattle had trampled the ground or created wallows.

The activity area is rolling pasture land and there are no caves, cave entrances or rock shelters. In addition, all mature eucalypts were inspected; these were all local indigenous eucalypts and none were judged to be more than 100 years old.

6.3 Ground Conditions in the Activity Area

The entire activity area is former grazing land and is covered by thick pasture grasses, except for a low rise in the central western part of the area, which has a stand of native black gums, pine and cypress trees. The eastern side of the activity area is elevated, with the highest point being the SE corner, which is situated at mid-slope on the NW side of a former volcanic eruption point. A relatively flat, elevated terrace crosses the activity area from south to north parallel to the eastern boundary. To the west of this the land drops gently to the west and south west towards a shallow drainage line which lies outside the activity area to the west. A rough vehicle track crosses the property from east to west, approximately on the line of a former road reserve that runs between crown allotments 31 and 32 on the south side and 42 and 43 on the north (Map 1).

Despite the thick grass cover, it was evident that much of the ground in the activity area had been subjected to disturbance in the past, possibly from tree removal, as much of the ground surface was uneven and rough, with numerous hollows.

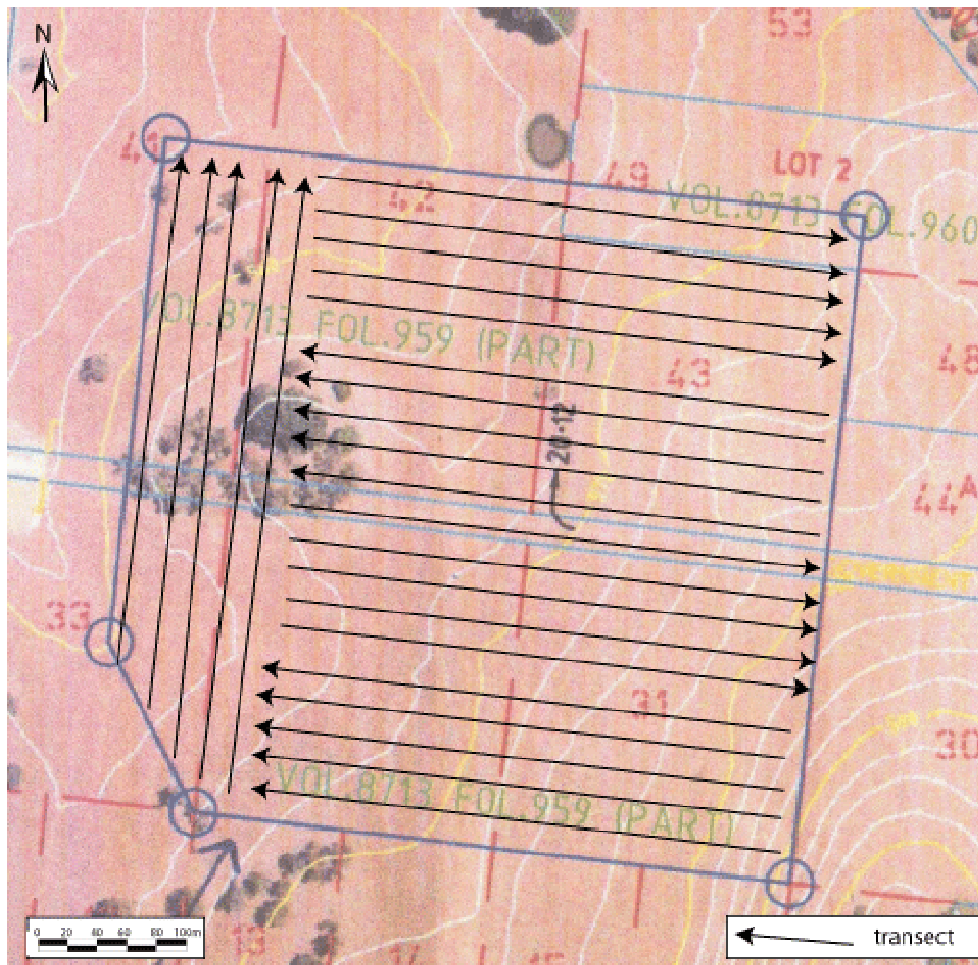


Figure 1: Site plan (outlined in blue) showing the field survey methodology and the area included in the standard assessment.

6.4 Results - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the field survey. Despite the very low ground surface visibility, the cultural heritage advisor judged that there was very little likelihood that any significant cultural heritage would be present, because of the distance to permanent water (800m), the disturbed nature of much of the land, and the low lying aspects of much of it, particularly in the central and western portions of the activity area.

However, two areas were judged to have some potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage. These were the low, treed rise in the western part of the activity area (visible in the aerial photograph in Map 2 and in Figure 1) and the relatively flat, elevated terrace running across the eastern side of the area. These areas are shown in Map 2. The low rise in the western part of the site would have provided a well drained camping place, commanding expansive views to the NW and may have been close to water supplies for short periods of time whenever the shallow drainage lines to the west and north contained water. The flat elevated terrace further to the east commanded extensive views to the west and would also have provided a relatively flat and easy route around the western foot of the volcanic hill that rises above the SE corner of the activity area. Both types of landform have some potential to contain

small, low density stone artefact scatters or isolated artefacts, reflecting the occasional use of these types of landforms by Aboriginal people in the past for short term occupation, travel or other activities.

6.5 Standard Assessment - Summary and Conclusions

Although no Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified during the standard assessment, following discussions between the cultural heritage advisor and the Aboriginal representatives on site, it was agreed that a complex assessment of the activity area should be carried out, focusing upon the two areas that were identified as having potential to contain sites.

7 THE COMPLEX ASSESSMENT

7.1 Personnel Involved in the Complex Assessment

Dr Vincent Clark (Cultural Heritage Advisor) and Oona Phillips (Archaeologist) from Dr Vincent Clark & Associates, together with Perry Wandin from Wandoon Estate Aboriginal Corporation and Naomi Mullins (Wurundjeri Tribe Land Compensation and Cultural Heritage Council) participated in the complex assessment of the activity area.

7.2 Complex Assessment Methodology

Sub-surface investigations of the activity area were carried out on 27 May 2008. A total of 37 test holes, each measuring 250 x 250mm, were excavated by hand. Test holes were dug to depths between 80mm to 350mm, depending upon soil conditions, to an average depth of 230mm. Excavation of test holes stopped when compact clay or volcanic rock was reached; excavation continued a little way into these layers, to test that they were devoid of cultural material. Soil from all test holes were sieved through 4mm sieves, co-ordinates were recorded by GPS in GDA94 and soil colour was recorded using the Munsell soil colour chart. All test holes were backfilled on completion of investigations.

Test holes were located so as to focus upon the two landforms identified during the standard assessment as having the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage, and upon those areas of the landforms likely to be disturbed during construction works for the activity. Two transects and several randomly located holes were located on the flat terrace area in the eastern part of the activity area and two transects and random holes were located around the extremities of the low rise to the west. The rise itself was not investigated as it is intended that this will not be disturbed by the activity, with the native bushland being retained and regenerated. Map 3 illustrates the location of sub-surface testing transects and test holes in the activity area, while map 4 shows these in relation to the final concept plan for the school.

Test holes were dug along four transects of 40m to 60m long, as well as random locations in the activity area (Photographs 7, 9, 11). Test holes were excavated at 10m intervals along each transect and additional holes were dug at 2m and 5m intervals around one hole on transect 1 from which an artefact was recovered. Two

test holes were offset 5m from the transect in areas where topsoil was found to be very shallow, in order to evaluate the soil stratigraphy in a more effective manner.

7.3 Ground Conditions in the Activity Area

Three distinct soil profiles were identified during sub-surface investigations. On the flat terraced area in the eastern part of the activity area the soil is compact reddish/brown, friable, silty clay of volcanic origin.

In the SE part of the site on the lower slopes of the hill (which was the local volcanic eruption point), volcanic gravels occur at shallow depths beneath a grey silty clay (Photographs 8 and 10).

The soil in the western part of the activity area, including around the hill with the stand of European and remnant eucalypt trees, was shallow, alluvial silt, with clay occurring at depths of approximately 100mm below the surface; irregular lumps of clay were also found in the topsoil, suggesting ground disturbance from ploughing or other activities in the past.

7.4 Results - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

One trachyte flake was recorded during the complex assessment of the activity area. The isolated artefact was recorded in transect 1, test hole 1, located on flat ground at the top of a rise in the eastern part of the activity area (Photograph 7). A further seven test holes dug within a 5m radius of test hole 1 failed to uncover any further Aboriginal cultural material. An historic glass fragment was recorded 270mm below the surface in test hole 1A, 2m east of test hole 1, suggesting that this area has undergone some prior ground disturbance. The trachyte flake was found approximately 250mm below the ground surface, roughly at the same depth as the historic glass fragment. The site appears to be an isolated occurrence of an artefact. The artefact may have been dropped, discarded or lost here during travel or hunting in the area by Aboriginal people. It has been recorded on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register as site 7823-0197. The site details are included in the Site Gazetteer section of this plan.

7.5 Complex Assessment - Summary and Conclusions

The desktop assessment identified that no Aboriginal archaeological sites had been recorded within the activity area; sites that were recorded in the vicinity were located along the banks of creeks, most notably Five Mile Creek, which flows to the south and southwest of the activity area. The desktop assessment identified that no permanent waterways traversed the activity area, suggesting that, as the subject land was not in an area of sensitivity, the probability of Aboriginal sites occurring was low.

No cultural material was observed during the field inspection for the standard assessment. However, the low ground surface visibility may have contributed to this result. For this reason it was decided that, in order to fully assess the activity area, sub-surface testing for a complex assessment should be carried out.

Sub-surface testing was conducted on areas that were potentially sensitive for cultural material - the flat, elevated ground in the eastern part and the land adjacent to a stand of remnant trees on a rise in the western part of the activity area.

Although an artefact was found during sub-surface testing, subsequent testing around the find spot did not result in the identification of any further cultural heritage. Sub-surface investigations also highlighted that past land disturbance had occurred, as shown by the historical glass fragment found at a similar depth to the Aboriginal artefact. Evidence of ploughing was also supported by the clay lumps located in the top layer of topsoil in some test holes.

As a result of the complex assessment it is concluded that there is little Aboriginal cultural heritage in the activity area. The one site that was located appears to be an isolated artefact. The distance of the activity area from water suggests that there is little likelihood of any significant Aboriginal cultural heritage existing in it. Overall, the land appears to have suffered from considerable disturbance from land clearing and farming practices in the past.

8 ASSESSMENT OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

8.1 Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

The determination of the level of significance of Aboriginal sites is used to help with the formulation of appropriate management strategies for them. The *cultural significance* of a *place* may be understood through a process of collecting and analysing information about that place. Understanding cultural significance leads to the development of appropriate management strategies for it. According to the Burra Charter (Australian ICOMOS 1988) the assessment of cultural heritage involves the consideration of the aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values associated with a place, site or object.

For at least 30,000 years, Aboriginal people in Victoria have left signs of their occupation in the form of archaeological sites and artefacts. This heritage is an important element in Australia's heritage and continues to be significant, as it establishes continuous links between Aboriginal people and the land.

Cultural heritage, put simply, is defined as elements of culture that are inherited, or which can be handed on from one generation to another and is generally applied to tangible "things", such as places, buildings and objects. For Aboriginal people today cultural heritage is linked to the land, or "country", to which all of their traditions, beliefs, language, art, way of life and their very subsistence are derived. For the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, Aboriginal cultural heritage is defined as "Aboriginal places, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal human remains" (s.4(1)).

An Aboriginal object is an object that relates to the Aboriginal occupation of any part of Australia... and is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria (s.4(1)) and includes objects removed or excavated from an Aboriginal place.

An Aboriginal place is an area in Victoria... that is of cultural heritage significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria (s.5(1)) and may include:

- (a) an area of land;
- (c) a natural feature, formation or landscape;
- (d) an archaeological site, feature or deposit;

Sites identified during the field survey have been assessed in relation to their cultural heritage significance. The first four criteria used relate to the scientific, or archaeological, significance of the sites, which has been based upon the results of observations made during the field survey and data collected during subsurface testing. These criteria are: the state of preservation of the site, what the site contains, the relative frequency of sites of the same type in the region and the potential of the site to yield further significant data if further investigation were to be undertaken.

In the case of buried archaeological sites of Aboriginal origin it is generally not possible to evaluate the aesthetic or historic values of a place and social values apply generally only to places the existence of which is already known to people. However, all such sites will acquire meaning to Aboriginal people because they demonstrate the association between Aboriginal people and the land in which the sites are located.

The scientific value of a place is the value most easily assessed when dealing with buried sites. In this evaluation, scientific value equates to archaeological significance and is determined by the state of preservation of a site, its contents, the frequency of sites of a similar nature in the larger region and the potential of the site to provide significant data from which a better understanding of the nature of past land uses, material culture and the antiquity of human occupation.

The state of preservation relates to the amount of disturbance that has occurred at a site. Disturbance may have occurred as a result of natural factors (flood, erosion, death of the tree in the case of scarred trees) or of human factors (vegetation removal, ploughing, gold mining, earthmoving activities, drainage works etc). Generally, the less disturbance that has occurred at a site the greater its significance. The contents of a site relates to the quantity, nature and variety of cultural heritage deposits that are present. Many items made and used by Aboriginal people were made of materials that do not survive commonly in the archaeological record. In most instances only stone artefacts are recovered from sites, as these are both the most visible and the most durable evidence of Aboriginal occupation of a site.

The structure of a site relates to the presence of *in situ* cultural material and the complexity of the archaeological deposits. The potential for a site to provide significant information is frequently a product of the previous three criteria. The state of preservation, contents and surviving structure of a site all determine the site's potential to provide significant data.

8.2 Cultural Heritage Significance of Sites 7823-0197

State of preservation	Poor
Site content	1 trachyte flake
Site structure	Artefact found in disturbed context
Frequency of similar sites	Low density artefact scatters are common
Potential to provide significant information	Very low potential
Importance to Aboriginal people	Knowledge of sites helps to establish and maintain links to country for Aboriginal people
Overall level of significance	Very low

Table 2: Cultural Heritage Significance of the identified site

9 CONCLUSIONS TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

9.1 Cultural Heritage within the Activity Area

One cultural heritage site (7823-0197 [VAHR]) was recorded during the complex assessment. It is located in the eastern part of the activity area. Sub-surface testing of the area immediately around the site has shown that this artefact was an isolated occurrence and there appears to be no further cultural heritage present at the site. No Aboriginal cultural heritage was identified elsewhere in the activity area and it is the conclusion of this assessment that there is little to no likelihood that any as yet unidentified Aboriginal cultural heritage will occur within it.

9.2 The Impact of the Activity upon Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

During the complex assessment, areas of potential sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage were tested in order to assess the impact of the activity upon such areas. Apart from the one identified site, the results of the complex assessment suggest that there will be little or no impact upon Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The one recorded site (7823-0197 [VAHR]) will not be affected by the activity, as it is in an area that will not be developed.

9.3 Avoidance of Harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Harm to documented Aboriginal cultural heritage will be avoided during the activity. A 20m protected area will be established around the location of recorded site 7823-0197 (VAHR), to avoid any disturbance to it during construction and landscaping activities.

9.4 Minimisation of Harm to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Harm minimisation measures are not required for this activity, as no cultural heritage has been identified, apart from site 7823-0197 (VAHR), which will not be affected.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Recommendation(s) for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Apart from the measures outlined below in section 10.1.1 to protect the recorded site 7823-0197 (VAHR), no further measures to identify or protect Aboriginal cultural heritage are required for this activity. However, the contingencies outlined in the following section of this plan must be followed if any Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified during site works associated with this activity.

10.1.1 Protection of Site 7823-0197 (VAHR)

The single artefact recovered from this site will be returned to the site and reburied. A 20m protected area will be established around the location of the site to ensure that it is protected during the activity.

11 CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR THE ACTIVITY

11.1 Contingencies if Cultural Heritage is Identified during the Activity

Although it was found that there is little possibility that any further Aboriginal cultural heritage will be found (other than site 7823-0197 [VAHR]), the possibility that it may be found is addressed in the contingencies that follow. The processes and initiatives that the activity sponsor (Braemar College Ltd) will implement to achieve this minimisation (in the event that harm minimisation becomes necessary) are outlined below. The sponsor, or their agents, shall not undertake any activity likely to impair, damage, or interfere with any cultural heritage within the activity area, except in accordance with the following contingency provisions of this plan.

11.1.1 Appointment of Cultural Heritage Advisor

If required (if Aboriginal cultural heritage is identified and where no RAP has been established), a cultural heritage advisor must be engaged to assist in facilitating the implementation of this plan and in achieving appropriate outcomes in relation to the contingencies set out below.

11.1.2 Procedures for New Cultural Heritage Sites and Objects Identified During Works Associated with this Activity

The procedures that **must** be followed if any previously unknown sites, places and objects are identified during the disturbance of soil for the activity and associated works are set out below:

- Immediately if any artefacts or other features are identified the person making the discovery must suspend work immediately and notify the person in charge of the activity.
- Within 24 hours, the person making the discovery must advise any engaged cultural heritage advisor and representative(s) of the relevant Aboriginal group(s), of the discovery of cultural heritage and its location.
- The extent of the site, or suspected site, must be determined and a 5m buffer established around it, within which work may not be undertaken.

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- Following consultation between the representative(s) of the relevant Aboriginal group(s), the person in charge of the activity and the project's cultural heritage advisor, the area should be fenced with temporary fencing or webbing, if this is deemed necessary to prevent further damage.
 - Works may recommence and continue 50 metres from the area in which the Cultural Heritage was uncovered and/or identified, or less or more than 50 metres if so agreed by the cultural heritage advisor, after consultation with the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage group(s) and the sponsor (or his/her representative).
 - The representative(s) of the relevant Aboriginal group(s), the person in charge of the activity and the project's cultural heritage advisor will evaluate the Aboriginal cultural heritage to determine appropriate management strategies.
 - Within a period not exceeding three (3) working days the representatives of the relevant Aboriginal group(s), in consultation with the sponsor and the cultural heritage advisor, will make a decision concerning the process to be followed to manage the Aboriginal cultural heritage in an appropriate manner and on how to proceed with the works. The sponsor should keep a written record of this decision/recommendation and its implementation.
 - If any significant deposits of artefacts or features are identified during site works, additional archaeological salvage investigation may be undertaken at the site either before or immediately following the works, if this is deemed necessary by the cultural heritage advisor, after consultation with the of the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage group(s). Any investigation of identified cultural heritage will be as agreed between the sponsor, the cultural heritage advisor and the relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage group(s). It may involve the excavation of test holes, controlled manually excavated test pits, or the controlled, supervised stripping of the area and the sifting of a representative sample of the soil.
 - The cultural heritage advisor will make a full recording of any identified sites or features and any artefacts, samples and other cultural material must be recovered for analysis, cataloguing and reporting. Site cards will be provided to AAV by the cultural heritage advisor.
 - Following investigation of any cultural heritage, works may proceed at that location under supervision of the archaeologist and in accordance with any agreed site management procedures.
 - The sponsor will notify the Secretary, AAV (Department of Planning and Community Development), within three (3) working days if any significant Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered. In this eventuality, the sponsor must contact:

Aboriginal Affairs Victoria
Phone (03) 9208 3333

- The sponsor must, if necessary, enter into an agreement with the RAP(s), if one has been appointed, or with relevant Aboriginal cultural heritage stakeholders, to ensure that Aboriginal people have on-going access to any cultural heritage that may be found in the activity area and/or relocated within the activity area.
- The sponsor will be responsible for the costs of any works undertaken in the implementation of the above contingencies.

11.1.3 The Custody and Management of Recovered Aboriginal Cultural Materials

The following will apply to any Aboriginal cultural heritage that may be recovered during the activity:

- All cultural heritage objects found before and during the activity shall be labelled, documented and removed to a secure storage area by the project's cultural heritage advisor.
- All artefacts recovered during the works will be catalogued by a suitably qualified archaeologist and the catalogue will be included in a report on the results of the salvage work.
- The cultural heritage advisor will provide secure storage for any artefacts or other Aboriginal cultural heritage recovered during the course of the activity. The storage location shall be agreed with the relevant Aboriginal group(s). Unless otherwise agreed with the RAP, the storage shall be in secure cabinet located at the offices of Dr. Vincent Clark & Associates Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 98 Fletcher Street, Essendon, Victoria.

On completion of works for the activity, a joint agreement shall be reached by all relevant parties as to the relocation or reburial of any cultural material identified or salvaged during the course of the activity. The locations of the relocated cultural material will be notified to AAV using the appropriate site inspection forms

11.1.4 The Discovery of Suspected Human Skeletal Remains

If potential human skeletal remains are uncovered during any activity associated with the works, all work must cease immediately and the Victoria Police and the Victorian Coroner's Office notified, as required by the *Coroners Act* 1985. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Department of Sustainability and Environment's Emergency Coordination Centre must be contacted immediately (telephone 1300 888 544) and the requirements of Section 17 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 will apply.

If there is any discovery of suspected human remains during the project, the sponsor (or his/her agents) **must** comply with the following contingencies:

Discovery

- Immediately if suspected human remains are discovered, all activity in the vicinity must cease, to ensure that damage to the remains is avoided;
- A protective buffer shall be established around the site, using suitable temporary fencing materials;
- The remains shall not be touched or otherwise interfered with; and
- There must be no contact with any media representative in the event of the discovery of a suspected burial.

Notification

- There should be no contact with the media.
- Immediately suspected human remains are identified, the Coroner's office and the Victoria Police must be notified;
- If, upon investigation, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains

could be Aboriginal, the DSE Emergency Co-ordination Centre must be notified immediately on 1300 888 544. The notification to DSE fulfils the sponsor's responsibilities in relation to notification of the appropriate authorities.

- All details of the location and nature of the suspected human remains must be provided to the relevant authorities.

Impact Mitigation or Salvage

- The Secretary, after taking reasonable steps to consult with any Aboriginal person or body with an interest in the human remains, will determine the appropriate course of action, as required by s.18(2)(b) of the Act;
- The appropriate impact mitigation or salvage strategy, as determined by the Secretary, must be implemented.

Curation and Analysis of Remains

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

Reburial

- Any reburial site(s) must be fully documented by an experienced and qualified cultural heritage advisor, clearly marked, and all details passed on to Aboriginal Affairs Victoria; and
- An appropriate management plan must be put in place to ensure that the remains are not disturbed in the future.

11.1.5 Dispute Resolution

The Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007 [Schedule 2, paragraph 13(1)(b)] addresses the requirement for contingency plans for the resolution of any disputes between the sponsor(s) and relevant registered Aboriginal parties, in relation to the implementation of the plan or the conduct of the activity. In the case of this plan, as the Secretary is evaluating the plan, this requirement has no application.

11.2 Reviewing Compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan

In order to ensure that there is compliance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, a checklist is included below in section 12 for use by the sponsor. It lists those matters addressed in this plan with which the sponsors **must** comply. This list should be used by the sponsor during the activity to ensure that there is/has been compliance with this plan. It is recommended that the sponsor complete this form prior to the activity commencing and at regular intervals during the implementation of the activity.

It should be noted that Part 6 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* makes provision for the conduct of cultural heritage audits. The Minister may require an audit if the sponsor of a management plan has, or is likely to, contravene the recommendations of the plan or the conditions of a permit, or if the impact of the activity on cultural heritage is deemed to be greater than determined at the time the plan was prepared. The audit must be conducted by, or under the direction of, an inspector. Under s.88 of the Act, if an audit is ordered, a stop order for the activity will be issued until the audit has been completed.

The report of a cultural heritage audit may identify any contravention of an approved management plan, recommend amendments to a plan and other measures in relation to an activity to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. It may also result in amendments to an approved plan.

If a stop order has been issued in relation to an activity it operates for 30 days or for a period of time specified in the order, or until it is revoked (under the terms of s.93). A stop order may be revoked by the Minister or by the inspector who issued it. Under s.95 of the Act it is an indictable offence to engage in any conduct in contravention of a stop order and monetary penalties also apply.

12 Cultural Heritage Management Plan Compliance Checklist (CHMP No. 10326)

Item	Complied with (Y/N)	Reasons for non-compliance	Action taken/required (include timeframe)
CHMP Contingencies for management of Aboriginal cultural heritage			
Measures to protect site 7823-0197 (VAHR) implemented			
Cultural heritage advisor appointed (if required)			
Aboriginal cultural heritage identified during activity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works stopped 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent determined 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to protect 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site evaluated and recorded 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP or Aboriginal group notified 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAV notified 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site record provided to AAV 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management action taken 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custody arrangements for cultural heritage 			
Contingencies for discovery of human remains			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works stopped immediately 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remains protected 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coroner/police notified 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAV notified 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation/salvage implemented 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custody/reburial arrangements 			

On-going access to sites for Aboriginal people			
Any other matters			

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Legislation

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

Coroner's Act 1985

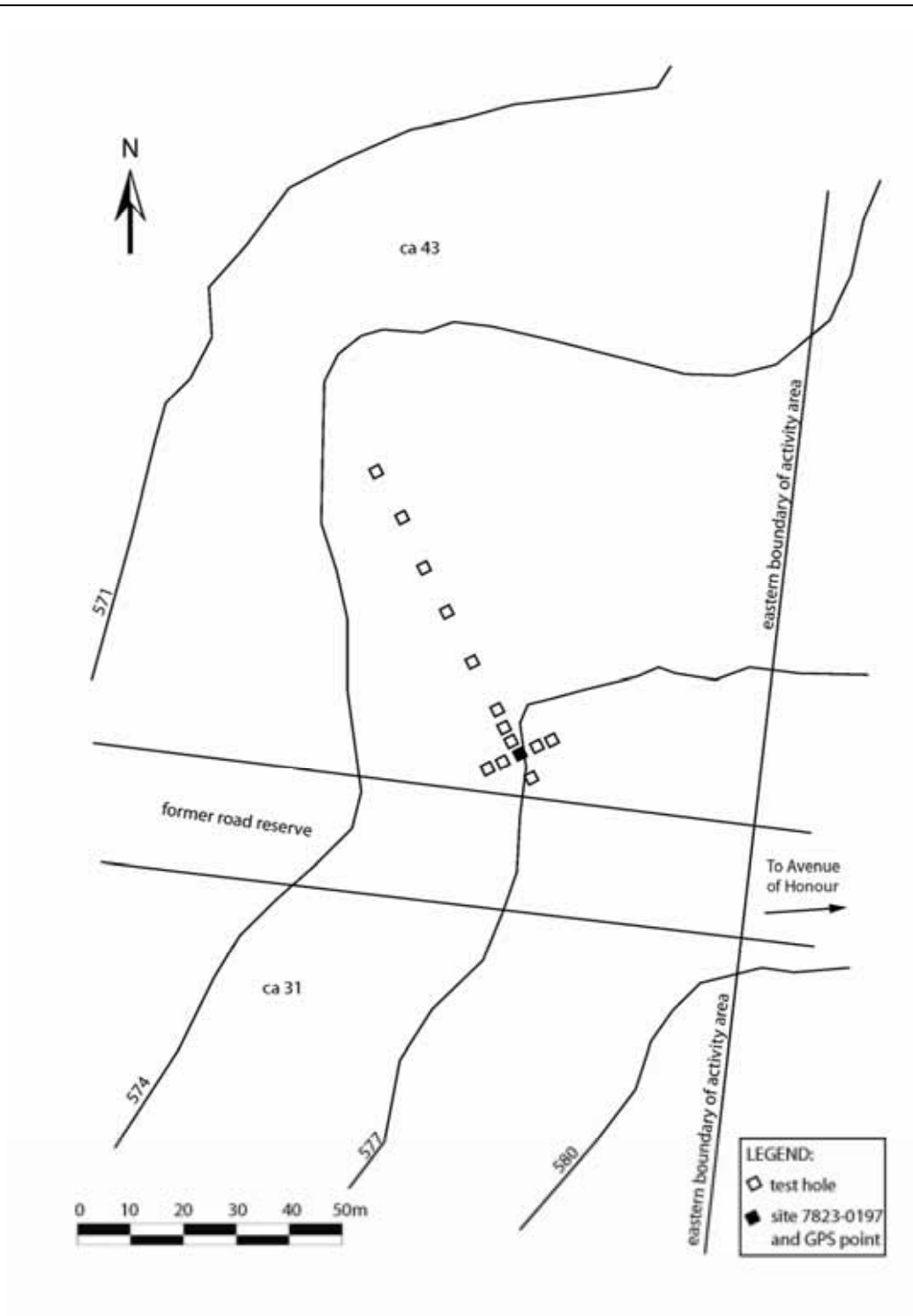
Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007

14 SITE GAZETEER**VAHR Site Number: 7823-0197****Field name:** Braemar College, Woodend**GPS co-ordinates (AMG):** E280853 N5864181**Site Type:** Artefact Scatter**Location Description:** The site is situated on crown allotment 43, adjacent to the government road reserve. It is approximately 600m to the west of the Calder Highway (the Avenue of Honour), in what is currently open farm land. The site is on the flat ground of a rise, in the north eastern section of the activity.**Site Description:** The site was identified during the complex assessment of the activity area. A single trachyte flake was recovered from test hole one of transect one, 250mm below the surface in compact, friable reddish/brown clay.**Impact on site of the proposed activity:** The site is located on land that will not be subject to ground disturbance during the proposed activity.

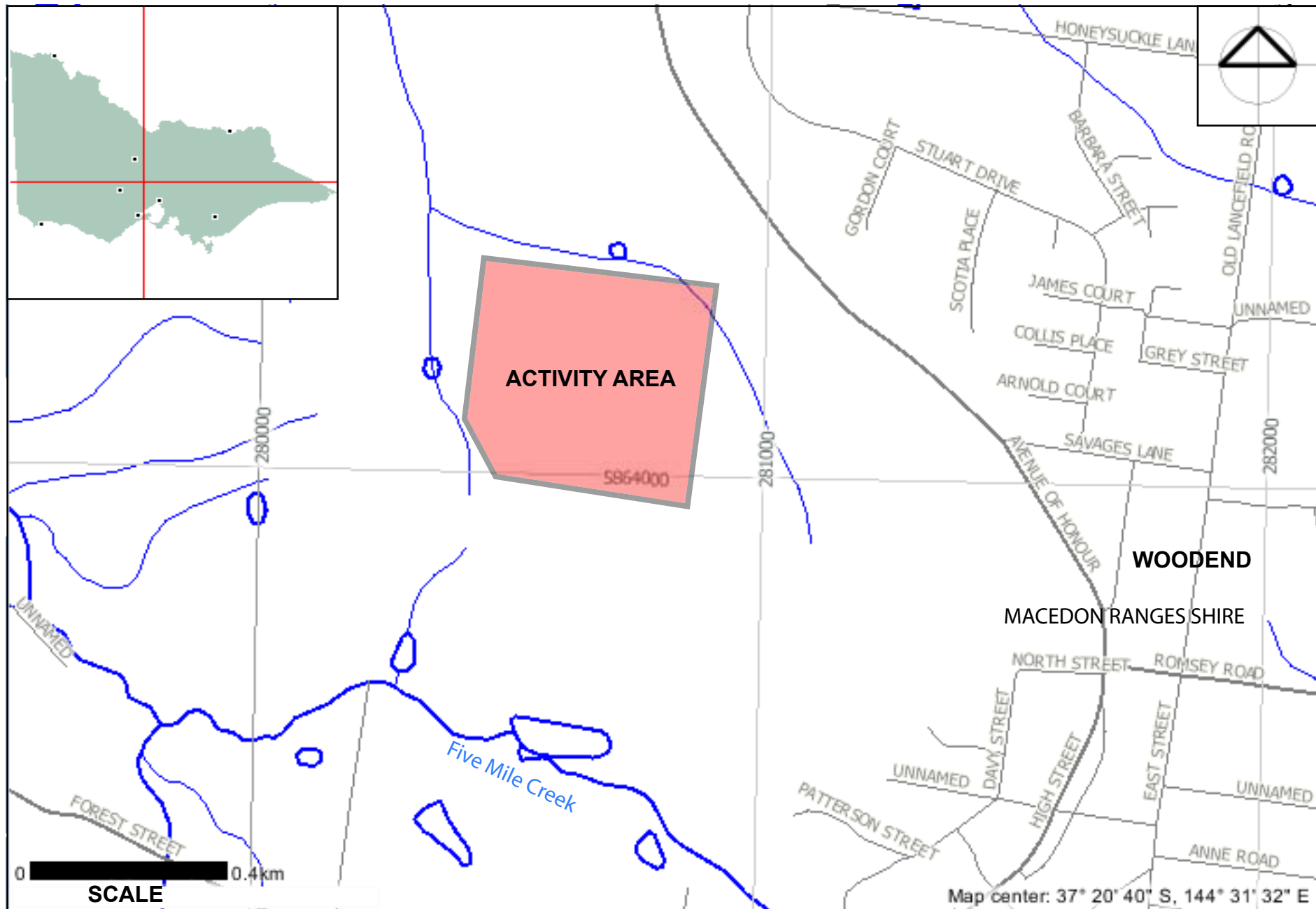
Prior to the finalisation of the site concept plan it was located in an area between proposed tennis courts, to the north, and proposed school buildings, to the south.

Site plan:

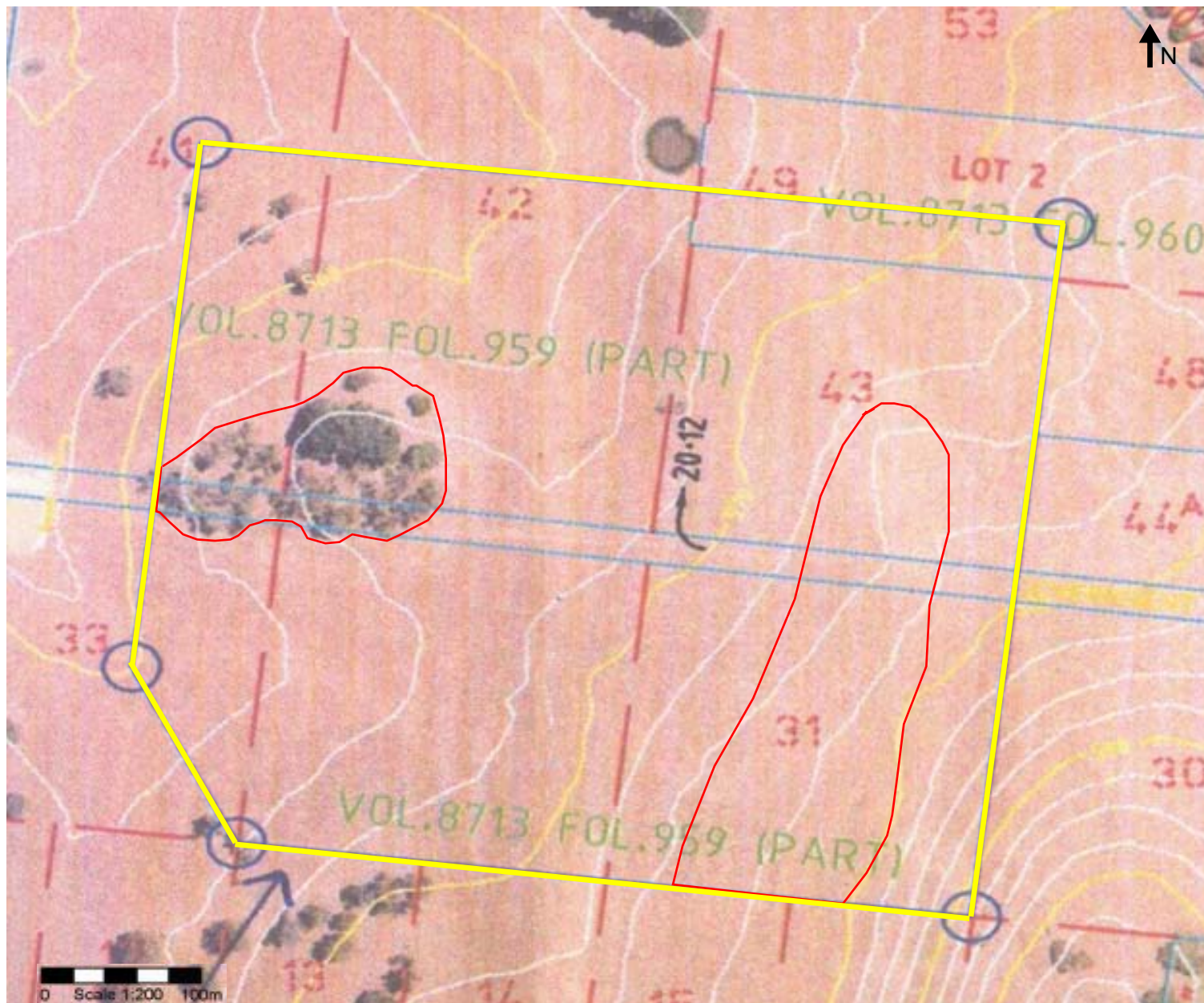
A plan of the site is included below (next page).



15 MAPS



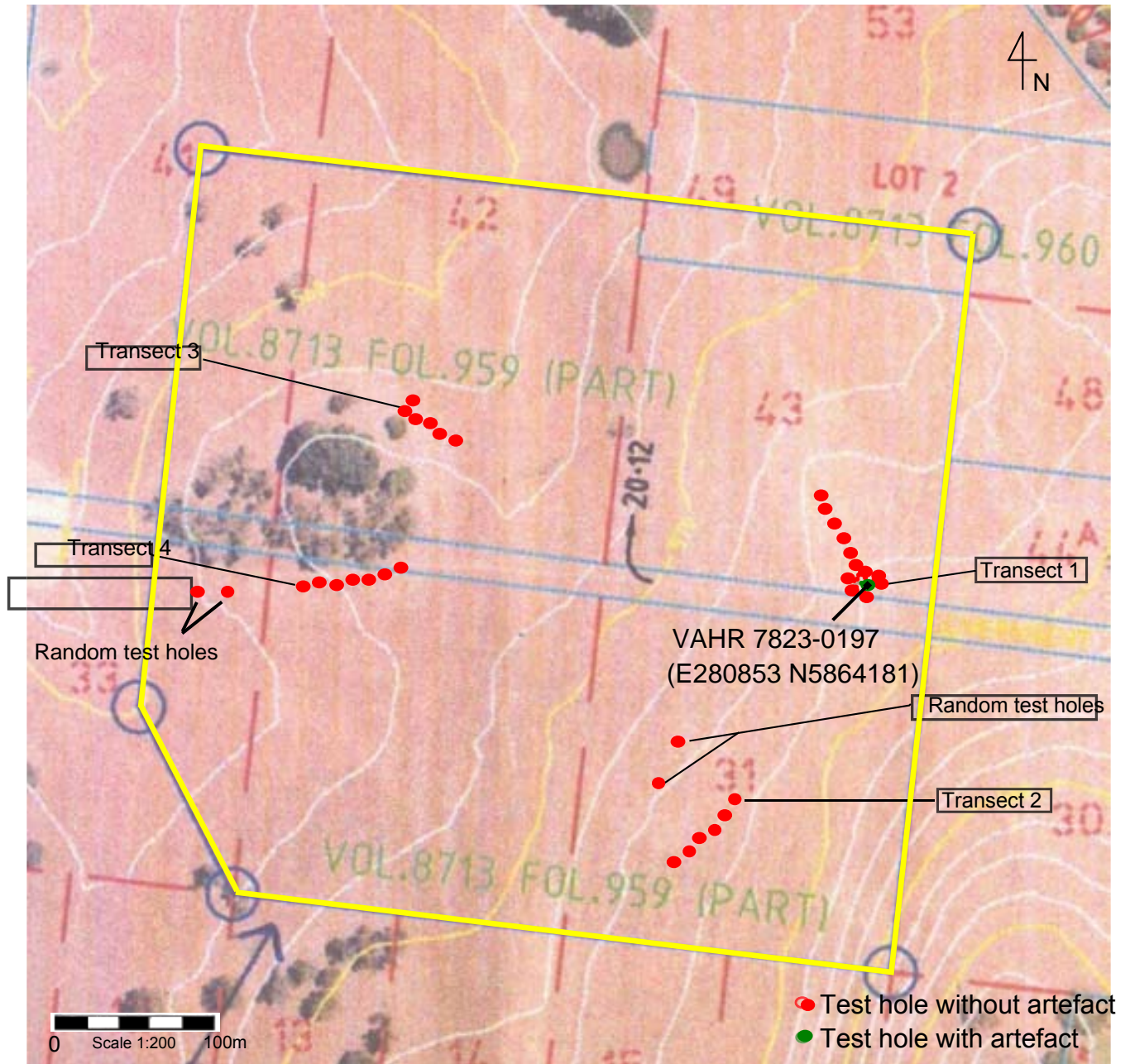
Map 1: Location of Activity Area in a regional context (GDA94 Zone 55H)



LEGEND

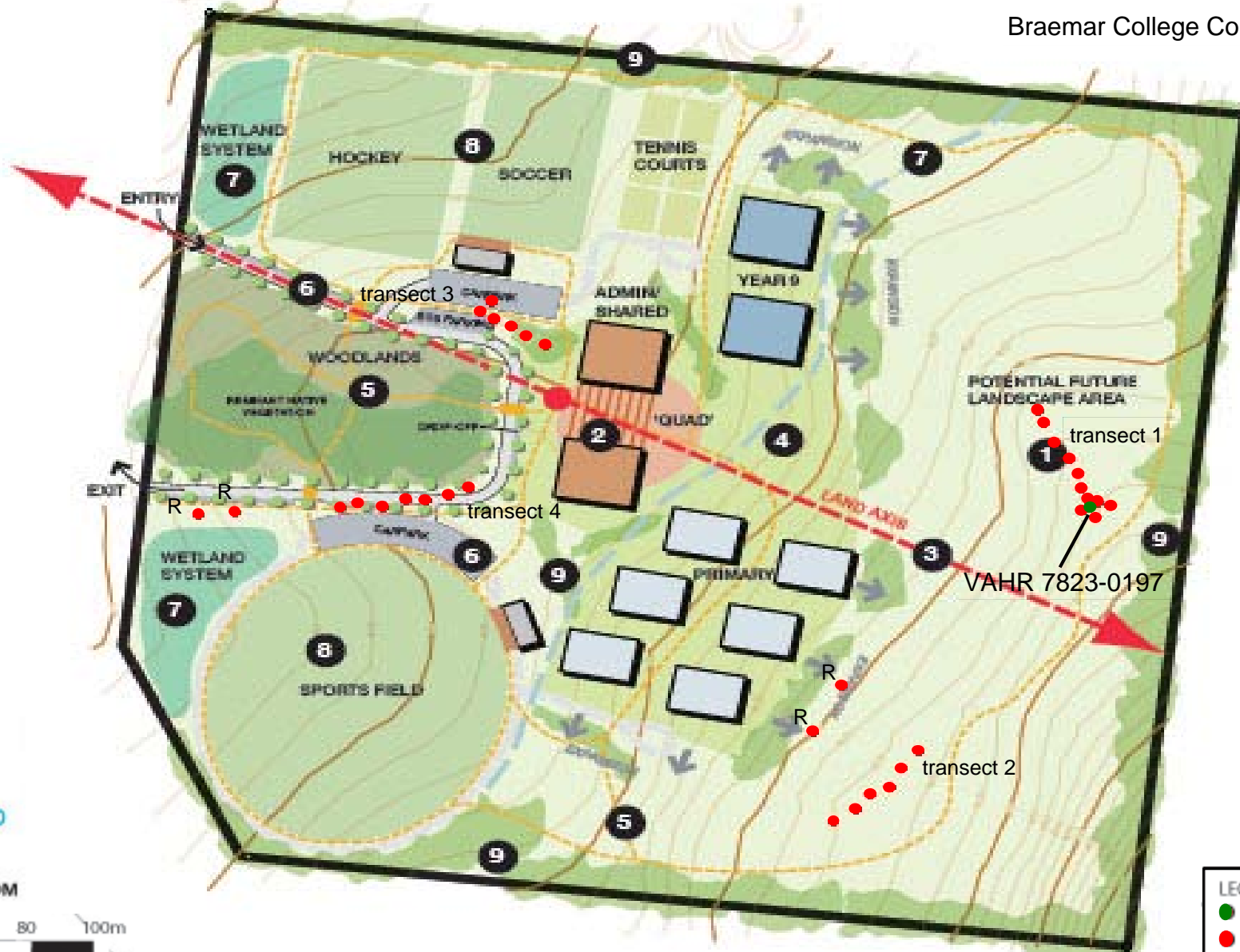
- Area of sensitivity
- Activity Area

Map 2: Area of sensitivity within Activity Area (GDA94 Zone 55H)



Map 3: Location of sub-surface test holes and transects (GDA94 Zone 55H) within activity area (outlined in yellow)

Braemar College Concept Plan



Map 4: Location of sub-surface test holes and transects in relation to the proposed activity (GDA94 Zone 55H)

LEGEND:

- test hole with cultural material
- test hole
- randomly located test hole

16 PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View NW across activity area from near SE corner (28 April 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 2: View W across activity area towards rise with European and remnant eucalypt trees (28 April 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 3: View W across undulating ground, (28 April 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 4: View S towards volcanic outcrop in SE corner of activity area (28 April 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 5: View SE towards volcanic outcrop in SE corner of activity area (27 May 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 6: View N across undulating ground along eastern boundary of activity area (28 April 08_V.Clark)



Photograph 7: Site 7823-0197, Transect 1, facing N (27May08_V.Clark)



Photograph 8: Trachyte flake from site 7823-0197 (2 October 08_ L.Smith)



Photograph 9: Test hole 2, Transect 1, volcanic rock at base of test hole (27May08_V.Clark)



Photograph 10 : Transect 2, facing SW (27May08_V.Clark)



Photograph 11: Test hole 2, Transect 2, volcanic gravel at base of test hole (27May08_V.Clark)



Photograph 12: Transect 3, facing NW (27May08_V.Clark)

17 APPENDICES

17.1 Appendix 1: Notice of Intent

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

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

SECTION 1 – Sponsor Information

Name of Sponsor: Braemar College Ltd.
 Business Name: Braemar College
 Postal Address: 1499 Mt. Macedon Road, Woodend Vic. 3442
 Telephone Number: 54272500 Fax number: 54274376
 Mob: 0419 527955
 Email Address: bmanger@braemar.vic.edu.au

SECTION 2 – Description of proposed activity and location

- Clearly identify the project name: Braemar College Second Campus
- Clearly identify the proposed activity and its extent in respect to the area for which the plan is to be prepared (such as attaching a copy of a title search or indicating the street address where applicable).
- Attach a map (to scale, with a north arrow and indicating **the municipal district** - if any) that clearly identifies the area and boundaries in respect of which the cultural heritage management plan is to be prepared. Please ensure the map refers to existing roads and features, rather than proposed roads and features.

Braemar College is proposing to develop a second campus site just off the Calder Highway, Woodend, and virtually immediately north of the Woodend Golf Course. It will comprise educational and sporting facilities when developed.

The site is 50 acres in size, and is being purchased from the present owner, Villawood Properties, conditional upon a suitable rezoning being achieved and a planning permit being granted.

SECTION 3 – Expected start and finish date for the cultural heritage management plan

Start date: 15/3/2008 Finish date: 15/4/2008

SECTION 4 – Contact details for land owner/manager (where different to sponsor).

Braemar College – Brian Collins 54272500 0419527955
Villawood Properties – Rob Taber 0419882293
(Davies Hill Pty. Ltd.)

SECTION 5 – List the relevant registered Aboriginal parties (if any)

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

N/A

SECTION 6 – Signature of Sponsor

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

Signed: B.P. Collins Date: 14/3/2008
[Sponsor]

SECTION 7 – Notification Checklist

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

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

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

Notes:

- Ensure that any relevant registered Aboriginal party/s are also notified. 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.

17.2 Appendix 2: Letter from the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Community Development

Cultural Heritage Management Plan No. 10326

Braemar College, Woodend



Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000
GPO Box 2392
Melbourne, Victoria 3001
Australia
Telephone (03) 9208 3333
Facsimile (03) 9208 3680

18 March 2008

IH/11/0004

Mr Brian Collins
Braemar College
1499 Mt Macedon Road
WOODEND VIC 3442

Dear Mr Collins

NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN, BRAEMAR COLLEGE SECOND CAMPUS

I am writing to acknowledge your written notice of intention to prepare a management plan, dated the 17 March 2008, for Braemar College Second Campus.

Your notification has been allocated the AAV Project Number 10326. Please quote this number when making any future enquires to AAV regarding this plan.

There is currently no relevant Registered Aboriginal Party in relation to the proposed activity area. Therefore, AAV will evaluate the plan when completed.

Please contact Mr Harry Webber, Coordinator - Heritage Assessments directly on (telephone) 9208 3266 if you have enquiries regarding this advice. For any other enquiries relating to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, please contact the AAV Heritage Policy Team on (free call) 1800 762 003.

Yours sincerely

Ian Hamm
Deputy Director
Aboriginal Affairs Victoria



17.3 Appendix 3: Glossary

In this plan the following definitions and interpretations apply:

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage means Aboriginal Places, Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Human Remains that are connected with the cultural life of the Aboriginal people of the project area and that are of particular significance to those Aboriginal people in accordance with their traditions and customs.

Aboriginal Human Remains means the whole or part of the bodily remains of an Aboriginal person but does not include a body, or the remains of a body, buried in a public cemetery (within the meaning of the Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2003 (Vic)) that is still used for the interment of human remains.

Aboriginal Object means an object or artefact that relates to the Aboriginal occupation of the land and is of Cultural Heritage Significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.

Aboriginal Place means a site, place or area of land or of water that is of Cultural Heritage Significance to the Aboriginal people of Victoria.

Archaeological site: a place that contains evidence of past human activity, in the form of artefacts, structures, remains of features such as fireplaces, burials, food debris or other material. Sites may typically be covered by soil or vegetation or they may be exposed on the ground surface.

Artefacts: items found in archaeological sites that were manufactured by people for their use. These include both portable and non-portable things. Stone tools, bottles, sherds of glass or ceramic, wooden and bone implements, jewellery and metal implements are examples of artefacts that occur commonly in Australian archaeological contexts.

Artefact scatter: in relation to indigenous cultural heritage and archaeology, a concentration of stone artefacts found on the ground surface, exposed in a sub-surface context where the ground has been disturbed, or identified during sub-surface investigations or excavation. Artefact scatters indicate that Aboriginal people have been present at that location at least once, or repeatedly over long periods of time in the past.

Cultural Heritage means Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Cultural Heritage Significance means aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance.

Flake: pieces of stone detached from cores, usually by percussion, during the manufacturing of stone implements. Flakes manufactured in this way bear characteristic features which enable their identification as artefacts, rather than as naturally occurring stone fragments.

In situ: archaeological material that is found in its original place in the ground.

Munsell: a system that describes colour using three categories; hue, value and chroma. Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage means places or objects that relates to the non-Aboriginal settlement or visitation of Victoria that are of Cultural Heritage Significance.

Raw Material: in relation to indigenous cultural heritage and archaeology, the stone used by Aboriginal people to manufacture flakes and formal tools. Some raw materials (eg quartz) were commonly available, whilst others were procured from specific locations and may have been used in trade and exchange.

VAHR: Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

17.4 Appendix 4: Sub-surface testing record sheets

Sub-surface Testing Record

Site no. or identification: **Braemar College** Date: **27.5.08** Recorder: **OP** Transect No: **1** Length: **60m**

Test Hole No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GDA94 E	280853	280849	280847	280843	280837	2808312	280829	280852	280850
N	5864181	5864191	5864199	5864207	5864218	5864229	5864235	5864185	5864180
Dimensions L X W	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25
Depth mm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Reddish/ brown friable clay compact ▲ dry	Same as test pit 1	Same as test pit 1. Quartz inclusions	Reddish/ brown friable clay Loose dry	Same as test pit 4. Tree roots incl.	Same as test pit 2 Volcanic rock	Same as test pit 2 Volcanic rock	Same as test pit 1.	Same as test pit 1. Charcoal incl.
	Clay	Volcanic rock	Clay	Clay				Clay	Clay

Comments Photographs taken of test pit 2. Soil colour: 2.5 YR 4/6.

KEY: Gravel (G) Sand (Sd) Silt (S) Clay (C) Grey (gr) Brown (br) Black (bl) Orange (o) Yellow (y)
 Pale (p) Dark (dk) Loose (L) Firm (F) Hard (H) Wet (W) Other _____
 Indigenous cultural material (▲) European cultural material (*)

Sub-surface Testing Record

Site no. or identification: Braemar College Date: 27.5.08 Recorder: OP Transect No: 2 Length: 60m

Test Hole No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
GDA94 E	280775	280768	280762	280753	280747	280737
N	5864056	5864047	5864038	5864035	5864027	5864022
Dimensions LXW	25x25	25x25	25x25	25x25	25x25	25x25
Depth mm						
0						
100	Pale grey silty clay	Pale grey silty clay volcanic gravel incl.	Dark brown silty clay volcanic gravel. wet loose	Same as Test pit 3. loose Dry	Pale grey silty clay Dry loose 10YR 4/3 to 5/2 pale grey	Same as test pit 5. volcanic gravel
200	Pale yellow grey silty clay (shale)					
300	Pale grey silty clay	Clay	Clay	Volcanic gravel	Clay & YR 7/3	
400	Clay					
500	Dry, compact with yellow brown red fragments				Volcanic gravel inclusions	
600					Fist size lump of volcanic rock in top 10cm.	
700						
800						
900	10YR 6/3	10YR 4/4	10YR 4/4	10YR 4/4		
1000						

Comments GPS accuracy was between 20-10 meters.

Photographs taken of test pit 2

KEY: Gravel (G) Sand (Sd) Silt (S) Clay (C) Grey (gr) Brown (br) Black (bl) Orange (o) Yellow (y)
 Pale (p) Dark (dk) Loose (L) Firm (F) Hard (H) Dry (D) Wet (W) Other _____
 Indigenous cultural material (▲) European cultural material (*)

Sub-surface Testing Record

Site no. or identification: Braemar College Date: 27.5.08 Recorder: OP Transect No: 3 Length: 40m

Test Hole No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
GDA94 E	280613	280607	280599	280591	280585	280581
N	5864250	5864254	5864266	5864272	5864281	5864288
Dimensions L X W	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25
Depth mm	0-100: Pale grey silty clay 100-150: Pale yellow grey silty clay 150-200: Clay	0-100: Pale brown silty clay loose wet 100-150: 10YR 5/4 150-200: 10YR 6/4	0-100: Same as test pit 1. 100-200: Clay	0-100: Med brown compact wet silty clay 100-150: Yellow/brown 150-200: Clay	0-100: Same as test pit 1. 100-200: Clay	0-100: Same as test pit 1. 100-200: Clay
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
700						
800						
900						
1000						

Comments Test pit 6, offset 5m from transect

KEY:	Gravel (G)	Sand (Sd)	Silt (S)	Clay (C)	Grey (gr)	Brown (br)	Black (bl)	Orange (o)	Yellow (y)
	Pale (p)	Dark (dk)	Loose (L)	Firm (F)	Hard (H)	Dry (D)	Wet (W)	Other	
	Indigenous cultural material (▲)		European cultural material (*)						

Sub-surface Testing Record

Site no. or identification: Braemar College Date: 27.5.08 Recorder: OP Transect No: 4 Length: 60m

Test Hole No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
GDA94 E	280570	280561	280551	280542	280532	280520	280512	
N	5864195	5864191	5864190	5864191	5864188	5864192	5864190	
Dimensions L X W	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	
Depth mm	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000	0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
	Pale grey volcanic gravel dry loose Pale yellow grey clay	Pale brown to soil Clay	Pale brown topsoil charcoal pale yellow grey clay sedimentary rock incl.	Pale grey silty clay charcoal tree roots Clay	Pale grey silty clay tree roots Clay	wet compact pale grey silty clay tree roots wet compact yellow brown clay pale yellow brown clay	wet compact same as test pit 6 tree roots pale yellow brown clay	

Comments Test pit 6 was offset 2m from the transect

KEY: Gravel (G) Sand (Sd) Silt (S) Clay (C) Grey (gr) Brown (br) Black (bl) Orange (o) Yellow (y)
 Pale (p) Dark (dk) Loose (L) Firm (F) Hard (H) Dry (D) Wet (W) Other _____
 Indigenous cultural material (▲) European cultural material (*)

Sub-surface Testing Record

Site no. or identification: *Braemar College* Date: *27.5.08* Recorder: *OP* Transect No: *Random* Length: *—*

Test Hole No.	<i>R1</i>	<i>R2</i>	<i>R3</i>	<i>R4</i>					
GDA94 E	280728	280740	280465	280448					
N	5864071	5864095	5864181	5864182					
Dimensions L X W	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25	25 x 25					
Depth mm									
0									
100	<i>Pale grey silty clay volcanic gr. clay</i>	<i>Pale brown grey silty clay</i>	<i>Same as R2</i>	<i>Same as R2</i>					
200	<i>Volcanic gravel</i>		<i>Pale grey/whitish clay</i>	<i>Pale grey/whitish clay</i>					
300	<i>Dry, compact</i>	<i>Pale grey/whitish clay</i>							
400									
500									
600									
700									
800									
900									
1000									

Comments

KEY:

Gravel (G)	Sand (Sd)	Silt (S)	Clay (C)	Grey (gr)	Brown (br)	Black (bl)	Orange (o)	Yellow (y)
Pale (p)	Dark (dk)	Loose (L)	Firm (F)	Hard (H)	Dry (D)	Wet (W)	Other	
Indigenous cultural material (▲)								
European cultural material (*)								